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REPORT OF

THE CHIEF, DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS

IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR

RELATIVE TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES

1910



WASHINGTON
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1910

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War Department,
Division of Militia Affairs,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1910.

To the Chief of Staff,
United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to militia affairs:

The strength of the Organized Militia, according to the latest reports, is 9,155 officers and 110,505 men, compared with 8,975 officers and 109,951 men reported last year, showing a net increase of 734. This increase is evidenced in the following comparative table, which shows the strength of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, as given by the annual inspection reports of United States Army inspecting officers for the years 1909 and 1910:

State or Territory.	1909.		1910.		Gain +, loss −.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	221	3,093	216	3,011	− 5	− 82
Arizona	43	588	56	692	+ 13	+104
Arkansas	129	1,327	139	1,426	+ 10	+ 99
California	192	2,348	205	2,789	+ 13	+441
Colorado	71	774	97	1,063	+ 26	+289
Connecticut	186	2,677	184	2,398	− 2	−279
Delaware	40	361	42	337	+ 2	− 24
District of Columbia	136	1,329	120	1,525	− 16	+196
Florida	101	1,242	97	1,125	− 4	−117
Georgia	239	2,794	222	2,695	− 17	− 99
Hawaii	49	557	47	561	− 2	+ 4
Idaho	59	592	62	642	+ 3	+ 50
Illinois	520	6,165	507	5,828	− 13	−337
Indiana	198	2,293	179	2,061	− 19	−232
Iowa	216	2,523	218	2,984	+ 2	+461
Kansas	129	1,383	134	1,539	+ 5	+156
Kentucky	159	1,941	161	1,956	+ 2	+ 15
Louisiana	111	1,248	125	1,670	+ 14	+422
Maine	107	1,221	108	1,253	+ 1	+ 32
Maryland	157	1,911	160	1,878	+ 3	− 33
Massachusetts	443	5,538	444	5,404	+ 1	−134
Michigan	204	2,578	206	2,510	+ 2	− 68
Minnesota	201	2,747	204	2,545	+ 3	−202
Mississippi	127	1,325	135	1,372	+ 8	+ 47
Missouri	223	3,217	258	2,675	+ 35	−542
Montana	40	501	54	694	+ 14	+193
Nebraska	102	990	126	1,021	+ 24	+ 31
Nevada [a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
New Hampshire	131	1,545	92	1,184	− 39	−361
New Jersey	369	4,116	362	3,783	− 7	−333
New Mexico	27	181	57	887	+ 30	+706
New York	981	14,503	992	14,244	+ 11	−259
North Carolina	215	1,903	237	2,083	+ 22	+180
North Dakota	64	663	65	683	+ 1	+ 20
Ohio	495	5,511	505	5,095	+ 10	−416
Oklahoma	56	938	59	901	+ 3	− 37
Oregon	112	1,457	104	1,415	− 8	− 42
Pennsylvania	732	9,776	738	9,683	+ 6	− 93
Rhode Island	110	1,041	107	1,027	− 3	− 14

[a] No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

State or Territory.	1909.		1910.		Gain +, loss −.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
South Carolina	180	1,751	184	1,772	+ 4	+ 21
South Dakota	73	707	80	714	+ 7	+ 7
Tennessee	122	1,401	125	1,515	+ 3	+114
Texas	216	2,378	216	2,513	0	+135
Utah	47	359	40	330	− 7	− 29
Vermont	63	767	62	769	− 1	+ 2
Virginia	170	2,222	189	2,231	+ 19	+ 9
Washington	54	969	88	1,242	+ 34	+273
West Virginia	116	1,194	98	1,346	− 18	+152
Wisconsin	198	2,898	197	2,836	− 1	− 62
Wyoming	41	408	52	598	+ 11	+190
Total	8,975	109,951	9,155	110,505	*a* +180	*a* +554

a Net gain.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MILITIA PER 1,000 AVAILABLE MALES.

The following table gives the number of Organized Militia for each 1,000 of male population between the ages of 18 and 45 in the several States and Territories and District of Columbia, based on reports made by adjutants-general of States, Territories, and the District of Columbia on December 31, 1909:

Alabama	9.5	Nevada	0.0
Arizona	15.1	New Hampshire	30.1
Arkansas	5.1	New Jersey	7.6
California	9.5	New Mexico	11.1
Colorado	7.2	New York	11.2
Connecticut	20.5	North Carolina	8.1
Delaware	11.7	North Dakota	12.3
District of Columbia	27.6	Ohio	5.7
Florida	4.8	Oklahoma	6.7
Georgia	5.8	Oregon	11.5
Hawaii	71.8	Pennsylvania	9.4
Idaho	20.1	Rhode Island	12.0
Illinois	6.0	South Carolina	8.9
Indiana	3.5	South Dakota	10.8
Iowa	9.4	Tennessee	3.6
Kansas	4.8	Texas	6.0
Kentucky	5.5	Utah	14.3
Louisiana	4.5	Vermont	19.3
Maine	13.1	Virginia	9.8
Maryland	11.5	Washington	5.1
Massachusetts	10.8	West Virginia	7.8
Michigan	4.1	Wisconsin	6.9
Minnesota	12.5	Wyoming	27.8
Mississippi	4.7		
Missouri	5.4	Average for all States, Territories, and the District of Columbia	7.
Montana	14.8		
Nebraska	8.1		

PROGRESS TOWARD FIELD-SERVICE EFFICIENCY.

In some respects it is thought the past year has been, perhaps, the most important one in regard to the progress made by the Organized Militia toward efficiency for field service. The new militia law provides that since the 21st of January, 1910, the organization, armament, and discipline of the Organized Militia shall be the same as that of the Regular Army. The word "discipline" has been interpreted

to mean that training and instruction that troops must have, after proper organization and equipment, to make them efficient for field service. It is thought a longer step has been taken in advance toward a standard of field-service efficiency in regard to each one of the items, organization, armament, and training, than ever before in the same length of time.

CONFORMITY TO PROVISIONS OF MILITIA LAW AS TO ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Since 1903, when the new militia law was passed, the authorities of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia have been progressively adjusting their organization systems to that of the regular service. During the last year all of the more important irregularities of organization, which were noted in previous reports, have been removed, and so far as information has been received from inspecting officers there are now no important departures from the system of organization prescribed by law for the Regular Army.

It may be said, also, that the Organized Militia throughout the United States has essentially the same armament and equipment as the Regular Army. Certain shortages and defects of equipment which were noted by inspecting officers have been called to the attention of the militia authorities of the States and Territories concerned, and a general disposition has been evidenced to make requisitions immediately for the deficiencies noted.

It may be said, therefore, that in so far as organization and equipment are concerned the Organized Militia conforms practically to the organization and equipment of the Regular Army.

FACTORS AFFECTING UNIFORMITY OF TRAINING OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The problem of achieving field-service efficiency among the Organized Militia under the authority of the Constitution and the laws reduces itself, therefore, in so far as the War Department is concerned, to the question of discipline; that is, training, instruction. It is to be regretted that the conditions affecting the training and instruction of the Organized Militia for field service are not, by any means, as clear cut and as easy of satisfactory solution as those with respect to organization and equipment. Indeed, it may be questioned whether a thoroughly satisfactory solution of the problem of developing a satisfactory state of field-service training and instruction can, under existing conditions, ever be accomplished for the Organized Militia of all the States and Territories.

It must be kept in mind that the Constitution reserves to the States the training of its militia. The War Department can in no way prescribe what a State or Territory shall do or shall not do in this regard; its scope of authority is limited to indicating what the standards of the Regular Army are, and to granting or withholding federal funds appropriated and stores authorized by Congress, according as to whether the standards are attained by the Organized Militia of the States and Territories or are not. The War Department has not the right to assume charge of the instruction of the Organized Militia. It may say to a State that "such and such is the standard of the Reg-

ular Army and the department stands ready to assist your efforts by supplying instructors and literature," but it can not take direct charge of the training and instruction and initiate instructional methods or schemes.

It may be said that in its ultimate analysis the efficiency of the Organized Militia of any State or Territory depends chiefly, almost entirely, on the personality of the adjutant-general of the State or Territory, on the manner in which he is supported by the governor, and on the financial support given by the legislature of the State or Territory.

Since each State has its own laws in regard to militia affairs and particularly as to the appointment and prerogatives of its adjutant-general, it will be understood that there are almost as many different conditions in respect to military efficiency as there are States and Territories; each set of conditions yields its own distinctive results. In those States and Territories in which adjutants-general are selected on account of their military capacity and experience and their special qualifications as able executives, in which politics are wholly eliminated from militia administration and legislation, and in which state legislatures give reasonable financial support, results of a satisfactory nature are attained. In those States in which adjutants-general are selected for their political rather than their military qualifications and in which the position is used for the promotion of political advantage rather than for the promotion of military efficiency, the results achieved are most unsatisfactory and must necessarily always be so. Between these two extremes are found many varying gradations of mixture of politics with serious military effort and, in accordance with such gradations, corresponding variations of military efficiency.

Unless it shall be possible in some States and Territories to change the basic conditions on which depend military efficiency in such a way as to have adjutants-general selected on account of their military qualifications, their executive capacity, and business sense; unless politics can be absolutely eliminated from the field; unless governors of States and Territories will fully support adjutants-general in their efforts to produce real military efficiency, and unless legislatures will make reasonable appropriations for the support of the military establishment in the States and Territories, it is useless to expect, at any time, wholly satisfactory conditions in regard to the field-service efficiency of the Organized Militia. This question becomes a particularly serious one in those States in which defective conditions are fixed in the constitutions of the States, and a correction entails a modification of the state constitution.

It will therefore be understood that the field efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States varies from that of a high standard to a very low one. The officers and men of some state forces know little even of their elementary duties. They give little or no time to the study of military subjects or application of military methods. They apparently regard their military relations chiefly from the point of view of having a summer's excursion to the state encampments or joint maneuvers, and regard such events as occasions devised for their entertainment rather than an opportunity for instruction in their field military duties.

The question of uniform instruction of the Organized Militia, having the same standards and military efficiency throughout the whole

United States, appears, therefore, to be almost, if not quite, an indeterminate problem; it seems almost impossible to expect the conditions necessary for such uniformity to be established by a modification of the constitutions and laws of all the States and Territories, so that the same essential conditions shall exist in each State and Territory. It would appear, therefore, that all parties interested in this question should, in a perfectly frank and open way, acknowledge the existing conditions, and, while striving for a modification in the direction of efficiency, be not too sanguine of accomplishing a uniformly high standard of efficiency among the Organized Militia of all States and Territories.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATION OF SECTION 12 OF THE MILITIA LAW.

As bearing upon the foregoing, a suggestion has presented itself with regard to the possible modification of section 12 of the militia law, which provides for the appointment of adjutants-general. This section reads as follows:

> That there shall be appointed in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia an adjutant-general, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the Organized Militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

In view of the importance of the position of adjutants-general of the States and Territories, of their dual relations to the State on one side and to the War Department on the other, of the increasing duties devolving upon them in connection with the administration of the new militia law, and in view, also, of the responsibilities of these officers in regard to the disbursement of federal funds allotted to the States for the benefit of the Organized Militia, under the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, it has seemed that this section ought to define more specifically these relations than it now does, and it ought to provide remuneration to the adjutants-general for the time and attention given by them to those matters which pertain strictly to their relations to the Federal Government. It has not seemed altogether fair that these state officers should be called upon to perform so many duties connected with Federal Government without remuneration. It is believed that section 12 may be so modified as to more justly and adequately recognize the obligation of the General Government with respect to these officers. The United States would be benefited thereby in the matter of more careful supervision of requisitions, more careful oversight of property in storage, more attention given to the preservation of this property, more exact accountability of it, and, generally, more careful action in regard to the regulations governing the expenditure of funds, the issue, care, preservation, and final disposition of United States property. It is accordingly suggested that section 12 of the militia law might, with advantage to all concerned, be modified along the lines indicated in the following tentative rewriting of that section:

> That there shall be in each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia an adjutant-general who may be designated by the President as United States disbursing officer of federal funds allotted for the support of the militia under

the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and as United States property agent, to act as an agent of the United States in supervising the issue of United States property made to the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia pursuant to the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and to the provisions of section 13 of the act approved January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, and in supervising the care, preservation, and the final disposition of said property, according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

As United States disbursing officer he shall render such accounts of federal funds intrusted to him for disbursement as may be required by the Treasury Department. As United States property agent, he shall make such reports in regard to United States property in the possession of the Organized Militia, as may be required by the Secretary of War. He shall, before entering upon the performance of his duties as United States disbursing officer and as United States property agent, be required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties to the value of at least one-half of the federal funds which may at any one time be intrusted to him for disbursement, and to at least one-fourth of the value of the issues of military stores made in the fiscal year to the State, Territory, or District of Columbia under the provisions of section 13 of the act approved May 27, 1908. He shall make returns annually to the Secretary of War, of the strength of the Organized Militia and such other reports in regard to the personnel of the Organized Militia as may be required by the Secretary of War. He shall assist the governor of the State, Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia in making the annual returns to the War Department of United States property in the possession of said State, Territory, or District of Columbia. He shall perform such other duties in connection with the Organized Militia of said State, Territory, and District of Columbia as may be required by the laws thereof.

Provided, That the adjutants-general so appointed and so acting as United States disbursing officers and as United States property agents, shall be entitled to receive pay for their services from the funds allotted to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia, under the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, in accordance with the numbers of officers and men of the Organized Militia of said States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, who are actually enrolled and regularly receiving military instruction and training, as follows:

For not less than 500 officers and men and not more than 1,500 officers and men, $——;[a] for more than 1,500 officers and men and not more than 2,500 officers and men, $——;[a] for more than 2,500 officers and men and not more than 3,500 officers and men, $——;[a] for more than 3,500 officers and men and not more than 4,500 officers and men, $——;[a] for more than 4,500 officers and men and not more than 5,500 officers and men, $——;[a] for more than 5,500 officers and men and not more than 7,500 officers and men, $——;[a] for more than 7,500 officers and men and not more than 8,500 officers and men, $——;[a] for more than 8,500 officers and men, $——:[a] *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall, in his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

Provided further, That each United States disbursing officer and property agent herein authorized shall be entitled to the services of a civilian clerk, at such rate of pay as may be approved by the Secretary of War, to be paid from funds allotted to the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, under the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Provided further, That the President may, at his discretion, revoke the designations of United States disbursing officer and United States property agent authorized herein to be made by him.

A NATIONAL RESERVE.

The analysis made above of the limitations of uniformity in training the Organized Militia, as enforced by the special conditions existing in the different States and Territories, need not necessarily lead to the conclusion that it is impossible to provide a satisfactory uniformly trained body of citizen soldiery for the defense of the United States.

If the best conditions found among the organized militia of the States could be made uniform throughout the United States, it would,

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[a] The scale of pay to be fixed appropriately.

as indicated above, be a satisfactory solution of the problem. The question arises, How is it possible to obtain such uniformity? It is evident that it can be assured only in case the training and instruction of the citizen soldiery can be prescribed and enforced by the War Department; that is, in case the citizen soldiery be a federal force rather than a state force. If existing conditions of the best state forces could be transferred from state to federal relations; that is, if a federal citizen soldiery could be created, permitting officers and men to pursue their regular vocations without demanding more time from them for military affairs and for their instruction and training than now obtains under state relations, it is believed that satisfactory conditions would result. Indeed, such a force would be practically such a one as constitutes the army of Switzerland.

That is, the conclusion is reached, that while a federal citizen soldiery may be expected to be made really satisfactorily efficient for field service, a state militia under existing conditions will always vary from very satisfactory to very unsatisfactory; it can hardly be expected to be uniformly efficient.

The question arises, therefore, as to whether it would be possible to bring into existence such a federal citizen soldiery as here indicated. It is possible that the present Organized Militia would not approve of such a body of citizen soldiers, and it would be useless to attempt to provide such a force if the Organized Militia should oppose it. On the other hand, there is some reason to believe that the minds of some of the leading officers of the Organized Militia appreciate the difficulties which have been referred to above, and as practical and patriotic American citizens, are becoming convinced of the necessity of providing in some way an adequate and really effective military force for national defense, in addition to and supplementary to the Regular Army and the existing state forces.

A body of federal citizen soldiery, organized by federal law, would have to be organized under the power of Congress granted by the Constitution to raise and support armies; it would have to be a part of the Army of the United States; it could not be any part of the militia authorized by the Constitution.

With these thoughts in mind, with a clear understanding that the proposal is at the present time purely academic, and with a view solely to developing discussion, it is suggested that a body of citizen soldiery, such as that contemplated, might be created as a reserve for the Regular Army; that Congress might provide such a force as a part of the United States Army, a reserve branch, to supplement and to combine with the active Regular Army and the Organized Militia for national defense in time of emergency. Such a reserve force might well constitute a part of the Regular Army of the United States; that is, the Regular Army of the United States might be considered as divided into two branches, an active branch kept constantly mobilized and filled to the limit now authorized by law, and the reserves to be called, say, the "National Reserves," to consist of a body of citizen soldiery, supplementing the active army, and constituting, in time of peace, a body that would receive trained soldiers, both commissioned and enlisted, from the active Regular Army on one side and from the Organized Militia on the other. It would serve as a body to receive all who had had military training in the active Regular Army and Organized Militia but who, while wishing

to give up active training, would desire to make themselves available for military service in time of national danger; it would keep such in hand, organized for war service, in appropriate military units. Very little drill or training would be required of such trained reserves. They would be required to mobilize for field service for, say, fifteen days each year. The officers and enlisted men of such a body should receive a certain percentage of the pay of officers and enlisted men on the active list throughout the year, and full pay during the period of mobilization for field service.

A law creating such a force, it is thought, should provide for the free and easy transfer into such an organization of individual commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates from the active Regular Army and from the Organized Militia; that is, the active Regular Army and the Organized Militia should act as feeders to the National Reserves. The commissioned officers of this body should of course hold commissions, signed by the President, and appointments would be made, as for the active Regular Army, by and with the consent of the Senate. Noncommissioned officers should have their warrants from the War Department.

The creation of new units of such a body would have to be made progressively throughout the United States, without antagonizing the interests of the Organized Militia in any locality. It is believed that such a body would attract to the Organized Militia a personnel that is not now influenced to enter its ranks and that it would tend to increase the military spirit throughout the whole of the United States. Inasmuch as such a body would supplement and work harmoniously with the Organized Militia as now provided, it is not evident why there should be any opposition from the latter. In any event, it appears that, under the law and the Constitution, a federal citizen soldiery can only be provided along these lines.

In case such a force were created it would lend itself admirably to the mobilization of the national forces in time of war. With the Regular Army consisting as it does, for war purposes, of 100,000 men, with a force of National Reserves of, say, at first, 100,000, throughout the United States, and with a force of 200,000 Organized Militia, which, it is believed, will eventually be possible, the first line of defense would consist of a mingling of these three. If such a force as here indicated were created, the brigade might consist of one Regular Army regiment, one National Reserve regiment, and one regiment of the Organized Militia.

Adopting the combining units indicated in a recent report from the General Staff, the field artillery mobilization unit would consist of one battalion of the Regular Field Artillery, one battalion of National Reserve Field Artillery, and one battalion of Organized Militia Field Artillery; the cavalry mobilization unit, of one squadron of Regulars, one squadron of Reserve, and one squadron of Organized Militia. The full divisional mobilization would be as is indicated in the following table:

DIVISION.

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies]

- 1st Brigade
  - Regiment, Regular, Active.
  - Regiment, National Reserve.
  - Regiment, Militia.
- 2d Brigade
  - Regiment, Regular, Active.
  - Regiment, National Reserve.
  - Regiment, Militia.
- 3d Brigade
  - Regiment, Regular, Active.
  - Regiment, National Reserve.
  - Regiment, Militia.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, Regular, Active.
    - Battery, National Reserve.
    - Battery, Militia.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, Regular, Active.
    - Battery, National Reserve.
    - Battery, Militia.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, Regular, Active.
    - Battery, National Reserve.
    - Battery, Militia.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, Regular, Active.
    - Battery, National Reserve.
    - Battery, Militia.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Regular, Active.
  - 2d Squadron—National Reserve.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop
    - Troop
    - Troop
    - Troop

    Militia.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 pioneer companies.]

- Battalion
  - Pioneer company, Regular, Active.
  - Pioneer company, National Reserve.
  - Pioneer, company, Militia.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 3 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Field company, Regular, Active.
  - Field company, National Reserve.
  - Field company, Militia.

Sanitary troops.

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, Regular, Active.
Ambulance company, National Reserve.
Ambulance company, National Reserve.
Ambulance company, Militia.
Field hospital, Regular, Active.
Field hospital, National Reserve.
Field hospital, National Reserve.
Field hospital, Militia.

Supply train.

[5 ammunition wagon companies, 6 supply wagon companies, 1 distribution wagon company.]

Ammunition
1. Ammunition wagon company.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Supply
1. Supply wagon company.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Distribution—1. Company.
Field bakery train.

It is desired to repeat that the chief value of such a national reserve force would be to form a natural receptacle for all persons with military training, and it would enable the General Government to keep and have available for use many men who have received military training whose military services are now completely lost on severing their relations with the Regular Army and the Organized Militia.

FEDERAL PAY FOR MILITIA SERVICE.

It is well recognized that there are at the present time among the officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia two distinct groupings in respect to the question of federal pay for militia service. The claim is made, on the one side, that many officers and men find it a matter of no little sacrifice to them as to their time, their energy, and their money to perform their duties properly as militiamen. However keen a military interest they may have in their work, it is found often to be a matter that affects a due regard for the interest of others than themselves in giving so much of their time, their energies of mind and body, and their means to this duty. It is claimed that in many cases some of the best officers and enlisted men have found it necessary to give up their connection with the Organized Militia because of the fact that, in their opinion, the sacrifices made were not justified, with a due regard to the interests of their business or of their families. It is claimed that the United States disbursing officers of Federal funds appropriated annually by section 1661, Revised Statutes, in the several States and Territories should be authorized to make certain payments to officers and men throughout the year that would fairly liquidate the obligation of the General Government toward these individuals for the sacrifices made by them in preparing themselves for national defense. On the other hand, it is claimed by those of the second grouping that the introduction of pay into the question of military service robs it of its highest element, that of pure patriotism; that if any such service is paid for, a lower type of duty is obtained and a lower type of soldier results. The inference is drawn that an unpaid citizen soldiery will accomplish better results in field service, if called to the defense of the National Government under section 4 of the militia law, than the paid citizen soldiery.

Without in any way taking sides in regard to these two groups of officers and men of the Organized Militia, it may be pointed out that the wishes of both parties could be met if the National Reserve here advocated were created. If such a body were to be provided by law, all citizen soldiers who wished to serve their country, but who find it necessary that some provision be made to meet the expenses connected with their duty as citizen soldiers, would find a set of conditions under which they might assume and maintain their military inclinations by original entry into the Regular Army or Organized Militia and after a service of, say, two years in the Regular Army or three years in the Organized Militia transfer to the National Reserve. At the same time those officers and men who do not believe in a paid citizen soldiery would find ample opportunity under the existing conditions in the Organized Militia.

It would seem that the proposition meets fully the wishes of both parties and accomplishes in time of war the association of the three types of trained troops in the first line.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST FIELD ARMY.

The year has been marked in a particular way, in so far as the efficiency of the militia is concerned, by taking the first definite step toward combining the Organized Militia with the Regular Army in a tactical way in time of peace for mobilization for field service operations in time of war. The Assistant Secretary of War first enunciated the policy of the War Department in regard to this matter at the meeting of the National Guard Association at Boston, in December, 1908. After careful consideration by the War Department and conference and agreement with the militia authorities of the States concerned, General Orders, No. 35, War Department, current series, was published on February 28, 1910, giving the details of the proposed organization.

It is to be understood, of course, that this is purely a paper organization and merely indicative of what might, with the lights which now bear upon the subject, best be done in case the President should find it necessary to exercise the authority granted him in section 4 of the militia law and call the Organized Militia of the States included in the order to the service of the United States.

It should be fully appreciated at all times that any general military system must rest upon the military division as the basic unit of organization. It is the lowest unit which involves all arms of the line and all branches of the staff and is available for independent military operations. It is thought to be important that all concerned with military legislation, both civilians and soldiers, should have more definitely in mind than appears to have been the case in the past the normal composition of the military division. With a view to bringing out in clear relief this particular thought, the organization of the three divisions, accomplished by General Orders, No. 35, is indicated in a tabular form below, with all the elements which should go to constitute a military division. The units covered by General Orders, No. 35, are inserted in this tabular form in their appropriate places and the deficiencies which exist in a complete normal division are indicated by the blank spaces.

FIRST DIVISION.

[Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - Regiment, United States, stationed at Forts Niagara, Porter, and Jay, N. Y., No. 1.[a]
  - 2d Regiment, Maine.
  - 69th Regiment, New York.
- 2d Brigade
  - Regiment, United States, stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, No. 2.
  - 1st Regiment, New Hampshire.
  - 1st Regiment, Vermont.
- 3d Brigade
  - 3d Regiment, New York.
  - 65th Regiment, New York.
  - 74th Regiment, New York.

Field Artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 1.
    - Battery A, New Hampshire Field Artillery.
    - Battery A, Rhode Island Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 2.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 3.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 4.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron —Squadron, United States, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., No. 1.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop B, New York.
    - Troop D, New York.
    - Troop A, New Hampshire.
    - Troop.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company
  - Company
  - Company

1st New York.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, Vermont.
  - Company, New Hampshire (detachment).

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[a] These numerals merely indicate the serial number of units of the Regular Army that would be required.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States No. 1.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

SECOND DIVISION.

(New York.)

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - 7th Regiment, New York.
  - 12th Regiment, New York.
  - 71st Regiment, New York.
- 2d Brigade
  - 14th Regiment, New York.
  - 23d Regiment, New York.
  - 47th Regiment, New York.
- 3d Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, New York.
  - 2d Regiment, New York.
  - 10th Regiment, New York.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 9.
    - Battery, 1st New York.[b]
    - Battery, 2d New York.[b]
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 10.
    - Battery, 3d New York.[b]
    - Battery, 6th New York.[b]
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 11.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 12.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron United States stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., No. 3.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop
    - Troop
    - Troop
    - Troop

    A,[b] New York.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop
    - Troop
    - Troop
    - Troop

    C,[b] New York.

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[a] Maine has 7 officers and 26 enlisted men of the medical department, New Hampshire has 10 officers and 26 enlisted men of the medical department, Vermont has 9 enlisted men of the medical department, and New York has 28 officers, and 108 enlisted men of the medical department available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

[b] Improper designation.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

Battalion { Company / Company / Company } 3d, New York.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion { Company: 1st, New York. / Company: 2d, New York.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States No. 3.
Ambulance company, New York.
Ambulance company, New York.
Ambulance company, New York.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, New York.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

THIRD DIVISION.

[New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

1st Brigade:
- Regiment, United States, stationed at Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks, N. Y., No. 3.
- 1st Regiment, Connecticut.
- 2d Regiment, Connecticut.

2d Brigade:
- 2d Regiment, Massachusetts.
- 6th Regiment, Massachusetts.
- 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts.

3d Brigade:
- 5th Regiment, Massachusetts.
- 8th Regiment, Massachusetts.
- 9th Regiment, Massachusetts.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

1st Regiment:
- 1st Battalion:
  - Battery United States, No. 5.
  - Battery A, Massachusetts.
  - Battery C, Massachusetts.
- 2d Battalion:
  - Battery United States, No. 6.
  - Battery B, Massachusetts.
  - Battery A, Connecticut.

2d Regiment:
- 1st Battalion:
  - Battery United States, No. 7.
  - Battery.
  - Battery.
- 2d Battalion:
  - Battery United States, No. 8.
  - Battery.
  - Battery.

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[a] New York has 45 officers and 164 enlisted men in medical department available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

Regiment:
- 1st Squadron—Squadron United States, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., No. 2.
- 2d Squadron: Troop, Troop, Troop, Troop — Massachusetts.
- 3d Squadron: Troop A, Connecticut; Troop A, Troop B, Troop C — Rhode Island.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

Battalion: Company, Company, Company — 2d New York.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion:
- Company A, Connecticut.
- Company detachment, Massachusetts.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States, No. 2.
Ambulance company, Massachusetts.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE COMBINATION OF REGULARS AND MILITIA IN MOBILIZATION SCHEME.

In working out the scheme for the combination of the Regular Army with the Organized Militia in war service, the question arose as to what rule should govern as to the proportion of Regulars and Organized Militia in the combined units. This question is subdivided into subordinate ones: (*a*) As to the size of the combined units, and (*b*) as to the relative numbers of units of Regulars and units of Organized Militia which should be included in the smallest mixed unit. Having in mind the desirability of using the leavening power of the Regular Army to the full limit of its capabilities, the conclusion was reached that the proportion of Regulars to Organized Militia should be, in so far as possible, one unit of Regulars to two units of the Organized Militia. Having in mind, further, the most expeditious assimilation of the two forces when brought together, it was decided

[a] New York has 91 officers and 329 enlisted men in medical department, Massachusetts, 32 officers and 173 enlisted men, and Connecticut, 12 officers and 44 enlisted men, available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

that the best results would probably come in the infantry by making the brigade the lowest mixed unit, having it composed of one regiment of Regulars and two regiments of Organized Militia. In the field artillery, the battalion was fixed as the lowest combined unit with one regular battery to two batteries of Organized Militia; in the cavalry the regiment was fixed as the lowest mixed unit, with one squadron of regular cavalry to two squadrons of militia composing it; in the engineers, the battalion was fixed as the lowest mixed unit, with one company of Regulars and two companies of militia; in signal field troops, the battalion, with one field company of Regulars and one or possibly two field companies of militia; in sanitary troops, one ambulance company and field hospital of regular troops with two or three companies of militia.

An examination of these tables reveals the fact that the following units are deficient:

First Division.—Field artillery: Six batteries, militia. Cavalry: One squadron and 1 troop, militia. Sanitary troops: Three ambulance companies, militia.

Second Division.—Field artillery: Four batteries, militia. Sanitary troops: Two ambulance companies, militia.

Third Division.—Field artillery: Four batteries.

It is understood that there are in storage or available for distribution to the Organized Militia sufficient field-hospital material to supply all sanitary troops that may be formed among the several States.

DISCUSSION OF EXTENSION OF MOBILIZATION SCHEME.

While the action of the department has not at the present time carried the scheme of combined mobilization of Regulars and Organized Militia beyond the three divisions named above, involving the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, it will be interesting, purely as a matter of preliminary study, to apply the principles followed in the organization of the three divisions covered by General Orders, No. 35, War Department, current series, to the Organized Militia of all the States and Territories, entering them in a purely tentative way in tables similar to those used above, preserving existing militia organization units as far as practicable, with a view to ascertaining, approximately, what deficiencies exist with the present strength of Organized Militia, in arranging a divisional organization. This has been done in the tables which follow:

FOURTH DIVISION.

[New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

1st Brigade	4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry	Separate Pennsylvania brigade.
2d Brigade	Regiment, United States, No. 4. 2d Regiment, New Jersey Infantry 3d Regiment, New Jersey Infantry	2d Brigade, New Jersey.
3d Brigade	1st Regiment, New Jersey Infantry 4th Regiment, New Jersey Infantry 5th Regiment, New Jersey Infantry	1st Brigade, New Jersey.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 13.
    - Battery A, New Jersey Field Artillery.
    - Battery B, New Jersey Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 14.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 15.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States, No. 16.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron, United States, No. 4.
  - 2d Squadron
    - 1st Troop, New Jersey Cavalry.[a]
    - 2d Troop, New Jersey Cavalry.[a]
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
  - 3d Squadron
    - 1st Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry[a]
    - 2d Troop, Pennylvania Cavalry[a]
    - Troop A, Pennsylvania Cavalry
    - Troop G, Pennsylvania Cavalry.

    } Squadron A,[a] Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company No. 1.
  - Company B, Pennsylvania.
  - Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States, No. 1.
  - Company, New Jersey.

Sanitary troops.[b]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States, No. 4.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

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[a] Improper designations.

[b] New Jersey has 30 medical officers and hospital corps of 65 enlisted men available. Pennsylvania has 51 medical officers and hospital corps of 138 enlisted men, one-third of whom, say 17 officers and 46 enlisted men, would be available for assignment as sanitary troops of this division.

FIFTH DIVISION.

[Pennsylvania.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - → 1st Pennsylvania Brigade.
- 2d Brigade
  - 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - 18th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - → 2d Pennsylvania Brigade
- 3d Brigade
  - 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - 13th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
  - → 3d Pennsylvania Brigade.

Field Artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 17.
    - Battery B, Pennsylvania Field Artillery.
    - Battery C, Pennsylvania Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 18.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 19.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 20.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron, United States No. 5.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop (Gov.), Pennsylvania Cavalry.
    - Troop (Sheridan), Pennsylvania Cavalry.
    - Troop F, Pennsylvania Cavalry.
    - → Squadron B, Pennsylvania Cavalry.[a]
    - Troop.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 2.
  - Company A, Pennsylvania.
  - Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 2.
  - Company A, Pennsylvania.

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a Improper designation.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

SIXTH DIVISION.

[Separate regiment infantry—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

1st Brigade:
- 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry.
- 1st Regiment, West Virginia Infantry } West Virginia Brigade.
- 2d Regiment, West Virginia Infantry }

2d Brigade:
- 1st Regiment, Maryland Infantry }
- 4th Regiment, Maryland Infantry } Maryland Brigade.
- 5th Regiment, Maryland Infantry }

3d Brigade:
- 1st Regiment, Delaware Infantry.
- 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Infantry } District of Columbia Brigade. [1st Separate Battalion, District of Columbia (colored), surplus, not included.]
- 2d Regiment, District of Columbia Infantry }

Field Artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

1st Regiment:
- 1st Battalion:
  - Battery, United States No. 21.
  - 1st Battery,[b] District of Columbia Artillery.
  - Battery.
- 2d Battalion:
  - Battery, United States No. 22.
  - Battery.
  - Battery.

2d Regiment:
- 1st Battalion:
  - Battery, United States No. 23.
  - Battery.
  - Battery.
- 2d Battalion:
  - Battery, United States No. 24.
  - Battery.
  - Battery.

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[a] Pennsylvania has 51 medical officers and a hospital corps of 138 enlisted men. One-third of these could, it is thought, be assignable to the Fourth Division, leaving 34 medical officers and 92 enlisted men assignable as sanitary troops to this division.

[b] Improper designation.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

Regiment
- 1st Squadron—Squadron, United States No. 6.
- 2d Squadron
  - Troop A, Maryland Cavalry.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
- 3d Squadron
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

Battalion
- Company, United States No. 3.
- Company.
- Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion
- Company, United States No. 3.
- Company, detachment District of Columbia.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

[Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Virginia Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Virginia Infantry
  - 4th Regiment, Virginia Infantry

  → 1st Virginia Brigade.[b]
- 2d Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, North Carolina Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, North Carolina Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, North Carolina Infantry

  → 1st North Carolina Brigade.
- 3d Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, South Carolina Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, South Carolina Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, South Carolina Infantry

  → 1st South Carolina Brigade.

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[a] West Virginia has 7 medical officers and 7 enlisted men, Maryland has 9 medical officers and 37 enlisted men, Delaware has 1 medical officer and 10 enlisted men, and the District of Columbia has 1 medical officer and 21 enlisted men, available for assignment as sanitary troops.

[b] Richmond Light Infantry Blues, separate battalion, surplus, not included.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery A, Virginia Field Artillery
    - Battery B, Virginia Field Artillery
    - Battery C, Virginia Field Artillery

    (1st Battalion Virginia Field Artillery.)
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 25.
    - Battery A, North Carolina Field Artillery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 26.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 27.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron, United States No. 7.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop A, Alabama Cavalry.
    - Troop B, Alabama Cavalry.
    - Troop C, Alabama Cavalry.
    - Troop D, Alabama Cavalry.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 4.
  - Company.
  - Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 4.
  - Company.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

[Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.]

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[a] Virginia has 9 medical officers and 15 enlisted men, North Carolina has 13 medical officers and 23 enlisted men, and South Carolina has 13 medical officers and 29 enlisted men, available for assignment as sanitary troops of this division.

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Georgia Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Georgia Infantry
  - 5th Regiment, Georgia Infantry
  - → 1st Georgia Brigade.[a]
- 2d Brigade
  - Regiment, United States, stationed at Fort McPherson, No. 4.
  - 1st Regiment, Florida Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Florida Infantry
  - → 1st Florida Brigade.
- 3d Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Alabama Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Alabama Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, Alabama Infantry
  - → 1st Alabama Brigade.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 28.
    - Battery A, Georgia Field Artillery, Chatham Light Artillery.
    - Battery B, Georgia Field Artillery, Governor's Light Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 29.
    - Battery B, Alabama Field Artillery.
    - Battery D, Alabama Field Artillery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 30.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 31.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron United States stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., No. 8.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop A, Georgia Cavalry (Georgia Hussars).
    - Troop B, Georgia Cavalry (Liberty Independent Troop.)
    - Troop F, Georgia Cavalry.
    - Troop K, Georgia Cavalry.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop L, Georgia Cavalry.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 5.
  - Company.
  - Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 5.
  - Company, detachment Alabama.

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[a] 3d and 4th separate battalions Georgia infantry, surplus and not included.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

NINTH DIVISION.

[Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - Regiment, United States No. 5.
  - 2d Regiment, Mississippi Infantry } 1st Mississippi Brigade.
  - 3d Regiment, Mississippi Infantry }
- 2d Brigade
  - Regiment, United States, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., No. 6.
  - 1st Regiment, Louisiana Infantry } 1st Louisiana Brigade.
  - 2d Regiment, Louisiana Infantry }
- 3d Brigade
  - 2d Regiment, Texas Infantry } [b] 1st Texas Brigade.
  - 3d Regiment, Texas Infantry }
  - 4th Regiment, Texas Infantry }

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 32.
    - Battery E, Mississippi Field Artillery.
    - Battery A, Texas Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 33.
    - Battery A, Louisiana Field Artillery.
    - Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery.
- 2d Regiment.
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 34.
    - Battery A, Louisiana (Washington) Field Artillery.
    - Battery B, Louisiana (Washington) Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States No. 35.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron, United States, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., No. 9.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop A, Mississippi Cavalry.
    - Troop A, Louisiana Cavalry.
    - Troop B, Louisiana Cavalry.
    - Troop.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop A, Texas Cavalry.
    - Troop B, Texas Cavalry.
    - Troop C, Texas Cavalry.
    - Troop D, Texas Cavalry.

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[a] Georgia has 21 medical officers and 37 enlisted men, Florida has 10 medical officers and 17 enlisted men, and Alabama has 12 medical officers and 24 enlisted men available for assignment to this division as sanitary troops.

[b] Separate battalion Texas Infantry not included.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

Battalion { Company, United States No. 6.
Company.
Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion { [a] 1st Company, Mississippi Signal Troops.
[a] 1st Company, Louisiana Signal Troops.

Sanitary troops. [b]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

TENTH DIVISION.

[Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

1st Brigade..... { 1st Regiment, Kentucky Infantry
2d Regiment, Kentucky Infantry } 1st Kentucky Brigade.
3d Regiment, Kentucky Infantry }

2d Brigade..... { Regiment, United States, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., No. 7.
1st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry
3d Regiment, Tennessee Infantry } [c]

3d Brigade..... { Regiment, United States, No. 8.
1st Regiment, Arkansas Infantry
2d Regiment, Arkansas Infantry } 1st Arkansas Brigade.

Field Artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

1st Regiment..... { 1st Battalion { Battery, United States, No. 36.
Battery.
Battery.
2d Battalion { Battery, United States.
Battery.
Battery.

2d Regiment..... { 1st Battalion { Battery, United States.
Battery.
Battery.
2d Battalion { Battery, United States.
Battery.
Battery.

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[a] Improper designation.

[b] Mississippi has 6 medical officers, Louisiana has 2 medical officers and 4 enlisted men, and Texas has 18 medical officers available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

[c] 1 separate company infantry (colored) not included.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

Regiment:
- 1st Squadron—Squadron, United States, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., No. 10.
- 2d Squadron:
  - Troop B, Tennessee Cavalry.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
- 3d Squadron:
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

Battalion:
- Company, United States, No. 7.
- Company.
- Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion:
- Company, United States, No. 6.
- Company.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

[Ohio.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade:
  - 1st Regiment, Ohio Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Ohio Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, Ohio Infantry

  } 1st Ohio Brigade.
- 2d Brigade:
  - 4th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
  - 5th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
  - 7th Regiment, Ohio Infantry

  } 2d Ohio Brigade.
- 3d Brigade:
  - 6th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
  - 8th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
  - 9th Regiment, Ohio Infantry

  } The 6th and 9th are a part of the 1st Ohio Brigade; the 8th, part of the 2d Ohio Brigade.

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[a] Kentucky has 11 medical officers and 52 enlisted men, Tennessee has 1 medical officer and 23 enlisted men, and Arkansas has 11 medical officers available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

Field Artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery A, Ohio Field Artillery.
    - Battery B, Ohio Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery C, Ohio Field Artillery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron, United States, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., No. 11.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop A, Ohio Cavalry.
    - Troop B, Ohio Cavalry.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company A, Ohio Engineers
  - Company B, Ohio Engineers
  - Company C, Ohio Engineers
  - Company D, Ohio Engineers

  } Battalion Ohio Engineers.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company A, Ohio Signal Troops.
  - Company B, Ohio Signal Troops.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company, Ohio.
Ambulance company, Ohio.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

[Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.]

---

[a] Ohio has 40 officers and 200 enlisted men in medical department available for assignment to this division as sanitary troops.

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Indiana Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Indiana Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, Indiana Infantry
  - Indiana Brigade.
- 2d Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Michigan Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Michigan Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, Michigan Infantry
  - Michigan Brigade.
- 3d Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry
  - 3d Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry
  - 10th separate battalion, 4 companies Wisconsin Infantry not included.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery A, Michigan Field Artillery.
    - Battery A, Wisconsin Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery A, Indiana Field Artillery.
    - Battery B, Indiana Field Artillery.
    - Battery C, Indiana Field Artillery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron United States stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., No 12.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop A, Michigan Cavalry.
    - Troop B, Michigan Cavalry.
    - Troop A, Wisconsin Cavalry.
    - Troop.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 8.
  - Company A, Michigan.
  - Company.

Signal troops.

- Battalion
  - Company A, Indiana Signal Troops.
  - Company—2 detachments Michigan Signal Troops.

Sanitary troops. [a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

[a] Indiana has 18 officers and 64 men in medical department, Michigan has 18 officers and 57 men in medical department, and Wisconsin has 14 officers and 40 men in medical department available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

[Illinois.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - 1st Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - 2d Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - 7th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - → 1st Illinois Brigade.
- 2d Brigade
  - 4th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - 5th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - 8th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - → 2d Illinois Brigade.
- 3d Brigade
  - Regiment United States stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., No. 9.
  - 3d Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - 6th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
  - → 3d Illinois Brigade.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery A, Illinois Field Artillery.
    - Battery B, Illinois Field Artillery.
    - Battery C, Illinois Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Squadron
    - Troop A, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop B, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop C, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop.
    - → 1st Squadron Illinois Cavalry.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop D, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop E, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop F, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop.
    - → 2d Squadron Illinois Cavalry.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop G, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop H, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop I, Illinois Cavalry
    - Troop.
    - → 3d Squadron Illinois Cavalry.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 9.
  - Company.
  - Company.

Signal troops.[a]

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion { Company / Company } Detachment of signal troops.

Sanitary troops.[b]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

[Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

1st Brigade: 53d Regiment, Iowa Infantry; 54th Regiment, Iowa Infantry; 55th Regiment, Iowa Infantry — 1st Brigade Iowa Infantry.

2d Brigade: 56th Regiment, Iowa Infantry; 1st Regiment, North Dakota Infantry; 4th Regiment, South Dakota Infantry. (1st separate battalion, South Dakota Infantry, not included.)

3d Brigade: 1st Regiment, Minnesota Infantry; 2d Regiment, Minnesota Infantry; 3d Regiment, Minnesota Infantry — 1st Brigade Minnesota Infantry.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

1st Regiment:
- 1st Battalion: Battery A, Minnesota Field Artillery; Battery B, Minnesota Field Artillery; Battery C, Minnesota Field Artillery — Minnesota Battalion Field Artillery.
- 2d Battalion: Battery, United States, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Battery A, North Dakota Field Artillery.; Battery.

2d Regiment:
- 1st Battalion: Battery, United States.; Battery.; Battery.
- 2d Battalion: Battery, United States.; Battery.; Battery.

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[a] Three officers and 51 men available for assignment to this division.

[b] Illinois has 40 medical officers and 171 enlisted men in Medical Department available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

Regiment:
- 1st Squadron—Squadron United States, stationed at Fort Des Moines, Ia., No. 13.
- 2d Squadron:
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
- 3d Squadron:
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.
  - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

Battalion:
- Company, United States, No. 10.
- Company.
- Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion:
- Company, United States, No. 7.
- Company detachment, South Dakota.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

[Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

1st Brigade (1st Missouri Brigade):
- 1st Regiment, Missouri Infantry.
- 2d Regiment, Missouri Infantry.
- 3d Regiment, Missouri Infantry.

2d Brigade:
- 4th Regiment, Missouri Infantry.
- 1st Regiment, Nebraska Infantry.
- 2d Regiment, Nebraska Infantry.

3d Brigade:
- 1st Regiment, Kansas Infantry.
- 2d Regiment, Kansas Infantry.
- 1st Regiment, Oklahoma Infantry.

---

[a] Iowa has 10 officers and 73 enlisted men in Medical Department, Minnesota has 12 officers and 41 enlisted men in Medical Department, North Dakota 4 enlisted men in Medical Department, and South Dakota has 5 officers and 6 enlisted men in Medical Department available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States, stationed at Fort Riley, Kans.
    - Battery A, Missouri Field Artillery.
    - Battery B, Missouri Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States, stationed at Fort Riley, Kans.
    - Battery A, Kansas, Field Artillery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron United States stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, No. 14.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop A, Missouri Cavalry.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 11.
  - Company, Oklahoma.
  - Company.

Signal, troops.[a]

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company.
  - Company.

Sanitary troops.[b]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, Missouri.
Field hospital, Kansas.

---

[a] Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma each has a company of signal troops available for assignment.

[b] Missouri has 22 officers and 86 men in Medical Department, Nebraska has 4 officers and 23 men in Medical Department, Kansas has 8 officers and 25 men in Medical Department, and Oklahoma has 4 officers and 25 men in Medical Department available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

[Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade
  - Regiment United States, stationed at Fort Missoula, Mont., No. 10.
  - 2d Regiment, Montana Infantry.
  - 2d Regiment, Idaho Infantry.
- 2d Brigade
  - Regiment United States, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., No. 11.
  - 3d Regiment, Wyoming Infantry.
  - 1st Regiment, Utah Infantry.
- 3d Brigade
  - Regiment stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, No. 12.
  - 1st Regiment, Colorado Infantry.
  - 2d Regiment, Colorado Infantry.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery United States, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
    - Battery A, Colorado Field Artillery.
    - Battery A, Utah Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment
  - 1st Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion
    - Battery, United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron United States stationed at Yellowstone Park, and No. 15, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
  - 2d Squadron
    - Troop A, Colorado Cavalry.
    - Troop B, Colorado Cavalry.
    - Troop C, Colorado Cavalry.
    - Troop D, Colorado Cavalry.
  - 3d Squadron
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company, United States No. 12.
  - Company.
  - Company.

Signal Troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

- Battalion
  - Company Colorado Signal Troops (4 officers and 56 men).
  - Company Utah Signal Troops (2 officers and 24 men).

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

[Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Arizona.]

Infantry.

[3 brigades, 9 regiments, 27 battalions, 108 companies.]

- 1st Brigade:
  - 2d Regiment, Washington Infantry.
  - 3d Regiment, Oregon Infantry.
  - 4th Regiment, Oregon Infantry.
- 2d Brigade:
  - 2d Regiment, California Infantry
  - 5th Regiment, California Infantry
  - 7th Regiment, California Infantry

  (1st California Brigade.)
- 3d Brigade:
  - Regiment United States stationed at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., No. 13.
  - 1st Regiment, Arizona Infantry.
  - 1st Regiment, New Mexico Infantry.

Field artillery.

[1 brigade, 2 regiments, 4 batteries.]

- 1st Regiment:
  - 1st Battalion:
    - Battery United States stationed at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
    - Battery A, Oregon Field Artillery.
    - Battery A, New Mexico Field Artillery.
  - 2d Battalion:
    - Battery United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
- 2d Regiment:
  - 1st Battalion:
    - Battery United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.
  - 2d Battalion:
    - Battery United States.
    - Battery.
    - Battery.

Cavalry.

[1 regiment, 3 squadrons, 12 troops.]

- Regiment:
  - 1st Squadron—Squadron United States, No. 16.
  - 2d Squadron:
    - Troop A, Washington Cavalry.
    - Troop A, California Cavalry.
    - Troop B, California Cavalry.
    - Troop C, California Cavalry.
  - 3d Squadron:
    - Troop A, Arizona Cavalry.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.
    - Troop.

[a] Colorado has 7 officers and 5 enlisted men medical department, Utah has 4 officers medical department, Idaho has 5 officers medical department, Montana has 3 officers and 2 enlisted men medical department, and Wyoming has 4 officers medical department, available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

Engineers.

[1 pioneer battalion, 3 companies.]

Battalion { Company, United States.
Company.
Company.

Signal troops.

[1 field battalion, 2 field companies.]

Battalion { Company A, Washington Signal Troops.
Company A, California Signal Troops.
Company B, California Signal Troops.

Sanitary troops.[a]

[4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals.]

Ambulance company, United States.
Ambulance company, Oregon.
Ambulance company.
Ambulance company.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.
Field hospital, United States.

Supply service.

Ammunition train, United States.
Supply train, United States.

It is cautioned that these tables be not considered as in any way indicating an intention of definitely grouping the Regular and militia units as therein indicated, but merely as a graphical study and a purely tentative solution.

An examination of these tables indicates the following deficiencies:

FOURTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....6 batteries, militia.
Cavalry.....2 troops, militia.
Engineers.....1 company, militia,
Sanitary troops....3 ambulance companies, militia.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....6 batteries, militia.
Cavalry.....1 squadron, 1 troop, militia.
Engineers.....1 company, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

SIXTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....7 batteries, militia.
Cavalry.....1 squadron, 3 troops, militia.
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

---

[a] Oregon has 10 officers and 2 enlisted men medical department, New Mexico has 4 officers medical department, and California has 15 officers and 43 enlisted men medical department, available for assignment as sanitary troops to this division.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....5 batteries, militia.
Cavalry.....1 squadron, militia.
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Signal troops.....1 company, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....4 batteries, militia.
Cavalry.....1 troop, militia.
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

NINTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....2 batteries, militia.
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

TENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....11 batteries (8 militia and 3 Regulars).
Cavalry.....1 squadron, 3 troops, militia.
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Signal troops.....1 company, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....9 batteries (5 militia and 4 Regulars).
Cavalry.....1 squadron, 2 troops, militia.
Sanitary troops....2 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 1 militia).

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....7 batteries (4 militia and 3 Regulars).
Cavalry.....1 squadron, 1 troop, militia.
Engineers.....1 company, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....9 batteries (6 militia and 3 Regulars).
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).
Cavalry.....3 troops, militia.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....8 batteries (5 militia and 3 Regulars).
Cavalry.....2 squadrons, militia.
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....9 batteries (5 militia and 4 Regulars).
Cavalry.....1 squadron, 3 troops, militia.
Engineers.....1 company, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....10 batteries (6 militia and 4 Regulars).
Cavalry.....1 squadron, militia.
Engineers.....2 companies, militia.
Sanitary troops....4 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 3 militia).

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

Field artillery.....10 batteries (6 militia and 4 Regulars).
Cavalry.....3 troops, militia.
Engineers.....3 companies (2 militia and 1 Regular).
Sanitary troops....3 ambulance companies (1 Regular and 2 militia).

DEFICIENCIES OF UNITS OF AUXILIARY TROOPS.

The foregoing analysis of possible mobilization of existing forces of the Organized Militia with a portion of the Regular Army indicates the total deficiencies to be as follows:

Field artillery, batteries	United States,	27.
	Organized Militia,	76.
Cavalry, squadrons	United States,	0.
	Organized Militia,	15; 2 troops.
Engineer, companies	United States,	1.
	Organized Militia,	22.
Signal troops, companies	United States,	0.
	Organized Militia,	2.
Sanitary troops, companies	United States,	13.
	Organized Militia,	42.

This number of additional units to those now authorized by United States and state laws would have to be provided if a complete divisional organization of these forces were to be effected by the grouping given in these tables, preserving intact in so far as possible existing military units. If these divisions were to be combined into field armies there would have to be additional auxiliary troops provided.

It is desired to point out with particular emphasis that the divisional grouping in the above tables is not that which conforms to the basic policy of the War Department in providing a mixture of Regular troops and Organized Militia in the proportion of 1 to 2. It is in this respect essentially defective, inasmuch as the leavening influence of the Regular troops is not adequately provided for. It will be had in mind that the policy of the department, as enunciated by Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver at the Boston convention of the National Guard Association in December, 1908, contemplates that the ultimate policy of the department should provide that at least one regiment of infantry should be stationed in each State; that a regimental post should be provided therein to accommodate such regiment, and that within the limits of each division there should be stationed, in so far as practicable, the auxiliary troops pertaining to that division. The complete accomplishment, however, of this scheme is apparently at some distance in the future, and the grouping here suggested, as indicated above, has for its main object the initiation of the movement in a general way, accepting facts as to strength, arms of service, and units of organization as we now find them in the several States and Territories. Keeping in mind the fact that it is desired to move always in the direction of the ultimate objective of the War Department, it is hoped that this presentation of the question will so serve to develop discussion that it will accelerate the accomplishment of the department's complete scheme.

W H I N G T O N

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

2 Regt. Inf.
2 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. Engrs.

O R E G O N

2 Regt. Inf.
1 Batty. F. A.
Amb. Co.

I D A H O

1 Brigade—1 Regt. Inf.

1 Troop Cav.

M O N T A N A

1 Regt. Inf.
Hosp.

1 Battn. Inf.

3 Troop Cav.

W Y O M I N G

1 Regt. Inf.
Hosp.

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1 Regt. Inf.
1 Battn. Inf.
1 Regt. Cav.
1 Regt. F. A.
1 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. Hosp.

C A L I F O R N I A

2 Brigades—3 Regt. Inf.
3 Troops. Cav
2 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

None

N E V A D A

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Batty. F. A.
Sig. Corps.
Hosp.

U T A H

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
4 Troops Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.
Sig. Corps.
Hosp.

C O L O R A D O

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2 Regt. Inf.
2 Troops Cav.
3 Batty. F. A.
2 Co. F. C.
1 Co. Hosp.

A R I Z O N A

1 Reg. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.

1 Battn. Inf.
4 Troops Cav.

N E W M E X I C O

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Batty. F. A.

2 Troops Cav.

H A W A I I

1 Regt. Inf.
Hosp. Corps.

A N A

1 Battn. Inf.

I N G

. Inf.

f.

A.

L O R A D O

E X I C O

ps Cav.

T E X A

N O R T H
D A K O T A

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Sec. Batty. F. A.

S O U T H
D A K O T A

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Battn. Inf.

2 Sqds. Cav.

N E B R A S K A

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
S. C.
F. Hosp.
1 Mach. Gun Co.

2 Battn. Inf.
2 Sqds. Cav.
3 Cos. S. C.

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
4 Troops Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.
Sig. Corps.
Hosp.

K A N S A S

1 Regt Inf.
1 Regt. Cav.
1 Sqd. Cav.
1 Regt F. A.
1 Batty. F. A.
1 Battn. Engrs.
1 Co. S. C.

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
1 Batty. F. A.
2 Co. Inf.
S. C.
Hosp.

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Co. S. C.
1 Co Engrs.
Hosp.

O K L A H O M A

3 Batty. F. A.

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
1 Battn. Inf.
4 Troops Cav.
1 Batty. F. A
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

1 Regt. Inf.
10 Troops Cav.
3 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. S. C.

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
3 Batty. F. A.
Hosp.

M I N N E S O T A

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Sqd. Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.

1 Brigade—4 Regt. Inf.
Hosp.

I O W A

1 Regt. Cav.

1 Brigade—5 Regt. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.
2 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.
F. Hosp.

M I S S O U R I

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.

A R K A N S A S

1 Battn. Inf.

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
1 Batty. F. A.
S. C.

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
2 Troops Cav.
2 Batty. F. A.
S. C.
Hosp.

L O U I S I A N A

M I S S I S S I P P I

A L A B A M A

F L O

G E O R G

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
2 Battn. Inf.
2 Sqd. Cav.
2 Batty. F.
Hosp.

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Regt. Cav.

W I S C O N S I N

3 Regt. Inf.
1 Battn. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.

1 Regt. Inf.

M I C H I G A N

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
2 Troops Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. Engrs.
1 Co. S. C.
1 Co. Hosp.

I L L I N O I S

1 Regt. Inf.
4 Troops Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.

1 Division, 3 Brigades—
8 Regt. Inf.
1 Regt Cav
3 Batty. F. A.
S. C.
Hosp.

I N D I A N A

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
3 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

1 Reg. Inf.

1 Division, 2 Brigades—
9 Regt. Inf.
2 Troops Cav.
3 Batty. F. A.
4 Co. Engrs

O H I O

2 Cos. S. C.
2 Field Hosp.
Amb. Co.
Hosp. Co.

K E N T U C K Y

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.

2 Battn. Inf.

T E N N E S S E E

2 Regt. Inf.
1 Co. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.

P O R T O R I C O

1 Regt. Inf. (8 Cos.)
1 Mach. Gun Platoon

12

11

13

10

9

8

15

14

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

1 Regt. Inf.
Hosp.

1 Brigade
4 Regt. Inf.
2 Troops Cav.
Hosp.
1 Batt. Engrs.

1 Regt. Cav.

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Tr. Cav.
1 Batt. F. A.
S. C.
Hosp.

2 Regt. Inf.
1 Hosp. Co.

2 Brigades—5 Regt. Inf.
2 Batt. Inf.
4 Troops Cav.
3 Batty. F. A.
S. C.
Hosp.
Amb. Co.

3 Brigades—9 Regt. Inf.
8 Trps. Cav.
4 Batty. F. A.
2 Batt. Engrs.
2 Cos. S. C.
Hosp.

3 Trps. Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.
S. C.
Hosp.

2 Regt. Inf.
1 Co. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.
1 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Sig. Corps.

3 Brigades—10 Regt. Inf.
3 Trps. Cav.
2 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. Engrs.
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

1 Brigade—
3 Regt. Inf.
4 Trps. Cav.
1 Co. Engrs.
Hosp.

1 Division, 2 Brigades
5 Regt. Inf.
2 Trps. Cav.
2 Batty. F. A.
1 Co. S. C.
Hosp.

1 Division, 2 Brigades:—
9 Regt. Inf.
2 Troops Cav.
3 Batty. F. A.
4 Co. Engrs

2 Cos. S. C.
2 Field Hosp.
Amb. Co.
Hosp. Co.

1 Regt. Infy.
Hosp

1 Brigade
3 Regt. Inf.
1 Co. Inf.
1 Troop Cav.
1 Co. Hosp.

1 Brigade—
2 Regt. Inf.
1 Batty. F. A.
1 Battn. Inf.
S. C.
Amb. Co.

1 Battn. Engrs.

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
Hosp. Corps.

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
1 Battn. Inf.
3 Batty. F. A.
Hosp

4 Troops Cav.
3 Batty F. A.

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
Hosp.
1 Batty. F. A.

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
Hosp

1 Brigade—2 Regt. Inf.
Hosp.

1 Regt. Inf.
1 Regt. Cav.

1 Brigade—3 Regt. Inf.
2 Battn. Inf.
2 Sqd. Cav.
2 Batty. F. A.
Hosp.

1 Regt. Inf. (8 Cos.)
1 Mach. Gun Platoon

NOTE: ORGANIZATIONS INCLOSED IN BLACK LINES ARE COMPOSED OF REGULAR TROOPS; THOSE NOT INCLOSED ARE MILITIA.

The geographical outlines and relations of the 17 divisions indicated by the foregoing tables is represented in the accompanying outline map of the United States:

EQUIPMENT.

Speaking in a general way, it may be said that the Organized Militia of the United States is well equipped for field service according to the models, patterns, and standards of equipment of the Regular Army. Reference perhaps should be made to some minor shortages in the matter of overcoats and blankets which have been noted by inspecting officers, but in connection with each, assurances have been received from state authorities that the shortages will be made good in the near future, and, indeed, requisitions have already been submitted to cover deficiencies in nearly all cases.

SMALL ARMS.

It is a matter of regret to note that many inspecting officers mention the poor condition of the rifles carried by the infantry and the cavalry. In many cases this appears to be due to the fact that men are not properly instructed in the care of the rifle. An effort has been made by this office to correct this defect in so far as possible by preparing and issuing a handbook for the private soldier, which gives briefly, and at the same time with sufficient completeness, instructions which should be followed in caring for small arms properly. About 40,000 of these handbooks have been issued. In addition the attention of the military authorities of the several States has been called in a special way to this dereliction, and requests made that steps be taken to correct it by state orders and by the better supervision of company officers.

MARCHING SHOES.

In regard to supplies, the year has been notable by reason of the issue of the uniform marching shoe to a number of States. The experience of last year, particularly, appears to have taught its lesson to the officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia that military efficiency for field service, in so far as this rests on the physical comfort of the individual officer or enlisted man, depends more on a suitable foot covering than upon any other item. A difficulty has existed in the minds of the state authorities prior to this year as to how a satisfactory accountability could be established for uniform shoes. This seems to have been solved by special financial arrangements between the States and the individuals using the shoe. In some States the orders prescribe that uniform shoes shall be worn as an essential part of the uniform on all occasions when the uniform is worn. The shoes in such cases are required to be kept in the armory locker in connection with and as an integral part of the uniform there kept.

MACHINE GUNS.

The year has been characterized further by the creation of a number of machine-gun companies in connection with the infantry regiments. The department, anticipating the defects of organization in

It is encouraging to note that the new field artillery equipment has been much better cared for by the militia personnel this year than during the preceding year. This is thought to be due to the efficient instruction given by and admonition of the officers of the Ordnance Department of the Regular Army who make the inspections of this material.

In issuing field material to militia batteries the policy of the department has been to supply them with 4 guns and their carriages, 8 caissons, 1 forge and battery wagon, and 1 artillery store wagon—14 carriages in all. Of this number, 4 guns and their carriages, 4 caissons, the forge and battery wagon, and the artillery store wagon are essential for marching. Of the remaining 4 caissons, 2 are intended to form a part of the firing battery (the limber of 1 carrying the battery fire-control equipment), and 2 represent the reserve. These carriages are not, however, required in encampments, and in view of the limited storage space allowed in the state armories for field artillery, it is believed that the general defensive interest of the country would be better served if these 4 carriages were withdrawn from the militia and held in storage by the United States authorities. At least it is believed that this should be done in those cases where the armory storage facilities are so cramped as to make the drilling space for indoor drills unduly restricted by these carriages.

FIELD INSTRUCTION.

There has been more practical field service instruction undertaken during the past summer than ever before. Altogether there have been approximately 37,000 of the Regular Army engaged in these instruction camps, and approximately 70,000 officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia. These different instructional features may be enumerated as follows:

(1) Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series, camps of instruction for infantry officers of the Organized Militia were held in 27 States under the supervision of the various department commanders. These camps required the presence of a large number of officers of the Regular Service as instructors, and in a number of cases organizations of the Regular Army were used in connection with these schools.

(2) In accordance with General Orders, No. 19, War Department, current series, elementary courses of instruction were held for cavalry and field artillery officers of the Organized Militia at Fort Riley, Kans., and for engineer and signal corps officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., each for a period of one month. These camps of instruction required the services of a large number of regular officers and involved the use of organizations of the Regular Army stationed at the two posts during all or part of the period.

(3) A camp of instruction for field artillery organizations of the Organized Militia was held on the United States military reservation at Sparta, Wis., during the month of July, at which there were in attendance 3 batteries of field artillery of the State of Illinois, 3 from Indiana, 1 from Michigan, 3 from Minnesota, 3 from Ohio, and 1 from Wisconsin. Three batteries of field artillery of the Regular Army were in attendance at this camp, and the officers and men thereof acted as instructors to the officers and men of the field artillery of the Organized Militia.

(4) Ten camps of instruction were held by the forces of the Regular Army in conjunction with those of the Organized Militia, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 63, War Department, current series, at various times during the months of June, July, August, and September. Organized Militia from all of the States participated in these encampments except those of Connecticut, Colorado, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Hawaii. Practically all of the Army of the United States, with the exception of small guards left behind at each post for safety purposes, were in attendance at these joint camps of instruction.

(5) Joint coast-defense exercises were held during the summer at which the coast artillery militia of all the seaboard States participated, including the coast artillery troops of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. The entire commissioned and enlisted personnel of the coast artillery stationed at the several fortifications were employed throughout the entire periods of the exercises in giving instructions to the militia in coast-defense duties.

(6) In addition to the foregoing schools and camps of instruction, many of the States had independent state camps of instruction, at which, on request of the state authorities, many officers of the Regular Army were in attendance for instruction and inspection purposes.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.

The past year has been one of marked importance in the matter of instruction of officers. For the first time a special effort has been made to instruct the officers of the Organized Militia apart from the enlisted personnel. As indicated in previous reports, it has been clearly understood that the only feasible way of producing any effect throughout the whole mass of the Organized Militia must be reached through a preliminary instruction of the commissioned officers thereof. Accordingly, in November, 1909, a memorandum was presented to the Assistant Secretary of War, recommending that elementary schools for all line officers of the militia be held during the spring of 1910. After careful consideration the recommendation was approved, and orders prepared organizing such schools for infantry officers in the several States, for field artillery and cavalry officers at Fort Riley, Kans., and for engineer and signal officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS.

In regard to the schools for infantry officers, it was provided that arrangements be made for the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories to assemble the infantry officers of their several forces some time during the early summer in camps of instruction for a brief course of instruction to be conducted by specially selected infantry officers of the Regular Army. This instruction was under the supervision of department commanders. The selection of instructors was made by department commanders for all schools of instruction conducted within the limits of their respective departments. Transportation, subsistence, and pay of militia officers attending the schools was paid by the States and Territories from funds appropriated by

state legislatures, or from federal funds appropriated under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

The courses of instruction of the infantry schools covered a period of from 3 to 8 days. When possible they were held at Regular Army posts, in order that the benefit of the presence of organizations of regular troops might be had. The department commander selected an officer in his department and detailed him for duty at his headquarters in general charge of all matters pertaining to the preparation of courses of instruction, selection of instructors, and methods of procedure in conducting the schools. This officer arranged with the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories as to the place and time of the school and the period of instruction. On the completion of these schools he made a report to the department commander, which report was to be transmitted to the War Department for file in this office. The scheme involved the assembling of all company officers and battalion staff officers of each State in one or more camps; these officers came to camp with the field equipment of a private soldier as well as that of an officer. The officers having been assembled in camp in this way, they were organized in companies of infantry and from time to time individuals were shifted to the several positions of company commanders, platoon commanders, and file closers, with a view to giving real practical instruction in the most elementary duties of the infantry company. In addition to the elementary drill prescribed in the drill regulations, the officers received instruction in such simple duties as the formation of a company, the care of the rifle, camp, and police sanitation, first aid to the wounded, issuing rations, verification of issues, company savings, supervision of work of company kitchen, and inspection of meals. They also received instruction in company paper work, including correspondence, morning reports, duty rosters, sick reports, ration returns, muster and pay rolls, requisitions for supplies, invoices and receipts, and reports of survey proceedings, exercises in giving command, instruction in military deportment, extended order drill, map reading, duties of patrols, advance and rear guard duty, outpost duty, infantry attack and infantry defense, and preparation of field orders.

In preparation for these schools, all officers of the Organized Militia were supplied with specially prepared handbooks and other literature, giving instructions in the elementary duties of the soldier, in map reading, patrols, advance and rear guards, outpost duties, infantry attack and defense, and with a 4-inch military map of Fort Leavenworth and vicinity. This literature was placed in the hands of the Organized Militia in the late fall and early winter in order that officers might prepare for the schools during the armory instruction of the winter months.

While it was realized that it would be impossible to cover the scope of all the subjects enumerated above in any thorough way, it was thought that it might be possible in the instruction period to cover it in such a way as to enable the officers to appreciate the importance of these elementary duties and, particularly, to open up to them some knowledge of minor tactics and how to solve map problems in connection with works of minor tactics by the applicatory method. The officers were actually formed into patrols. Those officers who were not members of the patrols accompanied the Regular Army officers who directed the instruction, and sought thereby to

profit by observation. Advance-guard and outpost duties were taught by tactical walks, the primary object being to explain to the officers how such walks can be conducted, by themselves, through the country surrounding their home stations, and to point out to them how, through the means offered by such walks in connection with map reading, a knowledge of the most important field duties of company officers and noncommissioned officers can be acquired. It is hoped that on return to their home stations the officers who acquired this instruction will be able to conduct similar tactical walks with their noncommissioned officers.

The provisions inaugurating these schools were promulgated in General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 12, 1910. Under the provisions of this order schools for militia infantry officers were held in the following States:

Infantry officers' camps of instruction.

[Under General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 12, 1910.]

State.	Place.	Dates (inclusive).	Militia officers (students).	Regular officers (instructors).
Alabama	Pickett Springs, Ala	July 5 to 9	55	2
California	Presidio of Monterey, Cal	June 12 to 19	100	13
Colorado	State Rifle Range, Golden, Colo	June 9 to 11	30	3
Connecticut	Niantic, Conn	June 13 to 17	86	6
Delaware	State Rifle Range, New Castle, Del.	June 6 to 9	20	4
Florida	St. Augustine, Fla	May 16 to 20	90	4
Georgia	Fort McPherson, Ga	May 9 to 15	150	6
Hawaii	Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Sept. 17 to 24	24	7
Illinois	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	July 18 to 23	95	(a)
Indiana	...do	June 20 to 25	100	(b)
Iowa	Des Moines, Iowa	June 14 to 17	151	8
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	July 10 to 17	72	5
Kentucky	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	July 18 to 23	107	(a)
Maine	Augusta, Me	June 13 to 17	49	4
Massachusetts	South Framingham, Mass	June 10 to 12	220	15
Michigan	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	June 20 to 25	55	(b)
Mississippi	Vicksburg, Miss	May 23 to 27	40	5
Missouri	Nevada, Mo	July 3 to 17	187	18
Montana	Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.	May 2 to 6	42	7
New York	Karners, N. Y	July 2 to 7	116	9
Ohio	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	June 20 to 25	79	(b)
Pennsylvaina	Mount Gretna, Pa	May 20 to 23	393	16
South Dakota c	Fort Meade, S. Dak	June 26 to July 2	3	6
Texas	Austin, Tex	June 6 to 11	120	6
Vermont	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	June 4 to 9	36	4
Virginia	Petersburg, Va	May 26 to June 2	100	9
Wisconsin	Camp Douglas, Wis	May 24 to 26	146	1

a The camps of Illinois and Kentucky were held at the same time and place, to which 16 regular officers were assigned as instructors.

b The camps of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio were held at the same time and place, to which 26 regular officers were assigned as instructors.

c The adjutant-general of South Dakota revoked the orders for the establishment of a camp at Fort Meade, on account of lack of funds at that time, but 3 officers of the state militia attended at their own expense and were instructed by the regular officers assigned to the camp.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF INFANTRY OFFICERS' SCHOOLS.

The officers in charge of instruction in the several departments deserve special commendation for the manner in which the work was planned and carried out. Their reports indicate that the schools were in all cases eminently successful. Officers of the militia were keenly interested in the work, applying themselves earnestly to all features of the scheme, and were enthusiastic in their comments on

the benefits they had derived therefrom. In view of the fact that it is a new departure in instructional methods of the Organized Militia, in order to show the admirable manner in which the scheme was executed in each of the several schools, and with a view to making available the methods and recommendations of the officers conducting the schools, extracts from the reports of these officers and of those associated with them are made a part of this report, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

[Officer in charge: Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard, Eighth Infantry.]

As to the effectiveness of instruction it was seen to depend almost entirely upon the instructor's previous experience and knack with militiamen. This fact emphasizes again the importance of carefully selecting the officers who are to do this work.

* * * * * * *

The zeal, earnestness, and industry of officers in general, both students and instructors, left little to be desired. With one or two exceptions, and these not exaggerated, the spirit displayed by students was excellent. They were anxious to learn and ready to do. There was no trifling, no picnicking. Instruction was received intelligently, eagerly, and gratefully. The order and routine of the camp were obeyed unquestioningly and with alacrity. Interest was maintained to the end. Indeed the last day's work was the liveliest and best of all and the camp ended in genuine enthusiasm.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The annual or biennial continuance of such camps of instruction: There is need, and the enthusiasm they arouse, if properly conducted, justify it.
2. That they be limited to a week's work: Longer time, no matter how great the present desire and enthusiasm for them, will result in weariness and failure. So good a thing should not be allowed to be made by enthusiasts a fad to end as all fads end. Besides, the average National Guard officer can not in the long run give more than a week of his time to this thing.
3. That the reading of set papers be prohibited: If allowed to any serious extent, it will kill these valuable schools in their very inception. The more direct and personal the instruction the better it hits and takes.
4. For future camps the division of student officers into classes, and a progressive scheme of instruction: Repetition is uninteresting, fatal.
5. That as a matter of militia instruction and development the camp surgeon be given the necessary labor and be made responsible for the general camp police. This in view of the excellent results thereof in this camp.

Capt. James L. Bevans, Medical Corps, reports as follows:

At each of the latrines, urinals, etc., a placard was posted giving an abstract of the different points regarding it. I regard this as a better method of instructing than by formal talks. I know that many militia officers became thoroughly familiar with the various devices and will be able to construct and operate them in the field hereafter.

The elements of "first aid" were given in a talk, and various dressings were applied, using the packets supplied. I believe in future camps this feature may well be omitted. It can be better done by medical officers of the militia before small groups of officers and men. Instruction packets should be furnished. Constant repetition of the few details is necessary to develop the familiarity necessary to make it possible for soldiers efficiently to use the dressing.

It is my belief from experience last summer in a camp of instruction for militia medical officers and in this camp that no more useful instruction can be given. I am sure that not only the militia officers but the instructors gain in the way of knowledge and also in breadth of view as to the relationship between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

[Officer in charge: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, adjutant-general.]

* * * * * * *

Everything would indicate that the national guard has benefited materially by the instruction of Regular officers detailed for the duty designated in General Orders, No. 4, but this, I must say, I consider to be at the expense of the best interests of the Regular Service. The commissioned strength is so depleted by the numerous details taking officers away from their organizations that to extend or increase the same, without a permanent increase in the Regular Service, can not be but harmful in a general way, as affecting the efficiency of the Regular Army. The strength of the Army should be such that competent officers of experience can be permanently detailed with the Militia, in order that the best results may be obtained.

So far as the National Guard of Colorado is concerned, I am led to believe that it is not now in good shape. The enlisted strength is very much depleted, and there does not seem to be a promising outlook for increasing the same in the near future

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Capt. C. H. Bridges, Fifteenth Infantry, senior instructor, reports as follows:

The camp of instruction for officers of the National Guard of Colorado was held on the national guard rifle range near Golden, Colo., from June 9 to 11, both dates inclusive.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday, June 9: Infantry instruction; the rifle, its care, cleaning, etc.; map reading; first aid; preparation of field orders; talk on patrols.

Friday, June 10: Infantry instruction; map reading and practical instruction in map making; company paper work; lecture, camp police, and sanitation; tactical walk and practical instruction in leading patrols; talk on advance and rear guard.

Saturday, June 11: Infantry instruction, including talk on rations, supervision of kitchen, inspection of meals, etc.; map reading and practical instruction in map making; talk on outposts; tactical walk and practical instruction in formation of advance and rear guards; property accountability and surveys.

Thirty officers of the guard were in attendance during the three days, and of these 22 were present during the entire course of instruction. The remaining 8 officers were in attendance during evening sessions only. All of the officers in attendance seemed eager to learn, their interest never lagged for a moment, and they were a unit in approving the scheme of assembling officers of the guard in annual camps of instruction. It was the opinion of all that more officers could be assembled next year.

* * * * * * *

It is recommended that future camps of instruction for the guard be located at or near military posts, where the guard officers can have the advantage of actually seeing how a company in camp is run daily. If this is not practicable, a company of Regular troops should be placed in camp at the place where the camp of instruction for the guard is held.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

[Officer in charge: Maj. Henry C. Cabell, chief of staff, Fourteenth Infantry.]

Immediately on the receipt of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series, the subject of camps of instruction was taken up with the adjutants-general of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The result was that they all eventually reported that their officers could not spare the time required, especially as they would have to attend the maneuver camp in August. In consequence we had no camps of instruction in the Department of the Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

[Officer in charge: Capt. Dana T. Merrill, Twenty-eighth Infantry.]

The camp for the Organized Militia of Montana was held at Fort William Henry Harrison, from May 2 to 6, both days inclusive.

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ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS.

On the 2d day of May the following officers of the Organized Militia of Montana reported ready for duty that day: The adjutant-general of Montana, the inspector-general, chief engineer officer, chief commissary. From the Second Montana Regiment: One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 11 captains, 12 first lieutenants, 11 second lieutenants. Total attendance at beginning of camp, 40 officers; subsequently joining, 2 officers; total attendance, 42 officers.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PROGRAMME.

It would not have been possible to introduce more work in a period of five days yet the programme was carried out, and maintained interest to the end.

More time is needed in teaching the difficult problem of outposts, but it does not seem advisable to cut down the instruction in selection of positions and attacks.

The instruction in paper work also demanded more time, but since this subject can be taken up in correspondence schools during the winter no further time is recommended. Much the same may be said of orders and messages.

The idea on which the work of this camp was based was to make it exceedingly practical, and therefore to avoid any reference to pure theory, unless the practical demonstration could be given. For this reason the talks on the various subjects were brief and concise, and were far more effective than a formal lecture. Every subject that could be given was taken up on the ground itself.

In addition to the talks given in the original programme, I recommend the addition of the following: On march regulation, halts, etc.; military courtesy; officers' equipment.

It would seem that the principle of the model company is ideal for this kind of work, but to better avail of its services some scheme should be adopted by which certain of the noncommissioned officers of the guard, such as first sergeants, quartermaster-sergeants, should be placed in camp with the company itself, although not to enter at all into the work given the officers. The association with the model company would be of great benefit.

Maj. S. D. Sturgis, General Staff, in charge of camps, reports as follows:

The course comprises five subjects: Military map reading; infantry drill regulations; minor tactics; marching and camping; orders and messages.

* * * * * * *

It is believed that the policy of instruction promulgated in General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series, and illustrated by this encampment, is not only the best that has been devised, but is preeminently adapted to the promotion of the efficiency of the Organized Militia. The instruction of officers is the vital necessity in securing any degree of instruction among the enlisted personnel, of whom the officers are the instructors.

* * * * * * *

Outline of requirements from model company, in connection with camps of instruction of militia officers, that may be established in the Department of Dakota under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series.

1. The model company should be proficient in the following drills and prepared to give them as object lessons to the militia officers, viz: Setting-up drill; manual of arms; company drill, close order; company drill, extended order; company inspection; shelter-tent drill; pitching camp; bayonet exercise; Butts' manual.

2. The model company will also be called upon to illustrate the tactical use of the company in advance and rear guards, in attack and defense, in the selection, occupation, and preparation of a defensive position, including the construction of types of shelter trenches, standing, kneeling, and lying down. Attention is called to the following text-books, which will be followed in this part of the programme: Studies in Minor Tactics, Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, 1908; Applied Principles of Field Fortification for Line Officers (Woodruff); Field Service Regulations, United States Army.

3. As part of the course of instruction the militia officers will be assembled in groups of convenient size, and to each group will be assigned one or more noncom-

missioned officers of the model company, with such selected privates as may be necessary, who, under supervision of the company officers, will impart practical instruction in the following duties of a soldier: (*a*) Care and use of equipment; (*b*) contents, packing, carrying, etc., of the blanket roll; (*c*) use and method of carrying intrenching tools; (*d*) care of rifle, essential parts, cleaning and inspection; (*e*) individual cooking with haversack ration.

4. With the militia officers assembled in suitable groups, the officers of the model company, with such enlisted assistants as may be deemed advantageous, will impart instruction in the following subjects:

1. Military deportment; commands.

2. Paper work: (*a*) Correspondence, morning reports, duty rosters, sick reports; (*b*) muster and pay rolls, requisitions, invoices and receipts, surveys; (*c*) use of the ration, savings, selection of components.

Brig. Gen. Phil Greenan, adjutant-general of Montana, reports as follows:

Our officers have returned to their home stations full of determination to profit by what they have been taught, and I am firmly of the opinion that when the Montana troops arrive at American Lake the results of that week's work will be reflected upon the enlisted men, and they will be found to be at least as good as any other national guard regiment in the service of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Capt. George E. Thorne, Twenty-fourth Infantry, states in his report on the encampments, as follows:

That he entered upon his duties as officer in charge of the encampments on March 29, 1910; that in order to carry out the preliminary instruction contemplated in paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series, it was decided to conduct a correspondence school with the officers of the Organized Militia who were expected to attend the camps of instruction. First Lieut. John B. Barnes, Fifth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to assist with this work. He arrived at department headquarters on the 11th of April. A map problem was prepared and sent to the militia officers for solution. The militia officers of the different States responded with solutions as follows:

Pennsylvania	296
Massachusetts	260
Connecticut	39
Delaware	29
Virginia	12
Maine	17

These solutions were all carefully corrected by Lieutenant Barnes and later by First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry. The corrected solution, together with a copy of the approved solution, was then returned to the officer who submitted it. A second problem and solution were prepared, but the time that could be devoted to this work was too short to permit of continuing the work. This school met with general approval and many expressed the wish that it be continued next winter on a basis of one problem per month. * * * All the camps were an unqualified success, except perhaps the one at South Framingham, Mass., where a severe rain storm prevented out door work save for a part of one day and made the indoor work most difficult.

It is recommended that—

1. The schedule of camps and programmes should be made out at least six months in advance.

2. The instructors should arrive in camp two days before the militia officers in order to study the ground and plan their work.

3. Where instructors attend successive camps there should be an interval of at least four days between camps.

4. There should be sufficient instructors to permit assigning one to each brigade headquarters and four to each regiment.

5. The instruction should be progressive and in continuation of the winter's work which, as a part of the routine work, should consist of map problems and map maneuvers (war game) and tactical walks, weather permitting. The parks or vacant field in the vicinity of the armories could be utilized for these walks.

6. Officers should be arranged in classes according to amount of previous training, except for one or two exercises, when they should work together in regiments and battalions.

7. Detailed maps, one 12 inches to the mile for map exercises, and one 3 inches to the mile for field exercises, should be provided.

The brigade commander, Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, National Guard of New York, was present throughout the camp of instruction of that State at Karners, N. Y. He attended almost every exercise, going first with one section and then with another, in order to observe the work of the various classes. Many times during the encampment he expressed himself in the strongest terms as being greatly pleased with the work. Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, adjutant-general of the State of New York, was present in camp from the 4th to the 7th of July. He also expressed his hearty appreciation of the work done by the instructors.

Maj. Charles H. Barth, Twelfth Infantry, states that—

The instructors should arrive at least one or two days in advance of the opening of the course of instruction, so they can go over the ground and adapt problems to the terrain. The classes should be arranged according to the needs of officers. * * * At all three of the camps attended there was regret expressed that the camp did not last longer. This was the case even at Petersburg, Va., where it lasted seven days. After careful consideration of the subject it has been concluded that seven days should be the time adopted. With skillful management it is believed that interest can be kept up for this period, but hardly for a longer one. This would be due to a variety of causes. It is believed that arms should be excluded from future camps. The noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army now on duty with the militia should be able to give the necessary instruction in the care, etc., of arms. * * * It is believed that it would be well to have officers selected to address the entire assembly of officers in a camp on each general subject, then have the instructors take classes and give practical application of the subject-matter as far as time will permit. A conference by classes in review might well take place in the evening prior to an address on the subject of the following day's work. It is very important to induce officers to ask questions. In this way the instructor is sure that at least one member of his class will be interested in the reply and the instructor will escape the criticism of talking about something that everybody knows. * * * It is the opinion that after obtaining a smattering knowledge of the applicatory system of instruction as exemplified in map maneuvers and tactical walks there is danger that many of the militia will think they know it all—have nothing more to learn. After a single tactical walk at one of the camps a high ranking militia officer suggested to me that the class he had accompanied be permitted to continue the exercise as a map maneuver, as the opposing sides had gained contact with each other. He apparently lost sight of the fact that tactical walks were essentially a study of the terrain and that the class should persevere in this kind of mental effort—a single "walk" being a mere drop in the bucket. He also failed to see that this battling of troops on the map, for which he was so keen, is the least valuable part of map maneuvers. While an outline of the applicatory system may be communicated during a single camp, the work under this method should be continued camp after camp, and always to the advantage of all those taking part.

Maj. Henry D. Styer, Twenty-ninth Infantry, states that—

If practicable, enough instructors should be sent so that classes will not have more than fifteen members. * * * One inspection of officers under arms, with a talk on the care of the rifle early in the course, followed by one similar exercise in review, is considered sufficient.

The conference on the day's work, in the evening, should be by classes and be limited to a half hour unless exceptional interest is aroused by the discussion. The talks following should be as named—practical. They should be given to the assembled classes by an officer selected because of his fitness to handle a particular subject.

In future camps it will no doubt be practicable for the state authorities to grade their officers (at least approximately) according to their knowledge and the progress they have made in the subjects to be taken up in the course. It is believed that this would be advantageous to all concerned.

No State should be given the benefit of this work unless at least five days' time is allowed. If rain interferes and only three days in all are allowed (as in Massachusetts this year), there is danger of a wrong impression being received by the militia officers of the great benefit that is undoubtedly derived by them under normal conditions. On the other hand, it is believed that seven days of this work is all that can now be expected of militia officers. This is mentioned because of the fact that the military authorities of Virginia appeared so well pleased with the work that the brigade commander expressed his intention of asking for ten days next year.

Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, states that—

On the relative merits of the system used at Mount Gretna (where he had the officers of the Second Pennsylvania Militia), and at other camps (where he had only captains in his class), it was observed that at Mount Gretna what the lieutenants knew had to be brought out by questions, as they seemed to have a hesitancy in asking questions in the presence of their field officers and company commanders. However, by these questions, the field officers could get some idea on what particular subjects the subordinate officers were most deficient and make note of this for future work. In the classes at Petersburg, Va., and South Framingham, Mass. (assigned to him), composed of captains—average length of service in that grade of more than three years—they naturally were more advanced than the lieutenants which made the work easier for the instructor, as so much time was not necessary in elementary principles.

On the relative merits of the two systems where lectures were delivered at night by some officer designated by the department commander, and where the instructor gave a talk to his class and outlined his scheme for the following day's work, there can be no doubt as to which was more entertaining and interesting to the militia officers, as they expressed their gratification at the lucid manner in which the subjects were handled in the lectures given; but notwithstanding this, it is questioned whether they will retain as much that they heard at these excellent lectures as they did of the plain talks of their instructors, where the scheme for the next day's work was laid out and discussed—followed by the working out of the problem on the ground the following day. At all of the camps great interest was displayed and remarkable progress made.

Capt. Morris E. Locke, Third Field Artillery, states that—

The regular officers detailed for duty at these camps should be directed to arrive at the camps two or three days before the militiamen in order to look over the ground and prepare the problems on the terrain. It is highly desirable to have plenty of instructors. At one camp he had over 30 officers under instruction, due to the small number of instructors detailed. In future camps of instruction it would be well to request the state authorities to supply ample blackboard facilities. These would be valuable during the lectures, and especially so in the event of rainy weather.

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, Fifth Infantry, states that—

The following camps of instruction were attended by him as instructor: Mount Gretna, Pa.; Petersburg, Va.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; South Framingham, Mass.; Augusta, Me.

The programme is considered excellent, but the time to carry it out far too limited. In addition to the programme for the camp this year, the following is suggested, especially if camps are more than four days in length:

1. The use of range finding in connection with "attack and defense" problems.
2. The use of the company reconnaissance outfit and the principles of sketching in connection with map reading.

It is further suggested that—

1. The evening talks begin not later than 7.30 p. m.
2. Classes be limited, if practicable, to 15 officers (one battalion), and that instructors have at least one day in three to themselves for preparation and rest.
3. Experienced and well qualified officers be selected for this important work.
4. Details be made at such time in advance of the date of the camp as to permit less experienced officers to perfect themselves in all exercises to be given.
5. The programme for instruction for all camps in the department be prepared at department headquarters.
6. Sufficient time be allowed between camps to permit instructors being on the ground at least one entire day before the actual work begins.

First Lieut. W. H. Smith, Signal Corps, states that—

The instructors should arrive at the camp two days before the arrival of the militia officers in order to familiarize themselves with the terrain and select the particular part on which to hold the different exercises and to work up problems best suited to the terrain.

Geological survey maps of the vicinity of the camp should be furnished each instructor. These are needed in the statement of the military situations on which problems must be based. The maps used at the different camps should be of uniform scale as nearly as possible, according to the principles taught at the service schools. For tactical purposes the 3 inch to a mile scale is large enough. It is believed that it would be better for the militia officers to take to the camp only the arms and equipment of their grade and to eliminate the inspection of arms entirely.

First Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, Tenth Cavalry, states that—

Nearly all of the militia officers that came under observation lacked knowledge of map reading. This was apparent in the tactical walks and the war games, and in the time given to instruction in this subject. It is believed that some of the time given to instruction in map reading should be given to instruction in map making, as it has been the experience that the officers could learn to read maps faster by learning how to represent the ground on paper.

In the subjects treated by tactical walks and lectures the militia officers showed that they had studied the subjects and their chief fault seemed to be that they could not get away from normal formations, which they tried to apply almost everywhere regardless of the terrain. It is believed that these camps of instruction could be made more valuable by arranging for a schedule of indoor instruction in map problems by competent instructors during the winter season.

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Twenty-ninth Infantry, states that—

The following camps of instruction were attended by him as instructor: Mount Gretna, Pa.; New Castle, Del.; South Framingham, Mass.; Niantic, Conn.

The militia officers attending these camps invariably pronounced them a great success. They stated that they learned more during the short period of instruction than in any of their maneuver camps or officers' schools in their armories. From observations and previous experience with the militia, this statement is believed to be so. The enthusiasm of the students was indeed most remarkable. * * * There should be a longer interval of time between the camps. When the camps succeed each other with less than a day intervening the instructors do not have time to prepare their work in advance, and there is a slight tendency toward going "stale." Instructors should arrive on the ground two days in advance, in order to study the terrain and adapt their work to it. The country chosen for the camp should be such as will allow work to be done off the roads. In Delaware, owing to high crops, the classes were restricted to the highroads and handicapped quite a little. Three days is hardly enough time for a camp of this nature. One subject follows another so quickly that the students do not have time to thoroughly digest one subject before they plunge into another. They thus retain very little in detail. As many instructors as possible should be detailed. Classes should not be larger than fifteen, otherwise the instruction becomes more in the nature of a lecture than individual and practical. All militia officers should come to the camps provided with a full field kit for extended field service. This would insure their obtaining these. It was noticed that the equipment of many officers was so scant that they would not be able to maintain themselves for any length of time in either health or creditable appearance. For future camps in these same States, it is believed that a considerable alteration in the programme is advisable.

Officers should be graded according to their knowledge. Those who have never attended a previous camp of this nature should be required to take the course about as laid down for this year. For officers who have had this course, or have taken a correspondence course in their States, the following is recommended:

"Substitute for 'map reading' simple topographical sketching by improvised plane table method.

"Substitute for the numerous inspections under arms the following: Military correspondence, simplified field engineering, and a practical talk on the tactics of cavalry, artillery, and the three arms combined. * * *"

One of the greatest benefits resulting from the camps this year has been the close association between the regular service and the militia. The militia officers invariably stated that they came to these camps in a very nervous frame of mind, fearing that it would be somewhat of an ordeal, but that they left it feeling a bond of sympathy between the two services which they had formerly believed impossible.

Extracts from militia officers' reports.

[Pennsylvania Militia at Mount Gretna, Pa.]

Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding camp, states that—

The consensus of opinion of all the officers present is that the camp of instruction was highly beneficial and valuable. In fact, all the officers were very enthusiastic over the good work accomplished, and the very important and valuable instruction disseminated by the officers of the United States Army. It is the desire of the commanding officer, as well as of the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in attendance at the camp of instruction, to express their appreciation of the services and efforts of every one of the officers of the army present as instructors who, by their indefatig-

able and painstaking endeavors as teachers and instructors, rendered the tour of duty during the period not only beneficial and instructive, but pleasantly profitable in every way. It is fair to say that the relations between the army and National Guard of Pennsylvania were further cemented by the cordial cooperation of both in the advancement of this very important work.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the officers of the Pennsylvania Militia express the opinion that this camp of instruction has been the means by which a larger amount of knowledge and instruction has been disseminated in a brief space of time than could possibly be done by any other means or methods confined wholly to armory practice. It is heartily believed that these camps of instruction should be arranged for in the future one or two months in advance of the regular annual encampment, but that a larger number of army officers should be detailed if possible and if they are available.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Williams, First Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

The camp of instruction has certainly proven very beneficial and instructive to all officers and should be held yearly. This is the consensus of opinion of the officers of the First Regiment.

Col. Hamilton D. Turner, Second Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

It has been unanimously decided that the camp was a pronounced success, and the only regret is that it was for so short a period. All believe that it has been the most beneficial and interesting practical instruction ever received by the regiment. It is the consensus of opinion that the instruction received at this camp will be most manifest when the several officers in turn convey what they have learned to the enlisted men. It is sincerely hoped that these camps of instruction will be perpetually continued.

Col. B. C. Tilghman, Third Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

The unanimous opinion of the 33 officers of the Third Infantry present in the camp is as follows:

1. That they are personally enjoying it.
2. That they are not in the least overworked.
3. That they are deriving great benefit from the instruction imparted.
4. That they would certainly attend any future camp on the same or similar lines.

It is recommended that in the future the camp be by brigade in place of the officers of the whole guard being collected in one camp. This simply on account of the large number of student officers being too large for the available supply of instructors. Also that the date of future camps of this kind be announced at the earliest date practicable, so that officers may have ample opportunity to so arrange their business as to permit attendance.

Col. C. T. O'Neill, Fourth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

The camp of instruction which was in progress from May 19 to 23 was of inestimable value to the officers in attendance, which is the unqualified opinion of all of the officers of the command. The programme arranged for each day demanded strenuous exertions to carry it out, and the suggestion is made that the term should cover six days instead of four.

Col. Gibbons G. Cornwell, First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

The idea of this method of instruction is a most happy one, and its results so far as can be judged up to this time are and will be in the future an increasingly great success. It should be repeated annually if practicable.

Col. Joseph B. Hutchison, Eighth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

It is the opinion that the camp of instruction has been the greatest opportunity ever given to the officers of the national guard, and the benefits will surely be felt by each organization represented. This opinion is unanimous by the 32 officers present, and they sincerely hope that such camps be continued each year.

Col. Asher Miner, Ninth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

It is the opinion that the encampment and the instruction received has been exceedingly beneficial to the officers of the command, probably more so than any other encampment ever attended by them, and this is the opinion of all officers in attendance. This could not well be otherwise, as the programme was so carefully thought out, the lectures and instruction given so interesting and valuable, and the attention and intense interest of all the student officers was all that could be desired. As to the wisdom of holding future encampments of this character there is no question, as it is not thought that the money of this Government or the time of the officers could be spent to better advantage; but attendance should not be obligatory, as has been suggested, as many officers would find it impossible to attend both the camp of instruction and the regular summer encampment. The great ability and wonderful knowledge of their profession displayed by all of the instructors, especially those detailed with the Ninth Infantry, were very impressive.

Col. Richard Coulter, Tenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

It is the opinion that this camp of instruction was of great benefit to the officers of the regiment. All of the officers are enthusiastic about the results.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Barber, Twelfth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

It is the opinion of the officers of the regiment who were present at the camp of instruction that they have all gained valuable information and instruction from lectures, tactical walks and demonstrations by the regular army officers.

Lieut. Col. Ezra H. Ripple, jr., Thirteenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

It is the unanimous opinion of the officers of the regiment that in the brief period allotted for instruction, terminating with May 23, that they have received greater benefit along the lines of military instruction than ever before, either for a like period or for one of greater duration. It is the opinion of the officers that they have received the greatest benefit from the tactical walks where they have been able to study situations on the ground. Under suggestions, it is felt that the camp should not be less than a week in length; that an effort should be made to secure the attendance of all the infantry officers of this State at these camps; that the camps should be conducted annually; that if possible some effort should be made to secure further instruction during the winter periods in the armories, if only to a very small degree.

Lieut. Col. William S. McKee, Fourteenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

The consensus of opinion of the officers of this command is very much in favor of these camps, as the statements of officers have shown. This camp of instruction has been of benefit to the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, as will be shown in future encampments. The officers can now impart instruction to their companies along the lines of what would be most needed in warfare, which will create more efficient troops, both for the state and national defense. If possible, the period of these camps should be extended.

Col. George C. Rickards, Sixteenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

The instructions received in this camp have resulted in the greatest benefit to the national guard. No instruction within knowledge covering a period of thirty years has been so fruitful of sound teachings as this. The methods pursued by the several instructors have been made of great interest to all of the officers, thereby enlisting their individual attention and enthusiasm in all the subjects taken up. It is believed that a continuance of such camps of instruction would increase the efficiency of the national guard to a state otherwise unattainable. As to the consensus of opinion of the officers of the Sixteenth Infantry, it is a pleasure to state that they are unanimous in the opinion herein expressed.

Col. Albert J. Logan, Eighteenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, states that—

It is believed that the camp has been very beneficial to the officers of my command and will add to their efficiency, and has been most satisfactory to the officers in attendance. The manner of instructing seemed to be most satisfactory.

VERMONT MILITIA AT PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. H. Edward Dyer, First Infantry, Vermont National Guard, states that—

* * * As a result of observation and the expressions of the student officers, it is the opinion that nothing is gained by causing the officers to bring rifles to camps devoted to this class of instruction.

It is recommended that in addition to the regular course a special course of instruction be laid down for officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and that regimental and battalion adjutants be given some additional instructions in the duties of their position. Also, that in any future camps of this nature the company cooks be ordered into camp with the officers and placed under the supervision of one or more competent cooks of the regular service, and under their direction be required to prepare all the meals during the encampment and be instructed in the proper care of the kitchen and disposal of garbage, the construction and care of kitchen sinks, and all matters pertaining to the proper handling of the government ration.

It is the opinion, based upon observation and what appeared to be the unanimous expression of the student officers present, that more actual benefit was derived from this camp, so far as the officers themselves were concerned, than from any previous experience in the history of the regiment, but that the time allowed was entirely too limited to obtain the best results. * * *

CONNECTICUT MILITIA AT NIANTIC, CONN.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, the adjutant-general, State of Connecticut, states that—

The instructors detailed for this work were energetic, thorough, and had the faculty of interesting their classes. This is known from personal observation and from having visited the several classes every day and accompanying them in the field work. The schedule of work laid out was well planned, and no changes are suggested at this time.

Col. John Hickey, First Infantry, National Guard of Connecticut, states that—

The officers showed an intense interest in the work before them, and the longer each session lasted the greater their interest seemed to grow. It was very gratifying to hear these officers in their quarters, long after hours, discussing the different situations that had been gone over during the day. This fact is cited to show the great interest taken in the work. From personal observation it is unhesitatingly and emphatically asserted, that it is firmly believed, that the instruction given during this tour of duty will be of inestimable value to the National Guard of the State, and it is respectfully and earnestly recommended that this most beneficial tour of duty be repeated next year, for a longer period if possible. Also, that the line of instruction laid down for this camp be made a part of the examination of all officers who may be commissioned in the Connecticut National Guard in the future.

Col. James Geddes, Second Infantry, National Guard of Connecticut, states that—

Although it is too early now to say what the results will be, it is felt, from the interest and enthusiasm shown by all the officers, that they have been greatly benefited and have been made to realize how much would be required of them if they were called into active service. The course of instruction was given in a most practical and comprehensive manner, and enabled the officers to thoroughly understand some points which might not have been quite clear to them; while on the other hand, it also served to impress some other subjects more firmly on their minds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

[Officer in charge: Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, General Staff.]

CAMPS IN GEORGIA.

A camp of instruction for infantry officers was held at Fort McPherson, May 9–14, inclusive, and one for cavalry officers at Fort Oglethorpe during the same period.

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The average attendance at the McPherson Camp was 82.

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The reports of instructors indicate that quite a number of student officers had read and studied in preparation of the course, but that the majority had apparently made little, if any, preparation for the course, probably from lack of opportunity.

All student officers, however, manifested a keen interest in the course, particularly in those subjects in which they were least informed, such as map reading, minor tactics, and tactical walks, and they endeavored by close attention to learn as much as possible.

The post commander reports as follows:

Much interest was manifested by all the militia officers and they generally expressed themselves to the effect that they had benefited by the week's work. The interest was greatest in map reading, advance guard, patrols, etc., and no doubt the instructions in those subjects were of more benefit than in those of which they were already more or less familiar, but there was no lack of attention, and it is believed the bringing together of regular and militia officers at a regular post is sure to inure to the benefit of both.

Captain Hickok, one of the instructors, reports as follows:

The militia officers, in general, were interested and zealous in the work herein followed. Many of them showed a considerable preparation and a fair degree of efficiency and it is believed the work was, in the main, beneficial to all participating.

Captain Fassett reports as follows:

I have attempted to make the instruction as practical as possible. The first day in map reading was most elementary. From past experience with militia officers and my own company noncommissioned officers I have found that they readily see and understand roads, woods, houses, etc., but have great difficulty in reading contours. To show this to the best advantage, I have made use of a small sand pile by means of which different features were shown and the corresponding ground conditions on a map compared.

Captain Baltzell reports as follows:

The subject of patroling was treated as follows:

9th. Practical talk on patroling, illustrated by assuming concrete cases on the map and questioning different officers as to what they would do under specific circumstances.

10th. A tactical walk, illustrating the handling of a reconnoitering patrol.

11th. A tactical walk, illustrating the handling of a covering patrol, bringing out the distinction between this and the weak patrol of the previous day.

The subject of advance guard was taken as follows:

12th. Practical talk on advance guard, explaining the different details illustrating by situations assumed on the map and questioning different officers regarding their line of action under assumed conditions.

13th. Tactical walk, illustrating the contact of advance guard with hostile patrols and later an advance guard action.

14th. A war game, assuming two hostile advance guards gaining contact on the march. * * *

The class seemed to take great interest in the work and the time devoted to each day's work was not sufficient to satisfy the information that was desired by different members of the class, thus indicating an interest in learning everything possible of the numerous phases of the subject presented.

* * * * * * *

So all instruction was given in the form of an informal lecture, interspersing the statements made with concrete consideration of cases that would bring out the points mentioned. The latter idea was extended to the conditions of using the terrain in map reading and minor tactics. By assuming situations on the ground and consider-

ing the student actually in command of a particular unit of force, he is forced to give his solution to the question just as it would arise with troops under his command, and operating against other forces, as in maneuvers or in war.

Captain Hanna reports as follows:

It appears that very little previous preparation had been made for the school by the student officers.

The course of instruction followed the official schedule. Every effort was made to make the course practical, and to spend the maximum amount of time in instruction on the ground by means of tactical walks. A short time was spent one afternoon in explaining the production of a contoured map, by permitting the squad to watch me make such a map. The result was highly satisfactory, not only from a map-reading standpoint, but also because a desire to learn to sketch was developed. The following day seven officers were excused from the regular forenoon work in order that they might practice sketching. * * *

These sketches were made without direct assistance from me and by officers who had no previous experience in such work. They are good representations of the terrain. The three sketchers did not consult with each other while doing the work, yet the main ground forms are the same on the sketches. * * *

The student officers, without exception, have expressed satisfaction with the week's work, but suggest that a part of the time devoted to drill regulations, firing regulations, and guard duty might better be employed in instruction in tactical subjects similar to those embraced in the afternoon schedule. I agree with this suggestion, especially in so far as it concerns officers above the grade of first lieutenant.

Captain Wright reports as follows:

It was noted that the more practical the exercise the more interest shown; and the system giving the best results was a combination of theory and practice.

* * * * * * *

The inspection clearly demonstrated the ignorance on the part of the national guard officers of the care of the rifle. All of the rifles inspected were found to be not only dirty but rusty. Some of the barrels on the inside had the appearance of having been painted red. The most important fact to be noted was that this condition of the rifles did not seem anything unusual to these officers. They did not appreciate the condition of their rifles. There were officers who had fired upon the target range and who knew how to handle a gun but their pieces were as dirty and rusty as those who had not fired. * * *

It is believed that schools for militia officers is an excellent system; they should be held at a distance from large cities and social functions should be discouraged. Following the direction of the chief of staff of this department, there were no social functions at these schools.

CAMP AT FORT OGLETHORPE.

Ten officers reported.

The course of instruction was as follows: (*a*) Cavalry instruction—School of the trooper, school of the troop, and school of the squadron; (*b*) The rifle; (*c*) Small-arms firing manual; (*d*) Guard duty; (*e*) Camp police and sanitation; (*f*) First aid; (*g*) Map reading; (*h*) Patrols; (*i*) Advance guard and tactical rides; (*j*) Field orders; (*k*) Rations; (*l*) Paper work; (*m*) Military law.

Advantage was taken of the facilities for instruction at the post, including drill and inspection of troops and squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry, guard mounting and guard duty, inspection of kitchens, dining rooms and meals, stables, subsistence, and quartermaster's offices and storehouses, adjutant's office, etc.

The post commander reports in part as follows:

That practical work be given entirely. * * *

I would further suggest that the course be made similar to the garrison school for officers, progressive. A certain number of subjects per year, not so many as were covered this year, and other subjects the following year, and so on, if this scheme is to be made an annual feature of militia work.

In any year if an officer reports who has not had the previous year or years, or a certificate of proficiency for previous work, he will be required to prepare himself on past work of the course. After two failures to secure certificate of proficiency to be allowed no further chance to continue such work.

It is unanimously reported by the instructors that the officers sent here were earnest and enthusiastic in their work.

CAMP AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Course of instruction.—(*a*) Infantry instruction; (*b*) The rifle; (*c*) Camp police and sanitation; (*d*) First aid; (*e*) Paper work; (*f*) Rations; (*g*) Preparation of field orders; (*h*) Map reading; (*i*) Patrols; (*j*) Advance and rear guards; (*k*) Outposts.

The state authorities having expressed a desire to send several militia medical officers to this camp, and the department commander having approved the request, the following course of instruction for medical officers was arranged: (*a*) Drill regulations and outlines of first aid for the hospital corps; (*b*) Manual for the Medical Department; (*c*) Paper work; (*d*) Rations.

The medical officers also attended instruction in camp police and sanitation with the infantry officers.

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To insure that militia officers who did not attend the camp should cover the course of instruction by reading and study at their homes, an examination of such officers was provided for in General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters, National Guard of Florida. * * *

In addition to the instruction to be given by officers of the Regular Army the state authorities desired certain instruction in the military code of Florida and regulations for the National Guard of Florida. It was arranged to give this at night, Brig. Gen. John S. Maxwell, National Guard of Florida, being designated as instructor. But little time was devoted to this instruction, and it interfered in no way with that prescribed in department orders.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 73.

Methods of instruction.

Captain Hickok reports as follows:

In my instruction in the tactical subjects I followed the applied methods. The interest in these subjects was very good indeed. Many inquiries were made as to how and where might be secured the necessary data, information, and texts to enable a further study of the subjects. This interest having been aroused, its continuance is to be hoped for. As a means to this end the correspondence school is suggested.

Captain Fassett reports as follows:

In my opinion the subject of infantry drill is too large a one to be taught, even to a limited degree, in a camp of this sort. This is a subject which the militia officers should learn in their home stations. The time thus employed could be used to greater advantage in further instruction in field work, such as map reading, patrols, etc. * * * My section showed aptitude and zeal and all expressed themselves as pleased with the school. Very few showed signs of previous instruction or extensive preparation.

Captain Baltzell reports as follows:

Although the map of the locality was studied on the ground, the knowledge to be gained of the different forms of ground was demonstrated by the use of a sand pile in connection with the contoured map of Fort Leavenworth and vicinity. The particular test of ability in map reading, questions of visibility, was thoroughly considered, and it is believed that each officer acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to read a map in its different phases.

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Under patrols, advance, and rear guards and outposts, the course of instruction was given from a practical view point. A short talk preceded the detailed consideration of each subject, and the subject itself was best studied by assuming a tactical situation on the map, officers being questioned as to what action they would take under the concrete conditions presented. Later, problems pertaining to the various subjects were given on the ground in the form of tactical walks. Different officers, acting the part of commanders of various units, were presented with particular conditions, such as they would likely meet in maneuvers and in actual campaign. They were required to give orders and show the disposition of commands in the way they deemed best suited to meet the particular case. Errors committed were discussed and proper lines of action indicated.

Captain Hanna reports as follows:

Close application and keen enthusiasm were characteristic of the work of the student officers.

In the subjects taught by me—field orders, map reading, and all tactical subjects on the schedule—there had been little or no previous preparation. This was especially true of map reading, of which but two officers had any useful knowledge. The value of devoting to this subject an hour and a half each day of the period was very evident; at the close of the course every officer could read a contoured map, and many could read it with accuracy and ease. All united in saying that this accomplishment opened up a field of military reading and study that was impossible before. For example, the studies in minor tactics could not be read intelligently without a knowledge of map reading.

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The officers of my section, without exception, were of the opinion that schools of this character should be held in the future.

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In my opinion the chief benefit of these schools is that they show the officer the methods by which he can continue his military studies intelligently, and I believe that many officers in Georgia and Florida have received an inspiration for intelligent study that will in time make them efficient instructors for the militia, provided this school work is developed in such manner as to give them assistance in the future.

CAMP WILLIAMSON, MISS.

Course of instruction.—(*a*) Infantry instruction; (*b*) the rifle; (*c*) camp police and sanitation; (*d*) first aid; (*e*) paper work; (*f*) rations; (*g*) preparation of field orders; (*h*) map reading; (*i*) patrols; (*j*) advance and rear guards; (*k*) outposts.

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An accurate and satisfactory contoured map of the vicinity of the camp used for instruction purposes was made by Captains Walker and Burnett, National Guard of Mississippi.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 36.6, including officers of all grades from colonel to second lieutenant.

Extracts from reports of instructors.

Major Lyster reports as follows:

General interest was shown in the subjects. It is believed more time should be devoted to the subject of "camp police and sanitation," if necessary taking part of the time allotted to "first aid."

The value of the instruction in "camp police and sanitation" lies in its prophylactic character, if put into practice, and hence is of double importance.

Captain Hickok reports as follows:

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At this encampment inquiry developed that some of the Mississippi militia officers have not received Studies in Minor Tactics and Sherrill's Map Reading.

The effects of previous preparation were well shown in the cases of the Georgia and Florida militia officers. The usefulness of these camps of instruction is largely increased by such previous preparation. It is fully recognized that to force these officers to study will have the effect of forcing many of them to quit the militia. However, preparation prior to attending these instructional camps should be insisted on as far as is consistent with all the considerations involved. Inquiry at this camp developed the fact that with one or two exceptions there has been no previous preparation by the attending militia officers. The previous preparation could be made by means of the correspondence school, or, failing that, by requiring each officer upon his arrival to certify that he has at least read over the prescribed text-books.

Captain Fassett reports as follows:

My section was composed entirely of first and second lieutenants. They showed an almost total lack of previous instruction or of any preparation for the course to be followed at this camp. Considerable zeal and enthusiasm was shown by my section and I think the week's instruction would be called successful.

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I believe more time should be given to patrols, advance and rear guards, and other practical field work, such as selection of defensive positions, intrenchments, etc., and less time to infantry drill regulations. The latter subject is one too extended to be covered in the available time, and it should without difficulty be studied and mastered by militia officers in their home stations.

CAMP AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

On January 19, 1910, a letter was sent from headquarters Department of the Gulf to the adjutant-general of Alabama, requesting information as to whether it was intended to have any camp of instruction in that State, and stating that it was desirable that the camp be held prior to June 15 in order that officers of the Regular Army might be available as instructors, their services being required after that date until July 31, marching to and at the camp at Chickamauga Park.

Under date of June 20, 1910, the adjutant-general of Alabama announced that it was intended to hold a camp of instruction at Montgomery, July 5 to 9 inclusive, and requesting that regular officers be detailed as instructors. This time was most inopportune on account of the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park at the same time, where the services of all available officers were urgently needed.

Captain Newman reports as follows:

Instruction in guard duty was given entirely in a practical way. All the officers were exercised in the duties of a sentinel on post and of the corporal of the guard. Some of them were exercised in the duties of the officer of the guard and of the officer of the day.

The instruction in paper work consisted in showing them how to make up sick reports and morning reports.

Infantry instruction.—July 5, present 22, hours 2; July 6, present 28, hours 2½; July 7, present 25, hours 2½.

Guard duty.—July 5, present 29, hours 3; July 6, present 25, hours 3.

Company paper work.—July 5, present 49, hours 2.

Military correspondence.—July 6, present 50, hours 1¼.

Tent pitching.—July 8, present 45, hours 2.

Transportation by rail.—July 9, present 45, hours 1.

On July 6 an informal talk on the duties of quartermaster and commissary was had with the officers having duties in the quartermaster and subsistence departments.

The interest shown by the officers taking the instruction was all that could be desired. They seemed eager to learn all that could be taught them, and thereby made the duty of instructing them one of pleasure.

On account of the limited allotment of time, the amount of instruction given was very meager in each subject. Much better results can be accomplished if an officer (preferably a graduate of the army school of the line) can be sent to spend a week with each organization at its home station and give it practical work in extended order, advance and rear guard, outposts, patrolling, map reading, company paper work, and military correspondence.

Much better results would have been accomplished if these officers had been sent to a camp of instruction near an infantry post.

Captain Goodale reports as follows:

My instruction was as follows:

Date.	Time.	Attendance.	Nature of instruction.
July 5	8.50 to 10.30 a. m	23	Map reading and problems.
Do	2.30 to 5.30 p. m	23	Map reading, study in minor tactics.
July 6	7 to 9.45 a. m	21	Map reading, problems.
Do	10 to 11.30 a. m	6	Adjutant's paper work, morning reports, field returns, etc.
Do	2.30 to 6 p. m	17	Sit. No. 3, studies in minor tactics, outposts, field orders.
July 7	7 to 10 a. m	17	Field orders, writing of.
Do	2.30 to 8 p. m	54	Practical demonstration in patrolling.
Do	7.30 to 9 p. m	54	Field orders, reports, field messages.
July 8	7 to 9 a. m	48	Map reading.
Do	2.30 to 6 p. m	52	Map reading and studies in minor tactics, 1st situation.
Do	7.30 to 9.30 p. m	50	Advance and rear guard, outposts.
July 9	7 to 8 a. m	50	Manual of the saber.

The above, however, does not include all the instruction given, as individual officers, and sometimes as many as five or six at a time, came to Captain Newman and myself before, between, and after instruction periods to get information of different kinds.

The entire course of instruction was marked by strict attention on the part of all officers in attendance.

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Although the hours were long, it was only occasionally that officers indicated that they were tired or that there were any signs of inattention.

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I found that, in the majority of cases, officers were greatly in need of this instruction. Some of them had done no study at all in map reading, field orders, patrolling, etc. Some, however, showed by their answers, and likewise by their questions, that they had given Field Service Regulations, Map Reading (Sherrill's), and Studies in Minor Tactics some little study.

I am satisfied that officers made creditable progress. This was shown in the examination of line officers.

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I recommend that this idea of having a school of instruction for officers of the national guard be continued.

It should be observed that adequate time was not allowed for reading and study preparatory to this school, as there were but six or seven days after receipt of the programme and before departure of officers to the school.

It is believed that the benefit derived from this school was consequently less than at similar schools in the other States, where opportunity was allowed for reading and studying the subjects for instruction.

The chief of staff, Department of the Gulf, comments on these camps as follows:

1. The post commanders and instructors at the schools were interested and zealous in the performance of their duties.

Of the instructors, Captains Hickok, Fassett, Baltzell, and Hanna are deserving of special mention for the masterly way in which they treated the subjects assigned to them.

2. In this connection I wish to emphasize the necessity, made apparent at these schools, of assigning as instructors only those officers who have experience, aptitude, and zeal in teaching as well as the necessary knowledge, for to obtain results in these short sessions commensurate with the expense, the teacher must be able not only to hold any existing interest on the part of the students, but also to arouse their interest in the subjects when it is lacking.

3. Much interest was manifested in all the camps in this department and it is believed that much good was accomplished, particularly in map reading and minor tactics, of which the militia generally had but little knowledge. Those who received instruction in these subjects are now prepared to pursue them alone intelligently, which they could not do before.

4. The benefits derived by the individual officers appeared to be greater in proportion to their previous reading and study of the subjects of the course. This suggests the necessity for some means of encouragement and assistance to individual officers desirous of pursuing a course of instruction alone, such as a correspondence school.

5. While these camps are designed primarily for company and battalion staff officers, field officers were present at some of the schools in this department in greater proportion than company officers.

Field officers showed an entire willingness to lay aside all questions of rank, so far as instructors were concerned, but this was apparently not so as to militia lieutenants.

All regular officers concerned were of the opinion that field officers and lieutenants of militia should not be in the same section for instruction, lectures excepted.

6. There was a tendency on the part of the adjutants-general of some States to include a greater number of subjects in the course than could be properly considered in the short period of the schools.

7. Carrying out the provisions of paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 4, current series, War Department, the adjutants-general of the States concerned were informed that the officer in charge of the general scheme of instruction would be pleased to correspond with the officers of the Organized Militia as to a course of preliminary study in preparation for the instruction to be given. No militia officers found it necessary, however, to take advantage of this arrangement, because full information in detail as to textbooks to be studied was furnished them in orders.

The chief of staff, Department of the Gulf, makes the following recommendations:

1. That similar schools he held annually in future and that the sessions be as long as the available funds will permit.

2. That the course of instruction be progressive, proficiency as determined by examination being required in the subjects of a lower grade before an officer is allowed to pass to a higher grade, and a certificate of proficiency in each subject being given on passing a satisfactory examination therein. The course should begin with subjects most necessary for subalterns to first know, and should include those essential for field officers, for it is thought the latter will desire to attend in future, as they did this year. It would probably be wise to excuse the present field officers from examination in the lower grade.

Nearly all the militia officers in this department have the intelligence, general education, and zeal requisite to a fair degree of efficiency, but there are some officers lacking in these qualifications. It is thought that the system here suggested may serve to determine these incompetent officers and make their deficiencies of record to the advantage of the service.

3. That a correspondence school preparatory to the annual camps of practical instruction in the various States be conducted at department headquarters, the course to be open to all militia officers in the department.

Considerable interest in such a school has already been manifested. It is thought that a number of officers in each State would voluntarily take advantage of it, and the course could be made obligatory in whole or in part as the military authorities of the States might decide.

Short camps of instruction serve to make plain points not clearly understood by those pursuing a course alone or with poorly qualified instructors, also to give elementary instruction in subjects new to the students, and to arouse an interest therein, but the sessions are too brief for thoroughness in any but a most limited course, so that the greater part of the work of military instruction remains to be accomplished by other means.

4. That where camps are not located at garrisoned military posts a company of Regular troops, infantry, cavalry, or coast artillery, depending on the location of the camp and relative cost of transportation, be sent to the school for the purpose of establishing a model camp and giving daily practical demonstrations of camp sanitation, first aid, use of the ration, the proper care and use of arms, drills, etc., in connection with the course of instruction. Experience in this department confirms the idea that militia officers should have the benefit of the presence of Regular troops at these camps.

5. That the course of instruction for each school be published as long in advance as practicable, and in no case less than three months.

6. That hereafter fewer subjects be included in the course at all schools of instruction in this department than were included this year, unless the subjects be assigned to different grades of a progressive course, as suggested in paragraph 2 above, thus reducing the number of subjects for consideration by each officer.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding Department of the Gulf, in indorsement on reports of camp, states as follows:

I fully concur in all of the within comments and recommendations by Lieutenant-Colonel Bartlett, chief of staff. That much excellent work was accomplished in these schools is evident from a perusal of the within report. The credit for this is due in a large measure to the interest manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Bartlett in the work and the thorough manner in which he prepared in advance the necessary details.

If it is the intention to continue camps of instruction of this character, I wish especially to emphasize the importance of the second of the within comments of Colonel Bartlett. Only officers specially qualified for the work should be selected as instructors—those broad enough in mind to recognize the conditions which hamper the training of militia officers and to take advantage of the zeal and earnestness of the many to perfect themselves in their duties.

Attention is particularly invited to the failure of the authorities of the State of Alabama to avail themselves of the opportunity to have their officers instructed until so late a date as to greatly hamper this work.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

[Officer in charge: Maj. James H. Frier, 10th Infantry.]

Remarks on June camp.

I have the honor to report as follows on the two camps of instruction for the infantry officers of the Organized Militia of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, and Illinois, established on the maneuver grounds, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 20–25 and July 18–23, 1910, respectively.

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In addition to the work shown by the schedule of eight hours per day, I decided to utilize the facilities available in the camp, and in addition to the two evening talks suggested by the letter of instruction, Department of the Lakes, April 30, to have a talk or demonstration on each of the three remaining evenings, attendance upon which would be optional. Each evening exercise to begin at 7.30, and for the week to be as follows:

June 20, opening remarks; talk, "The duties of an officer."
June 21, "Field artillery," followed by a demonstration of the war game.
June 22, "Cavalry," followed by a demonstration of the war game.
June 23, "The health of troops in the field."
June 24, "Military law," followed by a demonstration of the war game.

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The number receiving a part of or the entire course were: Ohio, 79; Indiana, 100; Michigan, 55; Culver Academy, 3; grand total, 237.

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By special authority of the department commander, three instructors from the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., took the course of instruction, the understanding being that neither the United States nor the State of Indiana was to incur any expense thereby.

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Based upon official estimates furnished as to the number that would attend, 6 men were assigned to each hospital tent and preparations made to organize 8 provisional companies of about 50 each. The number actually reporting permitted the assignment of 3 or 4 men to a tent, a much more comfortable number than would have been 6, as while 6 cots can be placed in a hospital tent, there is not sufficient remaining space to accommodate the baggage of 6 officers who are prepared for duty of this nature.

The 8 company organizations were retained, thus giving a membership of from 23 to 34, the difference in number being due to a desire to comply with requests from local organizations to be assigned together; a much better number than would have been 50, as I am now convinced that such a number is too great for proper instruction by 2 men.

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It was taken as a cardinal principle that to put men in a receptive mood for instruction and drill, all of which by reason of the limited time available would be strenuous, all the creature comforts practicable in camp should be provided. I believe this camp demonstrated the proposition. Each tent was electrically lighted, each occupant provided with a cot, mattress, and pillow, each cook tent with a spigot providing good pure water, each company with a storage tent in which were regulation mess tables, giving a comfortable seating capacity. The meals were as good, varied, and as well served as could be desired.

If the militia officers were not in a receptive mood, they were all confirmed dissimulators. Colonels vied with lieutenants in compliance with all requirements, executing with precision the manual of arms, close and extended order, patrolling, writing orders, etc.

While by the terms of their invitations field officers waived all consideration of rank in coming, I intimated to several that they might consider the course offered as elective, but all insisted upon complying literally with the spirit of their acceptance of the invitation. Aside from a very few who, instead of attending the evening lectures, visited Indianapolis, more attentive and zealous students could not have been found than were these officers.

Every opportunity was seized to secure expressions of opinion from the militia officers on the course of instruction, and especially as to any changes that would be of benefit to them. All expressed themselves as satisfied with and grateful for the benefits derived, the only suggestions offered being the grading of officers into sections, or companies, according to their military knowledge, in order that each should get the instruction he was fitted to receive.

JULY CAMP.

Remarks on July camp.

Total receiving instruction during the period July 18–23:

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.
Kentucky	2	3	8	33	32	29	107
Illinois	2	2	3	58	22	8	95

The exercises continued throughout the encampment, very much in the same order and with the same amount of success as in the June camp. The preparedness of this group of officers to receive instruction was not, in general, equal to that of those attending the June camp.

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All organizations before departure expressed their hearty approval of camps of this nature, and of this one in particular, and the hope that they may continue to be established in the future.

General remarks.

Considering the scope of instruction outlined by higher authority and limited time available, and the varying degrees of military knowledge possessed by the militia officers attending, I am unable to make any suggested improvements in the schedule mapped out for this camp.

Many schemes suggest themselves, but carried to a logical conclusion prove impracticable, as to divide each camp into two sections, one for field and one for company officers, appropriate instruction to be given each section. This would mean more instructors, some of whom would have to have more rank; it would also mean greater difficulties in camp administration, due to the varying numbers in each section, so, too, any attempt to grade the student officers and give the appropriate instruction for each grade would fail through lack of time authorized for the camp period.

One of the greatest benefits derived from camps of this nature is the intermingling of officers from different States; still, with the pioneer effort, such a course has been impracticable, as nine-tenths of the preliminary requests received contained the earnest request of the writer that he be not separated from those from his own locality. Several humorous incidents could be quoted demonstrating this statement.

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The talk on "Health of Troops," given by Col. L. M. Maus, Marine Corps, on the evenings of June 23 and July 21, respectively, proved to be one of the most entertaining features of the two camps.

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As in all cases the success of this camp was due to the ability of the officers selected to perform the duties assigned them. The officers detailed as instructors were a guaranty that any undertaking in which they were engaged would be a success. The two camps were most successful and I trust that each of these officers may be credited with the share due him for having made them so.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

My personal experiences for the past five years with the Organized Militia, extending from Utah to Massachusetts, my observations in these two instruction camps and the reports of my assistants thereon, are the basis of the following beliefs and recommendations:

1. The primary instruction of the officers of the Organized Militia is the crux of national military preparedness.
2. This instruction should be continuous, systematic, and progressive.
3. A national board consisting of the following competent field officers of the Regular Service: 3 infantry, 1 cavalry, 1 field artillery, 1 coast artillery; and of the Organized Militia: 2 infantry, 1 cavalry, 1 artillery should be convened to formulate a scheme of instruction for recommendation for adoption by the War Department.

4. Until the completion of the formation of field armies now in progress and the adoption of a uniform system of education for officers of the Organized Militia, the detail is recommended at each department headquarters of a competent field officer whose sole duties shall be the supervision of the instruction of the officers of the Organized Militia within his department. Upon the formation of a field army, the officer above designated to have the supervision of the instruction of the officers in his army. It is realized that compliance with the above recommendations would entail additional military expenses and the increase of absenteeism from the regular service—already so great that efficiency of the regular force is menaced—but "the greatest good to the greatest number" appears to justify the recommendations.

Maj. Earl R. Stewart, Second Infantry, Michigan National Guard, reports as follows:

Pursuant to verbal instructions received from yourself at the officers' camp of instruction held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., beginning June 20, 1910, pursuant to General Orders No. 4, War Department, current series, I have the honor to submit the following letter to you in reference to the plan and methods of instruction followed:

The instruction received was of great value to each officer who attended as a student, and it was evident that the officers detailed as instructors were masters of the different subjects assigned them.

I believe the school developed the point emphatically that different instruction for different officers must be had. It was apparent to me that there were student officers present who were prepared for more advanced instruction than myself and who should not have been retarded while other officers received the more rudimentary teaching. I believe it is imperative that student officers be graded in accordance with their advancement. I am aware that there is some hesitancy among the Regular officers to make this grading, on account of their disinclination to give possible offense, but it seems to me that the officer who is in earnest and is anxious to be instructed would not take offense if those of whom he is seeking instruction determine in advance the instruction he most needs. This might be accomplished by an examination held before reporting at a camp of instruction or held on the first day. It might be accomplished by the officer who makes the annual inspection reporting on each officer that he inspects. It might be determined by the officer on duty with the Organized Militia of the State. However it is accomplished I believe that it must be done.

The officers of the Organized Militia must have instruction if that force is to be one upon which dependence can be placed, and we must get our instruction from men of high professional ability such as Regular officers. I hope that this method will be followed and believe that in one or two years that the results will repay the efforts of the instructors.

Capt. Arthur G. Chapman, adjutant, Third Kentucky Infantry, submitted the following resolution:

At a called meeting of the Kentucky State Guard Association held at camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, July 23, 1910, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the period of instruction for which officers of the Kentucky Militia reporting at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 18, 1910, has now terminated; and whereas we deem it not inappropriate to advise the War Department and the officers in the Regular Service of our estimate of the value of the school; therefore be it resolved by the Kentucky officers in attendance upon said school:

First. That we most unqualifiedly indorse the eminent practicability of the course of instruction devised, and the most capable and painstaking manner in which it has been imparted.

Second. Be it further resolved that the invaluable information thus received prompts us to express the most earnest hope for a continuance and extension of the course of instruction in a similar school in the future.

Third. Be it further resolved that we extend to Major Frier, our camp commander, and his able staff our sincere appreciation for the most courteous and considerate treatment accorded us and to the able corps of instructors our profound gratitude for their most capable, patient, and painstaking efforts in our behalf.

Letter from officers of Ohio National Guard as follows:

The officers of the Ohio National Guard on duty at this camp desiring to express their appreciation of the benefits derived from the course of instruction pursued during this tour of duty, earnestly commend the method here employed for the instruction of the officers of the guard and express our regrets that the benefits derived therefrom

have not been participated in by every national guard officer of the State, believing, as we do, that greater benefits will accrue to our national guard forces from instruction of all officers in this manner than from extensive maneuvers where the various units are in command of our officers, not sufficiently instructed in their duties.

We further most sincerely express our gratitude to the post commander for the interest he has exhibited in our tour of duty here, and also to the camp commander and his staff for the very excellent arrangements of our camp, and for their untiring efforts for our physical comforts and educational benefits, and especially do we express our thanks to the corps of instructors that have been provided for us and who have so zealously labored with us that we may the better be qualified for our military duties.

Col. H. A. Greene, Tenth Infantry, commanding post, remarks in indorsement as follows:

In my opinion both of these encampments were successful to a marked degree in accomplishing their object, and aside from the cost of transportation of the officers of the national guard and of Regular officers, cooks, and mess sergeants, the cost was very little. Less than $500 for a week's instruction of 339 officers, plus a cost of $1 each per diem for mess seems very moderate. The success of the camp was due to the ability, interest, and energy of the commander of the camp, his excellent staff, and the officers furnished from this post, from other posts of this department, and the Army School of the Line. I am convinced that the officers of the national guard derived much profit from their course of instruction. Of this I had the evidence of their own admissions as well as my own observation. One of the most important things they learned is the extent and scope of information necessary to an officer and how very little they know of professional matters. In other words, many of them learned for the first time that putting on a uniform and learning the elements of the drill book does not make a soldier and that years of unremitting study and practice are necessary. I think all these officers went away with largely increased respect for the professional soldier—the Regular—and with a determination to take the soldier business more seriously. Until some form of general enforced military service is adopted in this country, the organized national guard is the best we have in the way of an army supposedly ready for work. Faulty and unsatisfactory as the system may be in many particulars, it is the best, in fact, the only thing we have, and we should strive to make it as efficient as possible. With this end in view I concur with Major Frier in his conclusions and recommendations. The location of these camps near a large modern post is an advantage. Opportunities were given the officers to inspect barracks, accompany and witness the inspection of organizations, observe drills, formations, ceremonies, watch matters of routine administration, see how supplies were stored, cared for, issued, etc. All useful object lessons.

I found the officers under instruction to be, as a rule, zealous and earnest. Apparently anxious to make the most of the opportunities presented, the official and personal relations between them and the Regular officers seemed very cordial.

The equipment of the camp was nearly perfect and the administration of its affairs in the matter of the creature comforts of its occupants left little to criticise. Assistance in the matter of transportation and labor was supplied from this post whenever called for.

Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, commanding Department of the Lakes, remarks in indorsement as follows:

I believe these schools to be of the greatest value to the national guard and that they should be continued. The recommendations of the camp commander, Maj. J. H. Frier, Tenth Infantry, are concurred in.

[Extract from circular issued at Fort Benjamin Harrison.]

The time assigned each subject is as follows:

	Hours.
Care of rifles—duties of soldier and formation of company	2
Camp police and sanitation	2
Rations	2
Paper work	4
First aid	2
Exercise in giving commands and military deportment	2
Map reading	2
Preparation of field orders	2
Close and extended order	2

	Hours.
Patrols	6
Advance and rear guards	6
Outposts	6
Infantry attack and defense	10

Text-books on the subject in which instruction is to be given should be brought.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

[Officer in charge: Maj. William P. Burnham, Seventh Infantry.]

The adjutant-general of the Organized Militia of Nebraska replied to the effect that while it was very much desired to assemble the officers of that State for the purpose mentioned, he regretted very much to say that it would be impossible to do so on account of the lack of funds; therefore, no camp was organized for the National Guard of Nebraska.

WYOMING.

[Camps at Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., both from May 6 to 10, 1910.]

A letter dated April 20 was received from the adjutant-general of Wyoming, stating that he had just heard from Washington that the balance of allotment of the appropriation provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, was not sufficient to pay the expenses of the two camps, and that he would be obliged to rescind the order for the same, which would cause him and the officers of the Third Wyoming Infantry great regret.

IOWA.

[Camp at state rifle range, near Des Moines, Iowa, June 14 to 17, 1910, inclusive.]

There were 146 officers who took the course of instruction, including several regimental staff and 13 field officers (4 from the Fifty-third Infantry, 4 from the Fifty-sixth, 3 from the Fifty-fifth, and 2 from the Fifty-fourth). Instructors report all of these officers as having been greatly interested in the work, that they were intelligent as a class, and cheerfully met all requirements, their time being more than fully occupied.

Remarks.

Major Devore closes his report with the following remarks: "* * * The student officers took a keen interest in all the work, except drill under arms, and were kept very busy. The time occupied in drills under arms was only about two hours, but it was not entered into with that enthusiasm which was necessary for the best results. In everything else the interest manifested was most satisfactory.

"The time was too short to accomplish much, yet several of the officers said it was detrimental to their business to get away even for that short period."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

[Camp to be held at Fort Meade, S. Dak., from June 26 to July 2, 1910.]

All arrangements for this school camp had been made when on June 23 the adjutant-general of the State wired this office to the effect that he could not send his officers, as he had just learned that funds would not be available until July 6 to pay the expenses of the officers, etc., and recommended postponement of the camp until about a month later, and that it then be held at Watertown. Upon the recommendation of the department commander the War Department in the course of a few days decided that this change was impracticable, but as three militia officers reported at Fort Meade on June 26, Captain Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, pending orders, took up the course of instruction with these three officers as students, and carried it through, except for the last day, having then received orders to close the camp.

Remarks.

Captain Sayre closes his report with the following remarks: "The method of instruction generally followed was to explain a subject by means of a lecture and then illustrate it by practical work and follow this up with a problem designed to test the comprehension of the militia officers on the instructions given and their ability to

apply it to a particular case. The instruction given was found to be well suited to the needs of the militia officers under instruction. These officers attended the school voluntarily and without compensation. They expressed the highest appreciation of the instruction given them and were enthusiastic over the work done."

KANSAS.

[Camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from July 10 to 17, 1910, inclusive.]

There were in attendance at this school 72 officers of the First and Second Regiments of Kansas Infantry under instruction. Brig. Gen. Charles F. Drew, commanding the brigade to which these two regiments belong, and Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, the adjutant-general of the State, were also in attendance, the latter several days, and both were extremely interested observers.

Method of instruction.

Major Winn reports that "it was therefore determined to try and make all the work practical, to have the students perform in each course the duties taught so far as possible, to follow the applicatory system of tactical walks and terrain exercises as developed at the service schools, to keep out of doors, to have the battalion daily present an exemplification of some phase of field training, to have several small maneuvers with visitors and troops combined, to avoid formal lengthy lectures, to sustain the interest by having plenty of work, by varying it and by changing instructors; to advise but not require the students to take a set task, leaving that to be determined by the individual after conference with his regimental commander or other mentor; and, finally, to keep a record of attendance upon each course. No general examinations were contemplated and none held. The working hours, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., were devoted exclusively to instruction; there was also one night exercise."

Results.

That the camp and school resulted in much benefit to the officers under instruction is beyond question. There are none better qualified to express an opinion on this point than the regimental commanders of the officers concerned. Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers, First Infantry, who was in constant attendance at the camp, writes: "Nothing in the history of the Kansas National Guard has been of so much benefit as this school." Col. Perry M. Hoisington, Second Infantry, was not less enthusiastic in his praise, expressed many times in many ways. He writes recommending that the course be made progressive from year to year, and adds: "No improvement in the management of the school and methods of the instructors could be suggested."

Major Cooper, in a newspaper interview, is quoted as saying that the camp "was the finest school imaginable, and that the national guard men had learned much more under the tutelage of the Regular Army instructors without their commands than they had ever absorbed in camp at Fort Riley with their regiments."

Major Winn, the senior instructor, states that "considering eight hours a day's work, the entire time might well be devoted to tactics, to map reading, to military sketching, and to field fortifications, following closely the applicatory system of teaching, which is interesting and diverting as well as effective, but the results obtained will not be of the greatest benefit to the Government unless the officer under instruction can handle his company, drill and command it, feed and clothe it, administer its affairs generally and keep the men well, all equally important and elemental subjects that are found precisely the most difficult to teach in a short time."

MISSOURI.

Period and location of encampment.

This camp, which comprised really two schools, one for officers and one for noncommissioned officers, was located at the state maneuver grounds about 4 miles from Nevada, Mo., and lasted from July 3 to July 17, inclusive, although the last two days were spent in target practice in which most of the instructors in officers' school took no part.

Attendance.

The officers and noncommissioned officers were divided into two camps closely adjoining each other and conducted simultaneously. One camp was comprised of 154 student officers representing 5 regiments, and the other consisted of 33 officers and about 600 noncommissioned officers organized into a provisional regiment of 9 companies (3 to a battalion). In addition, there were in the same camp for instruction 1 troop of cavalry, 1 field company, signal corps, 2 bands, detachments of hospital corps, extra company musicians, and cooks, giving an additional strength of about 9 officers and 200 men. The total in both camps was 196 officers and about 800 men.

The senior instructor states that "every facility was given for the prosecution of the work of instruction and no request made that was not immediately granted by the state authorities. The State spared no expense in making a successful school of the camp."

The morning hours were devoted to tactical walks, map maneuvers, and field problems with troops. In the tactical walks no problem involved more than the handling of a battalion in the field and each problem gave opportunity to consider measures necessary for the use of all units from the battalion down to the small patrol. The officers were given practical instruction in patrolling by being formed into small patrols equipped with rifle and belt; in drill regulations and the manual of the saber they were formed into companies.

The afternoons were devoted to lectures, as will be seen by the programme, which covers camp hygiene, sanitation, and first aid to wounded; field orders, messages, and reports; map reading and making; ration, and how to handle it; records and returns; care and management of the rifle; military law and methods of discipline; conduct of courts-martial; quartermaster's work in the field; methods of study; the best course for the militia to pursue to coordinate itself with the regular forces.

Recommendations.

* * * "Camps of instruction held from year to year should be progressive for the officers attending, and in order to make them so the officers of each regiment should be graded by regimental commanders before arrival in camp, and the senior instructor should be furnished with the standing of each officer in every subject pursued each preceding year. Regimental commanders should note the progress made by their officers in each camp and for the time intervening between camps and be prepared to give information classifying the student officers. * * * In giving instruction in the preparation of muster and pay rolls and other papers, it was noted that the States print and use their own blanks which do not conform to the War Department blanks. It is recommended that the militia be supplied with and be required to use the same forms in all departments as the regular forces wherever they can be made applicable." * * *

Captain Jones closes his report with the following remarks: "From the experience of the undersigned in the state camps much of the benefit of the instruction given in these camps is lost for lack of a good state system of continuing the training at the home station of troops. One or more qualified and suitable officers (regular or militia) should be obtained by each State to circulate among its forces and continue in all its phases the work so well inaugurated in these camps of instruction."

Provisional regiment of noncommissioned officers.

As already stated this camp adjoined that of the officers. The idea was a novel one, and I understand originated with Gen. F. M. Rumbold, adjutant-general of the State. * * *

The War Department was promptly informed that it would overtax the resources of this department so far as officers were concerned to supply the instructors requested by the adjutant-general of the State. Like information was conveyed to state authorities with a statement, however, that every possible assistance would be rendered. There was no question but that the state authorities knew what they wanted to accomplish, and a clear idea of the amount of help required to make this camp a success.

Instructors.

* * * Captain Carnahan reports that another "most valuable addition consisted of a detachment of fourteen enlisted men of the army of various grades, who were assigned in the various offices and to the companies. These men lived with the

organizations and were with them constantly, whether in their tents or on the drill field. Their work was most valuable and without their constant and practical assistance not nearly so much real good could have been accomplished. In the future it is strongly recommended that a liberal number of such men be sent to supplement and give practical effect to the efforts of the officers."

Attendance.

This regiment was composed of nearly all of the line noncommissioned officers in the 5 regiments of the National Guard of Missouri. There were 9 companies, each company being composed of noncommissioned officers of the same regiment. The company officers came from the same source. * * *

The noncommissioned officers were regularly organized as a regiment, consisting of 3 battalions of 3 companies each and camped accordingly, regular officers acting as field and staff officers, as noted above, and a full complement of national guard officers serving as company officers.

The supply departments, regimental infirmary, and sanitation were under the immediate charge of national guard officers, and all did most excellent service. The camp was kept scrupulously clean and free from flies. Captain Carnahan speaks in the highest terms of the work of Major Farrell, sanitary officer, and of Captains Brown, Second Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, quartermaster, and Captain Bridges, Sixth Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, commissary, and Major Adams, brigade commissary. The troops were subsisted on the field ration.

Course of instruction.

* * * Additional work was added, consisting of police, and a daily guard for instruction purposes consisting of 3 officers, 10 noncommissioned officers, and 64 acting as privates. A Regular officer had special charge of guard duty. Musicians and bands were instructed daily for about six hours. Cooks were instructed daily both theoretically and practically by Captain Holbrook and the cooks from Fort Riley in cooking and baking in the field.

Conclusion.

Captain Carnahan closes his report with the following interesting remarks:

"The daily improvement in drill and in ability of individual noncommissioned officers to handle small units was most noticeable. During the first few days not only were all formations very ragged, but there was also almost decided lack of life and snap. As both men and officers acquired knowledge and confidence under snappy handling these faults rapidly disappeared, and the appearance of the regiment at the review for the governor on the final day would have done credit to many in the Regular service.

"Although both officers and men were intensely interested and deadly in earnest, the most difficult feature found to contend with was a lack of promptitude and a failure to appreciate the importance of doing a particular thing at a particular time in a particular way. Before the conclusion of the camp, however, there was a most noticeable improvement in this respect. While the men in the ranks were taught guard duty, drill, camp sanitation, habits of promptitude and obedience, etc., their officers were not only taught the same things, but also many of the ways and means of practically and actually handling their companies. With officers of the Organized Militia in particular I can not escape the conclusion that, while lectures and other subjects have their full value, a knowledge of those things that pertain to the rank they hold and the duties the very great majority of them will have to perform in the service are of vastly more importance both to them and the country. For instruction purposes I could have used three sets of officers for both companies and battalions quite as well as the one set I had for companies alone.

* * * * * * *

"The idea of a regiment such as this was a most novel one, and I believe the result fully justified the conception. Doubtless another effort along the same lines would give broader success if the experience of this year were properly applied. This, I think, is particularly true in one respect: It was found impossible to assemble all of the noncommissioned officers of the State, and, as each regiment was desired to furnish a certain quota, many of them were temporarily reduced on returning home and the original ones reappointed. This resulted in the presence of many men who evidently will never be fit material for noncommissioned officers, and upon whom the particular character of instruction given, while not entirely lost, was nevertheless

more or less wasted. I found green, ignorant, slouchy, indifferent boys of 17 and 18 years of age walking post, wearing the chevrons of corporals and sergeants with only from thirty to sixty days' service.

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"Many of the men were not properly shod. Very few brought two pairs of shoes. I observed shoes of all kinds and patterns, low cut, patent leather, toothpick toes, high cut, black, tan, etc. As a result there were many sore feet and much suffering and inconvenience. While the regiment got through drill ground and short maneuver work very well, I think a march of 10 or 12 miles would have seen many men otherwise fit drop out because of their foot gear.

"Under the present method of supply, or rather lack of it, it is impossible for the men to be properly equipped in this respect. The subject is of such vital importance that it should be given immediate and serious attention. Other articles of uniform are furnished and it would seem that shoes also could be. A serviceable pair of marching shoes is of more real value in the field than a pair of uniform trousers. * * *

"The field problems called for contact and the use of blank ammunition on only one occasion. An issue of twenty rounds was made to each man, and the fact that they brought back an average of eight rounds per man speaks well, indeed, for the state of fire discipline and control. The amenability of the men on this occasion to the control of their various leaders made a most distinct impression upon my mind.

"The enthusiasm and zeal of both officers and men contributed most materially to any measure of success that was had. It was given every support and assistance by the state authorities, and I am indebted to them for much courtesy and consideration.

"Finally, I wish to express my high appreciation of the loyalty, zeal, ability, and earnestness of the officers and enlisted men of the army who were assigned to duty with the regiment and without whose help very little indeed could have been done."

Remarks.

In preparing the course of instruction for this camp, the idea for the enlisted men (noncommissioned officers, cooks, and company musicians) was to train them as good drill masters and instructors, so that upon their return to home stations they might transmit the knowledge gained in camp to the privates of their respective companies. They were therefore drilled and instructed with this end in view, and received not only the instruction mentioned in the programme, but all that troops receive where required to perform all camp duties in the field. All of the Regular officers and noncommissioned officers assigned to the regiment as instructors were zealous and untiring in their efforts to impart information, and to their excellent and tactful service can, in a great measure, be ascribed the fine results obtained in this camp.

If similar camps are desired by all States in the department during the same and about the same season of the year it would be practically impossible to supply a sufficient number of officers and noncommissioned officers as instructors, without serious detriment to the instruction of Regular troops.

While this school does not require instructors specially versed in map reading and in conducting tactical walks, no officer or soldier should be detailed for the work who has not had recent and long experience with troops, and who is not known to be a strong disciplinarian, and possessed of tact and sound judgment in the handling of men. * * *

Results.

It is believed that these camps were of material benefit to the national guard officers in attendance, to the instructors, and incidentally to the army. It must have been made clear to all officers under instruction that the profession of arms can not be mastered in a week or ten days, but that it is the study of a lifetime. They must have learned that mere drill is a small matter when compared with the time and thought an officer must devote to the care and handling of his men, providing for their food and clothing, arms and equipment, health and amusement, not to mention the proper direction of them on the march and on the field of battle.

Recommendations.

* * * Camps should never be less than eight days in duration, as but little or any work can be done on the day of arrival or departure.

In order that these school camps may be made progressive, interesting, and of value to all concerned, it is important that the military attainments of student officers be learned in advance. It is believed that this can best be done by state authorities,

who could, through their colonels, obtain information between and during camps of the progress made by their officers. The names of officers attending this year's camps can be given the senior instructors of next year, which will be somewhat of a guide. * * *

It is believed that whenever possible, especially when camps are located at places other than at military posts, at least one company of infantry should be detailed to maintain a model camp as an object lesson to the student officers and to perform such other duty relating to the course of instruction as the senior instructor might direct.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

[Officer in charge: Maj. C. E. Dentler, Twenty-third Infantry.]

The camp of instruction for officers of the Texas National Guard was held at Camp Mabry, Austin, Tex., from June 6 to 11, 1910, and was attended as follows:

Coast Artillery, 2 officers; Second Infantry, 31 officers; Third Infantry, 32 officers; Fourth Infantry, 39 officers; separate battalion of infantry, 12 officers.

Brig. Gen. James O. Newton and Col. Robert H. Beckham, Texas National Guard, were also present during almost the entire time, and Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, commanding brigade, was present during the last two days of the camp.

* * * * * * *

The spirit of the body of student officers throughout the encampment was excellent, and every part of the instruction given was accorded the closest attention. All orders of the instructing officers were earnestly and promptly carried out, and the discipline of the camp was at all times excellent.

* * * * * * *

In adopting the schedule of instruction an effort was made to present those subjects first in order which were necessary to use in the application of the succeeding subjects. Thus, map reading was considered necessary before the subject of patrols and before any tactical walks were held, because the map must be read by the leader of the patrol and by all officers on tactical walks, and the subject of patrols was necessary before the subject of advance guard could be treated because the patrols are used in the performance of advance-guard duties, etc.

* * * * * * *

If a similar course of training to the one here given be considered the proper one for the officers of the Texas National Guard in their first year's instruction in field-work, that the subjects of "Field engineering," "The use of the troops of the national guard in the enforcement of the laws of their State," and the "Law governing the Organized Militia in the service of the United States" be included in the course of instruction.

More time should be allowed for the camp of instruction than was given this year. At least two weeks is necessary to accomplish properly the work prescribed.

A company of Regular infantry should be present at the camp to make a model camp as an object lesson to illustrate camp police and sanitation, camping expedients, the making and breaking of camp, packing of wagons for the march, the care of soldiers in the field, camp cooking, bivouacs, etc., and give such other practical instruction as can not well be taught in other ways.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTION FOR CAMPS OF OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

During the camp the entire body of student officers and instructors will be organized into an infantry company as an object lesson and camp duties taken up exactly as though it was a company of infantry in the field. Reveille roll call will begin the day and the routine calls and duties performed. Each student officer will be assigned to duty as noncommissioned officer or private of the company. Drills will consist of "the squad in close order." The "extended order to include the company," and the ceremony of inspection. Guard duty to be performed by the Regular organization, and the subject of guard duty taught all the student officers by a drill and lecture which will include the duties and responsibilities of officer of the guard and officer of the day in the field.

Practical instruction will be given in—

First. The nomenclature, care, and proper use of the rifle, methods of cleaning and cleaning materials, and proper methods of inspection of arms.

The use of sights, sighting, aiming, and position drills.

Gallery practice and the theory of range practice.

Second. First aid.

Third. Camp police and sanitation and personal hygiene of the soldier.
Fourth. Instruction in paper work of a company in the field, morning report, sick report, duty roster, muster and pay rolls, ordnance, quartermaster and commissary returns, and requisitions, invoices and receipts, and reports of survey and correspondence.

By tactical walks and exercises:
Fifth. Duties of patrols.
Sixth. Advance, rear, and flank guards.
Seventh. Outposts.
Eighth. Combat.
Ninth. Camps and bivouacs; the use of the shelter tent.
Tenth. Map reading and map problems.
Eleventh. Practical instruction in giving commands and in military deportment of officers on duty and of the relations and intercourse of officers and enlisted men.
Twelfth. The preparation of field orders.

Capt. W. H. Waldron, Twenty-third Infantry, instructor, reports as follows:

The body of national guard officers being divided into two parts and organized as Companies A and B, the undersigned was assigned to the command of Company A, having for his assignment First Lieut. John R. Brewer, Twenty-third Infantry.

Fifty-one of the national guard officers were assigned to the company, two joining later in the week, making a total strength of 53.

The company was organized along the lines that would be adopted in organizing a company of volunteers that would be assembled at the beginning of a war, and this idea was impressed upon the officers of the national guard throughout the encampment. Acting noncommissioned officers were appointed by company orders, including 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 duty sergeants, and 6 corporals, the remainder of the officers being taken up as privates.

* * * * * * *

The undersigned desires to express his extreme satisfaction with the interest displayed by the officers of the national guard in the performance of the duties that were assigned to them as acting noncommissioned officers and privates of the provisional company.

Capt. W. P. Coleman, Fourth Infantry, instructor, reports as follows:

Forty-seven infantry officers of the Texas National Guard were assigned to Company B.

The organization was perfected by appointing noncommissioned officers from those present without regard to grade, changing same from day to day so as to give each guard officer the opportunity to perform the duties of both noncommissioned officer as well as private. * * * It is believed much was accomplished, for effort was made to show "methods of organization and training" rather than attempt to cover all movements in infantry drill regulations.

The spirit with which the Texas guard officers carried out their part as noncommissioned officers and privates and accepted the instruction given to them as such was most commendable, and it is believed that this has been the means of their securing the greatest good from the camp as organized and conducted.

First Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, battalion adjutant, Twenty-third Infantry, instructor, reports as follows:

In this connection I desire to say that I made special effort to find out just what the militiamen thought of this encampment.

The officers were all surprised at the method of instruction, its scope, and the seriousness with which the instruction was given. They expected more of an old-time school course with lessons to prepare.

The whole was in a way a revelation to all the officers, and not one has been heard to express anything but praise for the whole course. There will be no trouble in the future in turning out the Texas guard for such a course of instruction.

First Lieut. John R. Brewer, Twenty-third Infantry, instructor, reports as follows:

The student officers were zealous in the performance of their work, and it is believed the results obtained were very beneficial. The continuance of these schools annually is earnestly recommended, as it is believed they are the best means of disseminating

military knowledge throughout the militia and that it will bring the militia into closer touch with the Regular Army and make them realize quickly that we are both working for one thing—military efficiency.

First Lieut. George S. Wallace, Medical Reserve Corps, instructor, reports as follows:

Delivered lecture on "Camp police and sanitation, etc."

Gave instruction in first aid. This instruction was in the form of a talk and a demonstration.

The results of this instruction, judging from the attention paid by the student officers, as well as inquiry by several for more information, I believe will be considerable for the good. In this instruction, as well as in the tactical subjects, the time was entirely too limited. The very greatly increased interest which I know was manifested after the instruction on the subjects mentioned above can not but be for the benefit of the students and the militia. Some of the officers attending had never seen the contents of a first-aid packet, and many have had no experience in applying a bandage, as packets for instruction had not been issued to them.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, Texas National Guard, reports as follows:

From what I observed and from the expressions made by a large number of the student officers I feel justified in the statement that no camp of the Texas National Guard has been productive of as much good and at no time have the officers in attendance been more interested, more enthusiastic, nor better instructed, considering the limited time of the camp.

It is to be hoped that a similar camp will be held each year in the future and that each one will be for a longer period.

SCHOOLS FOR OFFICERS OF AUXILIARY ARMS.

The effort to instruct officers of the auxiliary arms, field artillery, cavalry, engineer troops, and signal troops, was conducted along somewhat different lines from those indicated above for the instruction of officers of infantry. The relatively small number of officers of these arms throughout the several States and Territories, and the difficulty of providing suitable school conditions at several points, suggested the advisability of arranging for the instruction of field artillery and cavalry officers at Fort Riley, and for engineer and signal officers at Fort Leavenworth. The advantages of this plan were that the officers would, at these schools, have presented to them the latest articles of equipment of the several arms and have the benefit of the most competent instructors available. They would also have opportunity to receive field-service instruction on the military reservations at the schools, under the most favorable conditions. It was thought that these advantages would outweigh the disadvantage of the additional expense of transportation of officers from their home stations to the schools and return.

There is, perhaps, a wider variation in degree of instruction and scope of technical knowledge among officers of the auxiliary arms of the Organized Militia than there is among infantry officers of the Organized Militia, and it was desired in these schools to provide, in so far as possible, the needs of the different degrees of training and knowledge of the officers thereof. Accordingly, the schools were based on the fundamental principle that they should be divided into three periods of ten days each, with a definite educational objective for each instructional period. This feature not only lent itself to the different degrees of knowledge and training of the officers but it enabled officers who could give only ten days of their time to such instruction to make a selection as to the particular period

fitted best to their own needs, and to arrange for their attendance during that period. The idea was that the instruction should be progressive from the first period, through the second, to the end of the third period. Furthermore, it enabled officers who could give twenty or thirty days of their time to have useful occupation for either of these periods. Many of the officers were almost in total ignorance of the use of the arms or equipment of their branch in field service.

While it was well understood that it would be impossible, in so short a time, to train such officers satisfactorily in their field-service duties, it was thought that merely passing over the course with Regular officers and having the advantage of seeing Regular organizations actually at work and in action at Forts Riley and Leavenworth would give them a certain knowledge of the latest type of equipment of their respective arms, and the latest methods of field-service practice in the use thereof. It was thought that having this knowledge, even though they themselves were not proficient in the training, the officers, on their return to their home stations, would have information as to what articles of equipment their organizations should have, would be able to advise the military authorities of the State in regard to requisitions for such material to be supplied under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or section 13 of the militia law, and would be able to take up, perhaps in a simple way, of their own initiative with their own batteries, troops, and companies such drill, training, and maneuvers as they had seen and practiced at these schools of instruction. A certain number of officers of each auxiliary arm having been, in this way, introduced to the elementary requirements of their arms as to the equipment and use, it would be possible for them to accomplish more expeditiously than otherwise could be done the dissemination of such knowledge throughout the personnel of their respective arms of the Organized Militia, both commissioned and enlisted.

This scheme having been submitted for the consideration of the General Staff, on November 15, 1909, was, after considerable discussion, approved on January 27, 1910, and General Orders, No. 19, War Department, February 4, 1910, were issued to carry it into effect. The schools were conducted during the months of May and June, in accordance with these orders, under the supervision of the post commanders at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, to whom is due chiefly the credit of preparation of programmes of instruction, providing all means necessary to carry on the instruction, general direction thereof, and a most effective personal supervision over the arrangements for receiving the officers and providing for their accommodations at the posts. The reports indicate that they were very successful. All connected therewith in reporting thereon, indicate that the officers of the Organized Militia were, as a rule, most attentive to their duties and keen in their interest to acquire all possible information made available by the special conditions provided for their instruction. The school for officers of field artillery at Fort Riley, Kans., was under the direction of Capt. W. S. McNair, Sixth Field Artillery; the school for instruction of cavalry was under the supervision of Capt. E. E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry; that for engineer officers was under the supervision of Capt. W. Goff

Caples, Corps of Engineers, and that for signal officers under the supervision of Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Signal Corps.

Too much credit can not be given to these officers. Without exception they exhibited decided qualifications for the duties, and are worthy of high commendation for the admirable manner in which they carried out the letter and spirit of General Orders, No. 19.

The success of these officers' schools was so marked that it is proposed to repeat them during the ensuing year, with the benefit that attaches to the experiences had.

Signal officers' camp of instruction.

[At Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from May 15 to June 15, 1910, inclusive, under General Orders, No. 19, War Department, February 4, 1910.]

State.	Militia officers present.		
	10 days.	20 days.	30 days.
California			4
Colorado			2
Connecticut	2		
Indiana		3	
Kansas	1		
Massachusetts	1		
Michigan	1		
Mississippi			3
Missouri	2		
Nebraska			1
New York	1		
Ohio			4
Pennsylvania			3
Texas	2		
Utah			2
Total	10	3	19

Engineer officers' camp of instruction.

[At Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from May 15 to June 15, 1910, inclusive, under General Orders, No. 19, War Department, February 4, 1910.]

State.	Militia officers present.		
	10 days.	20 days.	30 days.
Massachusetts	2		
Michigan	1		
Nebraska		1	
New York	4		
Ohio	2		2
Pennsylvania	3	1	2
Total	12	2	4

Field artillery officers' camp of instruction.

[At Fort Riley, Kans., from June 1 to 30, 1910, inclusive, under General Orders, No. 19, War Department, February 4, 1910.]

State.	Militia officers present.		
	10 days.	20 days.	30 days.
Colorado			2
Connecticut			3
District of Columbia	1		
Georgia			2
Illinois	4		
Indiana	2	5	
Kansas	1	3	
Massachusetts	8	1	6
Michigan	4		
Mississippi		1	
Missouri	4		
New Jersey	1		4
New York	9		
Ohio	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	2		3
Texas	1		1
Utah	1		1
Virginia	6	1	6
Wisconsin	3		1
Total	48	12	30

Cavalry officers' camp of instruction.

[At Fort Riley, Kans., from June 1 to 30, 1910, inclusive, under General Orders, No. 19, War Department February 4, 1910.]

State.	Militia officers present.		
	10 days.	20 days.	30 days.
California		1	2
Colorado	11	2	3
Connecticut			1
Georgia			1
Illinois			4
Massachusetts	2	3	1
Michigan	2		
New York	10		
Ohio	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	5		1
Texas	2	1	
Total	33	8	14

NOTE.—Officers of the Georgia National Guard attended a cavalry camp of instruction at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from May 9 to 15, inclusive, 35 militia officers being present.

CAMP OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION FOR FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS, FORT RILEY, KANS.

Capt. W. S. McNair, quartermaster, Sixth Field Artillery, in command of camp, reports as follows:

Much benefit was received by the proximity to the camp of the entire Sixth Field Artillery Regiment, whose commander, Lieut. Col. E. D. Hoyle, gave generous support to the instruction camp by furnishing officers as assistant instructors and selected mounts for the visiting officers and by his personal interest in and encouragement of everything connected with the camp.

Of the officers of the Organized Militia attending the camp, it must be said that, without exception, they gave their whole attention to the work in hand; that the progress made exceeded all expectations; and that, given proper opportunities, this body of

men is capable of furnishing to the country a very effective reserve of field artillery officers.

All of the instructors worked patiently and cheerfully. Their close association with the officers of the militia was of mutual benefit and resulted in an increase of the confidence and respect which each has for the other.

After the first few days of instruction, there was apparent quite a wide difference in the rate of progress, so that it became necessary to arrange the sections and place the more progressive ones together and to rely largely on personal instruction of individuals who were less apt.

It is believed that officers who have not at least an elementary knowledge of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry will ever be able to make progress in the study in gunnery.

It is recommended that the state authorities apply some educational test to the officers of their field artillery and that those who can not pass a satisfactory test as to their knowledge of elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry be not sent to the camps of instruction.

The issue to militia field artillery officers of copies of "Artillery Circular H, June 1, 1893" or a similar pamphlet would greatly assist many of them, and an examination based on that circular would be a suitable test for the appointment of new officers.

It is recommended that in future years there be a fifteen day course of one period for all officers, so arranged that the first and last day will be Sunday, thus giving two full weeks of instruction.

The chief instructor should be designated in January in order that he may prepare a suitable programme and such other instructions as are necessary, and not later than March 1st assistant instructors should be designated in order that they may be furnished with copies of the programme and suitably prepare themselves for the work. On this same day the copies of the programme should be furnished to adjutants-general of States for the information of militia officers who expect to attend.

CAMP OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS, FORT RILEY, KANS.

Capt. E. E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry, in charge of camp, reports as follows:

The officers had apparently made very little study of the subject of map reading and the solution of tactical problems before reporting at the camp. This was somewhat of a disappointment, because all national guard officers were furnished by the Militia Division with a copy of Minor Tactics, a copy of Military Map Reading (Sherrill), and copies of Problems in Minor Tactics, issued by the Army Service Schools. In conversation it was learned that many of the officers had not made a study of these books and problems because they had found it difficult to understand them without an instructor. It is believed that the officers attending the camp will study them in the future and will be able to profit by them.

Many of the officers who only took a ten or twenty day course are prepared to assist in the instruction, along those lines, in their commands. All know how to go about a study of the subjects of map reading, writing of orders, and the solution of tactical problems, and it is believed that the course will tend to encourage them to continue the study of those subjects.

It is believed that this scheme of instruction is the most profitable one which it is practicable to adopt in our service. The length of service of the average enlisted man of the Organized Militia is not more than three years, while the service of the great majority of officers extends over a period of ten years.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That this method of instructing officers of the Organized Militia be continued and that the camps be held annually.

* * * * * * *

That the course be made progressive, that is, that officers be placed in classes depending upon the amount of previous instruction they have had. With this object in view, the instructors each succeeding year should be furnished a list showing the name of each officer who has taken a course of instruction in a similar camp and the length of such course.

* * * I think that ten days in a camp of this character is better than ten days in a large maneuver camp in so far as the officers are concerned.

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 21, 1910.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fort Riley, Kans.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith * * * my report on the mess established and maintained for the officers of the organized militia in camp at Fort Riley, Kans., during the month of June, 1910, as provided for by General Orders, No. 19, War Department, current series.

A regular course of instruction, as well as a practical demonstration, was given daily in baking and cooking; baking bread in the regimental field ovens, mud ovens, and open trenches; the use of field expedients in cooking; fireless cookers; camp sanitation, and all the methods used in the training school for bakers and cooks to show the proper care and use of the ration while in the field.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, the officer in charge of the training school for bakers and cooks, gave three illustrated lectures to the officers. Through the courtesy of this office more than 50 copies of The Army Baker, The Mess Officers' Assistant, and various other publications used in the training school here were distributed free to the officers of the various States represented, it being his (Captain Holbrook's) desire to give each of the senior officers in the cavalry and artillery from each State copies of each publication.

Very respectfully,

SHERRARD COLEMAN,
First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry.

CAMP OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION FOR ENGINEER OFFICERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Capt. W. Goff Caples, Corps of Engineers, in command of camp, reports as follows:

Eighteen militia officers attended the camp.

The officers were uniformly anxious to learn, and attentive to duty, military in appearance and bearing, gentlemanly in conduct, and enthusiastic about their work. I believe that we can expect very satisfactory service from our volunteer engineers in case of war, if all the officers are of the same kind as those who attended this course.

* * * * * * *

Photographs were taken during the demonstrations. Each officer was supplied with photographs of the work that he had seen. The negatives for the complete course will be lent to those officers desiring to make lantern slides or copies of them. Such professional pamphlets as could be obtained free of charge were distributed.

As a whole, the course seemed to be satisfactory to the officers who attended. The point with which they seemed to be most pleased was that the course was almost entirely practical. The student officers stated that they could get a good knowledge of theory from texts, but that they needed to see the practical work.

The number of engineer officers in the national guard is not very great. It therefore seems advisable to hold the camp of instruction in October of alternate years, utilizing years when there are no field maneuvers.

Both officers and men worked with a will and did everything possible under the circumstances to make the exhibitions successful and instructive.

Perhaps the most embarrassing feature of this course of instruction was the irregular arrival of officers. This made it impossible to have any systematic progressive instruction in any one line. Drills had to be repeated for officers who missed the first ones at the expense of the officers who remained for the entire period. On the other hand, many officers could not leave their business for the full period.

CAMP OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION FOR SIGNAL OFFICERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Capt. William Cruikshank, Signal Corps, in command of camp, reports as follows:

The voluntary work of the officers was greatly appreciated by the militia.

Owing to the fact that Company A, Signal Corps, of which I am in command, wa necessarily required for duty in connection with the work of the signal and other school

here, after May 25 no detailed programme could be laid out especially for the militia officers, but they were invited and encouraged to participate in all the work of the signal school.

The recommendation is renewed that all officers report for the earlier period of instruction, with the understanding that the special instruction and attention can not be given them after the outdoor work of the signal school begins, about the 1st of June, but that those who care to remain and fit in with such school work may do so.

JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION AND COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

Under the provisions of section 15 of the militia law, joint encampments of the Organized Militia with the Regular troops were held during the past summer and early fall at 10 different localities, namely: Pine Camp, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 1 to 31; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to 31; Chickamauga Park, Georgia, July 1 to 31; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., September 1 to 30; Fort Riley, Kans., August 15 to September 15; near Fort D. A. Russell, Iron Mountain, Wyo., July 18 to August 16, Sparta, Wis., August 1 to 31; Leon Springs, Tex., August 2 to 13; American Lake, Wash., August 1 to 26; Atascadero, Cal., September 15 to October 15.

A joint camp of instruction for field artillery was held at Sparta, Wis., July 1 to July 30.

Joint coast-defense exercises were held in all the coast artillery districts in accordance with the methods followed last year and as prescribed in General Orders, No. 44, War Department, 1908. The reports of officers connected with these maneuvers have not been received at the time of the preparation of this report. Following the custom of previous years these reports after receipt, will be extracted and the extracts published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The details connected with these encampments, in so far as relates to the troops in attendance and the period of attendance, are given in the following tabular statements:

Joint army and militia camps of instruction.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GEORGIA, JULY, 1910.

Date.	Troops participating.			
	Organized militia.			Regular Army.
	State.	Units.	Strength.	Units.
July 1 to 10	Florida	Second regiment infantry, band. Hospital Corps detachment.	600	11 companies Seventeenth Infantry. 11 troops Eleventh Cavalry.
Do	Mississippi	Brigade headquarters	1,467	2 batteries First Field Artillery. Company D, Signal Corps. One-half Company C, Hospital Corps
		Second and Third regiments infantry. Troop A, cavalry. Battery E, field artillery. Company A, Signal Corps.		
Do	Tennessee	Third regiment infantry Troop B, cavalry.	710	
July 11 to 20	Georgia	First, Second, Fifth regiments infantry. First and Second troops cavalry. Batteries A, B, field artillery.	2,540	

Joint army and militia camps of instruction—Continued.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GEORGIA, JULY, 1910—Continued.

Date.	Troops participating.			
	Organized militia.			Regular Army.
	State.	Units.	Strength.	Units.
July 11 to 20	North Carolina	First regiment infantry Hospital Corps detachment.	590	
Do	South Carolina	Third regiment infantry	610	
July 21 to 30	Alabama	Brigade staff, first, second, third regiments infantry. Batteries B, D, field artillery. Company Signal Corps.	2,475	
Do	South Carolina	1 regiment infantry	720	
Do	Tennessee	First regiment infantry	682	
GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY, 1910.				
July 1 to 9	Maryland	First and fifth regiments infantry. Troop A, cavalry. Company A, Hospital Corps.	1,862	3 troops Fifteenth Cavalry. 9 companies Twenty-ninth Infantry. 7 companies Second Infantry.
Do	Virginia	First, second, fourth regiments, 1 battalion infantry. 1 battalion, 3 batteries field artillery.	1,900	2 batteries Third Field Artillery. 2 companies engineers. Company A, Signal Corps.
July 9 to 17	New Jersey	Brigade Staff, second and third regiments infantry. Battery B, field artillery.	1,270	One-half Company C, Hospital Corps.
July 10 to 18	Pennsylvania	Third Brigade headquarters. Ninth, twelfth, thirteenth regiments infantry. First, second, and troop A, cavalry. Battery B, field artillery.	2,834	
July 16 to 23	New Jersey	1 troop cavalry	140	
July 23 to 30	do	1 troop cavalry		
July 19 to 31	District of Columbia.	Brigade Staff, first and second regiments, First Separate Battalion Infantry. First Battery field artillery. Signal Corps company. Ambulance company. Field hospital.	1,708	
July 19 to 27	West Virginia	First and second regiments infantry. Hospital Corps detachment.	1,500	
VICINITY OF AMERICAN LAKE, WASH., AUGUST, 1910.				
August 1 to 15	Montana	Second regiment infantry. Medical Dept.	725	11 companies, First Infantry. 10 companies, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Do	Oregon	Third and Fourth regiments infantry. Battery A, field artillery Ambulance Company section. Hospital Corps detachment.	1,286	9 companies, Fourteenth Infantry. 3 companies, Second Infantry. 4 troops, First Cavalry. 2 batteries, Second Field Artillery.
August 15 to 26	Idaho	Second regiment infantry.	557	Company Engineers.
Do	Washington	Second regiment infantry. Troop B, cavalry. Company A, Signal Corps. Medical Dept.	970	Company E, Signal Corps. One-half Company B, Hospital Corps.

Joint army and militia camps of instruction—Continued.

LEON SPRINGS, TEX., AUGUST, 1910.

Date.	Troops participating.			
	Organized militia.			Regular Army.
	State.	Units.	Strength.	Units.
August 2 to 13	Arkansas	One regiment infantry	700	12 companies, Twenty-second Infantry.
Do	Texas	Brigade headquarters Second, Third, Fourth regiments and separate battalion infantry. First Battery field artillery. Company A, Signal Corps. Headquarters and 1 squadron cavalry. Hospital Corps.	2,456	9 companies, Twenty-third Infantry. 8 troops, Third Cavalry. 3 batteries, Third Field Artillery. Company D, Signal Corps. One-half Company B, Hospital Corps.

SPARTA, WIS., AUGUST, 1910.

August 1 to 10	North Dakota	First regiment infantry	680	11 companies, Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Do	South Dakota	Fourth regiment and 2 separate companies infantry. Signal Corps detachment.	740	11 companies, Twenty-eighth Infantry. 3 troops, Fourth Cavalry.
August 11 to 20	Iowa	Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth regiments infantry. Medical Department. 3 Hospital Corps detachments.	2,300	3 troops, Fifteenth Cavalry. 3 batteries, Fifth Field Artillery. One-half Company A, Hospital Corps.
August 21 to 31	Wisconsin	First regiment and separate battalion infantry.	1,077	

PINE CAMP, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y., AUGUST, 1910.

August 1 to 10	New York	First Brigade Staff Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first regiments infantry. Troops B, D, cavalry, and Squadron A, cavalry. Battalion Engineers.	2,910	11 companies, Fifth Infantry. 10 companies, Twenty-fourth Infantry. 11 troops, Tenth Cavalry. 1 battery, Third Field Artillery.
August 11 to 20	do	Second Brigade Staff Twenty-third and Forty-seventh regiments infantry. Squadron C, cavalry. Sixth Battery field artillery. First Signal Corps company.	1,800	2 companies Engineers. Company A, Signal Corps. One-half Company C, Hospital Corps.
August 21 to 31	Maine	Second regiment infantry. Hospital Corps detachment.	800	
Do	Massachusetts	Ninth regiment infantry	820	
Do	Rhode Island	Troops A, B, C, cavalry	171	
Do	Vermont	First regiment infantry, band. Hospital Corps.	775	

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., JULY 15 TO AUGUST 15, 1910.

July 18 to 28	Wyoming	Third regiment infantry	750	7 troops, Fourth Cavalry. 7 troops, Eighth Cavalry. 10 troops, Ninth Cavalry. 6 batteries, Fourth Field Artillery. Company I, Signal Corps. 1 company, Engineers. One-half Company A, Hospital Corps.
August 2 to 16	Utah	7 companies, First infantry. First Battery, field artillery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps.	470	11 companies, Fifteenth Infantry. 12 companies, Eleventh Infantry. 7 companies, Eighteenth Infantry.

Joint army and militia camps of instruction—Continued.

FORT RILEY, KANS., AUGUST 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

Date.	Troops participating.			
	Organized militia.			Regular Army.
	State.	Units.	Strength.	Units.
August 15 to 26	Kansas	First and Second regiments infantry. First Battery, field artillery. Signal Corps Company. Medical Department.	1,500	10 companies, Fourth Infantry. 12 companies, Thirteenth Infantry. 10 troops, Seventh Cavalry.
August 17 to 27	Nebraska	First and Second regiments infantry. Signal Corps company. Hospital Corps. Medical Corps.	1,218	6 batteries, Sixth Field Arillery. 2 companies, Engineers. Company I, Signal Corps. One-half Company A, Hospital Corps.
September 1 to 12	Oklahoma	First regiment infantry. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps detachment. Detachment Engineer Corps.	722	
September 1 to 15	Missouri	Brigade Staff, 3 regiments infantry.	2,000	

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND., SEPTEMBER, 1910.

September 1 to 10	Indiana	First, Second, and Third regiments infantry. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps.	2,000	11 companies, Tenth Infantry. 10 companies, Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Do	Ohio	Third regiment infantry ... 1 battalion Engineers, four companies.	920	10 troops, Sixth Cavalry. 1 company Engineers. Company A, Signal Corps. One-half Company C, Hospital Corps.
September 12 to 21	Kentucky	Second and Third regiments infantry. Band of First Separate infantry.	1,100	
Do	Ohio	Fifth regiment infantry ...	700	
September 21 to 30	Illinois	Fifth regiment infantry ... Machine Gun Platoon.	803	
Do	Michigan	Second regiment infantry. Company A, Engineers. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps.	1,540	

ATASCADERO, CAL., SEPTEMBER 15 TO OCTOBER 15, 1910.

September 15 to 30	Arizona	Regimental Staff, 2 battalions infantry.	400	12 companies, Eighth Infantry.
Do	New Mexico	First regiment infantry ... Battery A, field artillery.	420	3 companies, Eighteenth Infantry.
October 1 to 15	California	Brigade Staff, Second, Fifth, and Seventh regiments infantry. Companies A and B, Signal Corps. Troops B, C, and D, cavalry.	1,922	10 companies, Thirtieth Infantry. 2 troops, First Cavalry. 2 troops, Eighth Cavalry. 2 batteries, Fifth Field Artillery. 1 battery, First Field Artillery. Company E, Signal Corps. One-half Company B, Hospital Corps.

Field Artillery camp at Sparta, Wis., 1910.

State.	Organizations present.	Strength.	Dates, inclusive.	Regular organizations present.
Illinois	Headquarters and Batteries A, B, and C.	329	July 1 to 10.	Second Battalion, Fifth Field Artillery.
Wisconsin	Battery A	118	July 1 to 10.	
Michigan	Battery A	100	July 11 to 20.	
Ohio	Batteries A, B, and C	244	July 11 to 20.	
Indiana	Headquarters and Batteries A and B.	210	July 21 to 30.	
Minnesota	Headquarters and Batteries A, B, and C.	217	July 21 to 30.	

Coast defense exercises, 1910.

State.	Period.	Artillery district.	Designations of organizations.	Strength of organizations.	
				Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	May 3 to 14	Mobile	Headquarters and Company B.	5	59
California	June 11 to 18	San Diego	Fifth and Eighth companies.	6	35
Do	do	San Francisco	Field, staff, band, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh companies.	20	190
Connecticut	July 21 to 30	New London	Headquarters, 13 companies; detachment Hospital Corps.	60	650
Delaware	July 30 to August 7	Delaware	1 company (E, First Infantry).	3	95
Florida	October 17 to 28	Tampa	First Company	3	60
Georgia	May 18 to 28	Savannah	4 companies	15	240
Maine	August 2 to 11	Portland	First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth companies, Hospital Corps Detachment.	49	738
Maryland	July 1 to 10	Baltimore	First Company	2	45
Massachusetts	July 16 to 23	Boston	First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth companies.	52	752
New Hampshire	September 7 to 14	Portsmouth	Headquarters, First, Second, Third, Fourth companies, and Hospital Corps Detachment.	16	269
New York	June 10 to 19	New London	Thirteenth district of 12 companies.	122	2,115
Do	June 19 to 28	do	Ninth district of 10 companies.		
Do	June 28 to July 7	do	Eighth district of 9 companies.		
Do	June 10 to July 7	do	Chief Coast Artillery and assistants.		
North Carolina	August 5 to 15	Cape Fear River	Headquarters, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth companies.	17	200
Oregon	September 5 to 15	Columbia	First company	2	45
Rhode Island	July 17 to 24	Narragansett	16 companies, 2 bands, Hospital Corps, Signal Corps.	86	894
South Carolina	June 15 to 24	Charleston	First and Second companies, 1 field officer, 1 quartermaster.	6	87
Virginia	August 8 to 18	Chesapeake Bay	First, Second, Third, Fourth companies.	12	262
Washington	July 10 to 20	Puget Sound	Field, staff, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, companies.	21	234

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO REGULAR OFFICERS ACTING AS INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

In connection with joint encampments of the Regular troops with the militia during the summer, and the coast-defense exercises and maneuvers connected therewith, it was thought to be desirable, with a view to establishing uniformity of procedure in all camps, to call the attention of department and camp commanders to the importance of having all officers assigned to the duty of making the inspections of Organized Militia required by the militia law for the information of the Secretary of War, follow a definite general scheme for inspections, and in connection with these inspections to provide for a uniform scheme of instruction. It was desired also that officers assigned to duty as inspectors and as instructors of the Organized Militia should be particularly instructed as to the nature of their duties, in order that such uniformity of methods might be established throughout all the States and Territories.

In this connection, it should be noted that two inspections of militia are made annually by officers of the Regular Army under orders of the Secretary of War. The first is made under the provisions of section 14 of the militia act and has for its object the determination of facts connected with the organization, armament, equipment, and strength of the Organized Militia. This inspection is made during the spring of each year at the armories, at the home stations of the militia organizations. The other is made under the provisions of section 3 of the militia act and has for its object, primarily, the determination of the efficiency of the Organized Militia for field service. This inspection is made during the time the militia organizations are in their camps, for field instruction, either associated with the Regular troops in joint camps of instruction or in their own state encampments.

Department commanders were instructed to arrange to have each regimental and separate unit of the Organized Militia that was in camp during the summer within the limits of their respective departments inspected by a competent officer of the army, and if practicable by one in the same arm of the service. It was desired also that this officer should act as instructor and coach of the unit to which he was assigned as inspector. It was desired that this inspector-instructor should act as the military adviser of the colonel of the regiment or the commanding officer of the separate organization to which he was assigned, in so far as might be acceptable to the latter.

In order to carry out to best advantage the duties connected with this position, it was enjoined that the officers so detailed should go into camp with the organizations to which they were assigned, be present at all military duties performed by these organizations, and perform such general duties in connection therewith as would be most instructive and helpful to the officers and men thereof. It was required that officers selected for this duty should have, in so far as practicable, qualifications fitting them for these special duties; that they should be instructed to be keenly observing of all matters bearing on the efficiency of the organizations to which they were attached; that they should be instructed to call to the attention of the commanding officers, daily, all defects or irregularities noted by them in matters of drill, training, instruction, camp sanitation, observance of military courtesy, handling of rations, etc., with a view to having them

promptly remedied while the troops were in camp; that they should note the manner in which the paper work in the organizations was performed and give such general instructions in regard thereto as might seem necessary; that they should note in a general way the manner in which guard duty was performed and close order drill, and should report as to whether the movements essential for field service could be so executed as to warrant the unit maneuvering as a part of the next larger unit; that when practicable, they should arrange to take the officers of the organization on tactical walks, illustrating in connection therewith some simple field maneuver problem adapted to the organization and to the ground covered. It was required, further, that these inspector-instructors should make reports to the War Department covering all the essential features of the inspection of the unit to which they were assigned.

It has been found that the appointment of these officers in the double capacity of inspectors and instructors and the intimate relations that were established between instructors and officers and men of the Organized Militia, produced excellent results. It has placed the department, through the reports of these officers, in possession of fresh information as regards the field service efficiency of the militia organizations to which they were attached. At the same time it made available to these organizations the advantage of instruction from officers possessing special qualifications therefor, who, through the intimate relations resulting from living side by side within camp were in a position to prompt immediately officers and men of the Organized Militia as to correct methods and customs. It has served to develop still further than had been done before a feeling of comradeship between the militiamen and the Regulars and has operated to the advantage of both. The former through his intimate relation with the Organized Militia, has come to understand and to know better the conditions which affect the military life of the officer and enlisted man of the Organized Militia. The latter was brought immediately face to face with his shortcomings, both as to matters of a serious nature and those of minor importance, but which have a direct bearing upon his efficiency as a soldier in the field, and this was done in a kindly way that left no resentment. It has led each to discover the good points in the other and has brought about, it is believed, a more trustful relation than existed before.

COMMENTS ON THE MILITIA AS TO (1) ORGANIZATION, (2) ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT, AND (3) DISCIPLINE, BASED ON OBSERVATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT AT THE SEVERAL JOINT SUMMER CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Comments of Capt. M. C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, on infantry:

1. *Organization.*—Regimental and smaller units organized as per regulations: Brigade staffs generally include one or more officers not contemplated in Field Service Regulations but authorized by the blanket provision of paragraph 19, Militia Regulations. This provision should be entirely revoked, or at least modified to prevent abuse. The rank of brigade staff officers is often higher than contemplated.

Physical examination of recruits: Generally speaking, the enlisted personnel indicates that most States are making efforts to conform to the standard required by the War Department, but in some units of certain States the indications are that no attention is paid to the regulations on this subject. The same remarks apply in regard to enlisting boys under 18 years of age.

Strength of units: Generally, the attendance at the camps was fair, but in some companies too few attended to permit of "company" instruction. Per paragraph 28, Militia Regulations, the minimum strength of a company of infantry is 58 enlisted. If, when ordered out as a complete unit, less than three-fourths respond, it is believed the Government can expect little from such an organization. Therefore, if legal, it is recommended that a ruling be made that no organization receive pay from any federal allotment when the average attendance at the duty prescribed is less than three-fourths of the minimum strength required above.

2. *Armament and equipment.*—Infantry fully armed, but condition of rifles in general shows lack of sufficient care. Equipment complete and serviceable. Uniforms: One service uniform for each man is what I have observed in general. The shoe question in most cases seems to have been solved but in at least two of the state guards observed, each man was apparently left to solve the question for himself with the usual results. Most States have the olive-drab shirt. The number of companies in blue shirts only served to impress one with the satisfactory condition of the guard in general in regard to the uniform question.

3. *Discipline (instruction).*—My observations lead me to believe this subject should be discussed in detail by States, since in each State the various organizations all approach a certain average, the result of the local conditions prevailing in that State, and that this average for the various States varies with almost every State. For this reason, it is believed no general progress will be noted along these lines until officers of the active list of the Regular Army are detailed to each separate State. To attempt to carry on this work from one central office in Washington by sending out data, general advice, etc., is like attempting to write a single prescription for a great number of patients, each of whom has a different ailment, and where the most that can be done is to prescribe certain general hygienic rules.

Almost without exception, I should say that home instruction has not been what it should be, and that the enlisted men ought to be and can be better instructed before being sent to the various camps. The time is sufficient, the attendance at drill good enough, and the average length of service of the men is such as to warrant the above assertion. The trouble lies with the officers. They do not know their duties sufficiently well to act as competent instructors. To become competent requires study. To be efficient after becoming competent requires thought and attention to duty. To secure efficient national guard officers the United States has got to consider the proposition from a business standpoint. It is a question of dollars and cents. Full pay for value received. Trained officers for the national guard are necessary if the guard is to fulfill its mission. The value to the United States in times of peace of efficient militia officers varies with the grade. Determine this value in money; furnish militia officers the opportunity to reach the required standard of efficiency (instructors, books, material, etc.), and pay them their value when they reach the standard.

I am of the opinion that none of the militia I have ever observed can be considered as first-line troops. The average efficiency of the officers as officers is far less than that of the enlisted men as such.

The greatest need of the Organized Militia is highly trained instructors. With such in sufficient numbers it is possible to make efficient first-line troops out of the greater part of the Organized Militia, while demanding little or no more of their time than they are devoting to the work at present.

Recommendations.—At the earliest possible date one specially selected infantry officer on the active list of the Regular Army should be detailed for duty with each infantry regiment of the Organized Militia.

With each company of infantry of the Organized Militia there should be detailed a sergeant of the regular infantry His duties should include not only the instruction of the enlisted men as directed by the company commander, but he should be caretaker of all United States property and of the armory. He should relieve the company officers of all purely routine work in the way of correspondence, records, reports, returns, etc., and the enlisted men of all routine work not of purely instructional value, such as caring for the rifles after ordinary drills, receiving, checking, storing, and issuing their uniforms and equipment, preparing gallery material, etc.

Comments of Capt. W. J. Snow, Sixth Field Artillery, assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, on field artillery:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS DURING ENCAMPMENTS.

(1) Militia field artillery officers almost universally complain that they are not adequately financially supported by their States, especially as to the hire of horses. In camps visited by me this summer the character of the horses hired was quite unsat-

isfactory, even omitting all question as to their untrained condition. The horses cost from $2 per animal per day in Pennsylvania to $4 in Massachusetts. In the former State but four horses per carriage were hired. The difficulty in handling a team increases with the number of pairs composing it, and of course the mobility of the carriage also increases with the number of pairs drawing it (up to a certain point). It is, therefore, very desirable to have six-horse teams, as with but four horses to a team only limited instruction in driving was possible.

(2) At all encampments the driving was poor. Untrained horses and untrained men are a poor combination for moving a heavy load. In taking the field, untrained horses would probably be a necessity; but the drivers can be previously trained. A driver must also be a good rider. In the field artillery the horse need not be so highly trained as in the cavalry, but the rider should be trained, certainly as well as in the cavalry, for the driver must be able to devote all his attention to the two horses of his pair, without having to devote any attention to his own riding. The basis of all good driving is, therefore, good riding. Almost all field artillery seen by me was deficient in its riding, the man having to devote so much attention to his riding that he neglected his driving.

(3) The drivers did not, as a rule, understand the management of their pairs in draft; the chiefs of section and officers did not understand the management of four or six horse teams. The result was that carriages were continually getting stalled. Had the carriages been filled with ammunition, as would be the case in the field, I doubt seriously whether any battery seen this summer could keep its place in a marching column. The gun carriage without ammunition weighs 3,400 pounds, and with ammunition 4,200; the caisson, empty, as at maneuvers, weighs 2,250 pounds, and loaded it weighs 4,250, an increase of 90 per cent in weight.

(4) Stable duty was slighted. In Pennsylvania the horses were practically cared for by the contractor's men. In Massachusetts the horses were not given sufficient care, though it must be admitted that the horses used were not attractive subjects. It is realized that in campaign horses can not receive the attention they do in time of peace; but, on the other hand it is safe to assume that if horses are not given proper care in time of peace they certainly will get scant attention in campaign, and without horses a battery is immobilized.

(5) Fitting and adjusting harness needs more attention. The subject is fairly well understood in Massachusetts, and but little understood in the other camps. A horse will not work well in a misfit harness, and, still worse, pressure is concentrated in place of being distributed, with the result that galls, sores, bruises, and injuries result, necessitating laying up the horse.

(6) It is frequently assumed that of the two essential features of field artillery, the horse or marching part and the gun or firing part, the former is the weaker one in efficiency. But actually this is not at present the case. Of all the batteries seen this summer there was but one (A of Massachusetts) capable of delivering an effective fire.

(7) The first step toward delivering an effective fire is to get into position from which to fire. With the present munitions of war, reconnaissance and selection of position are therefore of great importance. Batteries can no longer rush into an unreconnoitered position, for the battery is a big target; it is practically helpless while limbered; if struck at the time of going into position, it can not simply move off a short distance and lie down concealed in a fold of the ground like infantry nor move to the attack like cavalry, but on the contrary it simply presents a large mass of helpless men, horses, and carriages.

(8) For the purpose of assisting in reconnaissance and maintaining communication between the battery and its commander whenever the latter is away from the organization, either while making a reconnaissance or while conducting the fire from an observation station, and for assisting in observation of fire, keeping in touch with the friendly infantry, etc., the Field Artillery Drill Regulations provide a service of information and communication in each battery; but observation this summer shows that the men almost universally have never even been detailed for the service, much less trained to it.

(9) Assuming that a battery is in position and is prepared for action, the captain must give the commands for firing; in half the batteries the captains did not know these commands. The kind of fire to be used depends upon the tactical situation; no opportunity was afforded to test the tactical knowledge of the officers, but it is safe to assume that they have practically none, as they are so deficient of much more elementary subjects. For the projectiles to reach the target requires a technical ability on the part of the captain to manipulate his sheaf of fire; the majority of captains could not do this.

(10) In indirect laying the firing data must be computed by the battery commander or his reconnaissance officer; three-fourths of the officers can not do this.

The only difficult part is substituting in a simple formula, but an elementary knowledge of algebra is necessary, as both the + and − signs enter in indirect laying. This kind of laying is an important feature in the use of modern field artillery, and no officer can efficiently command a battery without being a master in handling indirect laying.

(11) Part of the deficiency in mathematical knowledge above mentioned is due to lack of practice and study, but most of it is due to lack of elementary education in the officer.

(12) A battery is a firing machine to be operated by the captain, but however much knowledge he may have as to its operation he can do nothing if the machine itself is not in order. In the construction of this machine each enlisted man forms a component part; the work of loading, laying, and firing is subdivided so that each man has a simple part to perform; this part he must do accurately and quickly. In camps this summer there was no rapidity, and, except in Massachusetts, no accuracy. The captain adjusts his fire on a target by making changes in the data from round to round, based on his observation of the results of rounds just fired, but, if due to inaccurate or careless laying on the part of the enlisted personnel, the shots go wild, the captain can never get his fire adjusted, and hence it will never be effective.

(13) An additional evil of inaccurate setting of sights, poor aiming, etc., is the inevitable waste of ammunition in a vain attempt to secure effect, and artillery ammunition is expensive and difficult to supply in campaign. A wasted round of small-arms ammunition is a small question, but an artillery round weighs 18 pounds, and is not easily replaced. It is essential, therefore, that the enlisted men perform their part of the work at least accurately.

(14) The theory of the present gun is that its rapidity of fire will be utilized in suddenly and unexpectedly delivering what the French call a "squall" of fire on the enemy; this is followed by a pause. This idea has superseded the old one of a long, continuous bombardment. The target having been overwhelmed by this squall (rafale), the fire is shifted to a new target. Evidently all this is impossible without rapidity, which can not be secured with poorly or partially trained personnel. Rapidity is, therefore, secondary only to accuracy.

(15) One encouraging feature noted is that as a rule the material was in a good state of preservation. This probably results partly from its slight use and exposure to the weather and partly from the fact that taking it apart and assembling it is interesting work, requires but few men and limited space, and is, therefore, easy in an armory. From this there has also resulted a good knowledge of nomenclature.

REMARKS.

(1) Omitting for a moment all question of efficiency of existing field artillery units, this arm is the most deficient in number of organizations of all arms of the mobile army. The Regular Army contains about one-half as many regiments of this arm as are required for the present number of regiments of infantry and cavalry when organized into divisions; the militia contains sufficient infantry regiments to make 16 divisions, requiring 32 regiments of field artillery, or 192 batteries, while it actually contains but 51 batteries, about one-fourth enough. Moreover, these figures include only the light 3-inch or personnel gun, and to them must be added light and heavier howitzers and heavy field guns—all of which are under manufacture by the Ordnance Department—thus further increasing the present field artillery's inadequacy.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to secure efficiency in such artillery as already exists. But at present this is the least effective arm of the national guard.

(2) No army of any size can take the field to-day without artillery, and the more untrained the mass of the army the greater the necessity for an effective field artillery; it adds morale to the entire army, if it does nothing else.

(3) Practically all batteries are now equipped with the 3-inch rapid firing gun; such battery costs, without horses, about $85,000. If an equipment of this value is to be furnished an organization, it is certainly the part of wisdom to insist on efficiency in its use. This does not exist at present.

(4) This arm has but one action—fire. If ineffective in this, it is useless; if, in addition, its marching qualities are poor, the arm is worse than useless and becomes an impediment.

(5) Every consideration, therefore, points to the necessity of bringing up the efficiency of the present militia batteries.

(6) The arm is technical, but, like all other arms, it is believed its use can be learned by citizen soldiery; all that is needed are the facilities, competent instructors, and sufficient inducements for men to learn it.

(7) The important question, therefore, is how to supply these requisites for efficiency, how to correct the defects previously noted in this report as existing.

(8) Incidentally it may be mentioned that no hard and fast scheme can be laid down in detail to cover the varying conditions existing in different batteries. As an illustration of this wide range, throughout the United States, the following may be cited:

(*a*) In state financial support, batteries vary from one getting an annual allotment of $18,000 to one getting $25.

(*b*) In horse provision batteries vary from one owning and constantly working with 40 horses of its own to one that has not had a horse in eight years.

(*c*) In armory facilities batteries vary from buildings costing $500,000 to a corrugated iron shed not suitable for even storage purposes.

(*d*) In drill facilities batteries vary from one owning a farm, enabling it to work in the open, to one that can only use the street adjacent to its storage shed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Some of the defects now existing can be remedied only by facilities to be secured by legislation. Others can be remedied, or at least ameliorated, without legislation.

(2) Of the latter class are the following:

(*a*) Furnishing literature, with the object of explaining the method of use of a battery of rapid-firing guns, the proficiency necessary in the enlisted personnel required, the knowledge and skill that must be possessed by the officer conducting the fire, elucidating such parts of the Field Artillery Drill Regulations as are not understood, and generally trying to remove the fog of ignorance now existing with a few notable exceptions. In this connection it must be borne in mind that there is practically no field artillery literature in the English language at present, and that militia batteries have been furnished merely our incomplete drill regulations and the Ordnance Department's handbook for the care of material.

(*b*) As talking is more effective than writing, and as instructors on the ground can adapt the character of instruction to the needs of the particular organization, instructors should be sent to batteries, the instructor to be assigned to a group of contiguous batteries and travel from one to another. Conversation with militia field artillery officers has convinced me that they would be very glad to have such an instructor. Of the batteries seen by me this summer half of them are so deficient in elementary instruction as not to be beyond the capacity for instruction of a noncommissioned officer of the regular field artillery. In case such noncommissioned officers are sent they should be obtained, in order not to cripple the Regular Army, by increasing the number per battery of the Regular Army, as can be done under section 8 of the act of Congress of January 25, 1907 (published in General Orders, No. 24, War Department, series of 1907). Some militia batteries have passed beyond the capacity of a noncommissioned officer, and need a commissioned one, and in all cases a commissioned officer would be preferable to a noncommissioned; but it is thought that the Regular Army is now too short to make further inroads on the commissioned personnel at present.

(*c*) Facilities for instruction and the present status of instruction vary so widely that a field artillery officer of the Regular Army should visit the different batteries as opportunities permit, explain to each just what can be accomplished with existing facilities at that place, and give the batteries a start in the right direction.

For instance, fitting and adjusting of harness could be shown practically by using one or two horses, the results of poorly fitted harness explained, etc.; the military seat illustrated; reconnaissance of position explained by means of maps; and the use of the information and communication details explained by the same means; the information and communication details could be organized and actually practiced in their work by walks in the country or rides on trolley out to open country; the officers could be practiced here in computing firing data; officers could be shown how to secure much valuable training by simply taking with them such appliances as can be carried by hand; in the armory, the indoor conduct of fire (General Orders No. 183, War Department, series of 1909) could be explained, for although this affords most valuable instruction, it is not now used on account of lack of understanding, etc.

(*d*) More good was accomplished by the militia field artillery officers' encampment at Fort Riley during the past June than anything that has ever been done before. In addition to the actual instruction received by those attending, a vista was opened up for them such as they never before conceived of. But not all militia field artillery officers attended, and only a limited amount could be taught in the short time available. The camp should be repeated. And again, as some of these officers could not, on account of lack of education, ever become proficient field artillerymen, report of such cases should be made to the States concerned, so that these officers can be replaced by others more suitable.

3. Batteries will however, never be ready to take the field until legislation is had placing them on a proper basis, properly equipping them, and providing an adequate system of instruction. This will involve:

(*a*) Furnishing a limited number of horses.
(*b*) Furnishing instructors.
(*c*) Sufficient pay to batteries to attract the personnel and to support the battery.
(*d*) Building suitable armories.
(*e*) An educational test before appointment of officers, or system of weeding out the unfit.
(*f*) The laying out of a definite course of armory training, with inspections by the United States and authority to see that it is carried out.
(*g*) Attendance of the officers at a United States school of fire.
(*h*) Encampments and target practice under United States supervision.

Comments of Capt. W. J. Snow, Sixth Field Artillery, on cavalry, engineers, and signal troops:

CAVALRY.

ORGANIZATION.

The limits of strength in a troop (58 and 100 enlisted men) are satisfactory, the former providing sufficient men to form an efficient unit for cavalry work in the field and also enough to justify building armories, while at the same time it is not too large to be controlled and instructed by the captain, especially when, as in the militia, he usually has a full complement of lieutenants present.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

When the board of officers of the Regular cavalry now examining into the equipment of that arm makes its report and the present equipment of the Regular cavalry is modified accordingly, the militia will of course conform to the new standard. Pending this result, no change is regarded as desirable. I take this occasion, however, to invite attention to the necessity of the Equipment Board's constantly keeping in mind that any saddle adopted should, as far as possible, be adapted for poor or untrained riders, the condition existing in war. A saddle that is the best for horse training, which implies a skilled rider, is not necessarily the best for war conditions in this country, which are largely partially trained men on partially trained horses, and that, therefore, the best saddle for us is one enabling such a man to stay on such a horse with the minimum instruction to the man and with the minimum danger of injuring the horse. No doubt the board will bear these conditions in mind.

INSTRUCTION.

A satisfactory state of instruction does not, in general, prevail. Mere mention of the word cavalry suggests covering extensive ground, and conflicts with the limited space in an armory. Nevertheless, much necessary instruction can be, and in a few cases is, given in an armory. The basis of a good cavalryman is riding and horsemanship and handling his weapons. The foundation of riding and horsemanship can be laid in an armory, and handling of weapons is on the same footing as in the infantry. Moreover, for those troops that are located in small towns, access to open country is not difficult. Here a great deal of practical instruction can be given without ever leaving the roads.

Again, in the armory, minor tactics can be theoretically taught by means of maps and map problems.

As many of the troops composing squadrons and regiments are widely scattered in their location, the handling and practical instruction of these higher units can, as a rule, take place only at encampments and maneuvers; this difficulty is also inherent in the field artillery, and in neither case is there any remedy. But here also much theoretical instruction in preparation for outdoor application can be given in the armory.

The crux of the whole situation is the supply of horses; a nucleus of horses should be considered as a part of the equipment of all mounted organizations, the expense connected therewith being divided between the State and National Government.

ENGINEERS.

ORGANIZATION.

The minimum enlisted strength of companies of engineers of the Militia is less than one-half the strength of companies of the Regular Army, and as duties of the engineers cover a wide range it may be necessary to increase this minimum in order to obtain enough men to provide a sufficient nucleus for specializing in each class of duties. Further experience with the present strength will, however, be necessary before definite conclusions can be reached.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

Not all engineer troops are provided with a complete technical equipment, but as the latest equipment was only recently prescribed (April 25, 1910) sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable these troops to so provide themselves.

INSTRUCTION.

The personnel of engineer organizations is excellent, many of the men being engineers in civil life. In this branch of the service, as well as in the signal-corps companies, the recruit, to some extent, starts his military life already possessing part of the technical knowledge of his branch of the military profession. But even so, the knowledge must be adapted to field conditions.

The work of engineers being in general either constructive or destructive, but little opportunity exists in time of peace for the militia of this arm to obtain practical illustration of its work, most of which at maneuvers is limited to "simulating" certain work that would be done in war. From this, then, results a tendency to employ the engineers as infantry rather than as technical troops. Much excellent instruction can, however, be obtained in and around an armory by working with models, and by reducing to a minimum the time devoted to work with the rifle much valuable theoretical instruction in technical duties can be obtained.

SIGNAL CORPS.

ORGANIZATION.

The War Department, in General Orders, No. 40, of March 11, 1910, prescribed a provisional organization for field companies of the Signal Corps, enumerating the personnel composing it and specifying the transportation with which it will be supplied, the articles to be carried in this transportation being stated in War Department Circular No. 1, Signal Office, of January 10, 1910. This is the first time the organization and equipment have been definitely prescribed, and the order is of such recent date that the Organized Militia have not as yet had time to completely conform to its requirements. However, in so far as the changes in organization are concerned, they are not so great but what they will soon probably be made.

EQUIPMENT.

There is much variation at present in the equipment of signal corps companies, partly due to a standard equipment having only recently been adopted for the Regular Army, and partly due to constant improvements being made in already existing equipment. In the equipment that has been supplied not proper care has, in all cases, been taken to prevent deterioration, with the result that a part is in an unserviceable condition. However, the money value of the parts that have thus become useless is not great compared with the total cost of equipping a company, and can therefore be replaced.

INSTRUCTION.

As stated in a circular of the War Department, Signal Office:

For service in war, signal corps companies are classified according to their duties and designated as field companies, telegraph companies, and base-line companies. The duties of the field company are to lay and recover tactical lines very rapidly for telegraph and telephone communication during combat or movements of troops. The telegraph company is equipped for installing and operating camp telephone and telegraph systems using lance pole line construction. The duties of the base-line

company are the construction and operation of permanent telephone and telegraph lines from the base of an army along the lines of supply and communication, also the establishment of signal corps property depots at suitable bases.

From the foregoing brief summary of duties of each class, it is evident that in time of war it will be possible to secure telegraph operators and linemen and telephone experts for performing the duties of telegraph and base-line companies with very little military instruction and drill. Experience has shown, however, that at least six months are required for the training of men and horses to produce an efficient field company; therefore it is of the utmost importance that field companies be equipped and thoroughly drilled in time of peace. The few field companies in the Regular Service are entirely inadequate for serving even the present strength of the Regular Army, and every encouragement will be given to signal corps companies of the Organized Militia along these lines.

Young, active telegraphers in civil life form the best personnel for field companies, but the number of such men at present in the companies is small. A high state of efficiency does not exist. This is partly due to a more or less prevalent idea that men who are employed in any electrical profession require but little instruction upon joining a field company, while as a matter of fact the knowledge gained in civil life by electric-light men, telephone men, switchboard men, etc., is of comparatively little value in a field company. A second cause of the unsatisfactory state of instruction lies in lack of a suitable manual of instruction. An effort will be made to have prepared and issued a comprehensive manual or handbook, and it is thought that this will lead to increased efficiency.

Comments of Capt. H. D. Thomason, Medical Corps, assistant to the chief, Division of Militia Affairs, on sanitary troops and methods:

The organizations of the national guard in attendance at the joint camps of instruction at Gettysburg; Chickamauga, Ga.; Leon Springs, Tex.; Pine Camp, N. Y.; and Sparta, Wis., have been observed by the writer in a general way.

GETTYSBURG.

Maryland.—Maryland militia consisted of the First Infantry, Fifth Infantry, Troop A, Cavalry, and Company A, Hospital Corps.

The First Infantry, owing to the fact that its organizations are stationed in various parts of the State to a greater extent than those of the Fifth, did not show the familiarity or efficiency of regimental organization or administration as well as the Fifth. Neither of these regimental organizations have their regular Hospital Corps detachments assigned.

The First Maryland had 1 major as surgeon and 1 captain as assistant surgeon. The Fifth Maryland had, likewise, 1 medical officer with the rank of major and 1 captain. Troop A had 1 medical officer with the rank of captain, but no Hospital Corps men attached. The regimental organizations had sufficient medical supplies to meet the requirements of a regimental infirmary in the field. Company A, Hospital Corps, had 1 captain and 1 first lieutenant and enlisted personnel of 32 men. It was a creditable organization. Officers enthusiastic and efficient and men fairly well instructed and equipped. It was in camp next to the hospital company of the Regular Service, adjacent to the stationary field hospital. The strength of this organization was necessarily depleted during its tour in camp for the reason that hospital corps men from its ranks had to be assigned to the regimental organizations. This company was inspected by Major Straub of the Medical Corps, to whose report attention is invited. The enlisted strength of sanitary troops in the Maryland National Guard is deficient and should be recruited in order to comply with field service regulations. The undersigned believes as a result of conference with the military authorities of this State that this will be accomplished. Credit is due this State for establishing a distinct medical unit. This should be supplemented, however, by forming this company into either a field hospital or an ambulance company. It is also desirable that the sanitary personnel of the regimental organizations be recruited to full strength.

Virginia.—One brigade of the Virginia National Guard was present. (For detail of organizations, see roster of troops present.) To the mind of the undersigned there seems to be a general lack of discipline in the brigade, the physical condition of the men not up to the standard, and the sanitary troops likewise poorly disciplined, organized, and instructed. On duty with the brigade were eight medical officers. For the equipment and personnel of companies attached to regiments, see inspectors' reports. There was no medical unit connected with this organization, and the undersigned did not receive much encouragement that leads him to believe that the State

of Virginia realizes the importance of proper organization and instruction of sanitary troops. The regimental infirmaries of all organizations were adequate.

The medical officers were enthusiastic, and many of them were men of considerable experience and long service in the national guard and well up in their special duties. There was a noticeable shortage of sanitary personnel in all organizations of this second period. It was observed that the noncommissioned officers of the hospital corps attached to one regiment were allowed to wear noncommissioned officers' swords to the exclusion of the hospital corps knife.

There was a general complaint by all medical officers of the Organized Militia during the two periods observed that they were unable to obtain from the quartermaster the necessary materials to comply with the very excellent sanitary regulations incorporated in general orders, and the undersigned believes there was good ground for this complaint.

The instruction to medical officers and enlisted men pertaining to the medical and sanitary departments was thorough and valuable. The attendance at all times at these instructions was very good. It was observed at this camp that the commanding general insisted that the medical officer should attend such instruction as well as the enlisted sanitary personnel, despite the protest of some regimental commanders, who fail to appreciate the necessity of medical officers and men receiving other instruction than the duties to the sick and wounded, and that preventive medicine and instruction in camp sanitation, medical service in war, etc., was of little importance.

CHICKAMAUGA.

The writer arrived at Chickamauga July 19, just as the organizations of the National Guard of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina were preparing to break camp, hence his opportunities for careful inspection were limited. It is believed of the foregoing organizations the National Guard of Georgia made the best showing. From a physical standpoint, however, it is believed that 50 per cent of the enlisted personnel should have been debarred from enlistment on application. No medical units were with any of these organizations, and the sanitary personnel attached to regimental organizations believed to be deficient in number, equipment, and instruction. The second period of this camp, troops from Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina were encamped. Without going into detail the personnel, equipment, and instruction, so far as the sanitary troops of these organizations apply, all are very faulty in equipment, instruction, and number of personnel. The surgeon of one of the Tennessee regiments stated that though he had repeatedly tried through the adjutant-general of his State to get medical supplies, no attention was paid to any of his requisitions. Certain it is that his regiment was in camp without any medical equipment or supplies of any sort, not even a hospital corps pouch or a first-aid dressing. This medical officer stated that in a few cases of minor illness that occurred on the train en route to camp he was compelled to buy at his personal expense from a drug store, in a town through which the train passed, a few simple remedies to administer to the sick.

As during the previous period the physical disqualifications of at least 50 per cent of the personnel was apparent. Anemia, deficient physical development, and evidences of improper nourishment before entering camp was in evidence. As previously reported to the chief of this division in a former communication, cases of infectious diseases were brought into camp that should have been apparent before the organizations left their station, such as typhoid fever and advanced tuberculosis. The amount of instruction to the sanitary troops at this camp was not as extensive as at Gettysburg.

LEON SPRINGS, TEX.

This camp had 3 regiments of Texas militia and 1 Arkansas. The Texas militia also had attached 1 hospital corps company with a personnel of 40. This latter organization was apparently fairly well equipped and instructed. Reference is invited to the report of the inspector-instructor of this organization. The Texas regiments were fairly well equipped with field infirmaries. Arkansas had no hospital corps detachment assigned. The medical officers of Arkansas, however, were enthusiastic and energetic and are endeavoring to organize a medical unit for this State. The physical appearance of the personnel of all these regiments was better than the southern troops at Chickamauga. The instruction at Leon Springs to the sanitary troops during the sojourn of the writer amounted to little.

PINE CAMP, N. Y.

The writer arrived near the end of the second period and found the militia organizations in camp as follows: Forty-seventh and Twenty-third Infantry of the National, New York; Squadron C, Cavalry, 4 troops, and Sixth Battery Field Artillery. The total number of commissioned medical officers were 12. Of the enlisted personnel there were 7 noncommissioned officers and 15 privates, an entirely too small a number of enlisted sanitary troops. The equipment, organization, and discipline of all these commands was fairly good. The second period of this camp consisted of Organized Militia from Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The same remark applies as pertaining to the New York brigade. The enlisted personnel of sanitary troops is far below the requisite, but organization, equipment, and discipline fair.

The chief surgeon of this camp of instruction had prepared an elaborate and valuable course of instruction for the commissioned and enlisted personnel of sanitary troops. This instruction, however, was only fairly well attended, because the attendance of medical officers and hospital corps men was left discretionary to regimental commanders, some of whom seem to think that they must have their personal staff beside them at all times. For example, it was noticed at the final maneuver at the second period the medical officers of a New York regiment, whose colonel had discouraged attendance at medical instruction, where they would have learned something pertaining to the duties of medical service in war and their relations to the firing line and the establishing of aid stations, were all three with the colonel during the engagement and had no conception whatever of their proper positions and duties and were entirely out of touch with their proper function.

In all other respects the camp was an ideal one, and the sanitary regulations and management, being left entirely to the medical department, was most satisfactory of all camps thus far visited.

SPARTA, WIS.

The full organizations of the national guard at this camp during the visit consisted of the First Wisconsin Infantry and the Tenth Separate Battalion of the Wisconsin National Guard. The general discipline, organization, and equipment of these commands seemed adequate. The sanitary personnel consisted of 3 medical officers and 12 enlisted men. The equipment, instruction, discipline, and organization good.

The State of Wisconsin has no organized medical unit, but the adjutant-general assured the writer that he believed it entirely feasible and that he expected to organize a complete field hospital, with its proper personnel and equipment, in the very near future.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the foregoing it will be noticed that none of the States represented have an adequate complement of sanitary troops and under campaign conditions would be pitifully deficient to meet the situation.

The States of Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Arkansas, to the mind of the writer, exhibited the least efficiency in instruction, discipline, and organization. So far as their medical service is concerned, it is believed Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, Wisconsin, and Texas are the best prepared, but even these are inadequately provided to take care of the aid stations in an engagement with the average number of casualties.

The national guard of the States represented have no provisions for establishing dressing stations and, with the exception of New York, no field hospital, and Massachusetts, which has an incomplete ambulance company.

It is believed the efficiency of the military sanitary service for all States could be greatly improved if, instead of confining their efforts to the recruiting of regimental hospital corps detachments, greater effort should be directed toward the recruiting and organization of independent medical units, such as hospital corps companies of instruction, field hospitals, and ambulance companies. A regimental hospital corps detachment can be recruited with much greater facility than the other medical units in time of necessity, whereas it requires time and experience to prepare and educate all efficient medical units which in time of war are of greatest importance in the proper handling of the medico-military situation. With these units organized, details from the same can always be made when a regiment or smaller body goes into independent service.

By the organization of a field hospital the State has at its command an assembled mobile unit of personnel and equipment, at all times ready to be sent within a few hours' notice to the scene of a civil emergency, such as occurs in flood, fire, earthquake,

cyclone disasters, etc., and the presence of such an organization in these emergencies go far to render the national guard popular and encourages its support in the several States.

For the present, therefore, it is believed that the best means to correct the crying deficiencies of the sanitary service in the national guard will be the organization of adequate medical units.

The physical requirements of the enlisted personnel of the Organized Militia in the States of Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Mississippi are glaringly deficient.

The organization of medical supply depots with medical supply officers is also advised for each State.

STATE CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

In many States, in addition to the joint camps of instruction referred to above, camps of instruction were held for state troops under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law. The War Department, in many cases, arranged for the attendance of officers of the Regular Army to act as instructors at these state encampments and, in some cases, for the attendance of organizations of the Regular Army to participate with the state troops in the practical field instruction undertaken thereat. The following list gives the encampments held in the several States:

Alabama.—One hundred officers and men engaged in a camp of instruction for rifle practice at the central Alabama rifle range, Montgomery, Ala., from June 6 to 11, 1910.

Colorado.—The First Regiment of Infantry went into camp of instruction at the state rifle range near Golden, Colo., from July 17 to 22, 1910. Capt. Edward A. Kreger, acting judge-advocate, and First Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, Eighth United States Cavalry, were in attendance.

The Second Regiment of Infantry encamped near Palmer Lake, Colo., from July 16 to 21, 1910. First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Fifteenth United States Infantry, attended the camp.

Battery A, Field Artillery, and Signal Corps Detachment encamped near Sedalia, Colo., September 10 to 15, 1910. Lieut. Col. Wilbur E. Wilder, inspector-general, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

Headquarters and Troops B, C, and D, First Squadron Cavalry, encamped near Morrison, Colo., September 7 to 12, 1910. First Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

Connecticut.—The annual encampments of the Connecticut National Guard were held on the state military reservation, Niantic, Conn., as follows:

Second Regiment of Infantry, First Separate Company of Infantry, and Troop A, Cavalry, July 11 to 16, inclusive, 1910.

First Regiment of Infantry, First Company, Signal Corps, and Battery A, Field Artillery, July 18 to 23, 1910, inclusive.

Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Joseph C. King, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, attended the infantry camps, and Capt. Arthur S. Cowan and First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps, attended camp with the signal corps of the State.

Delaware.—The annual camp of instruction of the Delaware Militia was held at Rehoboth, Del., from July 23 to 30, 1910. Maj. Eugene H. Hartwell, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, attended the camp with the hospital corps organization of the State.

Florida.—The First Regiment of Infantry went into camp of instruction at the state camp grounds near Yukon, Fla., July 14 to 21, 1910, inclusive. First Lieut. Gad Morgan, Seventh United States Infantry, attended the camp.

Georgia.—The Fourth Battalion of Infantry encamped on the Fort Screven, Ga., reservation, from June 19 to 24, 1910, inclusive. Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, Seventeenth United States Infantry, attended the camp.

Illinois.—The division camp of instruction was held at Peoria, Ill., from August 20 to 27, 1910. Capts. Harrison J. Price, Second Infantry, Herschel Tupes, First Infantry, and John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. William F. H. Godson, Tenth Cavalry, Robert M. Nolan, First Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

Iowa.—The Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry went into camp of instruction at Iowa City, July 18 to 27, 1910, inclusive, also the Second Detachment of Hospital Corps.

Louisiana.—The annual camp of instruction was held near Alexandria, La., from July 10 to 17, 1910, inclusive. Maj. James A. Shipton, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, attended the camp, also First Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, Twenty-third Infantry.

Massachusetts.—The annual camps of instruction of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia were held as follows:

Eighth Regiment of Infantry and Hospital Corps, at South Framingham, Mass., from June 25 to July 2, 1910, inclusive.

First Squadron of Cavalry, First Battalion of Field Artillery, and Signal Corps, from July 9 to 16, inclusive; the artillery at West Barnstable, Mass., and the other organizations at South Framingham.

Second Regiment of Infantry, at South Framingham, from July 16 to 23, inclusive.

First Corps of Cadets, at Hingham, Mass., from July 9 to 16, inclusive.

Second Corps of Cadets, at Boxford, Mass., from July 16 to 23, inclusive.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry, at South Framingham, from July 23 to 30, inclusive.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry, at South Framingham, from August 6 to 13, inclusive.

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, attended the camp of the Eighth Infantry. Maj. William W. Reno, Medical Corps, attended the camp of the Hospital Corps. First Lieut. George C. Marshall, Twenty-fourth Infantry, attended the camps of the Second and Sixth Regiments of Infantry and of the First Corps of Cadets. Capt. William L. Luhn, Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, attended the camp of the cavalry and signal corps organizations. Capt. William J. Snow, Sixth Field Artillery, accompanied the artillery organizations on march to West Barnstable, and attended the encampment there.

Michigan.—Troop B, Cavalry, made a ten days' practice march from its home station, Detroit, to Hillsdale, Mich., June 2 to 12, inclusive, 1910, and returned to station by rail. Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, U. S. Army, retired, accompanied the troop.

Troop A, Cavalry, made a practice march of ten days from its home station, South Haven, June 20 to 29, inclusive, 1910. Second Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, Fifteenth Cavalry, accompanied the troop.

The First and Third Regiments of Infantry, and the First and Third Detachments of the Hospital Corps encamped at Ludington, Mich., from August 9 to 18, 1910. Capts. Herschel Tupes, First Infantry, and George B. Pritchard, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

Minnesota.—The Minnesota National Guard held its annual encampment at Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, Minn., as follows:

Third Regiment of Infantry, from June 13 to 22, 1910. Capt. Jens Bugge, Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

First Regiment of Infantry, from July 4 to 13.

Second Regiment of Infantry, from July 14 to 23.

Missouri.—The annual camp of instruction was held at Nevada, Mo., from July 2 to 17, inclusive, 1910. Capt. Willey Howell, Sixth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

Battery A, Field Artillery, held a practice march from August 13 to 23, 1910. First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Second Field Artillery, U. S. Army, accompanied the organization.

New Hampshire.—The annual camps of instruction of the New Hampshire Militia were held at Concord, as follows:

First Infantry, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps Detachment, and Troop A, Cavalry, September 19 to 24, inclusive, 1910.

New Jersey.—The camp of instruction of the New Jersey Militia was held at Sea Girt, N. J., by organizations, as follows:

First and Fifth Regiments of Infantry, July 25 to 30, 1910. Maj. Louis T. Hess, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, attended the camp with the hospital corps detachments of the regiments.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry and Signal Corps, Battery A, Field Artillery, from August 1 to 6, 1910. Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, Third United States Field Artillery, attended camp with battery. Capt. Frank W. Weed, Medical Corps, and First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, attended the camp with the hospital corps detachment and the signal corps, respectively. Capt. Edgar T. Conley, Fifteenth Infantry, with Fourth Infantry.

North Carolina.—The annual camps of instruction of the North Carolina Militia were held at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, N. C., as follows:

Third Regiment of Infantry, from July 6 to 13, inclusive.

Second Regiment of Infantry, from July 19 to 26, inclusive.

Ohio.—The First Brigade held a practice march and camp of instruction from August 27 to September 3, 1910, inclusive. Maj. Daniel H. Boughton, General Staff, Capts. Charles E. Stodter, Ninth Cavalry, J. Millard Little, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and William H. Menges, Coast Artillery Corps, First Lieut. John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Capts. Lincoln T. Kilbourne, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Howard H. Baily, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, Tenth Cavalry, attended camp with Troop A, Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, attended camp with Company A, Signal Corps.

Pennsylvania.—The annual camp of instruction of the Pennsylvania Militia was held at Gettysburg, Pa., from August 11 to 20, 1910. Capt. William J. Snow, Sixth Field Artillery, attended the camp; also Capts. Edwin B. Winans, Fourth Cavalry, Edgar A. Fry, Thirteenth Infantry, and Edgar T. Conley, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. Ronald E. Fisher, Fourteenth Cavalry, and Edgar S. Stayer, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army.

The following officers of the Regular Army attended the camp: Maj. Louis T. Hess, Medical Corps, as instructor of the hospital corps detachments of the Tenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments of Infantry; Maj. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Medical Corps, as instructor of the hospital corps detachments of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry; Maj. Edward F. Geddings, Medical Corps, as instructor of the hospital corps detachments of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Regiments of Infantry; Capt. Curtis W. Otwell, Corps of Engineers, with Companies A and B, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, and First Lieut. Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps, with Company A, Signal Corps; Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Fourth Cavalry, with the Governor's Troop and Sheridan Troop of Cavalry; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Thirteenth Infantry, with Headquarters First Brigade and First Infantry; Capt. Edgar T. Conley, Fifteenth Infantry, with Second Regiment of Infantry, and First Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Fourteenth Cavalry, with Troops F and G, Cavalry.

Rhode Island.—Battery A, Field Artillery, encamped at Quonset Point, R. I., from June 13 to 18, 1910. First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Second Field Artillery, U. S. Army, attended the camp.

Wisconsin.—The annual camps of instruction of the Wisconsin Militia were held at Camp Douglas, Wis., as follows:

Second Regiment of Infantry, from July 9 to 15, inclusive.

Third Regiment of Infantry and Tenth Separate Battalion of Infantry, from July 16 to 22, inclusive.

First Regiment of Infantry, from July 23 to 29, inclusive.

Maj. John F. Morrison, General Staff; Capts. James Justice, Nineteenth Infantry; Robert H. Wescott, Eleventh Infantry, and Laurence Angel, Porto Rican Regiment of Infantry, attended the camp.

State camps of instruction for coast artillery officers, 1910.

State.	Place.	Date.	Militia officers (students).	Regular officers (instructors).
Connecticut	Fort Terry, artillery district of New London.	June 26 to July 1	50	5
Maine	Fort McKinley, artillery district of Portland.	June 8 and 9	29	5

CORRELATION OF ARMORY INSTRUCTION TO FIELD INSTRUCTION.

Referring in a general way to the subject of field-service instruction, it has been urged from time to time that there be a progressive division of such instruction and training between the state encampments and the joint encampments; that these constitute in point of fact two separate schools for field instruction, and should be adjusted in a progressive scheme to the indoor instruction which takes place during the winter months in the armories of the organizations at

their home stations. If these be considered as three schools of instruction and be adjusted to a progressive scheme in respect to each other, it would be possible to work out progression from the armory instruction, to the state encampments, to the joint encampments, and, finally, to general maneuvers.

Armory instruction should take up the minutæ of the drill book, especially those pertaining to the school of the soldier, school of the squad, and school of the company, with a view to developing exactness and completeness of information, promptness of execution of the individual duties of the soldier, the duties of the squad, and of the company; also, all matters pertaining to obedience, alacrity, correctness of dress and smartness of appearance, and all that goes to affect the discipline of the individual soldier, his grouping in the squad and in the company. If this work is performed satisfactorily in the armories, it naturally leads up to battalion and regimental field instruction in the state encampments, where the details of the work of battalions in field service and regimental training for field service can best be worked out. If the armory instruction has not been properly attended to, the full benefits of the state camps of instruction in regard to the training of the battalion in its field-service duties, and the regiment in its field-service duties, must be arrested in order to give instruction to individuals, to squads, or to companies, with a consequent loss of time most valuable for battalion and regimental field-service instruction. It thus appears that in case there is any neglect of opportunity in regard to armory instruction it entails a loss of advantage in the state camps of instruction for battalions and regiments, and this, in turn, becomes a deficiency which must be carried over to the joint camps of instruction which take place every alternate year, and necessitates that time be given at the joint camps for such elementary company, battalion, or regimental instruction as may be necessary to fit troops for participation in the joint maneuvers before the latter can be undertaken.

The question of instruction is, therefore, a chain, the first link of which is to be found in the indoor armory instruction of a company organization, the second link in the battalion and regimental instruction which takes place in the state camps, and the third link in the maneuvers which take place in the joint camps of instruction on alternate years. Unless each of these schools has been adequately covered and the officers and men thereof properly grounded in the details, the results of the next higher one are impaired. It can not, therefore, be urged too strongly that the state authorities do what is possible in the way of arranging progressive indoor armory instruction at the home stations of their units and field-service instruction for the battalion and regimental instruction in the state encampments.

No general maneuvers took place last year such as those of the year before in the State of Massachusetts. The importance of these is fully realized, and it is contemplated that they shall be repeated from time to time in the future. The chief advantage of such maneuvers is to test out the supply departments of the Regular Army, and the staff officers connected therewith, both of the Regular Service and of the Organized Militia, and also to give opportunity to the higher officers to exercise in the field the functions of command. They

serve, indeed, as a school of instruction for the military division and of all the various units connected with a military division in the same sense as there is a school for the company, one for the battalion, and one for the regiment.

A complete scheme of progressive instruction for the Organized Militia would, therefore, seem to be a sequence from the close order indoor instruction of the armory, through the battalion and regimental schools of the state encampments, to the joint camps of instruction, and finally, the general maneuvers. This would involve that the troops attend one year, the state encampments having instruction in battalion and regimental details; the next year, the joint camps of instruction having minor maneuvers, and the third year, general maneuvers, such as those conducted by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in Massachusetts in 1909, including, say, a military division on each side, progressing from point to point, from day to day, unfolding a strategical problem of attack and defense, involving a high class of training in field-service duties for all grades, and especially introducing transportation and supply problems.

THE NECESSITY OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION PRIOR TO PARTICIPATION IN JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

For some years the recommendation has been made by medical officers of the Regular Service and by camp commanders, based on recommendation of their medical officers, that there should be a physical examination of all organizations of the Organized Militia at their home stations prior to their departure for joint camps of instruction. The object of these inspections is to detect incipient cases of typhoid, consumption, and other infectious and contagious diseases and objectionable physical conditions, and to prevent such cases and conditions from being carried to the encampments. It has been found in the past that cases of typhoid fever have been introduced into camp, the origin of which could be traced back to a time antedating the encampment period.

Venereal diseases are particularly objectionable, as the knowledge that men of the camp have such diseases leads unaffected men to avoid the use of sinks and incinerators, and thereby makes it difficult to enforce proper sanitary conditions.

The advantage of such a preliminary physical examination was evidenced in connection with the Gettysburg encampment during the summer. Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. Army, the camp commander, issued preliminary instructions, advising the state authorities that he desired that such an examination should be made of all troops designated to participate in the camp of instruction. This was done, and the records show that a number of cases of infectious and contagious diseases were eliminated in consequence of this examination. On the other hand, in other camps in connection with which such an examination was not made, the reports of medical officers go to show that a number of cases were introduced which might have been kept out. It is recommended that in the future, in extending invitations to the militia to participate in the joint encampments, physical examinations shall be made a prerequisite to acceptance.

LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

During the past fiscal year the following publications have been distributed to the officers of the Organized Militia from this office:

Studies in Minor Tactics, Department of Military Art, Army Service Schools.
Military Map Reading, by Captain Sherrill.
Four-inch map of Fort Leavenworth and vicinity.
Two-inch map of Fort Leavenworth and vicinity.
Problems 1 to 7, inclusive, Part I, Course in Tactics, Army School of the Line, 1909–10.
Estimating Tactical Situations and Composing Field Orders, by Captain Fitch.
Studies in Camp Sanitation, by Major Munson and Captain Eltinge.
Patrols, Advance and Rear Guards, and Outposts, by Major Morrison.

Thirty-two thousand copies of the Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, prepared in this office by Capt. M. C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, have been issued on requisition or by purchase to the various States and Territories. In addition 5,000 copies have been purchased from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. The manual is being used as a text or reference book by a number of the military schools and colleges.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

Correspondence schools for officers and enlisted men have been in operation in the following States and Territory during the past school year: Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, a total of 21. These schools varied greatly in their scope and methods employed. In some States the schools were conducted for the entire guard from one central office. It is believed that Massachusetts and Wisconsin have the best schools of this class, these having been in operation for a number of years. In other cases the schools were conducted from brigade or regimental headquarters for the officers of those units. Many of the States not included in the above list distributed among their officers the list of questions sent out from the Division of Militia Affairs on map reading, and the replies received indicate that considerable interest was developed in this subject.

Experience indicates that to insure successful correspondence schools there must be, first, sufficient funds allotted for the purposes of postage and clerical hire, and, second, some officer in charge of the same who is thoroughly proficient in the subjects covered and has sufficient time at his disposal to carry on the work. The success of a school is also dependent largely upon the nature of the questions sent out, which should be practical in their nature, dealing with concrete cases which permit and require student officers to exercise their reasoning powers and to apply the abstract principles laid down in the various text-books rather than questions which are abstract in character and which simply require the student officers to write from memory certain paragraphs of the text-books.

In many States the officers were assembled at some central point for one or more days to receive instruction in the way of lectures or otherwise from regular officers or specially selected militia officers detailed for the purpose. Advantage was taken in many States

of the assembly of the State National Guard Association to impart instruction along these lines.

In a number of States advantage was taken of the provisions of paragraph 2, Circular No. 28, War Department, series of 1909, to have officers of the Regular Service visit certain organizations from time to time for the purpose of instructing the officers thereof. It is believed that until officers on the active list of the Regular Service are detailed with each State and Territory much greater advantage could be taken of this circular, and this office will make every effort to furnish instructors to any State making application for the same.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY ON DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Retired officers of the army are assigned to duty with the Organized Militia under the provisions of section 20 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 779), and the adjutant-general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia is assigned to that duty from the active list of the army under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 773).

The officers of the army now on duty with the Organized Militia are named in the following list:

State or Territory.	General headquarters.	Name and rank of detailed officer.	Reported for duty.
Arizona	Phoenix	Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, retired	Oct. 27, 1909
California	Sacramento	Maj. Thos. Wilhelm, retired	Sept. 28, 1903
Colorado	Denver	Maj. Wm. P. Stone, retired	Sept. 11, 1909
Connecticut	Hartford	Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired	May 10, 1910
Delaware	Wilmington	Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenaugh, retired	Dec. 7, 1904
District of Columbia	Washington	Maj. Samuel E. Smiley, Second Infantry [a]	May 7, 1908
Georgia	Atlanta	Maj. Frederick L. Palmer, retired	Apr. 2, 1908
Illinois	Springfield	Capt. Lewis D. Greene, retired	Apr. 1, 1908
		Capt. James Ronayne, retired	Mar. 28, 1910
Iowa	Des Moines	Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted, retired	Oct. 1, 1903
Kansas	Topeka	Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller, retired	Feb. 19, 1907
Kentucky	Frankfort	Capt. Wm. N. Hughes, retired	Feb. 12, 1908
		Capt. Chas. D. Clay, retired	Nov. 17, 1908
Maryland	Annapolis	Capt. Wm. Baird, retired	Feb. 18, 1904
Michigan	Lansing	Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, retired	Apr. 17, 1908
Minnesota	St. Paul	Lieut. Col. Wm. Gerlach, retired	Dec. 23, 1903
Mississippi	Jackson	First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, retired	Nov. 22, 1909
Missouri	Jefferson City	Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, retired	Not known.
Nebraska	Lincoln	Capt. Robt. L. Hamilton, retired	Apr. 6, 1910
New Hampshire	Concord	Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, retired	Jan. 10, 1907
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Capt. Albert S. Brookes, retired [b]	Apr. 3, 1909
New York	Albany	Capt. Romulus F. Walton, retired	Sept. 16, 1908
North Dakota	Bismarck	Maj. Richard R. Steedman, retired	Feb. 26, 1904
Ohio	Columbus	Lieut. Col. Benj. P. Runkle, retired	Jan. 12, 1909
Oklahoma	Guthrie	Maj. Wm. Black, retired	June 24, 1908
Oregon	Portland	Col. James Jackson, retired	May 16, 1904
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Maj. John H. Duval, retired	Oct. 8, 1907
Rhode Island	Providence	Maj. Chas. W. Abbott, jr., retired	Oct. 28, 1904
South Carolina	Columbia	First Lieut. Chas. H. Cabaniss, jr., retired	Feb. 13, 1907
South Dakota	Pierre	Maj. Albert S Frost, retired	Feb. 17, 1909
		Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, Sixteenth Infantry [c].	
Tennessee	Nashville	Capt. Chas. B. Rogan, jr., retired	Feb. 9, 1904
Texas	Austin	Maj. Luther R. Hare, retired	June 1, 1908
Utah	Salt Lake City	Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, retired	May 17, 1910
Virginia	Richmond	Col. Chas. A. Dempsey, retired	Oct. 13, 1904
West Virginia	Charleston	First Lieut. Leo. B. Dannemiller, retired	May 25, 1910
Wisconsin	Madison	Capt. Chas. King, retired	Sept. 13, 1904

[a] Adjutant-general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia.
[b] Adjutant-general of the Organized Militia of New Mexico.
[c] In addition to his duties as professor of military science and tactics at the South Dakota Agricultural College.

New instructions were issued for the guidance of officers on this duty during the past year, in accordance with the following circular letter of February 9, 1910, from The Adjutant-General's office, War Department.

I have the honor to communicate to you the following instructions of the Secretary of War for your information and guidance:

An officer detailed for duty with the Organized Militia of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, under section 20 of the militia law, after having reported to the governor of the State pursuant to the special order of the War Department detailing him for such duty, will, as far as possible, comply with the requests of the state executive. He will consider himself the confidential adviser of the governor in regard to military affairs and of the Secretary of War in regard to militia affairs within the limits of the State. He will endeavor to work in every possible way for the military efficiency of the militia and for harmonious cooperation between it and the Regular Army. He will take especial pains to observe everything pertaining to military matters in the State and make mention thereof either in the quarterly report, the annual report, or the special report hereinafter provided for. He will hold himself ready at all times to act, when requested, as the military adviser of the military authorities of the State in regard to all questions of organization, equipment, and instruction, and particularly to perform such duties in connection with the theoretical and practical instruction of the officers and enlisted men of the state militia as may be desired and requested by the state military authorities. He will visit all military organizations of the State for the purpose of giving instruction thereto to the extent that the military authorities will permit and for which they will make the necessary provisions for his transportation and other necessary expenses.

The officer will submit the following reports:

1. A personal monthly report to The Adjutant-General of the Army, as required by paragraph 836, Army Regulations.

2. A quarterly report, on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, through the adjutant-general of the State, giving information in detail concerning—

(*a*) Inspections made of the personnel of the Organized Militia and remarks in connection therewith, (*b*) schools held, (*c*) lectures delivered, (*d*) drills attended, (*e*) correspondence schools conducted, and (*f*) making comments on the military conditions existing in the State and recommendations looking to the improvement of the efficiency of the Organized Militia thereof.

3. An annual report, December 31, to The Adjutant-General of the Army direct, setting forth: (*a*) The general condition of United States property in the hands of the militia as observed by him in performing his duties during the year, with comments thereon and recommendations in regard thereto; (*b*) the administrative features of the adjutant-general's office, with recommendations in regard thereto; (*c*) the system of property accountability, particularly as to whether the system is accurate and complete in regard to the accountability for United States property in the possession of the State and whether the state militia officers to whom United States property is issued are under bond for its safe-keeping and return; (*d*) the expenditure of funds allotted to the State under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, by the United States disbursing officers for the State, with comments thereon and recommendations in regard thereto; (*e*) the amount of state appropriations for military purposes, with information as to the expenditure thereof in connection with producing military efficiency; (*f*) changes in the military laws of the State, if any, with comments thereon and remarks on the probable effect thereof on military efficiency; (*g*) changes in organization, with remarks thereon; (*h*) a résumé of the armory instruction courses for the year; (*i*) a résumé of the field instruction courses for the year; (*j*) a résumé of the instructions in rifle practice for the year; (*k*) the armory accommodations of the State, with reference to their sufficiency in numbers and adequacy in capacity, equipment, and ranges; (*m*) percentage of the Organized Militia that would probably respond to a call of the President under section 4 of the militia act; (*n*) remarks on the probable physical qualifications of the officers and men who would respond to the call of the President under section 4 of the militia act; (*o*) a statement in regard to any riot duty or other emergency service that may have been performed by the troops of the State during the year; (*p*) what independent commands not a part of the Organized Militia exist in the State, what are the exceptional characteristics of these commands, if any, and to what extent could they be relied upon for military duty in case of emergency; (*q*) general defects or irregularities that have been noticed in the military system or methods of the State during the year, with

recommendations for remedying the defects and correcting the irregularities; (*r*) improvements in the military system or methods of the State during the year, with comments thereon; (*s*) a list of names, with rank and duties, of officers who are considered to possess exceptional military merit, with comments in regard thereto.

4. A special report to The Adjutant-General of the Army direct, at any time, in regard to any exceptional event of marked importance occurring in the State that may involve the use of the military forces thereof or have a bearing, directly or indirectly, on matters of a military nature."

The reports of these officers enable the War Department to keep in close touch with militia conditions in each State. They are carefully extracted, indexed, and made available for reference purposes.

It is believed that through the authorization of the Secretary of War by the provisions of section 20, authorizing the detail of one or more officers for duty with the Organized Militia, the department has its greatest opportunity to advance the instruction of the Organized Militia. It may, indeed, be said that until full advantage is taken of this opportunity it will be unreasonable to expect any large measure of improvement over that which has obtained in the past. The most progressive military authorities of the Organized Militia are keenly desirous of having this law more liberally interpreted than it has been. The policy of the department has been to restrict all details to the Organized Militia of the States to officers of the retired list. While there are a number of excellent officers on the retired list who are competent by experience and physical condition to meet the requirements of the duty attending the introduction, development, and direction of military instruction of the Organized Militia of a State, it must be kept in mind that in many cases retired officers have some handicap which unfits them for very strenuous duty. If the field of work which lies before them in this line of duty be fully exploited, it involves the best energies of mind and body of the most vigorous officer. The military authorities of the States and Territories who are looking to a higher standard of instruction for their commissioned and enlisted personnel would prefer very much officers from the active list, and particularly officers who are recent graduates of the service schools. It is believed that this desire on the part of the State authorities should receive the special attention of the War Department, with a view to taking such steps as may make it possible to comply with the preferences expressed.

Owing to the great number of Regular officers now absent from their organizations by detail to the General Staff, the administrative and supply staff corps, and departments, as instructors at West Point, at the service schools, on college duty, etc., it has been found impracticable to extend the list of details of active officers to the Organized Militia. It is recommended that in order to eliminate existing difficulties in regard to these details, to increase the number of officers available for such details, and to meet the wishes of the state authorities in regard to having details made from officers of the active list, the department recommend to Congress that section 20 of the militia law be amended to read as follows:

That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers or enlisted men of the Army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the Organized Militia: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 27, to increase the efficiency of the permanent establishment of the United States, approved February 2, 1901, be extended to include the officers so detailed: *And provided further*, That

the enlisted men detailed under the provisions of this section shall be in addition to those now prescribed by law, and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a sergeant of the arm, corps, or department of the Organized Militia to which they may be assigned for instruction purposes.

If such a provision were to be enacted into law, its effect would be to enable the War Department to meet in a precise manner the instructional necessities of each State or Territory, by detail of officers and enlisted men from the active list of the Army, without robbing the Regular organizations of commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers for this purpose.

The following tabular statement shows the number of companies of infantry, batteries of field artillery, troops of cavalry, companies of engineers, companies of signal corps, detachments of sanitary troops, and the coast artillery companies of the Organized Militia:

State or Territory.	Infantry (companies).	Field artillery (batteries).	Cavalry (troops).	Engineers (companies).	Signal corps (companies).	Sanitary troops (detachments).	Coast artillery (companies).
Alabama	35	2	4		1	2	1
Arizona	12		1			1	
Arkansas	23						
California	35		3		2	4	9
Colorado	18	1	4			2	
Connecticut	25	1	1		1	4	13
Delaware	8					1	
District of Columbia	28	1			1		
Florida	18					1	1
Georgia	41	2	5			7	4
Hawaii	9					1	
Idaho	11						
Illinois	94	3	9		1	10	
Indiana	34	3			1	2	
Iowa	48					4	
Kansas	26	1			1	2	
Kentucky	31						
Louisiana	19	4	2		1	2	
Maine	12					2	12
Maryland	36		1			1	1
Massachusetts	68	3	4		1	1	12
Michigan	36	1	2	1	1	1	
Minnesota	36	3				4	
Mississippi	22	1			1		
Missouri	57	2	1		1	5	
Montana	11					1	
Nebraska	24				1		
Nevada [a]							
New Hampshire	12	1	1			2	4
New Jersey	59	2	2		1	5	
New Mexico	11	1					
New York	147	4	10	12	2	23	31
North Carolina	36					2	5
North Dakota	12	1				1	
Ohio	97	3	2	4	2	2	
Oklahoma	12			1	1	1	
Oregon	19	1				1	1
Pennsylvania	147	2	7	2	1	13	
Rhode Island		1	3			1	16
South Carolina	36					3	2
South Dakota	16						
Tennessee	25		1			3	
Texas	39	1	4		1	1	1
Utah	7	1			1	1	
Vermont	12	1			1	1	
Virginia	30	3				3	4
Washington	12		1		1	1	5
West Virginia	22					1	
Wisconsin	40	1	1			1	
Wyoming	12					1	
Total	1,620	51	69	20	25	125	122

[a] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

It is thought that a reasonable basis on which the assignment of officers detailed to duty with the Organized Militia from the active list might be made would be one field officer to each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, to be in general charge of instructional matters, and to have as his assistants captains or lieutenants in the ratio of 1 to each 12 companies of infantry or 12 troops of cavalry, 12 batteries of field artillery, 12 companies of coast artillery, or the equivalent of engineers, signal, and sanitary troops. That in cases where there are not sufficient troops of any particular arm in one State, these might be grouped for instructional purposes with other States in such a way as to arrange for an officer to each group of 12-company units or its equivalent. This recommendation would involve the addition of 49 field officers to the Regular Army and 181 captains and lieutenants.

In regard to the enlisted men, it is believed that one sergeant-major should be allotted for each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, and one sergeant to each company, troop, or battery, and to each 100 men of sanitary troops, to be instructor, coach, and drillmaster of the body to which they are attached. This would involve 1,620 infantry sergeants, 51 field artillery sergeants, 69 cavalry sergeants, 20 engineer sergeants, 25 signal corps sergeants, 120 hospital corps sergeants, and 122 coast artillery sergeants, making a total of 2,076 additional sergeants for the complete establishment of this instructional scheme among all of the Organized Militia. It is believed if commissioned officers and enlisted men were placed in intimate duty relations with the Organized Militia, as indicated above, not only would the military efficiency of the field service of the Organized Militia be increased far beyond any standard that has yet been attained, or is possible under existing conditions, but the presence of these officers and men with the Organized Militia would have an educating influence generally among the citizens of the country, would increase and accelerate recruiting of the Organized Militia, and, by raising the standard of military efficiency, would bring about in the minds of civilians a higher regard for the soldierly qualities of the citizen soldiers of the Organized Militia of the country than now exists in some sections of the country.

DETAIL OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 20 OF THE MILITIA LAW.

For the first time since the passage of the militia law noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army have been on duty with the States during the past year. Section 20 of the militia law authorizes such details on the application of the governors of the States. In preparing to meet the requirements of this section the War Department, in July, 1909, organized a class of 69 noncommissioned officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and gave them a preliminary course of instruction in drill methods, property accountability, paper work, etc., with a view to fitting them particularly for this duty. Applications were received from the States and filled for 70 noncommissioned officers as follows:

Noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army detailed with the Organized Militia.

State.	Number.	Organizations of Regular Army.				
		First Infantry.	Second Infantry.	Fifth Infantry.	Signal Corps.	Coast Artillery Corps.
Arkansas	2	1		1		
California	[a] 5			3		2
Connecticut	1			1		
Delaware	1		1			
District of Columbia	2	2				
Georgia	1	1				
Hawaii	1			1		
Idaho	1	1				
Indiana	2	1	1			
Iowa	[b] 2		2			
Kentucky	1	1				
Maine	1	1				
Maryland	1			1		
Michigan	[c] 3		3			
Mississippi	1		1			
Missouri	[d] 7	2	3	1	1	
New Jersey	4		2	2		
New Mexico	1	1				
North Carolina	1		1			
North Dakota	[e] 2		1	1		
Ohio	[f] 10	1	4	4	1	
Oregon	1	1				
Pennsylvania	[g] 9	4	1	4		
Vermont	1	1				
Virginia	[h] 3	1	1	1		
West Virginia	2			2		
Wisconsin	3		1	2		
Wyoming	1	1				
Total	70	20	22	24	2	2

[a] One relieved April 21, one April 22, and one May, 6 1910. The sergeants of coast artillery were detailed by the commanding general, Department of California, to instruct the coast artillery companies of the California Militia.

[b] One relieved April 13, 1910.

[c] One relieved August 2, 1910.

[d] One relieved April 21, one January 19, and one March 26, 1910. The detail of the sergeant of the Signal Corps expired pursuant to Special Orders, No. 271, War Department, November 20, 1909.

[e] One relieved February 24 and one July 11, 1910.

[f] One relieved February 25 and one April 19, 1910. The detail of the sergeant of he Signal Corps expired pursuant to Special Orders, No. 271, War Department, November 20, 1909.

[g] One relieved June 22, 1910.

[h] One relieved February 10, 1910.

Speaking generally, the year's experience indicates that these noncommissioned officers have been found to be very useful, and the reports from the States show much satisfaction with the manner in which they have, as a class, performed their duties, and with the results that have been obtained. In a few cases the reports have been unfavorable. The relation of regular noncommissioned officers to officers and men of the Organized Militia is a difficult one to establish and to maintain; a clear understanding of this relation must be first had, both on the part of the militia officers and men and on the part of the noncommissioned officers, before satisfactory results can be obtained. It has appeared that in all cases where the proper relations have been observed between the militia authorities and the noncommissioned officers good results have followed. In cases where the noncommissioned officers have misbehaved they have been relieved and returned to their regular organizations immediately and when the acts reported have warranted it, have been subjected to trial by court-martial.

A second class of noncommissioned officers was established at Fort Leavenworth for instruction in July, 1910, with a view to meeting the applications expected to be received during the ensuing year. This class was composed of 36 sergeants and was available for assignment the 1st of September. The department has indicated to the militia authorities that it is desired to make the scope of usefulness of these noncommissioned officers as broad as possible, and that the military authorities of the States and Territories shall take every advantage possible of the experience the enlisted men so detailed may have had in and the knowledge they may have had of drill, instruction, discipline, and customs of the Regular Service. The only restriction imposed is that the duties assigned should be confined to those of a military nature.

The question of collateral employment during the time they are not engaged in the strict performance of their duties as instructors has come up from time to time during the year, and it has been suggested that the scope of employment might be extended beyond that of a strict military nature. It has been considered unwise, however, if not improper, to prescribe any employment or duty partaking of the nature of labor, manual or clerical, which is not directly connected with the instruction of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Organized Militia. Such employment, for example, as making inventories of property for property returns, packing and shipping property, clerical employment connected with the routine military business of organizations, and accountability of property, cleaning small arms and field pieces, painting carriages, and similar work connected with the preservation of property, is not considered appropriate to the position occupied by these noncommissioned officers. On the other hand, it was desired that the time of these men during the day, as well as during the evening, should be fully employed. It was understood, of course, that as a rule the opportunities for giving instruction directly can be had only during the evenings when the officers and men of the organizations are assembled in their armories. It is thought to be desirable that officers of the militia under whom noncommissioned officers are working shall be permitted to make personal arrangements with noncommissioned officers as to the employment of their time whenever they are not engaged in the performance of the specific duties assigned them. It is enjoined, however, that such employment should not include anything that is not suitable for a noncommissioned officer to do, and that employment of this nature should be differentiated clearly from that which pertains strictly to his duties as instructor, drillmaster, and military adviser.

MILITIA OFFICERS AT ARMY-SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 778) 45 officers of the Organized Militia were authorized to attend army-service schools during the year.

The following table shows that officers of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia and the States named below were authorized to attend the service schools:

State.	Garrison Schools.	Army Signal School.	Army Medical School.
Arkansas	1	.....	.....
California	1	.....	.....
District of Columbia	6	.....	.....
Georgia	2	.....	.....
Indiana	2	.....	1
Maine	1	.....	.....
Massachusetts	4	.....	.....
Michigan	11	.....	.....
Minnesota	2	.....	.....
Mississippi	5	.....	1
Nebraska	3	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	1	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	1
Tennessee	1	.....	.....
West Virginia	1	.....	1
Total	40	1	4

The garrison schools to which these officers were admitted, and the number admitted to each, were: Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., 1; Fort Rosecrans, Cal., 1; Fort Myer, Va., 6; Fort McPherson, Ga., 5; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 2; Fort Preble, Me., 1; Fort Banks, Mass., 4; Fort Wayne, Mich., 8; Fort Brady, Mich., 3; Fort Snelling, Minn., 2; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 2; Fort Crook, Nebr., 3; Fort Thomas, Ky., 1.

Of the 40 officers authorized to attend the garrison schools, 39 were admitted, but one officer was prevented from completing the course of study on account of business, and two were relieved from further attendance at the school on account of lack of interest and attention to the studies. Of the officers attending the schools, 16 were found proficient in all subjects. Of the officers authorized to attend the Army Medical School, but one was admitted. This officer completed the course and was found proficient. No report has been received in regard to the attendance of the officer at the Signal School.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY DETAILED FOR SPECIAL DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.[a]

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army, assistant to the chief, division of militia affairs, delivered a lecture before the National Guard Association of Ohio, at Columbus, Ohio, November 8 and 9, 1909, and before the National Guard Association of North Carolina, at Raleigh, April 6 and 7, 1910.

Lieut. Col. James B. Jackson and Maj. Harris L. Roberts, Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, delivered lectures to officers of the Michigan National Guard, assembled at the State Capitol Building, Lansing, Mich., February 23, 1910.

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, ordered to visit the armory of the Third Regiment of Infantry,

[a] This list is incomplete by reason of the fact that special orders detailing officers of the army to duty with the Organized Militia were not in all cases transmitted to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for his information.

National Guard of New Jersey, at Camden, on the first Thursday of each month, commencing March 3, 1910, for the purpose of lecturing on military subjects and giving theoretical and practical instruction to the regiment.

Capt. Hu B. Myers, Sixth Cavalry, ordered to duty with the militia of Tennessee during rifle competition at Catoosa, Ga., in August, and to remain on duty with the state rifle team until September 1, 1910.

Post Commissary Sergt. Elmer Hodge, U. S. Army, ordered to duty with the militia of South Dakota during the camp of instruction of rifle practice at Watertown, S. Dak., July 21, to 28, 1910.

LIST OF REGULAR OFFICERS WHO DELIVERED LECTURES AT THE NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., IN SEPTEMBER, 1909, AND THE SUBJECTS COVERED.

Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy quartermaster-general: Work of quartermaster, transportation of troops and supplies, and establishment of camps.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, General Staff Corps, Chief Division Militia Affairs: The relations of the War Department to the Organized Militia.

Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, Eighth Infantry: Applied minor tactics; solution on map of problems for forces composed of three arms of the service.

Capt. William L. Reed, Eighth Infantry: The preparation and issue of orders.

Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, commissary of subsistence: The army ration; its proper preparation and use.

Capt. James L. Bevans, Medical Corps: Army sanitation and military hygiene.

First Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps: Military communications, technical discussion of field work.

COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

The policy of the War Department in its effort to create a coast artillery reserve to supplement the coast artillery of the Regular Army in manning the guns and mortars of the coast fortifications has been continued throughout the year. The present status of the coast artillery reserves in regard to numbers of companies, distribution, and strength is given in the following table:

Organization of coast artillery reserves.

State.	Number of companies now existing.	Number of companies organized during fiscal year.	Number of companies prospectively in course of organization.	Strength of existing organizations.	
				Officers.	Men.
Maine	12	12	.....	46	609
New Hampshire	4	.....	.....	14	222
Massachusetts	12	.....	.....	50	737
Rhode Island	16	.....	.....	68	769
Connecticut	13	.....	.....	50	644
New York	31	.....	.....	111	2,102

Organization of coast artillery reserves—Continued.

State.	Number of companies now existing.	Number of companies organized during fiscal year.	Number of companies prospectively in course of organization.	Strength of existing organizations.	
				Officers.	Men.
Delaware			2		
Maryland	1			3	43
District of Columbia			4		
Virginia	4	2		12	262
North Carolina	5	1		20	259
South Carolina	2	2		5	97
Georgia	4			14	170
Florida	1		3	3	64
Alabama	1		1	7	46
Louisiana			2		
Texas [a]	1			3	60
California [a]	9	4	7	[b] 23	[b] 400
Oregon	1		3	3	60
Washington [a]	5	2	3	25	320
Ohio			4		
Total	122	23	29	457	6,864

[a] The figures given as to the number of officers and men are approximate.
[b] Strength of two new companies not known.

Practically all of the seaboard States have now made provision for coast artillery reserves except those of New Jersey, Delaware, and Louisiana. The action of the State of New Jersey in withholding its support to this phase of national defense is regretted. It was hoped that a State which has on its coast lines some of the most important defensive works of the whole country, which defend the gateway to the metropolis of the country, would lend its assistance to such an important defensive scheme and would make provision from its Organized Militia for a sufficient number of companies of coast artillery reserves to supplement the number of companies of Regular troops assigned to the defenses of Sandy Hook, N. J. According to the present scheme of the War Department a small corps of 4 or 5 companies would be sufficient to meet the needs of coast defense plans for the State of New Jersey.

It is understood that the State of Delaware is considering the question of the organization of 2 companies of coast artillery reserves to assist in the defense of the Delaware River in the artillery district of the Delaware.

The question is also understood to be under consideration by the State of Louisiana. It had been hoped that the State would reach some conclusion in regard to the creation of one company, at least, of coast artillery reserves for duty with the defenses of the Mississippi River at Fort St. Phillip and Fort Jackson, but the question appears to have been allowed to pass through the year without further consideration, or at least without further action, by the state authorities.

COAST ARTILLERY SUPPORTS.

No definite action has as yet been taken in the way of fixing definitely the policy of the department in regard to coast artillery supports. It should be had in mind, however, that in time of war it would be necessary to provide a certain number of mobile troops to

guard the landward approaches to the coast fortifications. While the number of these troops thought to be necessary has been changed from time to time, the scheme as originally enunciated in a memorandum of the Chief of Coast Artillery, was published in Circular No. 17, War Department, March 8, 1907.

EQUIPMENT OF ARMORIES OF COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

The details of the scheme for the equipment of the armories of coast artillery reserves were given on pages 50 and 51 of the report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs for 1909. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last session by Congressman Peters, of Massachusetts, to carry out the recommendations contained in this table. No definite action was taken, however, on this bill, and as a consequence no progress has been made during the year toward providing an armament equipment for these armories. It is practically impossible to carry out the scheme of the department for supplementing the Regular coast artillery by militia coast artillery unless the state armories of the latter can be so equipped as to provide adequately for instruction. Having in mind the fact that the efficiency of the entire system of coast defense involves an outlay by the Government of $66,322,168 for guns and mortars, carriages, and emplacements; $15,700,308 for range-finding appliances, searchlights and mines, and other accessories, it seems a matter of common business propriety, of a most urgent character, that a sufficient amount should be appropriated by Congress to provide for the training of the Organized Militia for their duties as defenders of the national coast line, especially so in view of the fact that if such provision is not made the whole scheme of coast defense in so far as an efficient personnel is concerned fails, and the only alternative is a large increase in the Regular coast artillery, which would involve a much greater outlay, both original and continued, than is required to equip the armories of the coast artillery reserve organizations.

It is urgently recommended that an estimate be made by the department providing for this equipment and that an appropriation be made by Congress to inaugurate the work at the earliest practicable time. The question has now been in a condition of suspension for two years, and the inability of the coast artillery reserves to carry on under proper conditions their instruction and training has operated to impair seriously their interest and their application in all matters pertaining to coast artillery instruction.

ARMORIES.

It is desired again to present the very unsatisfactory status of the armory question, which, as a rule, exists throughout the United States. With the exception of a very few States the armory facilities provided are inadequate, both for storage purposes and for drill purposes. As indicated hereinbefore, the basis of the whole elementary instruction and training of the Organized Militia, involving the school of the soldier, school of the squad, and school of the company—all the minutiæ that go to make the individual soldier well disciplined and familiar with his duties, to make the squad well instructed in the elementary drill of this smallest military unit, to make the company

compact and instantly responsive to the orders of its captain in close order maneuvers, and to give officers and men the instruction in the little things connected with guard duty and military ceremonies—must take place in the home armories of the company, battalion, and regimental units. No satisfactory results can be expected to be obtained if the States consider that the hiring of halls, unoccupied storerooms, and assembly rooms for armory purposes meet the necessities as to storage and training.

The proper training of the Organized Militia is a business question and it should be met by all the States in a businesslike way. It involves the expenditure of funds, and unless the States and Territories can arrange for an expenditure adequate to the needs of a properly trained Organized Militia, the effort to provide an efficient military state force had better be abandoned. It is passing strange that a people like our own, which stands at the head of the world in its development of business methods and activity in regard to all civil and commercial occupations and lines, should permit itself to drift along in such an unbusinesslike way in matters military, especially as has been the case in many of the States in regard to providing suitable and adequate armory facilities.

These remarks apply with special force to the conditions which exist in the District of Columbia. The armory facilities therein are entirely unsatisfactory and inadequate for storage and drill purposes. It is urged that the department recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made for a suitable armory for the militia of the District of Columbia. The United States should set a good example to the States and Territories in this matter.

Attention is invited to the following quotations from the reports of inspecting officers in regard to the armories in the different States and Territories and District of Columbia:

ARMORIES.

Alabama.—The buildings occupied by organizations as armories are, with a few exceptions, inadequate for the purpose. In some of the buildings there is insufficient room for drill purposes, while in others there is no space for the purpose. The locker rooms are, as a rule, very small, with poor ventilation, and poor provisions for the proper care and preservation of the property in the hands of the organizations. The armory of Company A, Second Infantry, at Montgomery, Ala., is well lighted and ventilated, and has a drill room 150 by 75 feet. In some cases quarters are furnished organizations by the citizens of the towns in which they are located. It is stated that several armories are to be remodeled at county expense. In one company, the State allowance of $200 yearly being insufficient and having no other available funds for maintenance, the men pay annual dues of $2.

Arizona.—Armories are generally fair, the only regular armory in the Territory being located in Clifton. Many stations are formulating plans to build armories by public subscription. About $5,000 has been subscribed toward an armory for one company of infantry, and it is to be built soon. Another company has been provided with a new armory at a cost of $10,000, the dimensions of this building being 75 by 64 feet, exceptionally fine for this Territory. Captains and lieutenants of another company state that public feeling being averse to the militia, public subscription for an armory is out of the question. The rented room used by them is entirely inadequate, being approximately 45 by 20 feet. The captain of a third company intends erecting suitable building for an armory, with a view to renting same to the Territory for use of the militia. The cavalry has a very good armory, the troop owning one-half interest in same; dimensions, 90 by 60 feet; excellent arrangements for gallery practice.

Arkansas.—Of the organizations inspected, the majority have armories which are fairly adequate for the purposes for which intended, but in some instances are too small. Others do not afford proper protection for equipment, the building occupied

being damp, poorly lighted, or unsafe. In such cases more suitable buildings should be provided.

California.—No armories are owned by the State, counties, or municipalities, and but in two or three instances are armories owned by the military organizations occupying them. A rental, usually ranging from $55 to $60 a month, is paid by the organizations from the quarterly allowance received from the State for "armory rent, care of arms, and proper incidental expenses."

Under the present conditions most of the armories are reconstructed buildings, with inadequate drill halls, and storerooms more or less unsuitable and often unsafe for property in case of fire. Many of the drill halls are used for social purposes, and the waxed floors are dangerous and difficult for drill purposes.

The adjutant-general, fully realizing the importance of this matter, has been endeavoring to inaugurate a movement for the construction of suitable armories in locations having one or more military organizations. One of the results so far obtained has been the passage by the last legislature of laws providing for a state armory board, for the purchase of a site and the erection, equipment, completion, and furnishing of an armory in San Francisco, at a total cost of not to exceed $420,000, and for the building, equipping, and furnishing of an armory in Los Angeles, at a cost not to exceed $100,000. A movement is now on foot looking to the commencing of operations at an early date in case of these two proposed armories.

There is, strictly speaking, no arsenal. The State has, however, eight rooms of an average size of 15 by 20 feet and with an aggregate floor space of about 2,400 square feet, located in the basement of the state capitol and commonly known and designated as the "State Arsenal," the same being used as a depository for all reserve military stores and supplies and in charge of a military storekeeper. The storerooms are safe, well ventilated, and kept in good order, the property well arranged. The facilities thus afforded are, however, inadequate and somewhat inconvenient, necessitating the renting of private property for additional storage purposes.

Colorado.—The armory accommodations are sufficient in numbers, but with few exceptions entirely inadequate for storage and drill purposes. The lockers, also, are too small. The State owns an armory at Montrose. All others are leased, at a cost this year of $14,860. The State also owns armory sites at Denver and Colorado Springs, and it is intended to build an armory on the former site in the near future to accommodate all troops stationed at Denver.

Connecticut.—General headquarters excellent; offices good, with safes for care of records, etc., filing cases, and system of property accountability. The guard is hampered by lack of proper armory facilities. Of the 13 armories occupied entirely or in part by the infantry, only 5 are owned by the State. These buildings are very good, some of them are excellent, but the other 8 are merely rented halls, where, as a rule, the troops only have the use of the drill floor one or two nights a week.

The two batteries of field artillery occupy rented halls, both being entirely too small for the purpose and not properly lighted to enable satisfactory work with the sights.

Armories owned by the State and furnished the coast artillery corps are adequate, but in some instances too small and in need of better storage facilities. Hired accommodations mostly inferior and in need of repair. Other organizations have rather crowded quarters, except the signal corps at Hartford, which is provided with ample armory facilities.

Delaware.—The only armory belonging to the State is located in Wilmington, built of brick, 80 by 80 feet, and has not sufficient capacity for its present use. The office of the adjutant-general, headquarters of the regiment, headquarters of two battalions, four companies, the hospital corps, band, and in addition nearly all the property not in the hands of troops is stored there.

There is no regular arsenal belonging to the State. The armory is being used for that purpose also.

With probably two exceptions, that of the armories at Milford and Wilmington, the drill halls and storage facilities are very poor, the buildings occupied in several instances being old, rickety, and unsafe. The armory at Milford is exceptionally well equipped, being the property of the organization, which derives some revenue by renting it as an opera house.

District of Columbia.—Armory for general use of all District militia is inadequate for this organization in that there are needed more storage rooms, more lockers for equipment and office. An additional building 2 blocks away is utilized for part of the medical property.

The trouble lies not in the men nor in the officers, but in the lack of armory facilities, which are nothing short of disgraceful for the seat of the National Government. * * * The lockers of the men are in the smaller of these rooms and a closet about 6 feet square is cut off in the latter and serves as storerooms for company property not

actually issued to the men. The lockers are placed one above the other and are about 2 feet wide. All of the men of any one company can not dress or undress at the same time. The companies of these two regiments assemble weekly by battalion for instruction and are assembled in one large hall in the same building. There is just barely room for the battalion at full strength to stand in line in this hall. When in column, the companies stretch almost entirely across the whole width of the hall. Under such trying, not to say demoralizing, conditions, it is impossible for the companies present to drill effectively. An armory built on modern plans is essential to proper instruction, and it is urgently recommended that immediate steps be taken to provide one.

The conditions attending the armory facilities of the First Separate Battalion (colored) are even more deplorable. The basement set aside for drill purposes is scarcely large enough for a full section and the storage and offices facilities are wholly inadequate, there being a single small room for each company, which serves both as dressing room and office. Each company has in addition a small locker about 6 feet square in the basement for storage of surplus property.

Signal corps and battery of field artillery have just moved into the new armory but as yet have not been supplied with lockers and shelving for the proper storing of uniforms, equipment, instruments, and material.

The armory is in many respects an excellent one and the improved quarters ought greatly to increase, in the future, the efficiency of these organizations.

Florida.—Many armories are excellent. The armory at Jacksonville, which is occupied by four organizations, is old and badly suited for armory purposes. At Plant City and Key West the armories are rented, the funds allowed by the State being insufficient for proper buildings.

Georgia.—Many of the organizations are in buildings owned by the regiment as a corporation, and while some of them are centrally located, accessible, and secure they are not ample for the purposes intended. No better ones are now obtainable. A few are excellently arranged throughout, being provided with fine drill halls, offices, storerooms, and amusement rooms.

Of the four troops of the first squadron (cavalry), only one has adequate armory facilities. Two are without drill halls, and the third occupies a building of frame with no one living in it or in the immediate vicinity to care for property. The troop owns about 10 acres of ground on which the armory is located. Members of the troop are allowed to take property home. Horse equipments are used by them and many shortages result; property badly arranged and verified with great difficulty. The accommodations provided for the second squadron are fairly adequate, the drill hall used by two of the troops in common, being ample. Property of the troops occupying this armory very well arranged and cared for.

Headquarters and companies of coast artillery excellent, and in armories owned by organization.

No facilities are provided for the hospital corps of the second squadron of cavalry, and as inadequate space has been assigned by courtesy of the First Infantry in the armory for its hospital corps, it is recommended that about twice the present space be assigned by authority as their exclusive quarters.

Hawaii.—Some of the armories used by organizations are unsuitable for the purpose and do not provide the necessary facilities for the proper care and preservation of the stores and supplies.

Idaho.—The State owns no armory, those occupied being rented, with the exception of that occupied by Company H, Second Regiment, which is owned by them. The building is about 60 by 110 feet and cost approximately $3,000. It is fairly adequate. The rented quarters answer the purposes of drill and instruction only fairly well and new armories should be provided in almost every instance. All have storerooms but they are not adequate.

Illinois.—The question of armories seems to be one of the most vital ones at the present time. One or two of the organizations practically own their armories and are comfortably housed. Others are in buildings that were not originally built for armories, but are rented by the State and used for that purpose. To some of these, the organizations have access at all times, and to others they have access only once a week. These conditions lead to different degrees of efficiency and contentment and explain to a great extent the low strength of the organizations of the brigade. The armories of the Second and Eighth regiments are entirely inadequate in every way for the purposes to which they are assigned. That of the Second might do fairly well for one battalion and that of the Eighth might comfortably accommodate one company. The regimental commanders are all earnest and attentive in their endeavors to secure good accommodations for their commands and to utilize to best advantage the buildings in their charge. Some of the armories are too small for purposes of instruction and have poor storage, office, and amusement facilities. They are unworthy of a great and rich State.

Armories for a battalion should be built in several of the largest cities of the State and one for one or two companies in several of the larger towns. At the present time a company commander has to take the best he can get; one in a building more like a barn than an armory; another in a good hall, but over a stable; some very small with posts through the center; in one case the hall was not long enough for the company to form; most of them have small storerooms, poor office rooms, and no rooms for the noncommissioned officers and privates. The lockers in most of the armories are too small to properly hold the amount of property a man has at present. Only one set, at Peoria, was found large enough and properly arranged. The storerooms are also usually inadequate, being too small and with shelving improvised out of packing boxes.

Almost without exception, new and larger armories and riding halls are needed for the cavalry. Some troops are provided with armories sufficient for dismounted drills, and one is provided with a riding hall about 60 by 100 feet, for foot and mounted drill, once per week.

The armory of the Seventh Infantry, Chicago, is a fine new brick concrete and steel building, specially erected. Occupies ground 259 by 160 feet, with an addition of 40 feet by 120; one story high with a wide and high gallery on all sides; company storeroom under gallery.

The arsenal appears to be sufficiently large to furnish ample storage room for surplus stores not issued to organizations of the guard, and also for two companies and a machine gun platoon of the guard. The drill hall is quite large. The general stores are stored on the first floor and in the basement. The doors and windows do not appear to be sufficiently secure to properly protect large quantities of stores of a military character. The general storerooms contain no shelving or cases of any consequence for the proper storing of small articles of clothing and equipment. It is impossible to commend the lack of order in which the stores are kept.

Indiana.—In most cases the armories are hopelessly inadequate for the needs of the organizations concerned. In the smaller towns it is not possible to obtain buildings large enough and suitable in other respects for an armory, and in the larger places the allowance for rental is not sufficient to obtain suitable accommodations. In no case is the armory owned by the State. Usually it is some remodeled barn, dance hall, or skating rink and but poorly suited to the requirements of an armory. The best class of young men will continue as heretofore to take no interest in the national guard until the State sees fit to provide suitable and reasonably attractive armories. The essentials are unnecessary to mention, but they can not be improvised. The building must be first and last an armory and nothing else. However, things have happened recently which lead to the belief that within another year Indiana will be building armories, and that the appropriation will be sufficient to enable the authorities to conduct a more comprehensive system of instruction and training.

Iowa.—Every company, band, and hospital detachment has an armory, although they are not all adequate for purposes of storage and drill. The State has established and published in general orders specifications for a standard armory which must be complied with if an organization is to receive the maximum allowance for armory rent and expenses. Under this system improvement is slowly being made. At date, 16 per cent are standard and 32 per cent are drawing one-half, or more, of the maximum allowance.

Company M, Fifty-fifth Infantry, has use of skating rink one night in each week, and the property is scattered about in the hands of men in violation of paragraph 254, Regulations Iowa National Guard.

Kansas.—The State owns no armories. Each organization is allowed $300 per year for armory rent, and must get the best armory it can for this money. Old halls, theaters, sheds, etc., have been acceptable. The accommodations are miserable. Steps have been taken to obtain ground and new buildings upon the subscription plan, and it is hoped and believed that the next legislature will appropriate sufficient funds to commence the erection of suitable armories throughout the State.

The State has no arsenal. It has certain rooms and storage places in the state capitol set aside for the use of the militia in which to store and care for its equipment and property. These rooms are fine, large, cemented rooms; dry and clean and thoroughly adapted to the care and preservation of the property. Ample for all requirements.

Kentucky.—The armory of the First Infantry, at Louisville, is a magnificent building in every respect, costing $441,213. It was erected in 1905, by the county of Jefferson, and is built of brick and Bedford stone. It has 12 company rooms, 12 storerooms, with mess hall, kitchen, pantry, bath rooms, and gymnasium, is 3 stories high, with commodious basement, is lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and is fully insured. In the basement are 20 gallery targets on the 50-foot range, and 6 targets on the 100-yard range.

The armory of Company C, band, and hospital corps, Third Infantry, at Owensboro, was erected in 1907, by the fiscal court of Daviess County, at a cost of $25,000. It is a

two-story brick structure with drill hall 60 by 90 feet, and has good storerooms. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

All of the other armories in the State are rented by the fiscal courts of the counties having a company of militia, the average yearly rental being about $75.

The state arsenal is located at Frankfort, and was erected in 1850. It is a very substantial brick building two stories high with a tin roof, situated on a rocky bluff of the Kentucky River. It is 47 by 72 feet.

Louisiana.—With the exception of the well-equipped armory at New Orleans, which is owned by the Washington Artillery, and occupied by this and several other organizations, the armory buildings are mostly rented at state expense, skating rinks being used by several organizations. The rented buildings are in some cases poorly kept, dirty, and unsafe for storing purposes.

Maine.—Outside of Portland the term "armory" is a misnomer. The tour of inspection disclosed no so-called armory, with the above-mentioned exception, sufficiently large in which to drill a company properly. Many company commanders, however, with this handicap, endeavor to do so, and obtain the inevitably poor results. Advice to these officers should be to confine their work in the armories to drill by squads entirely. Most of the armories will accommodate such work. Lack of space in the drill room is not the only reason for suggesting squad drill.

In addition to the lack of drill room in most armories, is a corresponding absence of room for the proper care of clothing, arms, and equipments. This is especially true of the Portland armory. Some arrangements should be made with the municipal authorities of this city to correct this evil, which could easily be accomplished by slight remodeling of the present accommodations. So long as cramped quarters exist, one must expect to find wrinkled and unserviceable clothing, and bent and unserviceable equipments. With few exceptions, the property was cared for as well as the accommodations would permit.

Some municipalities seem to labor under the impression that anything is good enough for the militia in the line of furnishing armories. As a result the quarters provided are in many cases absolutely unfit and would not be considered for a moment by other organizations seeking accommodations. Inadequate heating and unsanitary conditions prevail. With this utter lack of congenial surroundings it is not strange to find a want of spirit in some organizations. Better armories should be the watchword. Legislation adopted by the last legislature provides for the erection of armories by the State, but under such circumstances as prevail at present they are absolutely prohibitive. Until present conditions are improved it must be expected that inefficiency in drill and poor conditions of property will be found. That the officers, under these trying circumstances, are able to maintain the high standard in the personnel of their organizations, speaks volumes for their zeal and enthusiasm.

Maryland.—State owns a fine armory in Baltimore, occupied by the Fifth Infantry. It has ample floor space for drill and fine company rooms. In the basement there is now an indoor rifle range and rooms used as the state arsenal. There is another armory in the city over the market which is turned over to the State for a nominal rent of $5 per annum, which is used by the coast artillery and naval reserves; accommodations fair. It is also used by brigade commander. First Separate Company uses rented armory which is small for drill purposes, but property is secure. No lockers provided for men. Efforts have been made to secure better armory, but without success. All personal equipment of men kept at their homes, except ordnance property. The Fourth Infantry has a rented building which is entirely inadequate in floor space for drill purposes; company rooms are fairly commodious; an indoor range in the cellar; storage rooms, while small, are secure; only two companies can drill together. A bill is now pending in the legislature for an appropriation of $500,000 for a new armory. Troop A has a good armory and a fine riding hall. The company armories of the First Infantry are all rented and, as a rule, are inadequate. It is the intention of the adjutant-general to build state armories for these companies at the rate of one every two years, if the necessary appropriations for the purpose can be secured.

Massachusetts.—The State owns 24 modern armories, with all up-to-date conveniences and arrangements for foot troops, built of stone or brick. Twenty armories are rented. It is soon hoped to have a $500,000 armory for mounted troops. The buildings occupied by the cavalry organizations are inadequate in every respect, the quarters being cramped, storage facilities poor, and extremely limited drill space. These remarks apply equally to the buildings occupied by the field artillery. The Coast Artillery Corps occupies the South Boston armory, which has ample facilities for drill instruction, care and preservation of property. The armories occupied by organizations of the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments of Infantry, are, with few exceptions, in poor condition, not having sufficient space for drill purposes, and with inadequate storage and locker accommodations. Company E, Fifth Infantry, at Medford,

has an armory costing $300,000, which is endowed with $200,000. The drill floor is 75 by 100 feet. The armory facilities of the organizations of the Eighth Infantry are adequate, the drill halls being of good size. The Ninth Infantry occupies the Boston East armory. It is a large brick structure built by the State. It has an exceptionally large drill hall; also a shooting gallery, and ample facilities for the storage and proper care of property. This armory is not very modern and is entirely lacking in club features. The First Corps of Cadets owns a five-story building with basement, which cost about one-half a million dollars. The building is handsomely furnished, has large drill hall, shooting gallery, and other features of a modern armory. The Second Corps of Cadets occupies a modern and very complete building, erected by the State at a cost of about $200,000. Ample provision has been made for the storage and preservation of all property issued the command. The armory has a large drill hall and shooting gallery.

Michigan.—The armories are generally sufficient as to floor space, but are deficient as to storage and locker room. The principal drawback is due to the fact that only a very small percentage are owned by the State or organization. However, the State has made a yearly appropriation for the construction of armories, which will gradually remedy this defect. The armories provided for the organizations of the First and Second Regiments of Infantry are not generally suitable for the purpose, the floor space being too small for drills, the locker rooms in poor condition, and very limited provisions for the storage of property on hand. The armories occupied by organizations of the Third Infantry are good. New armories are to be erected at Ann Arbor, Bay City, Kalamazoo, and Manistee. In some cases the State pays only a small part of the rental of the buildings, and the balance has to be paid by the organizations.

An armory has been erected for the Signal Corps detachment at Ionia, costing approximately $36,000, including the site. The contract has been awarded and armories are being built at Saginaw and Bay City.

Minnesota.—The armory at St. Paul is very large, being occupied by two batteries of field artillery and four companies of infantry. The drill hall, storerooms, lockers, and recreation rooms are ample. There are no facilities for mounted work for the batteries. The armory at Minneapolis is occupied by a battery of field artillery and five companies of infantry, and has ample floor space for drills and storerooms. The lighting facilities are poor. The armories occupied by the organizations of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry, with few exceptions, contain floor space which is so small that only two squads can be drilled at the same time. In a few instances the companies own their armories.

Fairmont, Hibbing, Worthington, and Thief River Falls have been provided with new armories.

Mississippi.—The armories of the organizations of the Second Infantry are, with few exceptions, commodious, have good-sized drill rooms, adequate storage room, electric lights, and in some cases indoor ranges; this applies especially to the armories located at Aberdeen and Columbus. The armories of the organizations of the Third Infantry are, in some cases, in very good condition, with suitable accommodations for the care and protection of property. The armory at Jackson is 28 by 100 feet, has good locker and store rooms, and is located in the center of the city.

Missouri.—The batteries of field artillery occupy commodious armories, which were erected by private subscription and by the aid of the members of the organizations. These armories include stables, gun sheds, storerooms, and officers' quarters. A new armory is being built for the cavalry organization. The armory of the First Regiment of Infantry, at St. Louis, has adequate facilities for all of the organizations of the regiment. The building is owned by an armory association and leased by the State. The buildings occupied by the organizations of the Second Regiment are provided with large drill halls, and, with two or three exceptions, are well equipped with lockers for the safe-keeping of property. The armory of the Third Infantry is located at Kansas City. It is owned by private individuals and leased by the State. The building is in bad repair and inadequate for both drill space and storage facilities. Steps are now being made for the building of a suitable armory by the State under a bond issue of $350,000 for the purpose. The armories occupied by organizations of the Fourth Infantry are large, with ample drill halls and splendid storage facilities. The organizations of the Sixth Regiment are now occupying buildings which are not entirely satisfactory, the drill space in some cases being very small and the storage facilities poor.

Montana.—The storage facilities at state arsenal, Helena, are adequate for present needs. State allows $400 per year for rent of armories, and where this sum is insufficient the buildings are rented to societies, for dances, entertainments, etc., when not used for military purposes. As a rule, armories are adequate for squad, company, or close-order drill, but of insufficient size for further instruction. Almost without excep-

tion, the storage facilities are adequate. Because of the present condition of several of the companies, it is not recommended that the State build suitable armories for them.

Nebraska.—Armories, as a rule, are not satisfactory. By next inspection two of these organizations should have excellent armories—one at Hastings and the other at Nebraska City. The armory housing three companies at Omaha is by no means satisfactory as to arrangement and use.

New Hampshire.—There are but few companies that have suitable lockers in which the individual men can properly keep their clothes and equipment. There is a general lack of storage room at the armories for the property not issued to the men. The armory facilities vary from good brick structures built by the State at Manchester and at Concord to such halls, chambers, and storerooms as can be hired in the other places. There are three armories owned by the State—one at Manchester, one at Concord, and one at Nashua. The Manchester armory fairly accommodates the field battery, one battalion (four companies) of infantry, and the Hospital Corps detachment, except that the storage rooms for property are small and the locker facilities poor. The Concord armory very well accommodates the two companies of infantry. Two companies occupy the Nashua armory, but its drill hall is not sufficient in size to drill a company in, and the storage rooms are very small and inadequate. Of the hired armories throughout the State, only a few provide sufficient drill space; one can not be heated in the winter time; posts run through the center of another; and, almost without exception, the storerooms are either too small or are otherwise inadequate for the proper care of military property. The coast artillery at Laconia, which is quartered in a hired building, has very good storage facilities and contains individual lockers for the men like those provided in United States barracks. These storage or locker facilities, with a very good system of personal accountability for property issued to the men, illustrate how proper facilities easily lead to administrative discipline, and well-kept equipments, clothing, and arms.

A rental of $200 a year for each company is allowed by the State. The militiamen of the State have been trying to prevail upon the legislature to build armories in the towns likely to maintain a military organization. The scheme is to get each legislature to appropriate for one armory of moderate cost, which the State will not feel, until all are supplied, and it is believed that it will work out that way. However, the legislature is not favorable to large military budgets.

New Jersey.—The armory facilities for some of the organizations are excellent in every respect, that of the First Infantry being one of the largest in the State and capable of quartering the entire regiment. The drill hall has an area of 1 acre. Where no armory has been provided by the State, rented buildings, inadequate in every respect, have been used for the purpose. Some have inferior drill halls; in others, the storage and locker facilities are poor, or none have been provided, necessitating that uniforms issued the men be kept by them at their homes; and almost without exception they lack club features. In all such cases it has been recommended that suitable armories be built by the State. It has also been recommended that a riding hall of some description be provided for the Second Troop of cavalry, as the room now occupied by them is too small even for dismounted work. This should be given precedence over foot organizations by reason of the fact that the latter can more easily obtain halls that will answer.

New Mexico.—Some of the organizations are occupying new buildings, while others are housed in small structures which are not suitable in any way for use as armories.

New York.—The armory facilities of the signal corps are ample in every respect. The present armory of the engineer corps, which covers a city block, does not give sufficient accommodations, but a new armory is being built which will afford better facilities. The armories of the Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments of infantry, located in New York City, the Twenty-third Regiment, located at Brooklyn, and of the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments, located at Buffalo, are excellent, and provide every facility for instruction, care of property, and the comfort of the troops; this remark applies also to the armories provided for the organizations of the First, Second, and Third regiments of infantry. The armories of the organizations of the Tenth Regiment, with a few exceptions, provide adequate facilities. In these cases the drill space and locker rooms are too small. The armory of the Seventh Regiment, in New York City, is at present being altered at the expense of the city, at a cost of $210,000, and when completed will be adequate in every respect for 12 companies. The building occupied by the Fourteenth Regiment, located in Brooklyn, contains a drill floor 200 by 240 feet, with interlocking hardwood floor, large administration rooms and officers' rooms, recreation and locker rooms for each organization, storerooms, kitchens, lavatories, 100-yard gallery range with eight targets, and 25 and 50-yard pistol ranges with four targets, billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys. The quartermaster and commissary facilities for care of property are excellent. The

armory of the Forty-seventh Infantry provides ample facilities, with the exception of lockers, which are rather small for the proper preservation of uniforms. The armory of Squadron A, cavalry, is not sufficiently large for the accommodation of all the organizations, and more room should be provided. The armory of Squadron C is a model one, with a large drill hall, with stables adjacent which are models of arrangement and convenience, with commodious saddle rooms, apparatus for electrical grooming, while in the basement of the building there is ample storage room for forage, camp equipments, and wagons. The armory and riding hall of Troop B are inadequate in many respects, while those of Troop D are commodious and make ample provisions for all purposes. The armories occupied by the batteries of field artillery are (with the exception of that of the Second Battery) very good and meet the requirements of the organizations. It is believed that it would be better if tan bark or sawdust were substituted for the sand in the riding ring of the Sixth Battery. The buildings used by the coast artillery districts as armories are good, but not exactly suited to their needs, the rooms being small and badly ventilated. The accommodations provided for the hospital corps detachments, in a few cases, are limited and do not meet the needs of this particular branch.

North Carolina.—The building occupied by the battery of field artillery contains good storage facilities for both guns and equipment. The drill hall, however, where the guns are stored, is not large enough for any kind of drill with guns. The coast artillery companies have armories which provide storage room for property, but do not contain sufficient space for marching drills. The organizations of the First, Second, and Third regiments of infantry occupy quarters in brick buildings (with two or three exceptions) which have moderate-sized drill halls with electric lights and stove heat. The lockers and storerooms generally meet the demands of the companies, but in some cases are not provided with the necessary facilities for the proper care of clothing and equipment. Some of the buildings are in need of repairs. The rental of the armories is paid from State and city, and in some cases county appropriations.

North Dakota.—The armories now used by the majority of the organizations of the state militia are not at all adapted to their needs, being, with few exceptions, portions of poorly constructed buildings which do not provide the necessary locker and storage space, and little or no room for drill purposes. Some of the organizations are occupying buildings which have been erected at a cost of from $15,000 to $25,000, the State paying $5,000 in each case, and the balance being gradually paid by the organizations from moneys raised by popular subscription or by rental of the premises for amusement purposes. The economical plan adopted by the State seems in general to be working out fairly well. When a company is ready to begin the construction of an armory the State appropriates $5,000, for which it requires a first mortgage on the building. Five out of the 13 organizations have their own armories. Two armories are now under construction and each year the same number will be added until all are provided.

Ohio.—The armory in the city of Cincinnati, which was built by the county, provides accommodations for seven companies of the First Infantry and a battery of field artillery. The locker and storerooms, however, are small and poorly lighted. In fact, the interior of the building is dark and gloomy and deterring upon the men. These conditions should be remedied. The quarters occupied by the companies of the signal corps are small and not adapted to the proper care of equipment and the necessary instruction of the men. The armory of Troop A, cavalry, furnishes ample facilities, but that of Troop B is entirely inadequate. The building occupied by batteries A and B, field artillery, are good, but do not provide all the necessary facilities for the safe-keeping and preservation of articles of equipment. The armory of Battery C is inadequate in every respect. The battery commander of this organization has purchased a farm at Briggsdale, Ohio, about 4½ miles from Columbus, 500 by 200 yards, on which is situated a barn for 18 horses, a barn used as a gun shed, storeroom, and locker room. There is also a farmhouse which is being fitted to accommodate 12 men day and night. All buildings and yard are lighted by electricity. The surrounding grounds furnish excellent opportunities for the instruction of officers in fire drill, in perfecting fire discipline in the gun squads, in instructing in harnessing, saddling, riding, and driving. The companies of the engineer corps have good armories with offices, assembly rooms, and store and drill rooms. The armories occupied by companies of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth regiments of infantry are (with the exception of those of about 16 organizations) entirely inadequate for the use of militia organizations, the rooms being small, and storage facilities and locker rooms poor.

Oklahoma.—The building occupied by the engineer company is just being converted into an armory, and when completed should be about the best in the State. It is leased for three years, the city paying $25 per month and the State $25. The only

armory that contains a complete locker system is that occupied by a company of the First Infantry. Other organizations throughout the State are badly in need of armories that will protect its property and afford a place to drill in inclement weather. Equipment is stored in boxes or on shelves and few offer individual lockers.

Oregon.—A number of fine, modern armories, which are owned by the counties, are adequate in every respect, the accommodations being ample. The armory used by Battery A, field artillery, and occupied also by six companies of infantry, is a three-story brick building covering 200 by 200 feet. Practically all of the rented buildings are adequate for drill purposes, but storage facilities are insufficient. However, the adjutant-general is making an effort to secure better armories in the smaller towns, with excellent prospects of success. Bids have been asked for the construction of a brick armory to be used by Company G of the Fourth Infantry and the construction will begin in the near future. It is also expected to construct armories at Woodburn, Oregon City, and Salem for several companies of the Third Infantry within the next year.

Pennsylvania.—The lack of armory facilities in many towns makes it difficult to enlist young men of the right kind. State armories, however, are being built; apparently as fast as can reasonably be expected, considering the slight interest taken in the militia by the average taxpayer. Ample facilities for drill, offices, and storage equipment are provided for the First Infantry. The armory is owned by a corporation of which the colonel is president and captains board of directors. They rent ground and have established thereon a rifle range of over 1,000 yards within twenty minutes ride by rail from Philadelphia. The armory of the Second Infantry is the largest in Philadelphia, lately purchased by the State from an organization owning it, and plans have been made for increasing its facilities. An excellent regimental armory, adequate for all purposes, affords room for the proper housing of headquarters, hospital corps, eight companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Company A, engineers. Other organizations of infantry are provided with armories ranging from buildings which are adequate in every respect to those which are entirely unsuited for the purposes intended. However, in many such cases, new state armories are to be provided. Storage facilities for some of the organizations of engineers, cavalry, field artillery, and signal corps, are not adequate, but the state armory board is providing armories for all state organizations as fast as appropriations become available. A number of new one-company armories have been erected during the year at Blairsville, Warren, Franklin, and Doylestown. Arrangements are very complete. Citizens of Allegheny County donated the sum of $155,000 to be used in purchasing ground suitable for the erection of an armory for the Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Pittsburg. A like amount has been appropriated by the state legislature, thus enabling the work to be started soon. When completed it will have a drill floor 240 feet square.

Rhode Island.—The armories at Providence and Pawtucket are excellent, and that at Westerly very good for one company. The one at Woonsocket is poor. With one or two exceptions, the other organizations of the State have ample facilities for drill, Troop C of the First Squadron of cavalry occupying an armory that contains two drill halls—one 161 by 237 feet and the other 86 by 237 feet. This armory is occupied by 16 different organizations. The Sixth Company of coast artillery is quartered in a building that affords very unsatisfactory storage facilities, poor lighting, inadequate space for extended order drill, and no room for study or reading. It has been recommended that steps be taken toward constructing a new and commodious armory. Primary and secondary stations for coast artillery work have been built and instruments installed for fire control in the Providence armory, but the same has not been done in the out-of-town armories.

South Carolina.—The First Company of coast artillery has good armory facilities provided by the town of Aiken, although the drill hall is not quite large enough, and the company drills in the street. The accommodations for the Second Company are very poor, they having no drill hall except the opera house, with only sufficient room for the storage of property. The town authorities prior to this year paid the rent of the armory, but have discontinued the allowance, and there is no state allowance. Most of the quarters provided for the companies of the First and Second Infantry are on the second floors of stores or office buildings, and in most cases the accommodations are satisfactory; generally presented a clean and neat appearance at inspection, and stores systematically arranged and well cared for. In several instances where the buildings are inadequate, it is expected that more desirable quarters will be obtained or a new building constructed. For the Third Infantry, most of the companies have satisfactory rented armories. Each of the four companies in Charleston owns its armory.

The three detachments of the hospital corps have no armories. It would be better if the detachments were organized at some town where they could be assigned to an armory of one of the companies of the line for drill and instruction.

South Dakota.—Armories are all rented from private parties, and rents are high. They are, with but a few exceptions, unsuitable. In most cases the company has the use of the drill hall but one evening a week, and in many instances the lease stipulates that the company must relinquish its drill night in favor of theatrical companies or local entertainments.

Tennessee.—The armory condition has been greatly improved. They presented a better appearance from every standpoint, except the one at Memphis, where there are five companies of the First Infantry quartered. This is an old skating-rink building, and except for drilling and gallery purposes is entirely inadequate and a very poor and unsafe place to store property. Rents paid for buildings used by the different organizations as armories range from $10 to $30 per month, and as many of the drill floors in these buildings are of insufficient size, drills are held in the street. Storage room is fairly adequate. Troop B has an armory in which is a room 60 by 90 feet, which is available for dismounted drills. A portion of the national cemetery reservation, comprising about 5 acres, has been turned over by the Secretary of War to the militia cavalry organization of Chattanooga. Safe storerooms should be provided. This could be done at a cost not exceeding $400. New steel lockers should be installed, as the present ones are insecure. The hospital corps detachments at Athens and Nashville have no armories. This latter detachment is reported as being a part of that which has its major portion stationed at Memphis. To enable drills to be carried out it would be better to divide equally the enlisted strength or form a new and separate regimental (12 men) detachment. At present no special facilities as to armories are necessary.

Texas.—The armories are generally very good, both for storing and drilling purposes, but in a number of cases the organizations either have no drill hall or the space is entirely inadequate, and the drilling is held out of doors, the climate making this practice possible during practically the whole year.

Utah.—The drilling facilities are good as a rule, but storerooms are mostly too small, damp, or unsafe. At Manti Company F, First Infantry, occupies a fine new brick building which is adequate in every respect.

Vermont.—Five companies of the First Infantry occupy armories which are inadequate both as to drill rooms and storage facilities. Of the remaining companies, one or two armories are excellent and the others very good, either as regards drill hall or storeroom. One company will occupy a new building shortly. The hospital corps detachment holds drills in a small room over a store and all equipment, clothing, etc., are kept in this room, resulting in an overcrowded condition, which makes the quarters entirely inadequate for the organization. There is an excellent armory in the city, but this detachment does not use it.

Virginia.—The State, as yet, has provided no armories. Many organizations are provided armories by the cities and other companies are temporarily located in rented rooms of buildings. Richmond has built two armories, one for the First Battalion, First Infantry, which is used for other purposes, one for field artillery, and has under construction another over a market. These buildings are adequate for present demands, except the drill hall of the artillery, which is too small for 133 men. This armory consists of two buildings with open space between, one being used for storing guns and equipment, drill hall, and offices, the other fitted up with a gymnasium, reading room, pool room, and a large swimming tank. The many recent improvements in the armory accommodations are due to the efforts of the battery commander, who personally raised the money by individual effort. Norfolk has provided an armory over a market for the troops in that city, but it is now too small for the six organizations, besides regimental and battalion headquarters of the Fourth Infantry. Portsmouth has provided an armory, also over a market, but it is inadequate for the four organizations quartered there. They have also provided a gun room for field artillery some distance from the armory, but it is too small for its purpose. It is expected that the city will add to this gun room, so as to have ample storage facilities. The armory at Alexandria is adequate, but is used for other purposes than military. Armory at Lynchburg convenient and ample; Suffolk has adequate armory; use of a public hall at Danville in city hall building for drill, and several rooms in same building for storerooms, which are crowded; facilities at Fredericksburg inadequate; good and adequate armory owned by company at Charlottesville; organizations at Emporia and Farmville own armories which are too small in every way; company at Petersburg provided with armory by the city, but drill hall is used for other purposes. All other armories are rented, and some of them have not adequate storerooms or lockers.

Washington.—Many of the armories are excellent. At Tacoma and Spokane the facilities for drilling and storing are good, but the halls are frequently rented out for other purposes, so that proper military uses are interfered with. In North Yakima the armory consists of an old church, which is altogether insufficient for armory purposes. Several organizations occupy rented quarters, which are in some cases inadequate.

West Virginia.—Several organizations have no armory; others are occupying old buildings which are insufficient for drilling purposes. Skating rinks, which are generally ample, are used in some cases. Storing facilities are for the most part inadequate.

At Morgantown the armory is the second floor of a stable, which is also used as a skating rink. Property room insufficient and armory entirely unsatisfactory. At State University, near by, is a fine armory 60 by 120 feet. With an expenditure of not over $1,500 excellent lockers and property room for exclusive use of this company could be added to university armory, and drill hall could be used by this organization at night without any inconvenience to university authorities.

Wisconsin.—The great majority of armories are utterly inadequate, yet about the best the towns afford. It is to be regretted that the legislature has found it impossible to give adequate aid. Those companies that have fine armories owe their good fortune to public-spirited citizens or to long and persistent work on the part of officers and men.

Wyoming.—Buildings of various description are rented by the State for use as armories by different organizations of the Third Infantry. Some of these are adequate, but others are lacking either in storage room or drill space. Company H occupies a vacant store, which is entirely too small for indoor drill or storage of property. The desire to learn and the interest displayed in its work by this company is worthy of substantial recognition by the State, and it seems that the legislature should appropriate state funds for the construction of an armory for this company. The citizens of the town in which Company M is located have taken up the question of an armory for them, the one now occupied being inadequate, and it is contemplated to construct a building for the purpose at a cost of $15,000 which will be of sufficient size for the storage of property and for drill.

COMPLAINTS THAT THE NEW MILITIA LAW WORKS MILITIA TOO HARD.

The effort which has been made to carry out the evident intent of the new militia law to bring up the standard of instruction and training of the Organized Militia to some degree of approximation to that of the Regular Service has met with a voice of complaint from certain sections of the country and from certain classes of the Organized Militia. This is evidenced, for example, in the following extract from one of the leading newspapers of one of the large cities of the country:

> The army officers detailed for duty at such camps of instruction do not make sufficient allowance for the limitations of the militiamen. The members of the national guard are for the most part clerks and workingmen who, however ordinarily, are not used to exposure to inclement weather and have not received the training essential to taking proper care of their health and comfort under such conditions. The great majority of them devote their summer vacations to the tour of duty in the field prescribed by the War Department, and they naturally expect to obtain a certain amount of enjoyment and pleasure from attendance at the maneuvers. If therefore the tour of duty in the field is to be made so arduous as to preclude the possibility of recreation, the annual maneuvers or encampments will become unpopular, and national guard commanders will find it difficult to keep their ranks full. It is all very well to give the militia all the instruction possible, but the army officers will make a mistake if they suppose that national guardsmen will bear with equanimity such a constant routine of drills and strenuous exercises as that to which Regular soldiers are compelled to submit. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a proverb as true of the training of militiamen as of any other class of free men.

In reply to such assertions and claims as are made in this quotation it should be pointed out in the clearest possible way that no attempt has been made on the part of the War Department to require of militiamen the amount of drills and the strenuous training that is required of Regular soldiers. It has not been contemplated for an instant that the officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia should be held up to any such standard. The work at all the schools and that at the joint instruction camps has been ad-

justed to the mildest possible amount of physical exertion consistent with any adequate amount of instruction and to the smallest amount of time that may be considered as in any way giving a due measure of return for the expenditure of federal funds appropriated by Congress for promoting the military efficiency of the Organized Militia. These funds are not appropriated for the purpose of providing a summer's entertainment for officers and men of the Organized Militia, and it is necessary in all cases to deny appeals for expenditures directly or indirectly for excursion purposes, outing purposes, or other forms of amusement or entertainment. It goes without saying that no system of national defense can rest on any other basis than that of having for its objective the achievement of military efficiency, and this can only be done through honest, faithful application to armory drill and field service instruction.

While the programmes of instruction at joint camps and in connection with the coast-defense exercises are so arranged, in the opinion of the War Department, as not to tax unduly the strength and vitality of officers and men of the Organized Militia, and while due consideration in the arrangement of these programmes for each day is given to periods of rest and to hours of recreation it is not considered legitimate or as giving due regard to the expectations of Congress to devote any large portion of the proper instruction time to amusement or entertainment. The department therefore has disapproved such action as that of an artillery district commander in permitting the instruction in coast-defense exercises to lapse for an entire day to enable the officers and men of the Organized Militia to go on a fishing excursion. It would be equally improper to suspend for a whole day field-service instruction for base ball or other forms of athletic sports. The department has also disapproved requests to have troops sent to joint camps of instruction at distant points from their home stations and requests to have them sent to different points from year to year. The claim that such diversion and change of point of duty was necessary to maintain the recruitment of the Organized Militia of the States concerned has not impressed the department as worthy of being a determining consideration. The position taken by the department in respect to these matters is, that if the recruitment of the Organized Militia must rest upon excursions and attractions of various sorts there is such inherent weakness in the militia system as to make it exceedingly doubtful whether it would be safe to intrust the safety of the country to it.

Such claims as are made in the quotation cited above may be considered as characteristic of a period of transition in the history of the Organized Militia from the status under which militia service had apparently for its objective pleasure-seeking, amusement, entertainment, and club fellowship, to that which is now and is more generally becoming the rule, under the influence of the new militia law, which is characterized by an earnest, patriotic effort to become real soldiers fit for field service in war in the first line. It may be said as a matter of strict accuracy that the process of transition from old to new conditions among the Organized Militia is moving with accelerated pace; the representatives of the old order are even now the exception.

PRESENTATION OF GIFTS TO REGULAR OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH DUTY PERFORMED BY THE LATTER UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

It is considered highly objectionable that presents of any kind should be made by officers or enlisted men of the Organized Militia to regular officers or enlisted men who may be assigned to duty with them. A few cases have been reported in which presents of greater or less value have been made by officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia to the regular officers or enlisted men who have acted as their instructors.

While no doubt the sentiment which prompted the action in these cases is healthy and, indeed, laudable, and the action of the recipients has not been unworthy, it is a practice that is susceptible of grave abuse. Moreover, apart from all discussion, the principle involved is contrary to law. In this connection attention is invited to the following circular of the War Department (No. 77, Nov. 13, 1909) bearing upon this question:

Circular No. 46, War Department, October 11, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The attention of officers and enlisted men is drawn to the following provision of the Revised Statutes:

1784. No officer, clerk, or employee in the United States Government employ shall at any time solicit contributions from other officers, clerks, or employees in the government service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from the government employ.

The foregoing enactment includes within the statutory prohibition the soliciting of contributions by one officer or employee from other officers or employees of the United States when such contributions are to constitute gifts or presents to those in superior official position. The receiving of presents by officers as contributions from those under their command or control, in either the military or civil service, also falls within the prohibition of the section which imposes the penalty of summary dismissal upon all official superiors and those under their command or control who, by soliciting or receiving contributions or by giving presents, become subject to its penal operation.

The practice of receiving presents from persons not in the military establishment or in the employ of the Government in recognition of services rendered, though not expressly forbidden, is opposed to the spirit of the statute and for that reason is not approved by the department.

The requirements of the statute above cited will hereafter be strictly observed in all branches of the military establishment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

It is considered that the spirit of this prohibition applies in a special way to the relations which exist between the Regulars and the Organized Militia in their joint work in preparing for the defense of the country.

ATTITUDE OF THE LABOR UNIONS TOWARD THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

One of the most regrettable conditions existing in the country in relation to militia affairs is the attitude of labor unions toward the Organized Militia. It is well understood that these unions are, to say the least, unsympathetically disposed toward the Organized Militia. In many

cases the sentiment extends to the limit of actual hostility and debarment of members of the Organized Militia from membership in the unions. It is almost hopeless to expect any relief from these conditions by the enactment of state laws or any laws that would seek to restrain the labor unions from their unfriendly attitude. The most serious effect is, perhaps, that it operates to prevent many good men from becoming members of militia organizations. It is not apparent what steps can be taken to remedy the difficulty. The preaching of patriotism, it is believed, will have no effect. Urging the fact that the Organized Militia has for its sole object the maintenance of law and order has already failed to have any influence on the attitude of the unions.

Only one real practical solution has appeared at any point which promises satisfactorily to relieve the situation. This solution is that evidenced in the State Constabulary of the State of Pennsylvania. This force of highly trained soldiers of the highest standard of discipline, maintained constantly in the most efficient state of drill and equipment, has been introduced in the State of Pennsylvania as a state police force to supplement the work of the city police or county constabulary in any part of the State in case of an emergency which overtaxes the capacity of the local police or constabulary. It operates to relieve, practically, the Organized Militia of the State from all strike or other duty which would bring them into antagonism with representatives of the labor unions, and reserves the militia forces of the State particularly for national defense. If the example of Pennsylvania were followed by other States it is believed the labor unions would come to look upon the militia as a force for national defense rather than as a state police force and in course of time their opposition to the Organized Militia would disappear.

QUESTIONABLE ACTION IN REGARD TO THE SALE OF CLOTHING ALLOWANCES AUTHORIZED IN SECTION 13 OF THE MILITIA ACT.

Section 13 of the militia law prescribes that when the Organized Militia is uniformed for field service "the Secretary of War is authorized to fix an annual clothing allowance to each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia for each enlisted man of the Organized Militia thereof * * * and the governors of the States and Territories and the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia shall be authorized to drop from their returns each year as expended, clothing corresponding in value to said allowance." It is assumed that it was the intention of this clause of the act that articles of clothing would be transferred, in so far as its accountability is concerned, from United States returns to State returns. If new serviceable clothing were dropped from United States returns, it was clearly intended that such clothing should be taken up on State returns; it became the property of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, and should be held for use by the Organized Militia thereof until worn out in service.

Information has come to the War Department that in some cases new or serviceable clothing which has been dropped from the United States returns has been sold and the proceeds thereof used by the States for other purposes. This, in the opinion of the department, is clearly contrary to the intent of the law and should be discontinued.

There are a number of objections to it, chiefly the fact that the department does not desire articles of uniform clothing to be in the possession of civilian merchants for sale. The policy of the General Government in regard to uniform clothing is clearly evidenced in section 4 of the act approved June 22, 1906, amending section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, in which section it is provided that after proper survey proceedings have been held on United States property in possession of the Organized Militia various dispositions may be made of unserviceable property, and contemplates the sale of such unserviceable property in case it have any money value, with the exception of uniform clothing, which the law prescribes in obligatory terms "shall be destroyed."

It is regarded, therefore, as practically a matter of good faith with the General Government that all uniform clothing shall be held in the possession of the State authorities solely for service use and as long as it is serviceable. When it becomes unserviceable, it should be in all cases surveyed by officers of the militia, and if the survey establish that it is unfit for use, it should be effectively destroyed by fire or other means, in the presence of the surveying officer.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Some improvement in the results of the small-arms practice for the year 1909 is shown over that of the previous years, but not to the extent that had been expected. The range facilities in a number of States are still inadequate, while a few States have practically no facilities for range practice.

Ranges have been acquired during the past year by the following States and Territories:

Alabama.	Maine.	Oklahoma.
Arizona.	Michigan.	Oregon.
Georgia.	Minnesota.	Pennsylvania.
Indiana.	Missouri.	Tennessee.
Kansas.	Montana.	Texas.
Kentucky.	New York.	Vermont.
Louisiana.	North Dakota.	Washington.

The reports of small-arms practice for the year 1909 shows an increase over that of the preceding year, in the several classifications, as follows:

In the grades of distinguished experts and expert riflemen, 30.84 per cent; sharpshooters, 15.50 per cent; marksmen, 2.01 per cent; the combined grades of first, second, and third class men, 3.74 per cent; and fourth class men, 10.39 per cent.

As in previous years, considerable difficulty appears to have been experienced by the adjutants-general of the States and Territories in obtaining reports from the organization commanders.

The following table contains a consolidated statement of the results of the small-arms practice of the Organized Militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia during the season of 1909, as shown by reports of the adjutants-general, with the figure of merit for that year and for the preceding year. Where reports show results of practice for only a small portion of the organized strength of the militia of the State or Territory, no figure of merit is given.

State or Territory.	Rifle firing. Classification and figure of merit. Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of firing.	Per cent of average strength qualified.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men.	Figure of merit. 1909.	Figure of merit. 1908.	Total firing, rifle.	Total firing, pistol.	Remarks.
Alabama	2,418	53.35	17	13	70	259	397	534	1,135	23.49	.....	1,290	.....	
Arizona	590	37.29	24	17	90	20	18	51	366	32.87	44.09	220	.....	
Arkansas	1,490	63.02	14	6	144	121	152	502	41	40.61	41.87	939	.....	
California	2,828	52.79	50	9	827	162	126	319	1,335	40.91	50.80	1,493	228	
Colorado	738	45.12	81	34	136	31	18	33	405	52.11	52.07	333	160	
Connecticut	2,700	76.67	163	35	789	79	90	914	630	45.68	49.85	2,070	90	
Delaware	375	62.13	18	11	29	8	15	152	141	29.17	10.68	233	42	
District of Columbia	1,621	81.74	136	30	856	42	57	204	533	67.46	64.95	1,325	82	
Florida	1,127	32.56	12	7	67	48	47	186	760	15.94	11.01	367	4	About one-half of the organizations reported practice.
Georgia	3,094	30.64	121	15	202	86	93	431	2,146	20.06	15.63	948	.....	A large number of companies had no range, or only limited facilities for practice.
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.92	.....	.....	No complete report furnished.
Idaho	524	48.28	29	23	176	9	6	10	9	106.58	.....	253	23	
Illinois	[a] 6,273	73.94	319	353	155	429	614	2,768	749	42.08	26.69	4,638	.....	
Indiana	1,854	63.27	138	101	397	162	144	231	770	53.66	41.19	1,173	139	
Iowa	3,041	73.33	263	184	1,077	184	171	351	805	70.43	74.62	2,230	108	
Kansas	1,528	55.96	164	29	321	75	69	197	802	48.46	41.83	855	14	
Kentucky	1,778	63.55	14	3	239	117	120	616	648	27.36	12.19	[b] 1,130	.....	
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adjutant-general reports that owing to poor system of keeping records, on part of commanding officers, and to their lack of interest in target practice, a complete report could not be furnished.
Maine	1,294	63.60	103	56	245	44	50	325	511	46.89	40.85	823	37	
Maryland	2,035	81.97	230	26	1,062	64	61	225	367	81.67	85.98	1,668	128	
Massachusetts	5,209	86.91	986	99	2,540	411	164	327	682	97.59	100.14	4,527	1,014	
Michigan	2,654	78.45	184	69	379	138	163	1,149	591	43.04	33.73	2,082	32	
Minnesota	2,453	66.90	106	92	720	143	171	409	883	51.65	55.74	1,641	112	
Mississippi	1,372	41.47	17	1	79	187	229	56	803	27.32	8.59	569	.....	
Missouri	3,121	44.12	87	20	298	199	211	562	1,891	24.52	27.17	1,377	.....	

[a] Includes 886 not classified.

[b] Classification of 21 was not given.

State or Territory.	Rifle firing. Classification and figure of merit. Average strength, present and absent commissioned and enlisted for the entire period of firing.	Per cent of average strength qualified.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men.	Figure of merit. 1909.	Figure of merit. 1908.	Total firing, rifle.	Total firing, pistol.	Remarks.
Montana	476	68.49	32	18	90	109	33	44	150	59.59	29.39	326	51	
Nebraska	1,189	68.21	16	9	195	57	159	375	378	33.66	32.61	811	58	
Nevada														No organized militia.
New Hampshire	1,287	61.77	68	16	162	7	9	533	311	34.81	49.78	795	150	
New Jersey	3,972	84.09	329	66	1,266	251	271	1,157	632	62.25	47.72	3,340	381	
New Mexico	247	76.52	6	14	13	26	25	105	58	35.83	32.03	189		
New York	16,082		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,439			11,319	322	
North Carolina	1,885	86.68	2		161	201	326	944	79	33.46	14.85	1,634	55	
North Dakota			35	12	82	52	65	141	220	42.11	35.42	387		Report incomplete.
Ohio	5,231	91.93	268	115	1,938	489	503	1,496	499	64.32	45.05	4,809	427	
Oklahoma	914	43.11	24	6	55	46	68	195	520	21.88		394		
Oregon	1,451	66.44	119	80	301	85	91	288	359	60.32	47.74	964	72	110 officers and men excused from classification.
Pennsylvania	11,021	86.32	1,029	143	4,042	1,872	1,422	537	b 1,976	76.97	68.78	9,513	b 969	
Rhode Island	1,146	89.18	49	154	490	69	26	234	124	79.16	80.51	1,022	375	
South Carolina														Proper records not kept by officers in charge of target practice.
South Dakota	503	92.25			49	60	101	254	39	33.78	34.96	464		
Tennessee	1,442	73.65	19	10	234	132	195	472	380	36.80	16.07	1,062		
Texas	2,598	43.57	27	35	179	326	273	292	1,466	26.78		1,132		
Utah	371	36.39	9	10	32	23	18	43	236	25.75		135		
Vermont	775	76.00	25	14	321	72	52	105	186	62.26	29.86	589		
Virginia														No systematic practice held, owing to lack of ranges.
Washington	1,060	80.75	282	53	330	39	34	118	204	97.32	94.89	856		
West Virginia	1,370	77.74	21	55	528	144	120	197	305	61.33	43.94	1,065	29	
Wisconsin	2,968	98.42	456	226	1,379	291	246	323	47	101.20	85.51	2,921	369	
Wyoming			15	19	50	9	4	1	135		76.22	98		Only four companies furnished reports to the adjutant-general.
Total	106,105		c 6,107	c 2,288	c22,795	c 7,378	c 7,227	c18,406	29,746			76,009	5,471	

a New York reported: Distinguished experts, 1,044; expert riflemen, 587; sharpshooters, 1,527; marksmen, 7,943; men who were present but did not qualify as marksmen of higher (equal to first, second, and third-class men), 540. Under state regulations the marksmen include 322 who qualified with the pistol only, and are not included in the total firing, rifle.

b Includes those who fired, but under state regulations did not qualify as third-class men; they are considered as fourth-class men.

c The numbers do not include the New York qualifications.

TARGET RANGES.

Alabama.—The State is reported as having seven 1,000-yard ranges, generally well equipped, and one 600-yard range, which is unsuitable.

Arizona.—All organizations, with one exception, have ranges, some of which, however, are unsuitable and in two instances are reported dangerous.

California.—As a rule, facilities up to and including 500 yards are provided. There are a few 600, 800, and 1,000 yard ranges. However, as a rule, the ranges are inadequate.

Colorado.—The State maintains an excellent range 10 miles from Denver for use of those organizations having no home ranges. This range is adequate and well equipped. Complete ranges are maintained by organizations stationed at Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, and Victor; ranges to include 600 yards only at Ault, Walsenburg, La Junta, and Montrose. Due to prairie locations, with the exception of Colorado Springs, the other stations are without ranges.

Connecticut.—The organizations, as a rule, have range facilities.

Delaware.—State range, sufficiently extensive to permit of firing up to and including 1,000 yards, located about 9 miles from Milford. There are also reported three shorter ranges.

District of Columbia.—There is available a rifle range, including twelve 200-yard, six 300-yard, five 500-yard, seven 600-yard, six 800-yard, and six 1,000-yard targets and twelve skirmish and two pistol targets.

Florida.—About one-half of organizations have available ranges.

Georgia.—Eight ranges were established during the year 1909, but a number of organizations lack adequate facilities.

Idaho.—State owns no rifle ranges, but utilizes range at Boise Barracks when not in use by regular garrison.

Illinois.—State has a well-equipped range at Camp Logan. Complete, but small, ranges are provided at Springfield and Peoria, and there are country ranges of from two to four targets scattered throughout the State.

Indiana.—With the exception of a very few organizations, all stations maintain fair rifle ranges.

Iowa.—All but two companies have local ranges, ample and accessible, varying from 600 to 1,000 yards. The state range, near Des Moines, is well located and accessible. It is equipped up to 1,200 yards and modern in every respect.

Kansas.—With three exceptions each company has a suitable local range.

Kentucky.—Two rifle ranges, adequately equipped with modern facilities, are maintained by the State at Frankfort and Earlington for the Second and Third Regiments of Infantry, respectively. The State has leased a site on which a range for the First Infantry will be established. Two companies have short local ranges.

Louisiana.—The state range is located near New Orleans.

Maine.—The facilities range from good to very poor.

Maryland.—The State owns a range, located near Baltimore, which is ample in size and accommodations for all present requirements and is equipped with up-to-date facilities.

Massachusetts.—The State owns no ranges. Most of the ranges are owned or leased by the municipalities. There are ten 1,000-yard ranges, one 800-yard range, sixteen 600-yard ranges, four 500-yard ranges, and one 300-yard range. These vary from poor to good.

Minnesota.—Several local ranges were established during 1909.

Mississippi.—State owns a well-equipped range located near Vicksburg. There are also two smaller ranges

Missouri.—As a rule, the organizations have facilities for practice ranging from fair to excellent, but in a few cases reported as not safe. The state range is located at Nevada.

Montana.—All but two companies have range facilities, and these are to be supplied.

Nebraska.—With but few exceptions all organizations are provided with short ranges.

New Hampshire.—The State maintains a good 1,000-yard range at Manchester. At the other stations there are ranges of from 500 to 1,000 yards, some of which are inadequate.

New Jersey.—All organizations have access to state range at Sea Girt.

New Mexico.—Territory maintains a large, well-equipped range located near Las Vegas. The separate organizations have ranges on rented ground, which are being equipped with modern facilities.

New York.—Nearly all organizations have access to excellent ranges.

North Carolina.—All infantry companies had access to the state range.

North Dakota.—About one-half of the organizations have local ranges.

Ohio.—State maintains excellent range at Camp Perry. A number of organizations have local ranges, which offer fair facilities for target practice, but the greater proportion of the organizations have no ranges at all, as a rule utilizing the state range at Camp Perry for target practice.

Oklahoma.—State maintains at Chandler a well-equipped and adequate range. Location central and accessible.

Oregon.—The Clackamas Rifle Range, located at Clackamas Station, is completely equipped, and is easily accessible from Portland and Oregon City. All infantry companies, but one, have local ranges, which are reasonalby accessible.

Pennsylvania.—The state rifle range is located at Mount Gretna. The organizations composing the First Brigade own and lease ranges at Essington and Norristown. Each company leases ground suitable for a range. The extent of these ranges must be at least 500 yards.

Rhode Island.—All have facilities for target practice.

South Carolina.—There are eleven target ranges in the State.

South Dakota.—A good 1,000-yard range is located at Watertown, equipped with modern facilities. A few companies have local ranges.

Tennessee.—State maintains two ranges; one at Waverly, and the other at Fountain City.

Texas.—A number of the organizations have excellent, well-equipped, and adequate ranges.

Virginia.—The State does not maintain a rifle range, and only a few organizations have local ranges. On the whole, the range facilities are very inadequate.

Washington.—Each station has a range to include 1,000 yards.

West Virginia.—The State has one short and four long ranges. All organizations have access to target ranges.

Wisconsin.—All organizations have local range facilities.

GALLERY PRACTICE.

California.—Practice held by all organizations, but usually insufficient. The larger proportion of organizations had gallery practice about once a month.

Colorado.—Practically all organizations had some gallery practice, but no systematic course was followed.

Connecticut.—All organizations are provided with facilities for gallery practice.

Delaware.—Considerable practice in gallery shooting is held with fairly good results.

Georgia.—Very few of the organizations reported as having had gallery practice. Eight additional galleries constructed during year 1909.

Illinois.—All of the organizations have facilities for gallery practice, and are required to practice during the winter months.

Indiana.—Though the greater number of organizations had facilities for indoor target practice, on the whole, they were inadequate.

Kansas.—All companies had gallery practice.

Kentucky.—Gallery practice very limited.

Louisiana.—A limited amount of practice reported.

Maryland.—With one or two exceptions, all organizations reported as having facilities for gallery practice.

Massachusetts.—With the exception of a few companies with small armories, all organizations have facilities for gallery practice.

Minnesota.—Decided improvement in gallery practice in 1909 over previous years.

Mississippi.—Only a few galleries reported.

Montana.—There are no facilities for gallery practice.

Nebraska.—Organizations generally supplied with facilities for gallery practice.

New Hampshire.—Gallery practice was generally conducted in each organization.

New Jersey.—As a rule, the organizations are supplied with facilities for practice, but in many cases the facilities are inadequate.

New Mexico.—Some of the organizations are not provided with gallery ranges.

New York.—Excellent facilities are provided and considerable interest taken in the practice.

North Carolina.—Practice generally engaged in.

North Dakota.—Only two companies held gallery practice.

Ohio.—A majority of the organizations are provided with facilities for gallery practice.

Oklahoma.—Only a limited amount of practice reported.

Pennsylvania.—A number of organizations have excellent facilities, and galleries are being installed where the facilities are lacking.
Rhode Island.—Gallery ranges are installed in all armories.
South Carolina.—A majority of the organizations had some practice.
South Dakota.—Most of the companies engaged in practice.
Tennessee.—Facilities varying from fair to good generally provided.
Texas.—Practice reported for only a few companies.
Utah.—No practice reported.
Washington.—Each organization is provided with a gallery range, but little practice was held during the year.
West Virginia.—Facilities for practice generally provided.
Wisconsin.—With a few exceptions, facilities ranging from poor to good are provided.
Wyoming.—Only a limited amount of practice reported.

ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

The following table shows the strength of the Organized Militia and the estimated number of males available for military duty but unorganized in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia on December 31, 1909, as shown by the annual returns made by the state adjutants-general as of that date:

State or Territory.	Strength of Organized Militia, December 31, 1909.							Males available for military duty but unorganized.
	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate strength.	
Alabama	1	49	54	136	240	3,134	3,374	350,000
Arizona	.....	5	10	33	48	568	616	40,000
Arkansas	1	34	32	69	136	1,534	1,670	325,000
California	1	30	[a] 44	124	199	2,777	2,976	309,546
Colorado	.....	17	16	43	76	887	963	131,000
Connecticut	.....	28	[b] 46	106	180	2,441	2,621	124,991
Delaware	.....	7	15	22	44	336	380	32,000
District of Columbia	1	30	26	58	115	1,664	[c] 1,779	62,634
Florida	1	24	26	50	101	1,177	1,278	264,335
Georgia	1	33	62	141	237	2,686	2,923	500,000
Hawaii	.....	12	10	25	47	572	619	8,000
Idaho	.....	8	17	[d] 32	57	560	617	30,000
Illinois	4	75	141	300	520	5,746	6,266	1,031,488
Indiana	1	31	44	103	179	2,106	2,285	638,560
Iowa	1	25	62	135	223	2,664	2,887	302,000
Kansas	1	29	29	74	133	1,565	1,698	350,000
Kentucky	1	27	40	72	140	1,712	1,852	336,000
Louisiana	[e]	15	42	70	127	1,692	1,819	400,000
Maine	.....	14	31	71	116	1,266	1,382	103,375
Maryland	1	26	32	98	157	1,944	2,101	180,000
Massachusetts	2	91	97	252	442	5,403	5,845	533,264
Michigan	1	41	48	113	203	2,703	2,906	705,000
Minnesota	[e]	41	50	116	207	2,598	2,805	221,000
Mississippi	1	39	32	69	141	1,422	1,563	325,000
Missouri	1	48	59	146	254	3,262	3,516	650,000
Montana	.....	8	12	22	42	515	557	37,000
Nebraska	1	28	28	60	117	953	1,070	130,000
Nevada [f]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000
New Hampshire	.....	21	17	51	89	1,154	1,243	40,000
New Jersey	3	102	72	183	360	3,955	4,315	559,456
New Mexico	.....	11	15	29	55	711	766	68,000
New York	5	193	263	533	994	15,295	16,289	1,436,275
North Carolina	1	43	53	124	221	2,174	2,395	290,000
North Dakota	.....	11	20	39	70	678	748	60,000
Ohio	3	84	130	300	517	5,776	6,293	1,085,110
Oklahoma	.....	11	15	33	59	898	957	140,000
Oregon	.....	21	26	65	112	1,411	1,523	130,000

[a] Includes 4 extra officers serving in detailed positions.
[b] Includes 7 officers unassigned.
[c] Not including 14 officers and 135 enlisted men of the naval battalion
[d] Includes 2 officers unassigned.
[e] Vacancy in office of brigadier-general commanding brigade.
[f] No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

State or Territory.	Strength of Organized Militia, December 31, 1909.							Males available for military duty but unorganized.
	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate strength.	
Pennsylvania	3	101	172	446	722	9,558	10,280	1,081,845
Rhode Island	.....	25	26	58	109	989	1,098	90,000
South Carolina	1	30	46	106	183	1,748	1,931	213,274
South Dakota	.....	16	19	41	76	690	766	70,000
Tennessee	.....	25	32	74	131	1,409	1,540	425,000
Texas	1	42	48	129	220	2,804	3,024	500,000
Utah	.....	14	10	26	50	387	437	30,000
Vermont	.....	7	19	41	67	850	917	46,500
Virginia	1	26	46	114	187	2,311	2,498	250,000
Washington	.....	9	26	43	78	929	1,007	200,000
West Virginia	.....	17	26	64	107	1,280	1,387	175,000
Wisconsin	.....	23	48	121	192	2,888	3,080	438,472
Wyoming	.....	7	13	31	51	665	716	25,000
Total	39	1,654	2,247	5,191	9,131	112,447	121,578	15,493,125

The annual returns submitted by the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia of the strength of the Organized Militia of December 31, 1909, as a rule, show a greater degree of accuracy over those rendered in the previous years, although in a few cases the proper care was not exercised in their preparation. The lack of promptitude in forwarding the returns after the end of the calendar year caused a great deal of correspondence that ought to be avoidable.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT.

The extent of compliance with the requirements of the War Department as to the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the Organized Militia is reported by inspecting officers as follows: The standard of physical examination prescribed in War Department circular of February 8, 1904, has been adopted in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. The standard of physical examination has not been adopted in the States of Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the Territory of New Mexico.

It appears from an examination of the reports of inspection that the prescribed examination is not enforced in all of the States that have adopted it.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE MILITIA LAW.

The annual inspections of the Organized Militia for the year 1910, under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 777) and War Department General Orders, No. 230, November 12, 1907, were begun in January and were completed in June, 150 officers being detailed as inspecting officers.

The reports of inspection show that of the 2,278 organizations inspected, 1,989 were found sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service, and 289 were found to be not sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service.

The following table shows in percentages the condition of the Organized Militia in respect to armament and equipment, as shown by the inspection of 1910, and is compared with the condition as shown by the inspections of the three preceding years:

Condition of armament.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service at any season of the year	87.31	70.81	86.14	65.9
Not sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service	12.69	29.19	13.86	22.8

The tabular statements which follow show the strength of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia; the designations and stations of the several organizations; percentage of absentees from special inspections held during the year; the number of practice marches; the number of days in camp of instruction; the rifle-practice figure of merit; the organizations reported to be fully armed, uniformed, and equipped in accordance with the requirements for similar organizations of the Regular Army; the conformity in organization to that prescribed for the Regular Army; and whether the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment, as prescribed in War Department circular of February 8, 1904, has been adopted.

It appears from these tables that every State and Territory and the District of Columbia had more than 25 per cent of strength absent from the inspection in one or more organizations, with the exception of the States of New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

ALABAMA.

State designation: Alabama National Guard.
General headquarters: Montgomery. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves; address, Montgomery.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 field batteries; Coast Artillery Corps of 1 company. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 3,227.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Montgomery	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector-General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	21	21	28.57	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Montgomery	b 7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps	(c)	4	40	44	31.82	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Birmingham	d 1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Squadron of Cavalry:												
Headquarters	Montgomery	3	1	4	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	do	....	36	36	22.22	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	61	64	3.13	14	8	1	39	15.52	No.	Yes.
Troop B	Camden	3	67	70	21.43	10	8	1	32	15.09	No.	Yes.
Troop C	Selma	3	58	61	1.64	21	8	1	33	16.33	No.	Yes.
Troop D	Birmingham	3	65	68	39.71	20	8	1	40	15.00	No.	Yes.
Total		15	288	303	17.82							
First Field Artillery:												
Headquarters	Birmingham	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.
Battery B	Montgomery	5	117	122	1.64	25	8	1	48	.....	No.	Yes.
Battery D	Birmingham	5	101	106	25.49	20	8	1	40	.....	No.	Yes.
Total		14	218	232	12.50							
Coast Artillery Corps:												
Headquarters	Montgomery	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Mobile	....	.....	.....	(e)	9	8	1	38	(f)	.....	
Company B	Selma	3	45	48	8.33	14	8	1	39	(f)	No.	Yes.
Total		7	46	53	7.53							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Troy	14	8	22	9.09	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Mobile	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	71	73	0.00	4	10	1	31	13.97	No.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	68	71	2.82	6	10	1	28	11.12	No.	Yes.
Company C	Geneva	3	109	112	0.00	8	10	1	29	19.67	No.	Yes.

a Detachments stationed at Montgomery and Anniston.
b Includes 3 inspectors of small-arms practice.
c Detachments stationed at Montgomery and Birmingham.
d Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
e Mustered out February 28, 1910.
f No report.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days)	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
First Infantry—Con.												
Company D	Fort Deposit	3	60	63	19.05	10	10	1	30	35.68	No.	Yes.
Company E	Mobile	3	73	76	2.63	4	10	1	26	22.35	No.	Yes.
Company F	Dothan	3	54	57	12.28	6	10	1	28	51.02	No.	Yes.
Company G	Brewton	3	63	66	6.06	12	10	1	30	22.24	No.	Yes.
Company H	Troy	3	65	68	2.94	10	10	1	36	14.82	No.	Yes.
Company I	Enterprise	3	74	77	0.00	12	10	1	34	75.34	No.	Yes.
Company K	Evergreen	3	81	84	0.00	8	10	1	38	20.92	No.	Yes.
Company L	Uniontown	1	52	53	16.98	12	10	1	40	29.74	No.	Yes.
Company M	Mobile	2	57	59	1.69	10	10	1	38	15.00	No.	Yes.
Total		46	863	909	4.51							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Montgomery	16	8	24	8.33	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Eufaula	....	28	28	3.57	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Montgomery	3	59	62	19.35	20	10	1	44	38.93	No.	Yes.
Company B	Birmingham	3	62	65	24.61	8	10	1	41	30.53	No.	Yes.
Company C	Selma	3	62	65	0.00	15	10	1	42	38.04	No.	Yes.
Company D	Montgomery	3	95	98	8.16	25	10	1	51	65.09	No.	Yes.
Company E	Lafayette	3	60	63	25.40	10	10	1	28	21.89	No.	Yes.
Company F	Tuscaloosa	3	61	64	15.63	8	10	1	32	23.62	No.	Yes.
Company G	Eufaula	3	84	87	18.39	6	10	1	40	12.70	No.	Yes.
Company H	Andalusia	3	66	69	23.19	8	10	1	30	43.19	No.	Yes.
Company I	Luverne	3	72	75	2.67	10	10	1	29	45.57	No.	Yes.
Company K	Tuskegee	3	52	55	5.45	8	10	1	36	44.39	No.	Yes.
Company L	Tallassee	3	58	61	16.39	10	10	1	34	32.08	No.	Yes.
Company M	Demopolis	3	55	58	20.69	12	10	1	33	18.93	No.	Yes.
Total		52	822	874	14.19							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Anniston	15	8	23	8.70	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Birmingham	....	17	17	17.65	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Woodlawn	3	62	65	30.77	18	10	1	32	12.70	No.	Yes.
Company B	Athens	....	.....	.....	(a)	14	10	1	31	13.08	.....	
Company C	Gadsden	3	62	65	38.46	14	10	1	40	9.35	No.	Yes.
Company D	Anniston	3	66	69	10.14	25	10	1	38	13.81	No.	Yes.
Company E	Decatur	3	58	61	3.28	10	10	1	39	34.83	No.	Yes.
Company F	Albertville	3	76	79	36.71	12	10	1	40	24.14	No.	Yes.
Company G	Birmingham	3	61	64	21.88	18	10	1	39	20.63	No.	Yes.
Company H	Alexander City	3	79	82	15.85	8	10	1	38	22.91	No.	Yes.
Company I	Oxford	3	75	78	1.28	9	10	1	41	15.67	No.	Yes.
Company K	Florence	3	59	62	43.55	10	10	1	42	15.48	No.	Yes.
Company L	Talladega	2	61	63	30.16	12	10	1	44	24.52	No.	Yes.
Company M	Sylacauga	3	29	32	0.00	14	10	1	41	7.66	No.	Yes.
Total		47	713	760	21.32							
Grand total		216	3,011	3,227	13.45							

a Mustered out March 8, 1910.

ARIZONA.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Arizona.
General headquarters: Phoenix. Adjutant-general: Col. Lewis W. Coggins; address, Phoenix.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 3 cadet companies. Total strength, 748 (excluding the cadet companies).
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Phoenix	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	.....do	....	1	1	100.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Cavalry:												
Troop A	Morenci	3	42	45	13.33	2	7	32	54	94.53	No..	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Phoenix	13	3	16	6.25	1	7	21	2	54.55	No..	Yes.
Company A	.....do	3	58	61	50.82	1	7	12	48	21.48	No..	Yes.
Company B	.....do	3	58	61	57.38	1	7	5	48	38.65	No..	Yes.
Company C	Tempe	3	56	59	37.29	1	7	37	33	39.45	No..	Yes.
Company D	Mesa	3	60	63	33.33	1	7	7	49	20.50	No..	Yes.
Company E	Prescott	3	51	54	42.59	1	7	20	38	39.78	No..	Yes.
Company F	Clifton	3	58	61	31.15	1	7	30	51	52.75	No..	Yes.
Company G	Buckeye	2	48	50	64.00	1	7	10	30	12.08	No..	Yes.
Company H	Yuma	3	58	61	47.54	1	7	12	39	4.22	No..	Yes.
Company I	Flagstaff	3	55	58	68.97	(a)	(a)	18	34	19.08	No..	Yes.
Company K	Tucson	3	56	59	16.95	1	7	....	45	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company L	Yuma	3	44	47	40.43	....	....	....	(c)	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company M	Florence	3	44	47	42.55	....	....	....	(d)	(d)	No..	Yes.
Total	.....	48	649	697	43.47							
Normal School Cadet Company. e	Tempe	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
University of Arizona Cadet Battalion (2 companies). e	Tucson	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Grand total	.....	56	692	748	41.44							

a Excused by the governor.
b Not provided with rifles or ammunition.
c Mustered in January 19, 1910.
d Mustered in January 27, 1910.
e Not inspected; not available for active duty except as volunteers.

ARKANSAS.

State designation: Arkansas National Guard.
General headquarters: Little Rock. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. B. W. Green: address, Little Rock.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Total strength, 1,565.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Little Rock	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector-General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	15	.....	15	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Corps of Engineers	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department.	do	[a] 5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade.												
Headquarters	Black Rock	[b] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Osceola	15	2	17	5.88	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Little Rock	....	18	18	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Prescott	3	60	63	30.16	11	10	1	24	42.91	No.	Yes.
Company B	Beebe and Cabot	3	70	73	19.18	8	....	2	24	38.11	No.	Yes.
Company C	Hot Springs	3	40	43	60.47	7	....	....	28	[c]	No.	Yes.
Company D	Eldorado	3	59	62	12.90	9	....	1	32	43.41	No.	Yes.
Company E	Black Rock	3	53	56	26.79	10	10	1	24	29.27	No.	Yes.
Company F	Jonesboro	3	60	63	39.68	9	10	1	48	36.30	No.	Yes.
Company G	McCrory	3	81	84	39.29	7	....	1	24	10.00	No.	Yes.
Company H	Heber	3	48	51	7.84	6	....	1	30	44.61	No.	Yes.
Company I	Helena	3	58	61	36.06	8	10	1	48	38.40	No.	Yes.
Company K	Lonoke	3	53	56	53.57	6	....	1	48	36.89	No.	Yes.
Company L	Piggott	3	57	60	45.00	9	10	1	48	30.13	No.	Yes.
Company M	Blytheville	3	60	63	38.10	10	10	1	48	30.59	No.	Yes.
Total		51	719	770	32.21							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Paris	14	5	19	10.53	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Russellville	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Siloam Springs	3	55	58	55.17	7	10	1	48	39.27	No.	Yes.
Company B	Fayetteville	3	58	61	9.84	8	....	1	48	39.57	No.	Yes.
Company C	Dardanelle	3	55	58	53.45	6	10	1	24	67.45	No.	Yes.
Company D	Eureka Springs	3	63	66	53.03	8	10	1	24	33.03	No.	Yes.
Company E	Paris	3	61	64	35.94	8	....	1	24	33.15	No.	Yes.
Company F	Magazine	3	60	63	41.27	8	10	1	28	30.57	No.	Yes.
Company G	Hope	3	61	64	62.50	6	....	1	40	34.32	No.	Yes.
Company H	Atkins	3	61	64	39.06	7	....	1	24	88.26	No.	Yes.
Company K	Fort Smith	3	53	56	35.71	12	....	1	24	32.81	No.	Yes.
Company L	Ola	3	63	66	39.39	12	10	1	36	59.43	No.	Yes.
Company M	Harrison	3	61	64	28.13	16	10	1	48	50.64	No.	Yes.
Total		47	684	731	38.85							
Third Infantry:												
Band	Hope	....	23	23	39.13	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Grand total		139	1,426	1,565	34.57							

[a] Includes 3 inspectors of small-arms practice.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] No practice.

CALIFORNIA.

State designation: National Guard of California.
General headquarters: Sacramento. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. J. B. Lauck; address, Sacramento.
One brigade. Cavalry: 3 troops. Coast Artillery: 1 corps of 7 companies. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 2,994.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization
Adjutant - General's Department.	Sacramento.....	[a] 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do.....	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps....	.....do.....	14	.....	14	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps...	[b]	....	43	43	13.95	[c]	[d]	....	[e]	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department.....	Sacramento.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers...	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do.....	[f] 2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
Company A.....	Los Angeles.....	3	46	49	8.16	3	12	9	47	37.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	San Francisco...	3	54	57	1.75	5	12	5	47	59.14	Yes.	Yes.
		6	100	106	.....							
Cavalry:												
Troop B.....	Sacramento.....	3	54	57	22.81	2	[g]	18	48	32.83	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C.....	Salinas.....	3	58	61	11.48	....	[g]	23	48	88.52	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D.....	Los Angeles.....	3	58	61	13.11	4	14	7	47	71.07	Yes.	Yes.
		9	170	179	.....							
Coast Artillery Corps:												
Headquarters....	San Francisco...	6	1	7	0.00	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	27	27	3.70	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Company...	.....do.....	2	33	35	0.00	....	[g]	....	28	[h]	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company.	.....do.....	3	63	66	1.52	3	15	22	44	49.13	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company..	.....do.....	....	34	34	2.94	....	[g]	....	29	[h]	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	.....do.....	3	63	66	7.58	2	15	6	48	50.17	Yes.	Yes.
Fifth Company...	San Diego.....	3	64	67	20.90	....	15	14	50	48.30	Yes.	Yes.
Sixth Company..	San Francisco...	3	52	55	0.00	1	15	1	[i] 16	31.39	Yes.	Yes.
Seventh Company.	.....do.....	3	63	66	10.61	2	15	....	[j] 15	0.49	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	23	400	423	6.86							

[a] The adjutant-general is also chief of the quartermaster's, subsistence, and ordnance departments.
[b] Detachments stationed at San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, and Los Angeles.
[c] Detachments stationed at Los Angeles had 2 practice marches.
[d] Detachments stationed at Sacramento, Oakland, and Los Angeles had, respectively, 13, 12, and 12 days in camp of instruction.
[e] Detachments stationed at Sacramento, Oakland, and Los Angeles had, respectively, 45, 39, and 51 drills.
[f] Includes one inspector of small-arms practice.
[g] Excused by the governor.
[h] No practice.
[i] Mustered in July 27, 1909.
[j] Mustered in July 28, 1909.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Los Angeles	[a] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Sacramento	14	6	20	0.00	....	....	....	.....	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Chico	....	31	31	38.71	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	60	63	1.59	....	[b]	21	36	90.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Colusa	3	49	52	17.31	....	13	....	34	[c]	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Fresno	3	58	61	6.55	1	13	7	58	82.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Redding	3	60	63	19.05	....	13	....	[d] 21	[d]	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Sacramento	3	63	66	1.52	1	[b]	21	49	62.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Woodland	3	55	58	12.07	....	[b]	7	42	90.44	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Sacramento	3	49	52	21.15	....	[b]	27	39	59.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Napa	3	57	60	33.33	1	13	9	43	46.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Fresno	3	61	64	15.63	....	13	4	45	47.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Bakersfield	2	54	56	16.07	....	13	20	52	59.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Hanford	2	60	62	32.26	2	13	15	48	38.60	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	45	663	708	16.38							
Fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Oakland	14	4	18	0.00	....	....	....	.....	10.53	Yes.	Yes.
Band	San Francisco	....	30	30	0.00	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Oakland	3	64	67	0.00	2	12	4	46	45.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	San Jose	3	57	60	5.00	1	12	1	50	8.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Berkeley	2	58	60	5.00	1	12	8	36	26.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	San Rafael	2	63	65	16.92	....	12	12	33	56.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Santa Rosa	3	56	59	18.64	....	12	13	28	54.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Oakland	3	58	61	11.48	2	12	1	49	7.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Alameda	3	56	59	18.64	1	12	5	36	66.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Hayward	3	58	61	3.28	1	12	3	28	19.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Livermore	3	58	61	1.64	1	12	4	32	66.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Petaluma	3	61	64	1.56	....	12	4	32	46.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Palo Alto	3	58	61	8.19	1	12	....	[e] 20	[f]	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	San Jose	3	57	60	16.67	2	12	1	32	1.67	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	48	738	786	8.27							
Seventh Infantry:												
Headquarters	Los Angeles	12	7	19	0.00	....	....	....	.....	[g]	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Pomona	....	26	26	34.62	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Los Angeles	3	58	61	1.64	1	12	6	53	74.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	2	58	60	10.00	....	....	....	[h] 15	[h]	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	51	54	20.37	2	12	7	47	48.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Pomona	2	59	61	1.64	1	12	16	50	40.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Anaheim	3	53	56	23.21	....	12	8	39	50.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Los Angeles	3	41	44	18.18	2	12	7	40	45.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Redlands	3	55	58	13.79	....	12	8	44	73.77	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Longbeach	3	57	60	25.00	....	12	8	48	47.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Pasadena	3	62	65	1.54	2	12	18	40	61.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	San Bernardino	2	52	54	11.11	1	12	8	50	26.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Santa Ana	2	46	48	4.17	....	12	4	34	31.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Riverside	3	50	53	3.77	....	12	18	38	55.09	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	44	675	719	11.54							
Grand total	.....	205	2,789	2,994	11.08							

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Excused by the governor.
[c] Unable to secure range.
[d] Mustered in June 19, 1909.
[e] Mustered in May 19, 1909.
[f] Unable to secure range.
[g] No practice.
[h] Mustered in August 4, 1909.

COLORADO.

State designation: National Guard of Colorado.
General headquarters: Denver. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. John Chase; address, Denver.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,160.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910.				Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18).				Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.										
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.			
Adjutant-General's Department.	Denver	[a] 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	8	.....	8	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	.....do	....	24	24	12.50	....	(b)	....	33	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	.....do	2	20	22	13.64	7	[b] 9	19	52	142.86	Yes.	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	.....do	(c)	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Squadron of Cavalry:												
Headquarters	Denver	3	1	4	0.00	....	....	....	....	133.33	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	Walsenburg	3	35	38	15.80	3	(b)	25	52	16.18	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Denver	3	60	63	0.00	5	(b)	37	52	76.11	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	.....do	3	53	56	19.64	6	(b)	38	51	65.09	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Boulder	3	59	62	6.45	5	(b)	27	50	45.22	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	15	208	223	9.42							
Light Artillery:												
Battery A	Denver	2	22	24	12.50	....	[b] 6	....	48	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	.....do	13	5	18	0.00	....	....	....	....	46.15	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	18	18	11.11	2	(b)	....	43	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	.....do	3	42	45	72.11	5	(b)	18	52	79.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	.....do	2	41	43	32.56	4	(b)	22	51	46.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Ault	3	40	43	32.56	2	(b)	3	48	53.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Greeley	1	31	32	28.13	....	(b)	5	51	43.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Windsor	3	48	51	39.22	....	....	....	[e] 9	(e)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Fort Collins	3	41	44	34.09	1	(b)	10	50	52.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Denver	3	41	44	18.18	2	(b)	7	40	51.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Brush	2	50	52	51.92	4	(b)	5	51	27.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Fort Morgan	....	46	46	32.61	....	(b)	5	26	14.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Denver	3	36	39	28.21	....	....	....	(f)	(f)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	.....do	3	52	55	34.54	2	(b)	25	52	115.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Longmont	3	41	44	0.00	....	....	....	(g)	(g)	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	44	532	574	32.40							

[a] The adjutant-general is ex-officio quartermaster-general, commissary-general, and chief of ordnance.
[b] All organizations were excused from participation in camps of instruction; Company E, Second Infantry, Signal Corps, and Battery A, Field Artillery, held voluntary camp of instruction.
[c] Vacancy in office of brigadier-general, commanding brigade.
[d] No practice required.
[e] Organized October 26, 1909.
[f] Organized March 17, 1910.
[g] Organized April 9, 1910.

COLORADO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Colorado Springs	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	58	61	16.39	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Trinidad	3	35	38	34.21	....	....	....	(b)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Montrose	2	49	51	33.33	....	c 5	7	51	41.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	La Junta	2	28	30	3.33	1	....	....	d 9	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Victor	2	43	45	43.22	....	(c)	....	27	(e)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Golden	2	44	46	60.87	....	(c)	4	27	(f)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		17	257	274	32.12							
Grand total		97	1,063	1,160	26.21							

a Organized February 10, 1910.
b Organized March 22, 1910.
c All organizations were excused from participation in camps of instruction; Company E, Second Infantry, Signal Corps, and Battery A, Field Artillery, held voluntary camp of instruction.
d Organized September 8, 1909.
e Not furnished.
f Organized June 19, 1909.

CONNECTICUT.

State designation: Connecticut National Guard.
General headquarters: Hartford. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; address, Hartford.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery; Coast Artillery Corps of 13 companies. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company of 2 detachments. Total strength, 2,582.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Hartford	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	1	3	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	12	.....	12	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	49	49	6.12	....	(b)	....	(c)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Hartford	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	4	13	17	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
First Company	(d)	3	63	66	6.06	1	9	....	31	(e)	Yes.	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Troop A	New Haven	3	65	68	5.88	....	8	1	31	54.92	Yes.	Yes.

a Detachments stationed at Bridgeport, New London, Hartford, and New Haven.
b Detachments had, respectively, 10, 10, 9, and 9 days in camp of instruction.
c Detachments had, respectively, 19, 19, 19, and 26 drills.
d Detachments stationed at Hartford and New Haven.
e No practice.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Field Artillery:												
Battery A—												
First Platoon	Guilford	1	39	40	17.50	....	8	1	32	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Second Platoon.	Branford	2	57	59	20.39	....	8	1	32	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		3	96	99	19.19							
Coast Artillery Corps:												
Headquarters	Stamford	16	4	20	0.00	....	10	....	....	46.25	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Bridgeport	....	27	27	11.11	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Company	New London	3	42	45	33.33	....	10	1	31	35.60	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company.	do	2	49	51	13.73	....	10	1	32	29.26	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company	Norwich	3	49	52	13.46	....	10	1	30	78.24	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	Bridgeport	3	57	60	11.67	....	10	1	33	17.39	Yes.	Yes.
Fifth Company	Norwich	3	55	58	15.52	....	10	1	32	83.94	Yes.	Yes.
Sixth Company	Norwalk	3	57	60	8.33	....	10	1	31	45.07	Yes.	Yes.
Seventh Company.	(a)	....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	1	25	41.23	.....	
Eighth Company.	Danbury	3	39	42	11.90	....	10	1	34	13.89	Yes.	Yes.
Ninth Company	Stamford	2	42	44	9.09	....	10	1	31	52.63	Yes.	Yes.
Tenth Company	New London	3	34	37	13.51	....	10	1	29	52.50	Yes.	Yes.
Eleventh Company.	Bridgeport	3	56	59	10.17	...	10	1	37	24.55	Yes.	Yes.
Twelfth Company.	Greenwich	2	41	43	11.63	....	10	1	27	3.13	Yes.	Yes.
Thirteenth Company.	Danielson	1	40	41	34.15	....	10	1	32	70.10	Yes.	Yes.
Fourteenth Company.	Bridgeport	3	52	55	12.73	....	10	1	36	27.62	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	644	694	14.27							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Hartford	15	8	23	0.00	....	9	....	....	56.52	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	66	69	8.70	....	9	1	33	63.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	56	59	10.17	....	9	1	31	30.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Rockville	3	44	47	14.89	....	9	1	34	58.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Bristol	3	57	60	0.00	....	9	1	31	33.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	New Britain	2	58	60	18.33	....	9	1	32	31.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hartford	3	49	52	3.85	....	9	1	34	51.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	South Manchester.	2	55	57	12.28	....	9	1	34	38.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Hartford	2	52	54	3.70	....	9	1	33	37.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	New Britain	3	50	53	20.75	....	9	1	34	47.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Hartford	3	53	56	1.79	....	9	1	31	88.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Willimantic	2	55	57	7.02	....	9	1	32	27.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Winsted	3	52	55	18.18	....	9	1	34	6.91	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	683	730	9.73							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	New Haven	15	8	23	0.00	....	9	....	....	73.33	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Waterbury	3	64	67	4.48	....	9	1	33	37.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	New Haven	3	52	55	14.55	....	9	1	31	49.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	52	55	3.64	....	9	1	31	49.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	60	63	7.94	....	9	1	31	81.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	48	51	3.92	....	9	1	31	53.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	65	68	0.00	....	9	1	30	129.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Waterbury	3	61	64	1.56	....	9	1	32	29.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Middletown	3	68	71	0.00	....	9	1	34	15.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Meriden	3	53	56	5.36	....	9	1	32	88.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Wallingford	2	58	60	8.33	....	9	1	32	54.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Meriden	3	53	56	5.36	....	9	1	35	53.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Torrington	3	59	62	14.52	....	9	1	33	120.07	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	729	779	5.52							
First Separate Company (colored).	New Haven	3	55	58	10.34	....	9	1	29	107.03	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		184	2,398	2.582	9.64							

a Sixth and Seventh companies consolidated November 29, 1909.

DELAWARE.

State designation: Organized Militia of Delaware.
General headquarters: Wilmington. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. I. Pusey Wickersham; address, Wilmington.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 8 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 379.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Wilmington	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	[a] 1	1	2	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	....	1	1	100.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	do	....	8	8	0.00	....	8	....	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	do	[b] 1	1	2	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	do	13	7	20	0.00	....	8	....	(c)	32.22	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	26	26	19.23	....	8	....	42	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	41	44	6.82	....	8	1	43	51.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Milford	3	43	46	15.22	....	8	....	45	15.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Wilmington	2	34	36	27.78	....	8	....	45	31.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	32	35	40.00	....	8	....	40	6.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Newark	3	51	54	0.00	....	8	....	45	67.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Wilmington	2	31	33	21.21	....	8	....	45	18.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Dover	3	30	33	15.15	....	8	....	44	11.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Newcastle	3	31	34	11.76	....	8	....	45	20.22	Yes.	Yes.
Total		35	326	361	14.40							
Grand total		42	337	379	13.98							

[a] Also chief commissary.
[b] Chief of ordnance is also inspector of small-arms practice.
[c] Field and staff and noncommissioned staff had respectively 46 and 42 drills.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

United States designation: National Guard of the District of Columbia.
General headquarters: Washington. Adjutant-General: Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley (major, Second Infantry, U. S. A.); address, Washington.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Ambulance company. Signal Corps. Naval Battalion: 4 divisions. Total strength, 1,645 (excluding Naval Battalion).
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Washington.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	1	2	3	66.67	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	1	2	3	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps....	.....do.....	11	.....	11	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ambulance Company.	.....do.....	....	50	50	36.00	....	15	....	26	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department.....	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers...	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do.....	8	1	9	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Small-arms Practice Department.	.....do.....	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps Company.	.....do.....	1	38	39	5.13	....	15	2	39	82.02	Yes.	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters.....	Washington.....	[a] 2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
First Battery....	.....do.....	4	91	95	7.37	....	15	2	26	67.92	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Washington.....	14	8	22	0.00	....	....	....	....	122.59	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	24	24	0.00	....	15	2	....	82.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	.....do.....	2	50	52	21.15	....	15	2	41	31.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	.....do.....	2	41	43	4.65	....	15	2	36	65.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	.....do.....	2	37	39	17.95	....	15	2	38	23.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	.....do.....	2	46	48	8.33	....	15	2	40	35.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	.....do.....	3	41	44	0.00	....	15	2	39	54.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	.....do.....	2	35	37	0.00	....	15	2	39	70.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	.....do.....	2	40	42	4.76	....	15	2	40	38.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	.....do.....	2	44	46	8.70	....	15	2	39	65.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	.....do.....	1	39	40	5.00	....	15	2	43	47.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	.....do.....	1	46	47	10.64	....	15	2	43	72.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	.....do.....	2	45	47	0.00	....	15	2	42	65.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	.....do.....	2	44	46	23.91	....	15	2	42	59.18	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	37	540	577	8.32							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Washington.....	12	8	20	0.00	....	....	....	....	146.29	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	26	26	0.00	....	15	2	....	59.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	.....do.....	1	48	49	2.04	....	15	2	42	57.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	.....do.....	1	52	53	7.55	....	15	2	43	54.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	.....do.....	1	46	47	2.13	....	15	2	43	53.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	.....do.....	1	38	39	15.38	....	15	2	43	64.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	.....do.....	2	39	41	4.88	....	15	2	43	112.63	Yes.	Yes.

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Second Infantry—Continued.												
Company F	Washington	2	40	42	7.14	....	15	2	43	63.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	1	57	58	6.90	....	15	2	43	123.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	1	4	5	0.00	....	....	....	(a)	.....	.....	
Company I	do	2	53	55	10.91	....	15	2	40	66.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	38	40	0.00	....	15	2	40	102.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	41	43	6.98	....	15	2	40	69.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	57	59	23.73	....	15	2	40	31.80	Yes.	Yes.
Total		30	547	577	7.63							
First Separate Battalion of Infantry (colored):												
Headquarters	Washington	3	1	4	0.00	....	....	....	....	90.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	64	67	0.00	....	15	2	40	71.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	64	67	0.00	....	15	2	40	65.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	64	67	4.48	....	15	2	40	87.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	61	63	0.00	....	15	2	40	55.15	Yes.	Yes.
Total		14	254	268	1.12							
Naval Battalion.												
Headquarters	Washington	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	....	100.00	.....	
First Division	do	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	c 9	2	40	92.11	.....	
Second Division	do	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	c 9	2	40	73.15	.....	
Third Division	do	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	c 9	2	40	76.90	.....	
Fourth Division	do	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	c 9	2	40	78.40	.....	
Grand total		120	1,525	1,645	6.51							

a Skeleton company.
b Inspected under the direction of the Navy Department.
c Annual cruise.

FLORIDA.

State designation: Florida State Troops.

General headquarters: St. Augustine. Adjutant-General: Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster; address, St. Augustine.

One brigade. Artillery: 1 company, Coast. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,222.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	St. Augustine...	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	4	1	5	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	2	1	3	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps....	.....do.....	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps...	Jacksonville....	....	9	9	22.22	....	....	....	....	.....	No..	Yes.
Pay Department.....	St. Augustine...	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do.....	[a] 4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters.....	Jacksonville....	[b] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Coast Artillery Corps:												
First Company...	Plant City.....	3	64	67	43.28	....	10	....	48	5.45	No..	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Jacksonville....	14	6	20	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	No..	Yes.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	20	20	30.00	....	....	....	....	.....	No..	Yes.
Company A.....	.....do.....	3	65	68	51.47	....	7	....	51	10.58	No..	Yes.
Company B.....	.....do.....	2	57	59	11.86	....	7	....	54	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....	Tallahassee.....	2	52	54	12.96	....	7	....	44	22.56	No..	Yes.
Company D.....	Jacksonville....	2	52	54	14.81	....	7	....	57	58.97	No..	Yes.
Company E.....	Live Oak.....	3	62	65	20.00	....	7	....	55	(d)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....	Jacksonville....	3	61	64	31.25	....	7	....	50	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company K.....	De Funiak Springs.	3	56	59	35.59	....	7	....	[e] 19	41.47	No..	Yes
Company L.....	Apalachicola....	3	48	51	39.22	....	7	....	61	22.86	No..	Yes.
Company M.....	Marianna.....	....	.....	.....	(f)	....	7	....	44	(d)	.....	
Total.....	.....	35	479	514	26.65							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Orlando.....	14	4	18	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	No..	Yes.
Band.....	Miami.....	....	27	27	22.22	....	....	....	....	.....	No..	Yes.
Company A.....	Ocala and Dunnellon.	1	61	62	30.65	....	7	....	47	4.13	No..	Yes.
Company B.....	Leesburg.....	1	56	57	42.11	....	7	....	45	19.82	No..	Yes.
Company C.....	Orlando.....	2	61	63	15.87	....	7	....	41	63.78	No..	Yes.
Company E.....	Starke.....	1	41	42	11.90	....	7	....	30	(d)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....	Tampa.....	1	60	61	44.26	....	7	....	78	(d)	No..	Yes.
Company G.....	St. Petersburg...	2	51	53	43.40	....	7	....	52	32.95	No..	Yes.
Company H.....	Gainesville.....	2	47	49	8.16	....	7	....	24	(d)	No..	Yes.
Company I.....	Key West.....	3	56	59	3.39	....	7	....	57	51.67	No..	Yes.
Company K.....	Daytona.....	3	48	51	47.06	....	7	....	54	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company L.....	Miami.....	3	59	62	20.97	....	7	....	56	(d)	No..	Yes.
Company M.....	Tampa.....	....	.....	.....	(g)	....	7	....	40	.....	.....	
Total.....	.....	33	571	604	25.99							
Grand total....	.....	97	1,125	1,222	26.60							

[a] Includes 2 inspectors of small-arms practice.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] No facilities for practice.
[d] No report furnished adjutant-general by company commander.
[e] Armory destroyed by fire.
[f] Mustered out April 28, 1910.
[g] Mustered out November 29, 1909.

GEORGIA.

State designation: National Guard of Georgia.
General headquarters: Atlanta. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. A. J. Scott; address, Atlanta.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops; 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries; Coast Artillery Corps of 4 companies. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 2 battalions of 4 companies each. Hospital Corps: 7 detachments. Total strength, 2,917.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Atlanta	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	18	.....	18	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	41	41	4.88	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	Atlanta	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	b 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Atlanta	c 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Squadron of Cavalry:												
Headquarters	Savannah	2	1	3	0.00	1	....	....	....	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	.....do	3	58	61	1.64	1	5	....	33	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Hinesville	2	50	52	3.85	....	(e)	....	27	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Springfield	2	58	60	8.33	....	(e)	....	26	(d)	(f)	(f)
Troop E	Ludowici	3	47	50	8.00	....	(e)	....	9	(d)	(f)	(f)
Total	.....	12	214	226	5.31							
Second Squadron of Cavalry:												
Headquarters	Atlanta	3	1	4	0.00	....	(e)	....	....	100.00	Yes.	Yes.
Troop F	Gainesville	3	50	53	11.32	....	(e)	....	25	21.02	Yes.	Yes.
Troop K	Augusta	3	52	55	1.82	....	(e)	....	26	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop L	Atlanta	3	54	57	1.75	....	(e)	....	42	91.74	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	12	157	169	4.73							
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	Savannah	2	60	62	3.23	....	5	....	37	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Atlanta	4	62	66	7.58	....	(e)	....	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Coast Artillery Corps:												
Headquarters	Savannah	4	15	19	0.00	....	....	....	....	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
First Company	.....do	2	38	40	0.00	....	(e)	....	39	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company	.....do	3	35	38	0.00	....	(e)	....	37	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company	.....do	2	45	47	0.00	....	(e)	....	33	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	.....do	3	37	40	2.50	....	(e)	....	38	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	14	170	184	0.54							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Savannah	12	5	17	0.00	....	....	....	....	66.67	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Brunswick	....	26	26	0.00	....	....	....	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Thomasville	3	32	35	0.00	1	(e)	....	46	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Valdosta	1	21	22	0.00	....	(e)	....	g 18	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Fitzgerald	2	42	44	36.36	2	(e)	....	44	(d)	Yes.	Yes.

a Three detachments stationed at Savannah, 2 at Atlanta, and 1 each at Barnesville and Augusta.
b Includes 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
c Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
d No range.
e Excused by the governor.
f Mustered out April 2, 1910.
g Circumstances unfavorable for drills.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
First Infantry—Con.												
Company D	Savannah	2	40	42	7.14	1	(a)	....	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Waynesboro	3	58	61	1.64	1	(a)	....	25	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Waycross	1	34	35	11.43	1	(a)	....	28	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Brunswick	2	59	61	3.28	1	(a)	....	58	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Savannah	3	51	54	0.00	....	(a)	....	44	7.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	51	54	1.85	2	(a)	....	45	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	46	49	0.00	1	(a)	....	47	11.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	32	34	0.00	1	(a)	....	39	8.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	53	55	5.45	1	(a)	....	38	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	550	589	5.09							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Macon	14	5	19	5.26	....	....	....	....	33.33	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	13	13	23.08	....	7	....	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Jackson	3	54	57	5.26	....	7	....	36	7.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Macon	3	50	53	1.89	....	7	....	64	86.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	40	42	21.43	....	7	....	54	12.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Tennille	....	.....	.....	(c)	....	7	....	33	(b)	.....	.....
Company E	Milledgeville	3	50	53	1.89	....	7	....	28	31.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Macon	3	58	61	0.00	....	7	....	62	60.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Barnesville	2	51	53	3.77	....	7	....	31	2.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Monroe	3	54	57	15.79	....	7	....	24	45.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Perry	....	.....	.....	(d)	....	7	....	d21	.....	.....	
Company L	Griffin	3	58	61	1.64	....	7	....	31	30.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Forsyth	3	48	51	23.53	....	7	....	27	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	481	520	8.08							
Fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Atlanta	15	8	23	0.00	....	7	....	....	90.71	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	17	17	0.00	....	7	....	46	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	41	44	15.91	....	7	....	50	7.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	42	45	6.67	....	7	....	59	31.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	33	36	2.78	....	7	....	51	31.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	55	58	6.90	....	7	....	51	87.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Lindale	3	58	61	0.00	1	7	....	26	5.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Marietta	2	42	44	4.55	....	7	....	48	25.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Cedartown	2	54	56	8.93	....	7	....	41	26.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Winder	3	47	50	4.00	....	7	....	29	3.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Elberton	3	58	61	26.23	....	7	....	38	2.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Atlanta	3	36	39	0.00	....	7	....	64	45.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	43	46	8.70	....	7	....	51	63.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	54	57	7.02	....	7	....	55	68.76	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	588	637	7.22							
Third Battalion Infantry:												
Headquarters	Augusta	1	1	2	0.00	1	....	....	....	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Athens	3	57	60	8.33	1	(a)	....	41	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Augusta	2	48	50	4.00	1	a 3	....	42	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	1	46	47	8.51	1	a 3	....	20	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	42	44	6.82	1	a 3	....	51	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		9	194	203	6.90							
Fourth Battalion Infantry:												
Headquarters	Columbus	2	1	3	0.00	....	7	....	....	137.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	50	53	16.98	....	7	....	46	11.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Albany	2	38	40	5.00	....	7	....	28	92.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Columbus	3	50	53	20.75	....	7	....	48	3.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Americus	2	39	41	7.32	....	7	....	48	16.98	Yes.	Yes.
Total		12	178	190	13.16							
Grand total		222	2,695	2,917	6.41							

a Excused by the governor.
b No range.
c Mustered out December 24, 1909.
d Mustered out December 8, 1909.

HAWAII.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.
General headquarters: Honolulu. Adjutant-General: Col. John W. Jones; address, Honolulu.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Hospital company. Total strength, 608.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Honolulu	1		1								
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1		1								
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1		1								
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	4		4								
Hospital Company.	(a)		51	51	15.69		5		36	8.67	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Honolulu	1		1								
Corps of Engineers	do	1		1								
Ordnance Department.	do	b 2		2								
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	do	11	6	17	5.88					82.35	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do		28	28	3.57						Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	53	56	28.57		5		26	32.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	53	55	18.18		5		56	7.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	61	64	37.50	1	5	12	45	2.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Hilo, Hawaii	3	48	51	7.84	1	5	29	47	17.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Honolulu	3	61	64	18.75		5	12	24	2.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	48	50	14.00		5		47	19.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	58	61	22.95		5		30	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Wailuku, Maui	3	38	41	12.20		5		24	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Lahaina, Maui	3	56	59	11.86		5		39	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	510	546	18.50							
Grand total		47	561	608	17.93							

a Hospital company located at Honolulu and a detachment at Wailuku.
b Includes 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
c No practice.

IDAHO.

State designation: National Guard of Idaho.
General headquarters: Boise. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Rowe; address, Boise.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Total strength, 704.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Boise	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department: Medical Corps	do	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Brigade.												
Headquarters	Payette	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	(a)	15	6	21	4.76	....	....	....	....	96.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Sand Point	3	62	65	47.69	....	....	....	b 9	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Cambridge	3	59	62	62.90	....	9	9	c14	99.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Coeur d'Alene	3	62	65	23.08	2	10	11	41	117.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Twin Falls	3	31	34	0.00	....	....	....	(d)	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Rathdrum	3	58	61	19.67	2	10	16	19	147.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Blackfoot	....	.....	.....	(e)	....	9	10	15	97.50	.....	
Company G	Caldwell	3	67	70	47.14	....	9	9	50	103.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Genesee	3	58	61	18.03	....	10	12	21	102.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Payette	3	60	63	38.10	....	9	9	47	104.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Idaho Falls	3	58	61	50.82	1	9	9	23	111.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Weiser	3	59	62	32.26	....	9	10	28	118.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Rexburg	3	62	65	33.84	....	9	9	19	77.21	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	642	690	34.64							
Grand total		62	642	704	33.95							

a Not furnished.
b Mustered in June 25, 1909.
c New company.
d Organized April 20, 1910.
e Mustered out November 20, 1909.

ILLINOIS.

State designation: Illinois National Guard.
General headquarters: Springfield. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Frank S. Dickson; address, Springfield.
One division of 3 brigades. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 9 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries. Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 10 companies. Hospital Corps: 10 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 6,335.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Springfield	[a] 6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	4	3	7	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	4	3	7	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	44	.....	44	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	[b]	....	157	157	11.46	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	Springfield	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	9	14	23	39.13	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	Chicago	3	58	61	19.67	....	8	....	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
The Division.												
Headquarters	Chicago	[c] 4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Cavalry:												
Headquarters	do	12	7	19	0.00	....	....	....	....	86.09	Yes.	No.
Band [e]	do	....	7	7	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	46	49	4.08	2	10	[d]	51	150.63	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Bloomington	3	33	36	11.11	2	6	[d]	50	37.25	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Chicago	3	43	46	4.35	2	10	[d]	51	65.45	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Springfield	3	38	41	14.63	2	10	[d]	49	63.04	Yes.	Yes.
Troop E	Chicago	3	50	53	1.89	2	10	[d]	52	96.28	Yes.	Yes.
Troop F	do	3	57	60	3.33	2	10	[d]	48	110.87	Yes.	Yes.
Troop G	Peoria	3	30	33	12.12	....	8	[d]	52	86.97	Yes.	Yes.
Troop H	Macomb	3	46	49	26.53	2	8	[d]	30	11.44	Yes.	Yes.
Troop I	Chicago	3	42	45	11.11	2	10	[d]	48	73.05	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	399	438	8.90							
Artillery Battalion:												
Headquarters	Danville	3	3	6	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Battery A	do	4	74	78	6.41	2	10	....	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Chicago	4	132	136	27.21	2	10	10	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Waukegan	4	67	71	7.04	....	10	....	44	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	276	291	16.15							

[a] Adjutant-general is also chief of inspector-general's, quartermaster's, subsistence, pay, and ordnance departments.
[b] Five detachments stationed at Chicago; one each at Rockford, Paris, Hillsboro, Dixon, and Danville.
[c] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[d] Had individual practice.
[e] Composed of civilians, not enlisted.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Chicago	[a] 2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	do	12	13	25	4.00	....	....	....	....	124.26	Yes.	No.
Band	do	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	68	71	2.82	....	8	[b]	49	58.73	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	41	44	2.27	....	8	[b]	49	71.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	53	56	3.57	....	8	[b]	49	68.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	39	42	7.14	....	8	[b]	49	108.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	50	53	5.66	....	8	[b]	49	48.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	41	44	4.55	....	8	[b]	49	41.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	43	46	2.17	....	8	[b]	49	69.38	Yes	Yes.
Company H	do	3	47	50	0.00	....	8	[b]	49	94.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	42	45	4.44	....	8	[b]	49	98.14	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	67	70	0.00	....	8	[b]	49	49.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	41	43	4.65	....	8	[b]	49	70.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	43	46	4.35	....	8	[b]	49	71.60	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	616	663	3.47							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Chicago	14	9	23	0.00	....	....	....	....	70.00	Yes.	No.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	58	61	14.75	....	8	[c]	44	50.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	62	65	10.77	....	8	[c]	42	31.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	59	62	6.45	....	8	[c]	43	30.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	62	65	12.31	....	8	[c]	44	24.37	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	66	69	18.84	....	8	[c]	45	36.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	52	54	14.81	....	8	[c]	55	26.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	60	63	11.11	....	8	[c]	48	28.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	51	54	16.67	....	8	[c]	45	23.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	58	61	9.84	....	8	[c]	48	42.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	55	58	22.41	....	8	[c]	45	24.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	60	63	4.76	....	8	[c]	42	32.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	58	60	25.00	....	8	[c]	45	28.80	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	738	786	12.98							
Seventh Infantry:												
Headquarters	Chicago	15	12	27	0.00	....	....	....	....	126.96	Yes.	No.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	51	54	1.85	8	8	[b]	44	19.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	48	50	14.00	8	8	[b]	44	19.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	58	61	0.00	8	8	[b]	44	35.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	41	44	11.36	8	8	[b]	44	31.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	66	69	1.45	8	8	[b]	44	18.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	49	52	0.00	8	8	[b]	48	145.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	2	45	47	4.26	8	8	[b]	44	54.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	51	54	0.00	8	8	[b]	44	70.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	1	71	72	20.83	8	8	[b]	44	28.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	45	48	8.33	8	8	[b]	44	32.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	50	53	0.00	8	8	[b]	44	26.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	38	40	0.00	8	8	[b]	44	42.74	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	653	699	5.01							

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Had weekly practice from May 1, to November 1, 1909.
[c] Had individual practice.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade.												
Headquarters	Decatur	[a] 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Springfield	14	5	19	0.00	....	....	....	....	76.74	Yes.	No.
Band	Decatur	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Casey	1	43	44	11.36	1	8	1	44	14.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Newton	1	37	38	21.05	1	8	2	60	10.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Carbondale	....	.....	.....	[b]	1	8	4	45	18.17	.....	.....
Company D	Paris	3	51	54	12.96	1	8	1	51	66.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Mount Vernon	2	39	41	34.15	1	8	2	63	16.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Effingham	3	47	50	12.00	1	8	11	25	106.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Shelbyville	3	49	52	0.00	....	8	1	45	100.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Vandalia	3	55	58	31.03	....	8	1	51	11.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Cairo	3	45	48	0.00	....	8	1	39	15.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Olney	2	32	34	17.65	5	8	10	50	77.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Champaign	3	47	50	12.00	2	8	3	91	23.89	Yes.	Yes.
Total		38	478	516	13.57							
Fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Quincy	13	8	21	9.52	....	....	....	....	42.61	Yes.	No.
Company A	Pekin	2	38	40	25.00	....	8	1	56	16.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Taylorville	2	50	52	30.77	....	8	1	52	29.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Springfield	2	71	73	38.36	1	8	6	53	20.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Bloomington	3	40	43	27.91	....	8	3	51	28.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Clinton	2	41	43	41.86	....	8	6	53	22.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Quincy	3	61	64	3.13	1	8	10	40	32.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Peoria	3	38	41	9.76	1	8	5	48	36.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Decatur	2	44	46	34.78	4	8	2	63	4.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Danville	3	58	61	11.48	4	8	1	49	79.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Delavan	3	52	55	16.36	....	8	2	52	62.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Peoria	3	43	46	39.13	1	8	3	53	5.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Canton	3	49	52	28.85	....	8	4	45	16.22	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	593	637	24.65							
Eighth Infantry:[c]												
Headquarters	Chicago	16	8	24	0.00	....	....	....	....	80.19	Yes.	No.
Band	do	....	27	27	22.22	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	54	57	21.05	4	8	....	45	24.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	60	63	20.63	4	8	...	45	26.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	53	56	17.86	4	8	....	45	24.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	54	57	21.05	4	8	....	40	37.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	2	60	62	37.10	4	8	....	45	26.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	53	56	10.71	3	8	....	46	41.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Bloomington	3	61	64	21.88	3	8	1	45	11.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Springfield	3	60	63	19.05	4	8	4	48	30.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Quincy	3	60	63	14.29	5	8	1	45	9.44	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Peoria	3	54	57	22.81	4	8	1	45	7.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Jacksonville	3	60	63	17.46	3	8	1	49	10.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Metropolis	3	65	68	1.47	8	8	2	42	22.50	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	729	780	18.21							
Third Brigade.												
Headquarters	Rock Island	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Rockford	16	8	24	4.17	....	....	....	....	51.61	Yes.	No.
Band	De Kalb	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Field music	Rockford	....	5	5	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Mustered out February 25, 1910.
[c] Colored.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Brigade—Con.												
Third Infantry—Con.												
Company A	De Kalb	3	25	28	7.14	....	8	1	50	24.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Hoopeston	3	46	49	8.16	1	8	3	44	82.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Ottawa	2	44	46	17.39	4	8	11	51	54.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Aurora	3	42	45	37.78	1	8	1	46	7.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Elgin	2	45	47	17.02	1	8	1	45	25.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Pontiac	3	38	41	24.39	3	8	7	46	39.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Woodstock	2	35	37	35.14	1	8	3	58	10.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Rockford	3	53	56	23.21	1	8	12	50	68.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Aurora	2	45	47	25.53	1	8	3	47	23.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Rockford	1	26	27	14.81	1	8	10	52	65.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Kankakee	3	51	54	9.26	2	8	....	36	18.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Savanna	3	44	47	21.28	....	(a)	....	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	46	535	581	18.76							
Sixth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Rock Island	15	9	24	16.67	....	....	....	....	56.60	Yes.	No.
Band	Sterling	....	28	28	53.57	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Rock Island	3	36	39	7.69	....	8	25	27	48.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Geneseo	3	42	45	22.22	....	8	....	49	30.13	Yes.	Yes
Company C	Galesburg	2	46	48	29.17	....	8	1	34	22.73	Yes.	Yes
Company D	Oak Park	3	42	45	6.67	2	8	....	45	37.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Sterling	1	56	57	26.32	1	8	1	60	54.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Moline	3	40	43	20.93	1	8	b 1	48	24.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Dixon	2	51	53	16.98	....	8	....	54	23.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Monmouth	3	50	53	22.64	....	8	....	44	9.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Morrison	2	33	35	31.43	....	8	....	44	9.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Kewanee	3	63	66	18.18	1	8	22	30	24.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Freeport	3	38	41	7.32	....	8	1	60	18.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Galena	1	42	43	30.23	5	8	(c)	48	76.56	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	44	576	620	21.45							
Grand total	.....	507	5,828	6,335	14.18							

a Mustered in June 14, 1909. b Practice by squad. c Had individual practice.

INDIANA.

State designation: Indiana National Guard.
General headquarters: Indianapolis. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. George W. McCoy; address, Indianapolis.
Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 regiments of 11 companies each. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 2,240.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Indianapolis	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	1	3	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	1	1	2	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	16	.....	16	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	50	50	32.00	....	....	....	51	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	Indianapolis	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	b 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
Company A	.....do	4	43	47	36.17	1	9	....	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
National Guard Headquarters.												
Headquarters	Indianapolis	c 2	2	4	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	(d)
Artillery Battalion:												
Headquarters	Rockville	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	Indianapolis	4	112	116	0.00	1	10	....	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Fort Wayne	4	85	89	21.35	1	10	....	47	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Rockville	4	46	50	12.00	1	(e)	....	44	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	16	243	259	9.65							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Vincennes	14	7	21	14.29	....	(e)	....	....	103.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	28	28	39.29	....	(e)	....	53	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	.....do	3	58	61	29.51	1	(e)	3	51	84.49	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Terre Haute	3	43	46	17.39	3	(e)	....	54	100.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	New Albany	3	42	45	13.33	....	(e)	....	52	88.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Spencer	2	67	69	21.74	....	(e)	....	52	122.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Evansville	3	48	51	64.71	....	(e)	....	53	3.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Madison	3	45	48	6.25	....	(e)	10	51	71.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Goshen	2	36	38	34.21	....	(e)	....	49	67.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Bloomington	3	57	60	51.68	....	(e)	....	52	22.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Washington	3	50	53	33.96	1	(e)	....	53	24.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Martinsville	3	44	47	31.91	....	(e)	....	55	48.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Mount Vernon	3	40	43	23.26	....	(e)	....	53	12.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Jeffersonville	2	60	62	64.52	....	(e)	....	50	5.98	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	47	625	672	33.33							

a Detachments stationed at Indianapolis and Frankfort.
b Also inspector of small-arms practice.
c Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
d Changed to a brigade organization.
e Excused by governor.

INDIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
National Guard Headquarters—Cont'd.												
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Indianapolis	14	6	20	0.00	....	(a)	....	....	44.75	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Marion	....	28	28	0.00	....	(a)	....	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Indianapolis	2	49	51	33.33	1	(a)	....	52	77.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Crawfordsville	3	52	55	5.45	1	(a)	1	52	70.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Indianapolis	3	39	42	28.57	....	(a)	2	51	36.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	37	40	22.50	1	(a)	....	53	126.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Franklin	3	40	43	18.60	....	(a)	....	48	71.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Winchester	2	38	40	45.00	....	(a)	....	57	10.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Portland	3	59	62	32.26	1	(a)	....	51	1.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Indianapolis	2	50	52	26.92	2	(a)	....	52	66.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Kokomo	2	48	50	42.00	1	(a)	....	49	32.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	New Castle	2	43	45	17.78	....	(a)	....	52	6.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Lebanon	2	52	54	11.11	1	(a)	....	53	31.87	Yes.	Yes.
Total		41	541	582	23.37							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Greenfield	15	3	18	0.00	....	(a)	....	....	58.75	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Peru	....	28	28	21.43	....	(a)	....	51	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Albion	2	50	52	17.31	....	(a)	2	52	53.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Angola	3	56	59	32.20	....	(a)	....	51	63.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Monticello	3	42	45	20.00	....	(a)	....	49	84.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fort Wayne	3	44	47	23.40	....	(a)	....	54	55.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Elkhart	3	42	45	44.44	....	(a)	....	54	37.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	South Bend	3	41	44	13.64	1	(a)	....	51	66.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Columbia City	3	57	60	6.67	....	(a)	....	52	90.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Warsaw	3	37	40	20.00	....	(a)	1	52	70.37	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Plymouth	1	44	45	44.44	2	(a)	....	50	4.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Auburn	3	49	52	46.15	....	(a)	3	52	54.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Peru	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	(a)	....	49	(c)	.....	.....
Company M	Rensselaer	2	62	64	42.19	1	(a)	1	53	61.79	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	555	599	27.21							
Grand total		179	2,061	2,240	25.94							

a Excused by the governor. b Mustered out March 1, 1910. c Records destroyed by fire.

IOWA.

State designation: Iowa National Guard.
General headquarters: Des Moines. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Guy E. Logan; address, Des Moines.
One brigade. Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 3,202.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910.				Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18).				Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.										
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.			
Adjutant - General's Department.	Des Moines	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	13	.....	13	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	65	65	7.69	....	10	....	(b)	.....	No.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	Des Moines	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	c 2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Ames	d 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Fifty-third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Des Moines	16	7	23	0.00	....	10	....	51	31.58	.....	Yes.
Band	Cedar Rapids	....	28	28	0.00	....	10	....	51	.....	.....	Yes.
Company A	Dubuque	3	58	61	8.19	....	10	....	35	75.00	No.	Yes.
Company B	Waterloo	2	59	61	4.92	....	10	....	49	72.73	No.	Yes.
Company C	Cedar Rapids	3	62	65	3.08	....	10	....	51	28.14	No.	Yes.
Company D	Manchester	3	56	59	13.56	....	10	....	44	90.90	No.	Yes.
Company E	Charles City	3	58	61	13.11	....	10	....	29	19.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Tipton	3	58	61	8.19	....	10	....	49	83.10	No.	Yes.
Company G	Vinton	3	55	58	20.69	....	10	....	50	63.82	No.	Yes.
Company H	Clinton	3	55	58	6.90	....	10	....	51	107.95	No.	Yes.
Company I	Waukon	3	58	61	11.48	....	10	....	51	121.00	No.	Yes.
Company K	Eagle Grove	3	58	61	19.67	....	10	....	50	36.58	No.	Yes.
Company L	Independence	2	56	58	17.24	....	10	....	51	116.84	No.	Yes.
Company M	Maquoketa	1	58	59	15.25	....	10	....	48	54.90	No.	Yes.
Total		48	726	774	10.98							
Fifty-fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Iowa City	16	8	24	0.00	....	10	....	50	57.14	.....	Yes.
Band	Ottumwa	....	28	28	3.57	....	10	....	50	.....	.....	Yes.
Company A	Fort Madison	3	60	63	23.81	....	10	....	50	49.67	No.	Yes.
Company B	Davenport	3	57	60	10.00	....	10	....	49	38.79	No.	Yes.
Company C	Muscatine	3	58	61	0.00	....	10	....	50	82.57	No.	Yes.
Company D	Washington	2	58	60	6.67	....	10	....	51	81.98	No.	Yes.
Company E	Centerville	3	58	61	6.55	....	10	....	50	47.26	No.	Yes.
Company F	Oskaloosa	3	60	63	15.87	....	10	....	50	97.14	No.	Yes.
Company G	Ottumwa	3	61	64	10.94	....	10	....	51	60.72	No.	Yes.
Company H	Burlington	3	59	62	6.45	....	10	....	50	106.00	No.	Yes.
Company I	Iowa City	3	61	64	9.38	....	10	....	43	39.60	No.	Yes.
Company K	Grinnell	3	58	61	0.00	....	10	....	49	73.21	No.	Yes.
Company L	Newton	3	52	55	20.00	....	10	....	50	41.80	No.	Yes.
Company M	Fairfield	3	58	61	3.28	....	10	....	50	124.50	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	736	787	9.40							

a Detachments stationed at Clinton, Iowa City, Des Moines, and Sioux City.
b Detachments had respectively 19, 25, 29, and 23 drills.
c Includes one inspector of small-arms practice.
d Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

IOWA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Fifty-fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Des Moines	16	8	24	8.33	....	10	....	29	43.33	.....	Yes.
Band	Clarinda	....	28	28	0.00	....	10	....	29	.....	.....	Yes.
Company A	Des Moines	3	52	55	10.91	....	10	....	51	100.88	No..	Yes.
Company B	Villisca	3	60	63	15.87	....	10	....	[a]22	15.38	No..	Yes.
Company C	Ames	3	54	57	8.77	....	10	....	51	54.63	No..	Yes.
Company D	Knoxville	2	59	61	4.92	....	10	....	51	65.91	No..	Yes.
Company E	Shenandoah	3	58	61	6.55	....	10	....	51	26.56	No..	Yes.
Company F	Des Moines	3	49	52	9.62	....	10	....	51	54.53	No..	Yes.
Company G	Winterset	3	58	61	4.92	....	10	....	51	67.46	No..	Yes.
Company H	Chariton	3	57	60	3.33	....	10	....	51	53.00	No..	Yes.
Company I	Creston	2	52	54	14.81	....	10	....	51	39.42	No..	Yes.
Company K	Corning	3	50	53	7.55	....	10	....	50	81.25	No..	Yes.
Company L	Council Bluffs	3	52	55	16.36	....	10	....	51	65.38	No..	Yes.
Company M	Red Oak	3	58	61	1.64	....	10	....	51	74.29	No..	Yes.
Total		50	695	745	8.32							
Fifty-sixth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Fort Dodge	15	8	23	4.35	....	10	....	51	96.55	.....	Yes.
Band	do	....	27	27	14.81	....	10	....	51	.....	.....	Yes.
Company A	Mason City	3	58	61	6.55	....	10	....	49	101.49	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Idagrove	3	58	61	0.00	....	10	....	51	100.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Webster City	3	60	63	0.00	....	10	....	51	128.00	No..	Yes.
Company D	Estherville	1	58	59	27.19	....	10	....	51	39.55	No..	Yes.
Company E	Sheldon	1	61	62	11.29	....	10	....	51	54.12	No..	Yes.
Company F	Algona	2	58	60	13.33	....	10	....	51	78.91	No..	Yes.
Company G	Fort Dodge	2	70	72	0.00	....	10	....	51	107.83	No..	Yes.
Company H	Sioux City	2	58	60	10.00	....	10	....	46	87.96	No..	Yes.
Company I	Boone	3	58	61	11.48	....	10	....	51	59.10	No..	Yes.
Company K	Emmetsburg	3	71	74	0.00	....	10	....	51	101.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sioux City	2	58	60	18.33	....	10	....	50	94.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Cherokee	3	59	62	4.84	....	10	....	30	36.94	No..	Yes.
Total		43	762	805	8.32							
Grand total		218	2,984	3,202	9.03							

[a] Mustered into service July 19, 1909.

KANSAS.

State designation: Kansas National Guard.
General headquarters: Topeka. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin; address, Topeka.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 1,673.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Topeka	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	2	1	3	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	8	.....	8	.....	....	10	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	21	21	14.29	....	10	....	24	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Topeka	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	[b]2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Company A	Wellington	3	29	32	9.38	....	10	....	52	3.70	Yes.	Yes.
Brigade.												
Headquarters	Topeka	[c]1	.....	1	.....	....	10	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	.....do	5	93	98	34.69	....	10	1	47	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Lawrence	16	8	24	12.50	....	10	....	....	185.70	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Hiawatha	....	29	29	6.90	1	10	....	46	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Clay Center	3	58	61	16.39	4	10	16	47	72.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Burlingame	3	68	71	40.85	....	10	(e)	24	26.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Burlington	3	49	52	30.77	....	10	10	24	59.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Paola	3	55	58	37.93	....	10	26	29	21.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Fredonia	3	60	63	26.98	....	10	(e)	36	38.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hiawatha	3	55	58	37.93	3	10	5	44	32.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Fort Scott	3	58	61	40.98	....	10	15	24	2.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lawrence	3	59	62	0.00	....	10	17	28	72.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Manhattan	3	65	68	20.59	3	12	2	44	72.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Coffeyville	3	54	57	36.84	....	10	2	53	24.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Yates Center	3	62	65	43.08	....	10	16	48	49.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Iola	3	60	63	7.94	1	10	(e)	28	3.08	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	740	792	27.02							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Newton	16	6	22	4.55	....	10	....	....	87.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Clay Center	....	.....	.....	(f)	....	10	....	8	.....	.....	.....
Company A	Wichita	3	58	61	32.79	....	10	(e)	48	51.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Wellington	2	36	38	26.32	1	16	33	60	51.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Garden City	3	54	57	28.07	2	10	1	54	133.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Newton	2	47	49	34.69	....	10	31	50	23.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hutchinson	3	65	68	0.00	....	10	10	51	116.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Larned	2	48	50	4.00	3	10	5	38	93.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Osborne	3	54	57	28.07	....	12	45	51	65.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Winfield	2	51	53	28.30	....	10	78	52	23.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Wichita	3	60	63	31.95	....	10	(e)	48	22.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Caney	3	59	62	25.81	1	10	5	33	32.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Emporia	3	55	58	39.66	....	10	(e)	24	12.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Salina	3	62	65	24.61	....	11	5	36	30.32	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	655	703	24.47							
Grand total		134	1,539	1,673	25.46							

[a] Detachments stationed at Lawrence and Wellington.
[b] Includes one inspector of small-arms practice.
[c] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[d] Practice not required.
[e] Had individual practice.
[f] Mustered out January 18, 1910.

KENTUCKY.

State designation: Kentucky State Guard.
General headquarters: Frankfort. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Philip P. Johnston; address, Frankfort.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 7 companies; 1 separate company. Total strength, 2,117.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Frankfort	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department: Medical Corps	.....do	11	.....	11	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Lexington	[a] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Louisville	15	8	23	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	30	30	33.33	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	.....do	3	70	73	35.62	....	10	....	40	7.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	.....do	3	62	65	43.08	....	11	....	35	26.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	.....do	3	57	60	30.00	....	10	....	50	21.44	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	.....do	3	59	62	58.06	....	10	....	35	19.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	.....do	3	52	55	32.73	....	10	....	38	9.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	.....do	3	62	65	32.31	....	10	....	45	30.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	.....do	3	64	67	26.87	....	10	....	52	33.40	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	464	500	35.00							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Lexington	15	8	23	4.35	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Grayson	3	58	61	22.95	....	....	....	[b]	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Harlan	3	59	62	4.84	....	....	....	[c]	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lexington	3	64	67	11.94	2	10	....	48	49.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Salyersville	3	64	67	31.34	....	10	....	40	55.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Whitesburg	3	59	62	30.65	2	10	....	30	64.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Jackson	3	56	59	8.47	....	10	....	[d]20	37.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Somerset	3	71	74	32.43	1	10	18	43	41.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Middleboro	3	57	60	35.00	1	10	....	[e]14	47.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Booneville	3	65	68	4.41	....	10	....	[f]28	45.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Catlettsburg	2	65	67	43.28	....	11	....	26	34.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	West Liberty	3	57	60	26.67	....	....	....	[g]	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Beattyville	3	69	72	40.28	....	10	....	49	56.97	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	752	802	21.95							

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Organized April 30, 1910.
[c] Organized May 2, 1910.
[d] Company at Cynthiana mustered out April 30, 1910, and company organized at Jackson, April 23, 1910, was designated Company F.
[e] No suitable facilities for indoor drill.
[f] Company at Pineville mustered out March 7, 1910; new company organized at Booneville April 16, 1910.
[g] Organized April 9, 1910.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Hopkinsville	15	7	22	13.64	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Owensboro	....	21	21	23.81	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Bowling Green	3	76	79	37.97	....	10	....	50	11.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Henderson	3	56	59	18.64	1	10	....	30	21.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Owensboro	2	46	48	43.75	....	10	....	30	5.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Hopkinsville	3	58	61	22.95	....	10	....	52	11.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Madisonville	3	56	59	13.56	....	10	....	40	7.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Vine Grove	3	58	61	24.59	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Earlington	3	56	59	15.29	....	12	2	48	57.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Hartford	2	58	60	28.33	....	10	....	b20	10.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Leitchfield	3	65	68	35.29	2	10	....	31	9.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Marion	1	64	65	47.69	....	10	....	24	7.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Calhoun	3	61	64	25.00	....	10	10	35	25.48	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	682	726	28.10							
First Separate Company.	Barbourville	3	58	61	9.84	....	....	....	(c)	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		161	1,956	2,117	26.50							

a Organized March 19, 1910. b No suitable facilities for indoor drill. c Organized May 7, 1910.

LOUISIANA.

State designation: Louisiana National Guard.
General headquarters: Baton Rouge. Adjutant-General: Maj. Gen. D. T. Stafford; address, Baton Rouge.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 2 battalions of 2 field batteries each. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,795.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Baton Rouge	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	30	30	33.33	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.

a Detachments stationed at Shreveport and New Orleans.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Ordnance Department.	Baton Rouge....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps.....	New Orleans....	3	58	61	32.79	14	10	12	68	.....	No..	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters.....	(a)	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Squadron Cavalry:												
Headquarters....	Lake Charles....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	(c)	No.	Yes.
Troop A.....	New Orleans....	3	62	65	20.00	3	10	7	60	(c)	No..	Yes.
Troop B.....	Jennings.....	3	65	68	51.47	20	10	6	22	(c)	No..	Yes.
Troop C.....	Covington.....	3	55	58	60.34	5	10	16	41	(c)	No..	Yes.
Total.....	.....	9	182	191	43.46							
Louisiana Field Artillery:												
Headquarters....	New Orleans....	6	6	12	16.67	2	10	14	12	(c)	No..	No.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	12	12	0.00	....	....	....	....	(c)	No..	No.
Battery A.....	.....do.....	3	91	94	40.43	2	10	23	50	(c)	No..	No.
Battery B.....	.....do.....	2	84	86	45.35	2	20	28	96	(c)	No..	No.
Total.....	.....	11	193	204	38.73							
Washington Artillery:												
Headquarters....	New Orleans....	9	4	13	15.38	....	....	....	(d)	(c)	No..	No.
Battery A.....	.....do.....	4	34	38	26.32	....	....	....	(d)	(c)	No..	No.
Battery B.....	.....do.....	3	40	43	27.91	....	....	....	(d)	(c)	No..	No.
Total.....	.....	16	78	94	25.53							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Monroe.....	9	1	10	0.00	....	....	....	....	(c)	No..	No.
Band.....	Lake Charles....	....	23	23	13.04	....	....	....	....	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company A.....	St. Francisville .	3	48	51	29.41	4	10	20	30	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company B.....	Breaux Bridge..	3	62	65	12.31	4	12	15	36	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....	Opelousas.....	3	66	69	31.89	1	10	18	22	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company D.....	Monroe.....	3	46	49	36.73	....	12	4	52	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company E.....	Baton Rouge....	2	58	60	25.00	3	10	6	48	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company F.....	Ruston.....	3	70	73	46.58	2	e2	....	30	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company G.....	Lafayette.....	2	42	44	29.55	5	12	5	42	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company H.....	Natchitoches....	2	58	60	56.67	....	10	....	24	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company I.....	Amite City.....	3	67	70	25.71	4	10	4	30	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company K.....	Lake Charles....	2	43	45	28.89	2	10	15	53	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company L.....	Shreveport.....	3	38	41	36.59	....	10	15	50	(c)	No..	Yes.
Total.....	.....	38	622	660	31.52							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters....	New Orleans....	12	7	19	0.00	....	....	....	....	(c)	No..	No.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	12	12	8.33	....	....	....	....	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company A.....	.....do.....	2	74	76	36.84	1	10	2	80	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company B.....	Gretna.....	3	63	66	39.39	6	12	10	38	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company C.....	New Orleans....	3	71	74	31.08	10	24	8	86	(c)	No..	Yes.
Company D.....	.....do.....	3	65	68	39.71	2	11	12	70	(c)	No..	Yes
Company E.....	.....do.....	3	51	54	31.48	6	10	3	75	(c)	No..	Yes
Company F.....	.....do.....	3	53	56	35.71	6	10	2	80	(c)	No..	Yes
Company G.....	.....do.....	1	51	52	59.62	1	10	2	54	(c)	No..	Yes
Company H.....	.....do.....	2	60	62	30.65	11	10	3	58	(c)	No..	Yes
Total.....	.....	32	507	539	35.44							
Grand total....	.....	125	1,670	1,795	34.26							

a Vacancy in office of brigadier-general.
b Squadron commander and staff resigned before inspection.
c Adjutant-general states that owing to the poor system of keeping records on the part of the commanding officers and to their lack of interest in target practice no complete report could be furnished.
d Mustered in December 13, 1909.
e Mustered in August 2, 1909.

MAINE.

State designation: National Guard of the State of Maine.
General headquarters: Augusta. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill; address, Augusta.
Coast artillery: 1 corps of 12 companies. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 1,361.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Augusta	[a] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	....	2	2	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	1	3	4	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	[b]	....	26	26	7.69	....	....	....	[c]	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Augusta	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	200.00	.....	
Coast Artillery Corps: [d]												
Headquarters	Portland	9	8	17	0.00	....	....	....	....	62.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	28	28	21.43	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Company	.....do	3	44	47	12.77	....	10	[e]	24	27.37	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company	.....do	3	50	53	22.64	....	10	[e]	24	37.36	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company	Auburn	3	41	44	34.09	....	10	....	27	[f]	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	Bath	3	40	43	23.26	2	10	[e]	27	3.61	Yes.	Yes.
Fifth Company	Portland	3	51	54	14.81	....	10	[e]	[g]14	52.54	Yes.	Yes.
Sixth Company	Sanford	3	52	55	34.54	....	10	[e]	26	42.59	Yes.	Yes.
Seventh Company.	Biddeford	3	56	59	23.73	....	10	[e]	25	2.13	Yes.	Yes.
Eighth Company	Lewiston	3	46	49	18.37	....	10	[e]1	24	31.67	Yes.	Yes.
Ninth Company	.....do	3	43	46	19.57	....	10	[e]	26	29.68	Yes.	Yes.
Tenth Company	Brunswick	3	54	57	28.07	....	10	[e]	55	40.55	Yes.	Yes.
Eleventh Company.	Portland	1	39	40	5.00	....	10	[e]	25	3.96	Yes.	Yes.
Twelfth Company	Westbrook	3	57	60	6.67	....	10	[e]	45	88.04	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	43	609	652	19.94							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Eastport	16	8	24	12.50	....	....	....	....	56.67	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Bangor	....	27	27	51.85	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Gardiner	3	51	54	40.74	....	10	[e]	26	107.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Rumford	3	48	51	7.84	....	10	[e]	28	104.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Livermore Falls	3	55	58	24.14	....	10	[e]	27	29.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Norway	3	41	44	6.82	....	10	[e]	28	131.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Skowhegan	3	49	52	19.23	....	10	[e]	25	11.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Dover	3	58	61	14.75	....	10	[e]	26	9.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Bangor	3	49	52	13.46	....	10	[e]	24	84.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Waterville	3	49	52	15.38	....	10	[e]	33	91.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Eastport	3	39	42	19.05	....	10	[e]	35	41.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Farmington	3	48	51	11.76	....	10	[e]	30	51.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Houlton	3	50	53	32.07	....	10	[e]	27	89.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Augusta	3	41	44	18.18	....	10	[e]	28	36.34	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	52	613	665	20.00							
Grand total	.....	108	1,253	1,361	19.47							

[a] Adjutant-general also acting quartermaster-general and paymaster-general.
[b] Detachments stationed at Norway and Waterville.
[c] Detachments had, respectively, 24 and 27 drills.
[d] Formerly First Infantry; changed to Coast Artillery Corps, January 1, 1910.
[e] Had individual practice.
[f] No range available.
[g] Organized May 20, 1909.

MARYLAND.

State designation: Maryland National Guard.
General headquarters: Annapolis. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Henry M. Warfield; address, Annapolis.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Coast Artillery: 1 company. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 separate company. Hospital Corps: 1 company. Total strength 2,038.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.[a]	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Annapolis	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	1	3	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	1	1	2	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	13	.....	13	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps, Company A.	Baltimore	....	24	24	8.33	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Annapolis	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	[b] 5	4	9	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Baltimore	[c] 2	.....	2	.....	....	8	....	....	173.08	.....	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Troop A	Pikesville	3	52	55	20.00	....	8	2	40	55.17	No.	Yes.
Coast Artillery:												
First Company	Baltimore	3	43	46	34.78	....	10	2	40	52.08	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Hagerstown	11	7	18	11.11	....	8	4	40	69.20	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Westminster	....	31	31	12.90	....	8	....	40	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Frederick	3	49	52	1.92	....	8	4	40	115.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Hagerstown	3	50	53	5.66	....	8	4	40	85.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Cambridge	3	42	45	11.11	....	8	4	40	116.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Belair	3	51	54	16.67	....	8	4	40	111.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Elkton	2	42	44	9.09	....	8	4	40	91.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Easton	2	53	55	61.82	....	8	4	40	60.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Cumberland	2	51	53	16.98	.....	.....	.....	(d)	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Westminster	3	41	44	25.00	....	8	4	40	96.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Salisbury	3	44	47	21.28	....	8	4	40	59.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Havre de Grace	2	33	35	60.00	....	8	4	40	40.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Annapolis	3	50	53	13.21	....	8	4	40	99.24	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	40	544	584	20.55							
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Baltimore	11	7	18	0.00	....	8	2	40	142.69	Yes.	Yes.
Field music	.....do	....	25	25	0.00	....	8	(e)	40	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	.....do	3	41	44	22.73	....	8	2	40	100.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	.....do	2	51	53	1.89	....	8	2	40	117.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	.....do	2	46	48	33.33	....	8	2	40	60.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	.....do	3	38	41	14.63	....	8	2	40	45.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	.....do	2	43	45	26.67	....	8	2	40	69.59	Yes.	Yes.

[a] Practice marches held simultaneously with camp of instruction.
[b] Includes 4 inspectors of small-arms practice.
[c] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[d] Organized and mustered in December 20, 1909.
[e] Excused from target practice.

MARYLAND—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Fourth Infantry—Continued.												
Company F	Baltimore	2	42	44	0.00	....	8	2	40	87.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	41	44	27.27	....	8	2	40	66.44	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	52	55	25.45	....	8	2	40	94.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	40	42	11.90	....	8	2	40	78.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	41	43	4.65	....	8	2	40	75.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	1	40	41	12.20	....	8	2	40	70.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	1	42	43	25.58	....	8	2	40	69.54	Yes.	Yes.
Total		37	549	586	16.04							
Fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Baltimore	10	8	18	0.00	....	8	2	40	105.00	Yes.	Yes.
Field music	do	....	38	38	15.80	....	8	(a)	40	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	2	38	40	27.50	....	8	2	40	66.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	46	49	10.20	....	8	2	40	52.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	44	47	19.15	....	8	2	40	70.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	44	47	6.38	....	8	2	40	106.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	36	39	10.26	....	8	2	40	78.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	47	50	10.00	....	8	2	40	113.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	51	54	9.26	....	8	2	40	79.73	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	49	52	23.08	....	8	2	40	55.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	48	51	17.65	....	8	2	40	51.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	47	49	12.24	....	8	2	40	74.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	48	51	1.96	....	8	2	40	76.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	57	60	33.33	....	8	2	40	147.03	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	601	645	12.09							
First Separate Company (colored).	Baltimore	3	59	62	14.52	....	8	2	40	62.98	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		160	1,878	2,038	16.19							

a Excused from target practice.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State designation: Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.
General headquarters: Boston. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham; address, Boston. Two brigades. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries; Coast Artillery, corps of 12 companies. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each. Cadet Corps: 2 corps of 4 companies each. Hospital Company Section. Ambulance Company Section. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 5,848.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Boston	5	.....	5	.....	....	8	1	....	100.00	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	.....do	7	.....	7	.....	a 1	8	1	....	112.50	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	....	8	1	....	66.67	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	6	5	11	0.00	....	8	1	....	133.33	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	3	2	5	0.00	....	8	1	....	166.67	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	29	.....	29	.....	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Company Section.	.....do	....	55	55	20.00	....	8	....	43	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ambulance Company Section.	.....do	....	55	55	25.45	....	8	....	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	.....do	11	.....	11	.....	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	1	8	3	....	150.00	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	12	1	13	0.00	....	8	....	....	200.00	.....	
Signal Corps	.....do	4	53	57	5.27	7	8	(b)	46	55.91	Yes.	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Boston	c 3	.....	3	.....	....	8	....	....	33.33	.....	Yes.
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Springfield	15	7	22	0.00	....	8	(b)	....	61.36	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	28	28	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Worcester	3	60	63	0.00	5	8	b 1	44	79.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Springfield	3	59	62	1.61	....	8	b 1	46	71.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Worcester	3	52	55	5.45	1	8	b 1	46	62.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Holyoke	3	48	51	11.76	2	8	(b)	43	86.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Orange	3	55	58	8.62	2	8	b 1	46	117.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Pittsfield	3	59	62	12.90	....	8	(b)	48	73.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Springfield	3	50	53	1.89	....	8	b 1	51	35.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Worcester	3	46	49	10.20	....	8	(b)	45	43.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Northampton	2	50	52	19.23	....	8	(b)	22	29.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Springfield	2	56	58	25.86	....	8	(b)	52	44.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Greenfield	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	(b)	40	72.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Adams	3	56	59	10.17	....	8	(b)	50	61.72	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	49	684	733	9.82							
Sixth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Fitchburg	12	8	20	5.00	....	8	(b)	....	173.68	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	26	26	34.62	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Wakefield	3	53	56	10.71	....	8	b 1	24	138.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Fitchburg	3	60	63	1.59	1	8	(b)	39	122.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lowell	3	52	55	14.55	....	8	(b)	44	120.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fitchburg	3	58	61	3.28	1	8	(b)	49	110.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	South Framingham.	3	55	58	15.52	....	8	b 1	41	120.50	Yes.	Yes.

a Ninety-mile ride.
b Organization had either individual or squad practice.
c Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Sixth Infantry—Con.												
Company F	Marlboro	3	60	63	0.00	2	8	(a)	39	121.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Lowell	3	54	57	3.51	....	8	(a)	40	123.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Stoneham	3	52	55	0.00	3	8	a 1	46	153.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Concord	3	54	57	10.53	2	8	(a)	42	157.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Lowell	3	60	63	14.29	....	8	(a)	24	138.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company L (colored).	Charlestown District, Boston.	2	55	57	8.77	1	8	(a)	45	112.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Milford	3	57	60	6.67	3	8	(a)	25	116.67	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	704	751	8.26							
Second Brigade.												
Headquarters	Boston	b 3	.....	3	.....	....	9	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Charlestown	15	8	23	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	128.26	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	26	26	42.31	....	8	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	.....do	3	55	58	12.07	2	8	(a)	37	68.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Boston	3	54	57	24.56	....	8	(a)	c14	70.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Newton	3	58	61	24.59	....	8	(a)	51	103.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Plymouth	3	60	63	17.46	....	8	(a)	32	65.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Medford	3	59	62	0.00	....	8	(a)	51	110.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Waltham	3	60	63	0.00	....	8	(a)	40	108.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Woburn	3	50	53	5.66	2	8	a 1	44	123.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Charlestown	3	57	60	8.33	....	8	(a)	43	77.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Attleboro	3	54	57	10.53	....	8	(a)	33	101.14	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Hingham	3	60	63	7.94	1	8	(a)	45	113.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Malden	3	57	60	13.33	4	8	a 1	50	107.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Hudson	3	59	62	4.84	1	8	a 1	41	107.08	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	717	768	11.46							
Eighth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Cambridge	13	8	21	4.76	....	10	a 1	8	105.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Lynn	....	24	24	4.17	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Cambridge	3	54	57	17.54	....	8	(a)	42	80.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Everett	3	57	60	31.67	....	9	(a)	46	97.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Cambridge	3	60	63	14.29	2	8	(a)	41	119.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Lynn	3	53	56	17.86	....	8	(a)	40	110.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cambridge	3	60	63	1.59	....	8	(a)	42	118.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Haverhill	3	58	61	4.92	....	8	(a)	50	127.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Gloucester	3	52	55	14.55	1	8	(a)	55	107.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Salem	3	53	56	8.93	1	8	a 1	40	109.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Lynn	3	51	54	25.93	....	8	(a)	39	135.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Somerville	3	52	55	5.45	1	8	(a)	41	113.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Lawrence	3	53	56	17.86	2	8	(a)	36	95.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Somerville	3	55	58	5.17	2	8	(a)	45	103.93	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	690	739	12.58							

a Organization had either individual or squad practice.
b Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
c Reorganized.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Unattached.												
First Squadron of Cavalry:												
Headquarters	Boston	[a] 4	1	5	0.00	....	8	(b)	7	125.00	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	50	53	13.21	....	8	(b)	24	111.45	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	do	3	58	61	8.19	....	8	(b)	24	110.00	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Cambridge	2	60	62	3.23	....	....	....	(c)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Boston	3	50	53	11.32	....	8	(b)	29	94.20	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	219	234	8.55							
First Battalion of Field Artillery:												
Headquarters	Lawrence	[a] 4	2	6	0.00	2	6	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	Boston	5	132	137	2.19	4	6	....	24	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Worcester	5	107	112	7.14	2	6	....	43	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Lawrence	5	112	117	6.84	....	8	....	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		19	353	372	5.11							
Coast Artillery Corps:												
Headquarters	Boston	14	20	34	20.59	....	8	(b)	....	148.15	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Company	do	3	57	60	16.67	6	8	(b)	40	89.30	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company	do	3	57	60	16.67	....	8	(b)	40	93.47	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company	do	3	57	60	21.67	5	8	[b] 2	52	78.08	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	New Bedford	3	59	62	11.29	....	8	(b)	44	123.39	Yes.	Yes.
Fifth Company	Chelsea	3	63	66	4.55	....	8	[b] 1	56	115.53	Yes.	Yes
Sixth Company	Cambridge	3	63	66	1.52	....	8	(b)	38	120.38	Yes.	Yes.
Seventh Company.	Boston	3	57	60	13.33	....	8	(b)	43	78.02	Yes.	Yes.
Eighth Company	do	3	50	53	24.53	....	8	(b)	37	88.53	Yes.	Yes.
Ninth Company	Taunton	3	60	63	6.35	....	8	(b)	52	93.33	Yes.	Yes.
Tenth Company	Brockton	3	63	66	7.58	6	8	(b)	51	71.97	Yes.	Yes.
Eleventh Company	Boston	3	49	52	19.23	....	8	[b] 3	45	57.21	Yes.	Yes.
Twelfth Company.	Fall River	3	54	57	1.75	....	8	(b)	41	115.95	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	737	787	12.20							
Ninth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Boston	13	8	21	4.76	....	8	(b)	....	130.56	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	24	24	8.33	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	59	62	30.65	1	8	(b)	34	36.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	51	54	25.93	....	8	(b)	47	29.44	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	58	61	18.03	....	8	(b)	38	61.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	55	58	25.86	....	8	(b)	39	60.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	53	56	12.50	....	8	(b)	46	84.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Lawrence	3	54	57	14.04	....	8	[b] 1	33	104.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Worcester	3	59	62	3.23	6	8	[b] 2	48	67.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Boston	3	51	54	25.93	....	8	(b)	44	27.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	59	62	30.65	....	8	(b)	39	67.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Clinton	3	59	62	27.42	4	8	(b)	44	83.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Natick	3	49	52	26.92	....	8	(b)	41	90.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Lowell	3	54	57	5.26	4	8	[b] 4	44	125.00	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	693	742	19.68							

[a] Includes 1 veterinarian.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] Organized February 17, 1910.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Unattached—Cont'd.												
First Corps of Cadets:												
Headquarters	Boston	4	1	5	20.00	....	8	(a)	12	190.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	46	49	14.29	....	8	(a)	24	146.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	79	82	1.22	....	9	(a)	24	141.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	64	67	5.97	2	8	(a)	24	124.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	b 2	55	57	14.03	....	8	(a)	24	136.61	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	245	260	8.08							
Second Corps of Cadets:												
Headquarters	Salem	4	1	5	0.00	....	8	(a)	10	150.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	1	50	51	15.69	1	8	(a)	31	133.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	40	42	9.52	....	8	(a)	31	96.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	60	62	8.06	2	8	(a)	41	89.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	40	43	16.28	....	8	(a)	46	97.68	Yes.	Yes.
Total		12	191	203	11.82							
Grand total		444	5,404	5,848	11.44							

a Organization had either individual or squad practice.
b Captain not included; on detailed duty at adjutant-general's office.

MICHIGAN.

State designation: Michigan National Guard.
General headquarters: Lansing. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. William T. McGurrin; address, Lansing.
One brigade. Engineers: 1 company. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company of 2 detachments. Total strength, 2,716.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Lansing	4	.....	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	....do	4	.....	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	....do	2	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	....do	[a] 4	.....	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	....do	3	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	....do	19	.....	19	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	[b]	....	55	55	7.27	[c]	10	....	[d]	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Lansing	2	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	....do	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	....do	[e] 1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
Company A	[f]	3	66	69	28.99	[c]	10	4	47	[g]	No.	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Sault Ste. Marie.	[h] 1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Yes.
Corps of Engineers:												
Company A	Calumet	4	69	73	1.37	2	10	18	47	37.69	Yes.	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Troop A	South Haven	2	50	52	28.85	2	10	15	40	3.51	No.	Yes.
Troop B	Detroit	3	51	54	12.96	3	13	10	52	32.73	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	Lansing	5	86	91	10.99	2	10	3	64	.....	No.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Ypsilanti	15	8	23	8.70	...	...	...	...	24.29	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Detroit	....	23	23	21.74	...	...	...	...	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	61	64	0.00	5	10	....	40	85.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	59	62	4.84	2	10	3	46	33.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	57	60	6.67	3	10	20	48	51.49	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Monroe	2	41	43	23.26	5	10	8	43	19.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Detroit	3	58	61	26.23	4	10	8	52	23.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	3	58	61	18.03	4	10	5	45	20.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	....do	3	52	55	14.55	4	10	20	46	59.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	3	58	61	8.19	4	10	20	45	63.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Ann Arbor	3	56	59	1.69	4	10	25	60	87.77	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Detroit	3	52	55	14.55	4	10	8	48	49.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Jackson	2	51	53	15.09	1	10	4	47	12.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	....do	3	53	56	12.50	1	10	3	45	16.13	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	687	736	11.96							

[a] Quartermaster-General is also chief of subsistence and ordnance departments.
[b] Detachments stationed at Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Bay City.
[c] First detachment had 2 practice marches.
[d] Detachments had, respectively, 41, 45, and 49 drills.
[e] Inspector of small-arms practice.
[f] Detachments stationed at Ypsilanti and Ionia.
[g] First detachment had figure of merit of 51.14.
[h] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Kalamazoo	16	8	24	12.50	....	....	....	....	76.19	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Grand Rapids	....	24	24	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Coldwater	2	59	61	22.95	2	10	4	48	29.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Grand Rapids	3	47	50	14.00	2	10	2	44	49.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Kalamazoo	3	61	64	10.94	2	10	10	65	98.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Big Rapids	3	58	61	4.92	10	10	11	55	71.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Lansing	2	56	58	8.62	15	10	....	85	8.41	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Grand Haven	3	65	68	14.71	....	10	17	50	30.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Grand Rapids	3	53	56	1.79	2	10	26	45	87.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	62	65	6.15	....	10	....	47	50.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Muskegon	3	58	61	13.11	....	10	12	47	33.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Grand Rapids	3	55	58	1.72	....	10	60	44	141.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Adrian	3	58	61	11.48	10	10	9	58	23.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Kalamazoo	3	54	57	7.02	1	10	8	24	31.27	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	718	768	9.64							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Owosso	16	8	24	8.33	....	....	....	....	42.86	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Menominee	....	28	28	10.71	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Flint	2	60	62	27.42	5	10	15	52	23.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Bay City	3	55	58	17.24	5	10	1	87	6.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Port Huron	3	60	63	9.52	....	10	20	48	65.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Alpena	3	58	61	22.95	6	10	9	47	20.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pontiac	2	59	61	26.23	1	10	....	54	9.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Saginaw	3	43	46	10.87	9	10	....	50	21.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Houghton	3	68	71	15.49	3	10	4	46	49.44	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Owosso	3	64	67	11.94	9	10	4	50	51.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Manistee	3	44	47	25.53	2	10	....	48	7.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Cheboygan	2	63	65	21.54	6	10	8	52	57.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Menominee	3	57	60	16.67	2	10	....	43	5.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Sault Ste. Marie	3	61	64	20.31	....	10	20	60	76.03	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	728	777	18.40							
Grand total		206	2,510	2,716	13.33							

MINNESOTA.

State designation: Minnesota National Guard.
General headquarters: St. Paul. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood; address, St. Paul.
One brigade. Artillery: 3 field batteries. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,749.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction. (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	St. Paul	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	.....	30	30	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	St. Paul	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	4	1	5	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chaplain, General Staff.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Battalion of Artillery:												
Headquarters	St. Paul	3	3	6	0.00	....	10	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	do	4	56	60	8.33	....	10	....	40	.....	No.	Yes.
Battery B	Minneapolis	5	90	95	0.00	....	10	....	43	.....	No.	Yes.
Battery C	St. Paul	5	51	56	1.79	....	10	....	43	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	17	200	217	2.76							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Minneapolis	16	8	24	0.00	....	10	....	....	41.85	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	71	74	14.86	....	10	....	38	21.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	73	76	0.00	....	10	....	43	82.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	St. Paul	3	73	76	2.63	....	10	....	47	52.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	66	69	2.90	....	10	....	44	47.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	47	50	6.00	....	10	....	52	55.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Minneapolis	3	56	59	3.39	....	10	....	37	95.99	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Red Wing	3	48	51	11.76	....	10	....	45	19.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	St. Paul	3	62	65	7.69	....	10	....	40	15.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Minneapolis	3	68	71	5.63	....	10	....	38	53.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Stillwater	3	58	61	14.75	....	10	....	43	19.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	St. Paul	3	67	70	15.71	....	10	....	58	34.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Minneapolis	3	55	58	3.45	....	10	....	39	55.47	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	52	780	832	6.85							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Austin	16	7	23	0.00	....	10	....	....	78.39	Yes.	Yes.
Band	New Ulm	....	27	27	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	59	62	11.29	....	10	....	45	93.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Faribault	3	73	76	5.26	....	10	....	34	55.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Winona	3	56	59	13.56	....	10	....	51	18.77	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Northfield	2	42	44	18.18	....	10	....	47	28.20	Yes.	Yes.

a Detachments stationed at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Austin, and Duluth.
b Vacancy in office of brigadier-general commanding brigade; staff officers reported with their respective departments.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910.				Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18).				Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.										
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.			
First Brigade—Con.												
Second Infantry—Continued.												
Company E	Fairmont	3	54	57	38.60	....	10	....	46	81.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Worthington	3	70	73	10.96	....	10	....	38	51.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Austin	3	60	63	1.59	....	10	....	40	50.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Mankato	3	52	55	38.18	....	10	....	48	11.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Owatonna	3	64	67	1.49	....	10	....	40	28.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	St. Peter	3	67	70	18.57	....	10	....	49	102.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Redwood Falls	3	72	75	18.67	....	10	....	34	47.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Madison	3	71	74	1.35	....	10	....	48	55.67	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	774	825	13.09							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	St. Paul	16	8	24	0.00	....	10	....	....	57.32	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Duluth	....	27	27	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	63	66	3.03	....	10	....	44	89.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Anoka	3	56	59	10.17	....	10	....	45	39.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Duluth	3	69	72	0.00	....	10	....	43	95.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Zumbrota	3	63	66	21.21	....	10	....	36	20.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Duluth	2	62	64	1.56	....	10	....	48	59.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Eveleth	2	59	61	9.84	....	10	....	38	40.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Princeton	3	54	57	7.02	....	10	....	35	81.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Olivia	3	58	61	3.28	....	10	....	38	37.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Crookston	3	60	63	6.35	....	10	....	30	44.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Bemidji	3	72	75	41.33	....	10	....	35	54.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Thief River Falls	2	52	54	9.26	....	10	....	33	38.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Hibbing	3	57	60	23.33	....	10	....	28	54.09	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	760	809	11.00							
Grand total		204	2,545	2,749	9.68							

MISSISSIPPI.

State designation: Mississippi National Guard.
General headquarters: Jackson. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge; address, Jackson.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 light battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 11 companies each. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 1,507.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Jackson	3	-------	3	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Inspector-General's Department.	....do	2	-------	2	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	....do	2	-------	2	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Quartermaster's Department.	....do	3	-------	3	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Subsistence Department.	....do	3	-------	3	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	....do	14	-------	14	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Pay Department	....do	2	-------	2	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Ordnance Department	....do	[a] 2	-------	2	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	
Signal Corps:												
Company A	Vicksburg	3	51	54	31.48	....	12	1	46	42.80	No..	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Greenwood	[b] 4	-------	4	-------	----	----	----	----	-------	------	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Troop A	Cliftonville	....	-------	-------	(c)	....	12	1	40	19.44	------	
Light Artillery:												
Battery E	Vicksburg	3	75	78	25.64	....	12	....	45	-------	No..	Yes.
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Meridian	16	5	21	9.52	....	....	....	....	64.23	No..	Yes.
Band	Corinth	....	25	25	32.00	....	....	....	....	-------	No..	Yes.
Company A	Shubuta	2	56	58	44.83	....	12	1	40	29.05	No..	Yes.
Company B	Aberdeen	3	51	54	24.07	....	12	1	52	24.91	No..	Yes.
Company C	Columbus	3	56	59	27.19	....	12	1	50	42.90	No..	Yes.
Company D	Meridian	3	53	56	42.86	....	12	1	49	22.19	No..	Yes.
Company E	Laurel	2	54	56	17.86	....	12	1	55	46.07	No..	Yes.
Company F	West Point	....	-------	-------	(d)	....	12	1	45	19.29	------	
Company G	Bay Springs	3	46	49	32.65	....	12	1	49	21.19	No..	Yes.
Company H	Macon	3	47	50	32.00	....	12	1	45	34.00	No..	Yes.
Company I	Hattiesburg	3	81	84	47.62	....	12	1	46	23.69	No..	Yes.
Company K	Caledonia	3	53	56	35.71	....	12	....	50	27.46	No..	Yes.
Company L	Newton	2	70	72	61.11	....	12	....	27	(e)	No..	Yes.
Company M	Gulfport	3	48	51	11.76	....	....	....	(f)	23.75	No..	Yes.
Total	.....	46	645	691	34.88							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Natchez	16	7	23	8.70	....	....	....	....	65.65	No..	Yes.
Band	Starkville	....	26	26	42.31	....	....	....	....	-------	No..	Yes.
Company A	Vicksburg	3	51	54	35.19	....	12	1	46	50.60	No..	Yes.
Company B	Natchez	3	45	48	31.25	....	12	1	50	18.87	No..	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	52	55	29.09	....	12	1	50	21.02	No..	Yes.
Company D	Yazoo City	3	49	52	32.69	....	12	1	47	26.30	No..	Yes.
Company E	Port Gibson	2	56	58	22.41	....	12	1	49	19.91	No..	Yes.
Company F	Jackson	3	51	54	12.96	....	12	1	50	25.00	No..	Yes.
Company G	Hazlehurst	3	45	48	37.50	....	12	1	48	26.11	No..	Yes.
Company H	Brookhaven	3	61	64	39.06	....	12	1	52	28.03	No..	Yes.
Company I	Fayette	3	56	59	18.64	....	12	1	45	16.00	No..	Yes.
Company K	Cleveland	3	60	63	73.02	....	....	....	(g)	(g)	No..	Yes.
Company M	Indianola	3	42	45	40.00	....	12	1	42	13.43	No..	Yes.
Total	.....	48	601	649	33.90							
Grand total	.....	135	1,372	1,507	32.91							

[a] Includes 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] Mustered out March 31, 1910, and reorganized May 12, 1910.
[d] Mustered out March 31, 1910.
[e] No report furnished.
[f] Company at Okolona mustered out May 1, 1909, and new company mustered in at Gulfport March 25, 1910.
[g] Organized March 24, 1910

MISSOURI.

State designation: National Guard of Missouri.
General headquarters: Jefferson City. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold; address, Jefferson City.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Field Hospital. Hospital Corps: 5 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 2,933.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Jefferson City	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	2	4	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	1	2	3	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	20	.....	20	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	60	60	28.33	(b)	(b)	....	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Field Hospital	St. Joseph	....	29	29	13.79	....	10	....	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Jefferson City	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	c 6	4	10	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	(d)	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Company A	(e)	4	65	69	24.64	(f)	10	(f)	(f)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Chief trumpeter, General Staff.	(g)	....	1	1	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Color sergeant, General Staff.	(g)	....	1	1	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Butler	h 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Troop A	Nevada	2	39	41	31.71	....	....	....	i 14	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	St. Louis	j 3	62	65	10.77	2	10	1	49	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Kansas City	4	124	128	0.78	2	10	1	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	St. Louis	15	6	21	0.00	1	10	....	49	63.91	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	29	29	24.18	1	10	....	46	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	60	63	15.87	1	10	....	60	62.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	52	55	16.36	1	10	....	47	39.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	43	46	26.09	1	10	....	60	19.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	34	36	0.00	1	10	....	49	18.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	31	34	14.71	1	10	....	51	70.61	Yes.	Yes
Company F	do	3	31	34	38.34	5	10	....	52	17.78	Yes.	Yes.

a Detachments stationed at St. Louis, Aurora, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and West Plains.
b Detachments had, respectively, 10, 8, 10, 10, and 10 days in camp of instruction, and 58, 38, 24, 60, and 26 drills; first detachment had 1 practice march.
c Includes an inspector of small-arms practice.
d Detailed with headquarters of First Brigade.
e Detachments stationed at St. Louis and Kansas City.
f St. Louis detachment had 49 drills; Kansas City detachment had 2 practice marches, 3 assemblies for target practice, and 44 drills.
g Not given.
h Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
i Organized June 21, 1909.
j Captain not included; is adjutant-general of State.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
First Infantry—Con.												
Company G	St. Louis	2	58	60	46.67	1	10	....	48	28.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	.....do	2	35	37	64.86	1	8	....	48	22.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	.....do	3	21	24	20.83	1	10	....	a23	17.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	.....do	3	42	45	37.78	....	8	14	27	25.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	.....do	3	31	34	29.41	....	10	5	22	25.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	.....do	2	39	41	4.88	1	10	....	27	74.88	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	512	559	25.40							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Pierce City	12	5	17	0.00	....	10	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Aurora	....	20	20	25.00	....	10	....	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Carthage	3	37	40	32.50	1	10	....	51	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Butler	2	18	20	10.00	7	10	....	51	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lamar	2	42	44	11.36	1	10	....	48	40.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Sedalia	3	29	32	40.63	3	10	....	56	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pierce City	1	29	30	6.67	3	10	....	47	43.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Joplin	3	22	25	24.00	....	....	....	(c)[1]	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Aurora	2	31	33	36.36	1	10	....	49	37.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Nevada	3	21	24	12.50	2	10	....	46	35.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Webb City	3	30	33	24.24	....	10	....	30	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Springfield	3	48	51	7.84	3	8	....	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Jefferson City	1	29	30	10.00	2	10	....	29	(e)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Neosho	1	43	44	29.55	....	10	....	47	6.88	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	404	443	20.09							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Kansas City	13	6	19	0.00	....	10	....	10	79.76	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	28	28	25.00	....	10	....	10	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	.....do	3	48	51	19.61	1	9	....	63	83.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	.....do	1	35	36	66.67	....	10	....	51	17.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	.....do	2	51	53	52.83	....	10	....	50	42.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	.....do	3	36	39	5.13	3	10	....	48	52.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	.....do	3	42	45	0.00	....	10	....	48	29.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Independence	2	36	38	26.32	....	9	....	76	39.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Kansas City	3	40	43	23.26	2	10	....	47	63.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Liberty	2	28	30	40.00	1	10	....	45	22.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Kansas City	2	33	35	14.29	....	10	....	48	34.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	.....do	3	41	44	18.18	....	10	1	46	54.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	.....do	3	36	39	23.08	2	10	....	49	38.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	.....do	2	30	32	18.75	....	10	....	47	16.35	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	490	532	24.62							
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	St. Joseph	12	5	17	5.88	....	10	....	....	33.33	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	21	21	19.05	....	10	....	115	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Tarkio	2	37	39	12.82	2	10	....	76	22.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Unionville	3	42	45	47.67	1	10	....	110	9.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Kirksville	2	40	42	42.86	1	10	....	80	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Trenton	3	40	43	25.58	1	10	1	52	8.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hannibal	3	39	42	21.43	3	10	....	75	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Maryville	3	25	28	0.00	2	10	....	49	(f)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Columbia	3	43	46	23.91	....	....	....	(g)	(g)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Louisiana	3	32	35	14.29	....	....	....	(h)	(h)	Yes.	Yes.

a Mustered in June 3, 1909.
b No range.
c Organized February 24, 1910.
d Organized June 24, 1909.
e Organized June 1, 1909.
f Organized June 25, 1909.
g Organized March 5, 1910.
h Organized February 4, 1910.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910.				Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18).				Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.										
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.			
First Brigade—Con.												
Fourth Infantry—Continued.												
Company I	St. Joseph	3	21	24	29.17	2	10	....	86	4.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	.....do	3	30	33	60.61	1	10	....	60	1.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	.....do	3	21	24	12.50	3	10	....	60	2.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	.....do	3	20	23	39.13	1	10	....	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	416	462	26.84							
Sixth Infantry												
Headquarters	Caruthersville	10	7	17	17.65	....	10	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Cape Girardeau	....	28	28	32.14	....	10	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	West Plains	2	59	61	32.79	....	10	....	49	63.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Perryville	3	31	34	26.47	....	....	....	(b)	18.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Ste. Genevieve	2	50	52	44.23	3	10	....	48	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Mountain Grove	1	49	50	34.00	....	8	....	35	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Jackson	3	49	52	55.77	....	....	....	(b)	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Lutesville	2	50	52	42.31	....	10	....	48	52.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Caruthersville	3	53	56	32.14	....	....	....	(b)	26.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Cape Girardeau	3	49	52	36.54	1	10	2	59	18.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Fredericktown	3	39	42	42.86	3	10	3	51	35.98	Yes.	Yes.
Total		32	464	496	37.70							
Grand total		258	2,675	2,933	24.96							

a Organized July 1, 1909.
b No report furnished adjutant-general.
c No range.

MONTANA.

State designation: National Guard of Montana.
General headquarters: Helena. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Phil Greenan; address, Helena.
Infantry: One regiment of 11 companies. Total strength, 748.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Helena	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	2	2	50.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	Helena	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Virginia City	12	5	17	17.65	....	....	....	....	82.69	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Billings	....	29	29	17.24	....	....	20	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Bozeman	3	65	68	35.29	(b)	(b)	20	35	54.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Butte	3	58	61	22.95	(b)	(b)	17	29	23.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Bigtimber	3	58	61	40.98	(b)	(b)	24	31	59.14	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Lewistown	3	58	61	21.31	(b)	(b)	38	52	68.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Miles City	3	60	63	17.46	....	....	....	(c)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Kalispel	3	59	62	9.68	....	....	....	(d)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Helena	1	62	63	23.81	(b)	(b)	12	32	28.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Kalispel	3	59	62	6.45	(b)	(b)	32	52	83.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Glendive	3	58	61	16.39	(b)	(b)	31	52	91.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Billings	3	58	61	13.11	(b)	(b)	27	45	53.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Libby	3	63	66	13.64	....	....	....	(e)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	43	692	735	20.00							
Grand total	.....	54	694	748	19.79							

a Not furnished.
b Excused by the Governor.
c Mustered in March 7, 1910.
d Mustered in February 7, 1910.
e Mustered in April 4, 1910.

NEBRASKA.

State designation: Nebraska National Guard.
General headquarters: Lincoln. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. John C. Hartigan; address, Lincoln.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 machine-gun company. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 1,147.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Lincoln	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	....do	[a] 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	....do	15	.....	15	.....	....	10	(b)	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	....do	....	25	25	4.00	....	11	(b)	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps	....do	3	31	34	0.00	....	11	(b)	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Fullerton	[c] 2	.....	2	.....	....	12	(b)	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Stanton	14	9	23	8.70	....	12	(b)	....	68.91	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Bloomfield	....	26	26	19.23	....	10	....	24	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	York	3	33	36	38.89	....	10	(b)	45	30.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Stanton	3	49	52	1.92	....	11	(b)	49	65.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Beatrice	3	56	59	0.00	....	10	(b)	50	38.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Norfolk	3	33	36	5.56	....	11	(b)	33	36.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Blair	3	52	55	10.91	....	....	....	[d]	29.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Madison	3	45	48	39.58	....	10	(b)	48	30.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Geneva	2	26	28	14.29	....	10	(b)	47	40.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Crete	3	34	37	13.51	....	10	(b)	44	47.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Rushville	3	35	38	28.95	....	10	(b)	49	32.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Wymore	3	36	39	10.26	....	10	(b)	37	27.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Omaha	3	36	39	5.13	....	10	(b)	49	37.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	McCook	3	33	36	22.22	....	10	(b)	32	27.96	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	503	552	15.04							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Albion	15	9	24	16.67	....	12	(b)	....	44.35	Yes.	Yes.
Band	St. Paul	1	20	21	9.52	....	10	....	49	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	Kearney	3	36	39	0.00	....	10	(b)	41	16.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	St. Paul	....	.....	.....	(e)	....	10	(b)	31	18.16	.....	
Company C	Nebraska City	3	34	37	13.51	....	10	(b)	54	20.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Hastings	1	24	25	12.00	....	10	(b)	58	26.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Holdrege	3	33	36	22.22	....	10	(b)	50	32.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Lincoln	2	27	29	10.34	....	10	(b)	50	28.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Omaha	2	36	38	0.00	....	10	(b)	54	7.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Aurora	3	45	48	18.75	....	10	(b)	44	37.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Omaha	3	38	41	4.88	....	10	(b)	53	22.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Schuyler	3	42	45	37.78	....	10	(b)	52	68.14	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Alma	3	56	59	13.56	....	10	(b)	51	36.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Albion	3	40	43	27.91	....	10	(b)	37	28.33	Yes.	Yes.
Total		45	440	485	15.05							
First Machine-gun Company.	Beatrice	2	22	24	0.00	....	....	(b)	[f] 8	.....	Yes.	
Grand total		126	1,021	1,147	13.69							

[a] Staff officers are reported with their respective departments.
[b] All target practice at home ranges was by squads.
[c] Quartermaster-general is also commissary-general.
[d] Organized October 8, 1909.
[e] Mustered out December 1, 1909.
[f] Organized January 25, 1910.

NEVADA.

No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State designation: New Hampshire National Guard.
General headquarters: Concord. Adjutant-General: Maj. Gen. Harry B. Cilley; address, Concord.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery; Coast Artillery Corps of 4 companies. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,276.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Concord	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	2	4	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	2	2	4	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	.....	22	22	0.00	(b)	6	.....	(c)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Concord	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	Nashua	1	9	10	20.00	.....	7	.....	36	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Troop A	Peterboro	3	60	63	15.87	2	6	d 1	30	72.02	No.	Yes.
Light Artillery:												
Battery A	Manchester	5	127	132	13.64	4	6	20	34	.....	No.	Yes.
Coast Artillery Corps: e												
Headquarters	Portsmouth	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Company	do	3	56	59	10.17	2	6	(d)	29	7.17	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company	Laconia	3	60	63	7.94	2	6	d 1	28	26.45	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company	Exeter	3	58	61	19.67	2	6	12	18	1.35	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	Dover	3	48	51	11.76	2	6	43	32	13.87	Yes.	Yes.
Total		14	222	236	12.29							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Keene	15	8	23	8.70	.....	6	(d)	.....	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Manchester	.....	26	26	7.69	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	63	66	15.15	.....	6	(d)	33	18.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	58	61	3.28	.....	6	(d)	33	33.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Concord	2	56	58	13.79	.....	6	(d)	29	12.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Nashua	3	63	66	4.55	.....	6	(d)	32	20.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Concord	1	55	56	21.43	.....	6	d 1	30	42.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Manchester	3	59	62	12.90	.....	6	(d)	34	40.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Keene	3	52	55	25.45	.....	6	d 1	24	56.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	58	61	6.55	.....	6	d 1	24	63.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Nashua	3	59	62	11.29	.....	6	(d)	36	16.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Manchester	3	57	60	10.00	.....	6	(d)	32	43.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Berlin	3	63	66	9.09	.....	6	(d)	32	47.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Newport	3	63	66	13.64	.....	6	(d)	36	48.91	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	740	788	11.80							
Grand total		92	1,184	1,276	12.07							

a Detachments stationed at Manchester and Concord.
b Second detachment had 2 practice marches.
c Detachments had, respectively, 42 and 47 drills.
d Companies as a whole are not required to assemble for target practice. Nearly every company has a field day when practice is engaged in; other practice by squads.
e Companies B, K, I, and A, Second Infantry, transferred as First, Second, Third, and Fourth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, respectively, April 27, 1909.

NEW JERSEY.

State designation: National Guard of New Jersey.
General headquarters: Trenton. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr.; address, Trenton. One division of 2 brigades. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 batteries. Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps: 5 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 4,145.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Trenton.....	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do.....	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do.....	10	.....	10	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	[a] 8	.....	8	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps....	.....do.....	30	.....	30	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps...	[b]	....	77	77	7.79	[c]	[d]	....	[e]	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department.....	Trenton.....	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers...	.....do.....	10	1	11	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do.....	5	2	7	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Department of Small-Arms Practice.	.....do.....	13	.....	13	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps Company.	Jersey City.....	3	50	53	11.32	3	8	3	30	77.45	Yes.	Yes.
Division.												
Headquarters.....	Jersey City.....	[f] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters.....	Newark.....	[f] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Cavalry:												
First Troop.....	.....do.....	3	87	90	3.33	2	9	1	32	108.23	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery A.....	East Orange....	5	85	90	5.56	1	6	1	32	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Newark.....	13	8	21	0.00	....	6	[g] 1	....	62.10	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	28	28	0.00	....	6	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	.....do.....	3	55	58	1.72	....	6	[g] 1	32	29.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	.....do.....	3	60	63	3.17	....	6	[g] 1	32	34.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	.....do.....	2	57	59	8.47	....	6	[g] 1	32	26.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	.....do.....	3	53	56	3.57	....	6	[g] 1	32	44.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	.....do.....	3	59	62	3.23	....	6	[g] 1	30	26.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	.....do.....	3	58	61	11.48	....	6	[g] 1	32	43.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	.....do.....	2	58	60	11.67	....	6	[g] 1	32	27.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	.....do.....	2	52	54	3.70	....	6	[g] 1	32	25.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	.....do.....	3	55	58	10.24	....	6	[g] 1	32	47.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	.....do.....	3	55	58	17.24	....	6	[g] 1	32	29.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	.....do.....	3	57	60	11.67	....	6	[g] 1	32	61.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	.....do.....	2	54	56	3.57	....	6	[g] 1	30	25.97	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	45	709	754	7.03							

[a] Quartermaster-general is also chief of the subsistence, pay, and ordnance departments.
[b] Detachments stationed at Newark, Trenton, Camden, Jersey City, and Paterson.
[c] Detachment at Jersey City had 1 practice march.
[d] Detachments had, respectively, 6, 5, 8, 8, and 7 days in camp of instruction.
[e] Detachments stationed at Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson had, respectively, 32, 31, and 26 drills.
[f] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[g] One day.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Jersey City	15	8	23	0.00	1	8	4	....	86.83	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	1	8	....	6	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	60	63	3.17	1	8	4	31	44.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	50	53	0.00	1	8	4	30	48.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	60	63	6.35	1	8	4	30	92.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	51	54	5.56	1	8	4	31	32.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	53	56	1.79	1	8	4	31	28.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	49	52	25.00	1	8	4	33	38.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	52	55	3.64	1	8	4	31	29.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	47	50	8.00	1	8	4	27	21.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Bayonne	3	49	52	0.00	1	8	4	33	50.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Hoboken	3	62	65	0.00	1	8	4	32	55.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Jersey City	3	54	57	0.00	1	8	4	31	49.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Union Hill	3	51	54	5.56	1	8	4	32	46.89	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	674	725	4.41							
Fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Paterson	15	8	23	0.00	1	7	1	2	97.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	7.14	....	7	....	1	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Passaic	3	47	50	14.00	....	7	1	27	56.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Paterson	3	53	56	8.93	....	7	1	24	76.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	54	57	14.04	....	7	1	27	33.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	55	58	0.00	....	7	1	26	98.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	49	52	9.62	....	7	1	27	72.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Englewood	3	52	55	16.36	....	7	1	26	31.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Hackensack	3	62	65	9.23	....	7	1	30	52.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Orange	3	56	59	8.47	....	7	1	25	19.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	59	62	8.06	....	7	1	28	26.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Montclair	3	50	53	7.55	....	7	1	28	32.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Leonia	3	57	60	3.33	....	7	1	28	34.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Rutherford	3	49	52	17.31	....	7	1	29	43.25	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	679	730	9.18							
Second Brigade.												
Headquarters	Trenton	[a] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Second Troop	Red Bank	3	66	69	18.84	5	6	10	39	84.37	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery B	Camden	5	91	96	8.25	[b] 1	6	1	37	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Trenton	14	8	22	0.00	3	5	1	....	64.83	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	5	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	48	51	21.57	3	5	1	39	80.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	50	53	13.21	3	5	1	38	95.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Elizabeth	3	52	55	3.64	3	5	1	34	56.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Trenton	2	44	46	8.70	3	5	1	38	87.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	46	49	18.37	3	5	1	39	73.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Lambertville	2	59	61	9.84	3	5	1	38	69.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Freehold	3	56	59	13.56	3	5	1	39	91.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	New Brunswick	1	57	58	5.17	3	5	1	36	130.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Elizabeth	3	49	52	0.00	3	5	1	39	77.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Plainfield	3	52	55	1.82	3	5	1	37	106.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Princeton	2	56	58	5.17	3	5	1	39	142.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Somerville	3	41	44	9.09	3	5	1	36	69.69	Yes.	Yes.
Total		45	646	691	8.39							

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Practice march of 3 days.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Con.												
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Camden	15	8	23	0.00	....	8	1	....	133.87	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	26	26	7.69	....	8	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Burlington	....	.....	.....	(a)	....	8	1	40	71.11	.....	
Company B	Camden	3	53	56	1.79	....	8	1	45	114.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	55	58	3.45	....	8	1	41	78.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	51	54	11.11	....	8	1	42	63.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Mount Holly	3	53	56	10.71	....	8	1	40	115.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Camden	3	50	53	11.32	....	8	1	39	48.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Beverly	3	58	61	1.64	....	8	1	42	62.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Asbury Park	3	54	57	0.00	....	8	1	42	78.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Woodbury	3	50	53	0.00	....	8	1	43	138.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Bridgeton	3	53	56	16.07	....	8	1	45	81.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Atlantic City	3	52	55	3.45	....	8	1	42	67.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Camden	3	53	56	16.07	....	8	1	42	67.16	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	616	664	6.78							
Grand total		362	3,783	4,145	7.14							

a Mustered out January 24, 1910.

NEW MEXICO.

Territorial designation: National Guard of New Mexico.
General headquarters: Santa Fe. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. A. S. Brookes; address, Santa Fe.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Total strength, 944.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Santa Fe	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	....do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Artillery:												
Light Battery A	Roswell	5	133	138	15.94	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.

a Organized February —, 1910.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Santa Fe.....	14	4	18	5.56	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Las Cruces.....	3	60	63	22.22	2	15	18	52	50.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Carlsbad.....	3	63	66	13.64	....	....	....	[a]20	([a])	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Artesia.....	3	60	63	36.51	2	([b])	....	24	([b])	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Silver City.....	2	65	67	22.39	3	15	15	52	49.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Santa Fe.....	3	66	69	20.29	3	15	14	30	13.77	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	.....do.....	3	61	64	37.50	2	15	20	52	31.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Albuquerque....	2	63	65	16.92	....	....	....	([c])	([c])	Yes.	Yes.
Company H [d]....	Las Vegas.....	3	86	89	49.44	2	15	20	52	([e])	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Alamogordo.....	3	58	61	37.70	2	([f])	....	24	([f])	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Clovis.....	3	81	84	46.43	....	....	....	[g]16	([g])	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Tucumcari.....	3	59	62	14.52	....	....	....	[h]2	([h])	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	45	754	799	28.54							
Grand total....	.....	57	887	944	26.48							

[a] Organized September 15, 1909.
[b] Organized August 1, 1909.
[c] Organized January 18, 1910.
[d] Formerly Troop A, Cavalry; transferred as Company H, First Infantry, May 15, 1909.
[e] Not furnished.
[f] Organized June 1, 1909.
[g] Organized May 29, 1909.
[h] Organized December 15, 1909.

NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.

General headquarters: Albany. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. William Verbeck; address, Albany, or State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City.

One division of 4 brigades. Engineers: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Cavalry: 2 squadrons of 4 troops each; 2 separate troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries; 1 separate field battery; Coast Artillery Corps of 31 companies. Infantry: 8 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 2 regiments of 10 each; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Field Hospital. Hospital Corps: 23 detachments. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 15,236.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Albany.....	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do.....	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do.....	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	5	49	54	5.56	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Subsistence Department.	Albany	5	10	15	6.67	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	a116	.....	116	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(b)	....	365	365	4.93	....	(c)	(d)	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Field Hospital	New York	....	46	46	2.17	....	15	1	29	23.27	Yes.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	Albany	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	39	18	57	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	(e)	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Company	New York	3	80	83	0.00	....	9	1	35	38.77	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company	Brooklyn	3	57	60	5.00	....	9	1	34	34.78	Yes.	Yes.
Division.												
Headquarters	Albany	f 4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Regiment of Engineers (22d):												
Headquarters	New York	15	6	21	0.00	....	9	1	27	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	25	25	0.00	....	....	1	27	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	64	67	2.98	....	9	1	27	27.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	51	53	3.77	....	9	1	27	23.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	49	52	1.92	....	9	1	27	41.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	51	54	0.00	....	9	1	27	28.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	55	58	0.00	....	9	1	27	29.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	78	81	2.47	....	9	1	27	29.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	61	64	1.56	....	9	1	26	34.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	64	67	1.49	....	9	1	27	35.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	52	55	0.00	....	9	1	27	36.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	46	49	0.00	....	9	1	27	39.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	61	64	0.00	....	9	1	27	19.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	51	53	1.89	....	9	1	27	31.35	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	714	763	1.31							
Cavalry:												
Squadron A—												
Headquarters	New York	3	1	4	0.00	....	9	1	28	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 1	do	3	62	65	0.00	....	9	1	28	60.77	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 2	do	3	62	65	0.00	....	9	1	29	63.49	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 3	do	3	62	65	0.00	....	9	1	29	66.15	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 4	do	3	61	64	0.00	....	(c)	1	28	61.51	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	248	263	0.00							
Squadron C—												
Headquarters	Brooklyn	3	1	4	0.00	....	(c)	1	33	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 5	do	3	53	56	0.00	....	(c)	1	33	54.00	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 6	do	3	50	53	0.00	....	(c)	1	33	55.88	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 7	do	3	51	54	0.00	....	(c)	1	33	53.00	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 8	do	2	50	52	1.92	....	(c)	1	33	50.96	Yes.	Yes.
Total		14	205	219	0.46							
Troop B	Albany	3	66	69	0.00	....	(g)	1	35	55.30	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Syracuse	3	63	66	0.00	....	(g)	2	39	75.38	Yes.	Yes.

a Includes one veterinarian.
b Ten detachments stationed at New York City; five at Brooklyn; two each at Binghamton and Buffalo; one each at Syracuse, Troy, Rochester, and Albany.
c The several detachments had from 8 to 15 days in camp of instruction.
d Some companies assembled once and some twice for target practice.
e Detailed one each with Headquarters of Division, and First, Second, and Third Brigades.
f Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
g Excused by governor.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Division—Continued.												
Field Artillery:												
First Battalion—												
Headquarters	New York	3	2	5	0.00	....	9	1	38	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Battery	.....do	4	105	109	0.92	....	9	1	36	33.01	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battery.	.....do	5	101	106	2.83	....	9	1	35	36.72	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battery.	Brooklyn	3	109	112	0.00	....	9	1	35	26.72	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	317	332	1.20							
Sixth Battery	Binghamton	3	94	97	3.09	....	9	2	29	50.47	Yes.	Yes.
Coast Artillery Corps:												
Headquarters	Brooklyn	6	.....	6	0.00	....	10	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Thirteenth Artillery District—												
Headquarters	.....do	16	15	31	0.00	....	10	2	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	22	22	0.00	....	10	2	29	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Company.	.....do	3	100	103	0.97	....	10	2	30	19.80	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company.	.....do	3	74	77	0.00	....	10	2	30	26.04	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company.	.....do	3	72	75	0.00	....	10	2	30	30.72	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company.	.....do	3	87	90	2.22	....	10	2	29	27.18	Yes.	Yes.
Fifth Company.	.....do	1	81	82	1.22	....	10	2	30	25.77	Yes.	Yes.
Sixth Company.	.....do	3	92	95	0.00	....	10	2	30	38.87	Yes.	Yes.
Seventh Company.	.....do	2	80	82	0.00	....	10	2	30	25.00	Yes.	Yes.
Eighth Company.	.....do	2	89	91	0.00	....	10	2	30	23.44	Yes.	Yes.
Ninth Company.	.....do	3	63	66	1.52	....	10	2	29	26.15	Yes.	Yes.
Tenth Company.	.....do	3	67	70	1.43	....	10	2	30	16.00	Yes.	Yes.
Eleventh Company.	.....do	2	57	59	0.00	....	10	2	30	23.30	Yes.	Yes.
Twelfth Company.	.....do	2	70	72	0.00	....	10	2	30	25.36	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	969	1,015	0.59							
Ninth Artillery District—												
Headquarters	New York	10	4	14	0.00	....	10	1	29	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	26	26	0.00	....	....	1	27	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Thirteenth Company.	.....do	2	47	49	2.04	....	10	1	28	33.65	Yes.	Yes.
Fourteenth Company.	.....do	2	61	63	3.17	....	10	1	28	30.30	Yes.	Yes.
Fifteenth Company.	.....do	2	62	64	0.00	....	10	1	29	32.88	Yes.	Yes.
Sixteenth Company.	.....do	3	71	74	2.70	....	10	1	29	32.71	Yes.	Yes.
Seventeenth Company.	.....do	2	44	46	13.04	....	10	1	29	27.55	Yes.	Yes.
Eighteenth Company.	.....do	2	72	74	1.35	....	10	1	28	38.35	Yes.	Yes.
Nineteenth Company.	.....do	1	75	76	0.00	....	10	1	29	27.21	Yes.	Yes.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Division—Continued.												
Coast Artillery Corps—Continued.												
Ninth Artillery District—Con.												
Twentieth Company.	New York	2	53	55	1.82	....	10	1	29	33.33	Yes.	Yes
Twenty-first Company.	do	1	53	54	0.00	....	10	1	29	31.25	Yes.	Yes.
Twenty-second Company.	do	1	55	56	8.93	....	10	1	29	28.95	Yes.	Yes.
Total		28	623	651	2.76							
Eighth Artillery District—												
Headquarters	New York	13	5	18	0.00	....	10	1	36	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	3	3	0.00	....	10	1	15	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Twenty-fifth Company.	do	2	60	62	0.00	....	10	1	37	28.16	Yes.	Yes.
Twenty-sixth Company.	do	1	43	44	4.55	....	10	1	35	39.21	Yes.	Yes.
Twenty-seventh Company.	do	2	44	46	13.04	....	10	1	35	30.56	Yes.	Yes.
Twenty-eighth Company.	do	3	44	47	6.38	....	10	1	36	32.61	Yes.	Yes.
Twenty-ninth Company.	do	3	71	74	5.41	....	10	1	35	40.76	Yes.	Yes.
Thirtieth Company.	do	3	43	46	10.87	....	10	1	36	42.71	Yes.	Yes.
Thirty-first Company.	do	2	86	88	3.41	....	10	1	35	35.55	Yes.	Yes.
Thirty-second Company.	do	1	65	66	3.03	....	10	1	35	58.22	Yes.	Yes.
Thirty-third Company.	do	1	46	47	2.13	....	10	1	23	26.09	Yes.	Yes.
Total		31	510	541	4.81							
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	New York	[a] 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Seventh Infantry:												
Headquarters	do	15	8	23	0.00	....	9	1	35	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	24	24	0.00	....	9	....	28	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	62	64	1.56	....	9	1	29	53.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	72	74	2.70	....	9	1	27	58.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	82	85	0.00	....	9	1	27	55.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	74	77	2.60	....	9	1	29	37.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	85	88	2.27	....	9	1	31	41.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	78	81	0.00	....	9	1	30	46.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	71	74	1.35	....	9	1	29	41.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	78	81	1.23	....	9	1	28	61.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	74	77	1.30	....	9	1	30	50.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	100	103	.97	....	9	1	25	43.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	42	45	0.00	....	9	1	[b] 12	40.70	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	850	896	1.23							

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Organized May 11, 1909.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Twelfth Infantry:												
Headquarters	New York	12	8	20	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	22	22	22.73	....	(a)	1	28	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	2	77	79	0.00	....	(a)	1	27	22.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	2	58	60	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	42.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	2	49	51	3.92	....	(a)	1	29	27.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	2	56	58	1.72	....	(a)	1	28	27.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	....do	2	66	68	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	33.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	3	54	57	0.00	....	(a)	1	27	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	....do	2	62	64	0.00	....	(a)	1	28	32.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	2	52	54	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	18.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	....do	2	58	60	1.67	....	(a)	1	28	28.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	....do	3	48	51	1.96	....	(a)	1	28	20.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	....do	2	79	81	0.00	....	(a)	1	27	25.00	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	689	725	1.38							
Sixty-ninth Infantry:												
Headquarters	New York	10	8	18	0.00	....	(a)	1	32	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	3	3	0.00	....	(a)	1	32	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	2	68	70	1.43	....	(a)	1	32	29.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	2	63	65	6.15	....	(a)	1	32	25.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	55	58	5.17	....	(a)	1	32	28.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	1	100	101	0.00	....	(a)	1	32	44.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	....do	2	88	90	4.44	....	(a)	1	32	38.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	2	64	66	0.00	....	(a)	1	32	56.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	....do	3	52	55	0.00	....	(a)	1	32	40.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	2	51	53	3.77	....	(a)	1	31	15.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	....do	3	100	103	0.00	....	(a)	1	32	18.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	....do	2	58	60	6.67	....	(a)	1	32	19.84	Yes.	Yes.
Total		32	710	742	2.43							
Seventy-first Infantry:												
Headquarters	New York	15	8	23	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	11	11	0.00	....	(a)	....	29	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	2	59	61	8.19	....	(a)	1	28	30.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	74	77	2.60	....	(a)	1	29	47.14	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	76	79	7.59	....	(a)	1	28	21.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	59	62	4.84	....	(a)	1	29	47.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	....do	2	70	72	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	38.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	2	64	66	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	26.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	....do	3	66	69	1.45	....	(a)	1	29	46.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	3	59	62	3.23	....	(a)	1	29	39.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	....do	3	60	63	1.59	....	(a)	1	29	42.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	....do	3	100	103	0.00	....	(a)	1	29	35.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	....do	3	53	56	3.57	....	(a)	1	26	27.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	....do	3	58	61	3.28	....	(a)	1	29	31.82	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	817	865	2.77							
Second brigade.												
Headquarters	Brooklyn	[b] 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Fourteenth Infantry:												
Headquarters	....do	14	8	22	0.00	....	9	1	38	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	3	3	0.00	....	9	....	37	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	64	67	0.00	....	9	1	38	40.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	2	49	51	0.00	....	9	1	38	30.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	2	41	43	6.98	....	9	1	38	23.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	58	61	0.00	....	9	1	38	24.63	Yes.	Yes.

[a] Excused by governor. [b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Con.												
Fourteenth Infantry—Continued.												
Company E	Brooklyn	3	74	77	0.00	....	9	1	38	24.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	46	48	0.00	....	9	1	38	21.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	1	58	59	5.08	....	9	1	38	15.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	43	46	0.00	....	9	1	38	24.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	41	43	0.00	....	9	1	38	20.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	54	56	3.57	....	9	1	38	21.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	46	49	4.08	....	9	1	38	24.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	48	50	2.00	....	9	1	38	34.09	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	633	675	1.63							
Twenty-third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Brooklyn	14	7	21	0.00	....	(a)	1	31	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	7	7	0.00	....	....	....	31	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	58	60	3.33	....	(a)	1	31	37.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	53	55	0.00	....	(a)	1	31	39.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	52	54	0.00	....	(a)	1	31	40.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	53	55	1.82	....	(a)	1	31	37.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	49	52	0.00	....	(a)	1	30	58.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	46	49	2.04	....	(a)	1	31	31.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	2	88	90	0.00	....	(a)	1	27	43.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	54	57	0.00	....	(a)	1	27	32.73	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	42	45	0.00	....	(a)	1	28	27.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	56	58	0.00	....	(a)	1	30	41.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	50	53	0.00	....	(a)	1	31	40.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	48	51	1.96	....	(a)	1	31	33.54	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	663	707	0.71							
Forty-seventh Infantry:												
Headquarters	Brooklyn	15	7	22	0.00	....	(a)	1	28	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	4	4	0.00	....	(a)	1	28	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	65	67	1.49	....	(a)	1	28	31.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	48	51	3.92	....	(a)	1	28	33.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	47	49	2.04	....	(a)	1	28	25.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	59	61	0.00	....	(a)	1	28	18.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	2	69	71	1.41	....	(a)	1	28	28.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	59	61	1.64	....	(a)	1	28	23.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	2	96	98	5.10	....	(a)	1	28	28.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	76	78	0.00	....	(a)	1	28	39.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	64	67	0.00	....	(a)	1	28	43.15	Yes.	Yes.
Total		35	594	629	1.75							
Third Brigade.												
Headquarters	Albany	[b] 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Binghamton	15	8	23	4.35	....	8	2	35	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Utica	3	91	94	1.06	....	8	2	30	42.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	93	96	3.13	....	8	2	34	44.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Watertown	3	73	76	1.32	....	8	2	36	52.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ogdensburg	3	69	72	4.17	....	8	2	32	67.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Newburgh	3	95	98	2.04	....	8	2	25	60.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Walton	2	75	77	2.60	....	8	2	34	62.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Oneonta	2	72	74	2.70	....	8	2	40	50.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Binghamton	2	95	97	2.04	....	8	2	32	64.73	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Middletown	3	72	75	4.00	....	8	2	34	55.26	Yes.	Yes

[a] Excused by governor. [b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Brigade—Con.												
First Infantry—Con.												
Company K	Malone	3	86	89	1.12	....	8	2	33	56.99	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Newburgh	3	95	98	2.04	....	8	2	29	46.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Mohawk	2	63	65	10.77	....	8	2	32	55.26	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	987	1,034	2.90							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Troy	13	7	20	0.00	....	8	(a)	25	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	....	27	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	75	78	1.28	....	8	(a)	34	57.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Cohoes	3	92	95	1.05	....	8	(a)	36	52.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Troy	3	66	69	2.90	....	8	(a)	30	50.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	72	75	6.67	....	8	(a)	42	54.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Schenectady	2	96	98	0.00	....	8	(a)	35	71.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	3	74	77	2.60	....	8	(a)	38	84.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Gloversville	3	68	71	5.63	....	8	(a)	30	70.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Amsterdam	3	60	63	6.35	....	8	(a)	28	62.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Whitehall	2	46	48	0.00	....	8	(a)	33	58.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Glens Falls	3	55	58	0.00	....	8	(a)	33	76.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Saratoga Springs	2	54	56	5.36	....	8	(a)	25	72.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Hoosick Falls	3	72	75	1.33	....	8	(a)	41	68.67	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	865	911	2.52							
Tenth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Albany	15	8	23	4.35	....	10	(a)	32	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	26	26	7.69	....	10	(a)	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	2	39	41	4.88	....	10	(a)	32	42.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	54	57	3.51	....	10	(a)	36	50.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	2	36	38	21.05	....	10	(a)	34	33.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	51	54	12.96	....	10	(a)	35	49.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Catskill	2	42	44	6.82	....	10	(a)	35	65.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hudson	3	57	60	3.33	....	10	(a)	37	49.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Yonkers	3	69	72	1.39	....	10	(a)	34	16.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Mount Vernon	3	73	76	1.32	....	10	(a)	32	37.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Flushing	3	93	96	0.00	....	10	(a)	27	27.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Poughkeepsie	2	67	69	1.45	....	10	(a)	34	49.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	White Plains	3	61	64	0.00	....	10	(a)	30	39.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Kingston	3	84	87	0.00	....	10	(a)	38	51.12	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	760	807	3.72							
Fourth Brigade.												
Headquarters	Buffalo	b 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Rochester	15	8	23	8.70	....	9	1	41	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	24	24	0.00	....	9	....	39	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	79	82	0.00	....	9	1	45	69.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Geneva	3	63	66	3.03	....	9	1	33	64.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Syracuse	3	75	78	0.00	....	9	1	40	68.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Oswego	2	62	64	4.69	....	9	1	42	65.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Niagara Falls	3	89	92	2.17	....	9	1	30	66.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Medina	3	100	103	0.00	....	9	1	44	77.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Rochester	3	74	77	0.00	....	9	1	46	74.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	2	63	65	0.00	....	9	1	48	79.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Olean	3	60	63	1.59	....	9	1	42	82.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Hornell	3	64	67	1.49	....	9	1	34	52.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Elmira	3	87	90	0.00	....	9	1	39	76.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Auburn	3	87	90	0.00	....	9	1	42	93.10	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	935	984	1.12							

a Some companies assembled once and some twice for target practice.
b Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Fourth Brigade—Con.												
Sixty-fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Buffalo	14	8	22	0.00	....	8	(a)	34	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	2	2	0.00	....	8	(a)	34	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	50	53	0.00	....	8	(a)	34	58.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	59	62	1.61	....	8	(a)	34	54.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	57	60	0.00	....	8	(a)	34	61.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	67	70	1.43	....	8	(a)	34	63.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Jamestown	3	72	75	0.00	....	8	(a)	33	84.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Buffalo	3	56	59	5.08	....	8	(a)	34	53.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	....do	2	79	81	0.00	....	8	(a)	34	65.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	3	66	69	1.45	....	8	(a)	34	55.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	....do	3	52	55	0.00	....	8	(a)	34	63.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	....do	3	50	53	0.00	....	8	(a)	b 7	50.77	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	43	618	661	0.91							
Seventy-fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Buffalo	14	7	21	0.00	....	8	3	33	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	5	5	0.00	....	8	....	33	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	50	53	3.77	....	8	3	33	50.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	50	53	0.00	....	8	3	33	38.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	50	53	1.89	....	8	3	34	48.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	60	63	1.59	....	8	3	33	51.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	....do	3	57	60	0.00	....	8	3	33	36.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	3	60	63	0.00	....	8	3	33	48.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	....do	2	76	78	6.41	....	8	3	33	44.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	3	57	60	0.00	....	8	3	33	49.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	....do	3	47	50	0.00	....	8	3	33	48.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Tonawanda	3	55	58	3.45	....	8	3	31	60.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Buffalo	3	57	60	1.67	....	8	3	32	43.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	....do	3	58	61	1.64	....	8	3	22	38.37	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	49	689	738	1.76							
Grand total	.....	992	14,244	15,236	1.95							

[a] Some companies assembled once and some twice for target practice.
[b] Organized June 30, 1909.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State designation: North Carolina National Guard.
General headquarters: Raleigh. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Armfield; address, Raleigh.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 field battery; Coast Artillery Corps of 4 companies. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 2,320.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Raleigh	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	11	.....	11	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	23	23	17.39	....	(b)	....	24	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Raleigh	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	.....do	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	c 8	.....	8	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Statesville	d 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	Charlotte	4	58	62	8.06	....	7	3	25	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Coast Artillery Corps:												
Headquarters	Salisbury	4	1	5	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Company	Newbern	3	42	45	6.67	....	10	7	26	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company.	Wilmington	3	52	55	14.55	....	10	....	31	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company	Greensboro	3	49	52	46.15	....	10	....	24	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	Salisbury	3	57	60	18.33	....	10	....	24	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	16	201	217	21.20							
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Shelby	16	8	24	8.33	....	....	....	....	49.13	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Asheville	....	26	26	7.69	....	7	7	24	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Hickory	2	40	42	16.67	....	7	7	24	22.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Dallas	3	55	58	15.52	....	7	7	24	35.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Winston Salem	3	46	49	8.16	....	7	7	25	21.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Charlotte	3	49	52	9.62	....	7	7	32	35.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Statesville	3	49	52	3.85	....	7	7	34	34.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Asheville	3	43	46	4.35	....	7	7	24	24.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Shelby	3	50	53	11.32	....	7	7	24	28.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Waynesville	3	46	49	6.12	....	7	7	28	43.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Mount Airy	2	46	48	2.08	....	7	7	24	51.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Asheville	2	43	45	13.33	....	7	7	25	28.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Concord	3	58	61	14.75	....	7	7	24	27.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	High Point	3	53	56	25.00	....	7	7	24	41.40	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	49	612	661	10.89							

a Detachment stationed at Charlotte and Reidsville.
b Detachments had, respectively, 7 and 14 days in camp of instruction.
c Includes 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
d Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Washington	16	8	24	12.50	....	....	....	....	42.14	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Kinston	....	20	20	5.00	....	7	7	24	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Tarboro	3	40	43	11.63	....	7	7	24	29.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Kinston	3	48	51	5.88	....	7	7	24	43.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Rocky Mount	3	49	52	21.15	....	7	7	24	36.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Goldsboro	3	42	45	33.33	....	7	7	27	47.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	8.19	....	7	7	24	30.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Fayetteville	3	50	53	5.66	....	7	7	27	34.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Washington	3	41	44	11.36	....	7	7	24	27.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Clinton	3	50	53	9.43	....	7	7	26	34.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Edenton	3	46	49	16.33	....	7	7	26	19.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Wilson	3	43	46	2.17	....	7	7	24	29.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Lumber Bridge	3	50	53	5.66	....	7	7	24	49.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Wadesboro	3	45	48	25.00	....	7	7	24	27.17	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	590	642	12.46							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Reidsville	16	8	24	12.50	....	....	....	....	47.48	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Raleigh	....	24	24	12.50	....	7	7	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Lexington	3	43	46	15.22	....	7	7	24	33.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Raleigh	3	60	63	12.70	....	7	7	25	29.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Henderson	3	50	53	9.43	....	7	7	24	25.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Louisburg	3	51	54	12.96	....	7	7	30	35.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Oxford	3	46	49	18.37	....	7	7	24	28.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Franklinton	3	50	53	0.00	....	7	7	24	31.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Reidsville	3	44	47	21.28	....	7	7	24	34.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Warrenton	3	48	51	11.76	....	7	7	24	23.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Burlington	3	44	47	36.17	....	7	7	24	28.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Weldon	3	42	45	6.67	....	7	7	24	46.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Thomasville	3	41	44	4.55	....	7	7	24	35.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Durham	3	48	51	9.80	....	7	7	24	30.76	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	599	651	13.06							
Grand total		237	2,083	2,320	12.59							

NORTH DAKOTA.

State designation: North Dakota National Guard.
General headquarters: Bismarck. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Amasa P. Peake; address, Bismarck.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 748.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General Headquarters	Bismarck	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Artillery:												
Battery A	Lisbon	2	39	41	12.20	....	9	9	52	.....	No..	No.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Grafton	18	8	26	3.85	....	9	9	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Band	Lisbon	....	28	28	25.00	....	9	9	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	Bismarck	3	55	58	10.34	....	9	9	52	43.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Fargo	3	58	61	14.75	....	9	9	26	41.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Grafton	3	49	52	13.46	....	9	9	54	17.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Minot	3	59	62	19.35	....	9	9	55	22.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Williston	3	52	55	20.00	....	9	9	46	18.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Mandan	3	41	44	20.45	....	9	9	45	77.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Valley City	3	51	54	12.96	....	9	9	51	66.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Jamestown	3	42	45	24.44	....	9	9	52	79.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Wahpeton	3	51	54	12.96	....	9	9	24	2.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Dickinson	3	59	62	27.42	....	9	9	52	40.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Hillsboro	3	43	46	10.87	....	9	9	52	83.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Devils Lake	3	46	49	20.41	....	9	9	52	11.19	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	2	2	100.00	....	9	9	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	54	644	698	17.34							
Grand total	.....	65	683	748	16.84							

a Not furnished.

OHIO.

State designation: Ohio National Guard.
General headquarters: Columbus. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Charles C. Weybrecht; address, Columbus.
One division of 2 brigades. Engineers: 1 battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 3 field batteries. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each; 3 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 regiment of 4 companies. Medical Department: 2 ambulance company sections; 1 hospital company section; 1 Hospital Corps detachment. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 5,600.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Columbus	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	3	2	5	40.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	49	.....	49	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	do	....	5	5	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Hospital Company Section.	Cincinnati	....	41	41	2.44	....	8	....	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ambulance Company.	(a)	....	110	110	4.55	....	8	....	50	.....	Yes.	Yes
Pay Department	Columbus	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Department of Small-Arms Practice.	do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	(b)	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Company A	Toledo	1	44	45	2.22	....	11	....	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Columbus	3	48	51	17.65	....	10	....	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
General Service Corps.	(c)	....	27	27	7.41	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	
Division.												
Headquarters	Akron	d 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Battalion of Engineers:												
Headquarters	Cleveland	3	2	5	0.00	1	9	3	49	110.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	27	27	7.41	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	36	39	2.56	1	8	3	50	64.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	44	46	0.00	1	8	3	50	78.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	48	51	1.96	1	8	3	50	86.37	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	40	43	4.65	1	8	3	50	84.27	Yes.	Yes.
Total		14	197	211	2.84							
Cavalry:												
Troop A	do	3	50	53	5.66	4	8	6	48	130.33	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Columbus	3	51	54	9.26	12	8	3	60	20.31	Yes.	Yes.
Artillery:												
Battery A	Cleveland	3	51	54	5.56	3	10	2	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Toledo	4	62	66	4.55	....	10	1	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C e	Briggsdale	3	45	48	8.33	....	8	6	53	43.67	Yes.	Yes.

a Sections stationed at Toledo and Columbus.
b Detailed one each with Headquarters of Division, First and Second Brigades
c Detailed with headquarters of brigades.
d Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
e Formerly Company I of the Fourth Infantry; transferred as Battery C, February 14, 1910.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Toledo	[a] 2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Cincinnati	14	7	21	9.52	....	8	6	52	69.40	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	27	27	3.70	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	.....do	3	36	39	10.26	3	8	10	48	69.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	.....do	2	38	40	15.00	....	8	6	50	15.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	.....do	3	33	36	30.55	1	8	12	48	56.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Hillsboro	3	39	42	7.14	2	8	10	60	92.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cincinnati	2	34	36	13.89	....	8	8	50	68.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	.....do	3	35	38	10.54	....	8	20	50	57.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	.....do	3	29	32	3.13	3	8	2	52	44.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lebanon	3	47	50	14.00	....	8	12	50	57.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Cincinnati	2	34	36	22.22	....	8	12	48	62.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Batavia	3	37	40	30.00	6	8	6	52	71.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Blanchester	2	54	56	5.36	....	....	....	[b]	[b]	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Cincinnati	....	.....	.....	[c]	2	8	12	54	48.06	.....	
Total		43	450	493	13.59							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Lima	16	5	21	0.00	....	8	8	50	85.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Tiffin	....	27	27	7.41	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Findlay	3	50	53	18.87	....	8	12	52	77.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Paulding	2	56	58	10.34	....	8	8	51	54.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lima	3	56	59	15.25	....	8	8	51	87.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Van Wert	3	49	52	1.92	2	8	12	52	77.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hicksville	3	53	56	8.93	1	8	1	51	103.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Spencerville	3	54	57	1.75	....	8	8	52	100.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Ada	3	56	59	0.00	....	8	10	52	105.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Bowling Green	3	55	58	1.72	....	8	8	50	131.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Kenton	3	58	61	0.00	....	8	15	52	103.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	St. Marys	3	50	53	7.55	1	8	6	51	56.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sycamore	3	55	58	6.90	1	8	....	51	103.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Ottawa	3	53	56	12.50	....	8	16	51	96.50	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	677	728	6.87							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Dayton	15	7	22	0.00	....	13	1	51	87.31	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Sidney	....	25	25	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Covington	3	41	44	9.09	3	13	1	50	60.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Springfield	3	32	35	25.71	....	13	13	51	68.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Piqua	3	32	35	8.57	....	13	1	50	58.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Urbana	3	41	44	11.36	1	13	4	53	32.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Springfield	3	31	34	20.59	....	13	1	49	33.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Eaton	3	44	47	19.15	....	13	1	50	36.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Dayton	3	51	54	11.11	....	13	1	51	34.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	3	33	36	36.11	....	13	1	52	38.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Xenia	3	40	43	13.95	....	13	....	48	39.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Dayton	3	56	59	5.08	....	13	1	50	53.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sidney	3	33	36	19.44	....	13	2	52	48.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Greenville	2	38	40	22.50	....	13	1	52	27.60	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	504	554	14.62							
Sixth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Toledo	16	7	23	0.00	....	13	....	52	82.78	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Defiance	....	23	23	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Toledo	3	38	41	0.00	....	13	33	45	54.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Bellevue	3	48	51	0.00	....	13	3	48	33.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Toledo	3	45	48	0.00	....	13	8	50	53.09	Yes.	Yes.

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Mustered in January 21, 1910.
[c] Mustered out February 11, 1910.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Sixth Infantry—Con.												
Company D	Fostoria	3	41	44	2.27	....	13	1	51	29.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Bryan	2	33	35	0.00	....	13	8	52	24.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Napoleon	3	47	50	0.00	....	13	16	60	49.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Defiance	3	48	51	0.00	2	12	5	58	44.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Toledo	3	27	30	0.00	....	13	2	49	43.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Clyde	3	38	41	0.00	1	13	1	51	55.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Fremont	3	42	45	0.00	....	13	1	51	70.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Toledo	3	34	37	0.00	....	13	1	49	33.37	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Port Clinton	....	.....	.....	(a)	1	13	....	25	42.31	.....	
Total		48	471	519	0.19							
Ninth Infantry (colored):												
Headquarters	Cleveland	4	2	6	0.00	....	8	8	8	70.56	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Columbus	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Springfield	3	42	45	4.44	....	8	3	52	13.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Columbus	2	53	55	14.50	4	8	8	50	24.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Dayton	3	54	57	3.51	1	8	8	52	38.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Cleveland	3	49	52	0.00	3	8	5	51	49.66	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	228	243	4.94							
Second Brigade.												
Headquarters	Columbus	b 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Columbus	13	7	20	0.00	....	8	6	18	59.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	32	35	2.86	....	8	1	52	26.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	49	52	0.00	....	8	5	48	62.77	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	43	45	2.22	....	8	1	48	57.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Marion	3	35	38	2.63	....	8	3	50	50.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Marysville	3	48	51	0.00	4	8	....	50	36.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Circleville	3	44	47	4.26	....	8	1	51	52.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Newark	2	29	31	22.58	2	8	1	49	54.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Chillicothe	3	37	40	0.00	1	8	12	52	95.14	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Delaware	3	52	55	0.00	2	8	2	51	73.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Columbus	3	29	32	9.38	....	8	6	53	34.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Washington Court House.	3	40	43	0.00	1	7	2	51	42.38	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	473	517	3.29							
Fifth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Cleveland	14	7	21	0.00	....	8	5	52	156.25	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Canton	....	34	34	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Berea	3	34	37	16.22	....	8	30	52	123.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Elyria	3	28	31	12.90	....	8	7	51	49.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Cleveland	2	51	53	13.21	....	8	9	51	96.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Warren	2	25	27	7.41	....	8	8	51	78.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Geneva	3	43	46	21.74	....	8	9	50	56.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Cleveland	3	36	39	5.13	1	8	4	51	80.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Norwalk	3	45	48	2.08	....	8	8	51	119.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Youngstown	3	39	42	9.52	....	8	8	51	76.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Cleveland	3	45	48	4.17	2	8	11	51	85.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	45	48	8.33	2	8	24	50	118.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Conneaut	3	48	51	7.84	4	8	30	51	88.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Youngstown	3	45	48	6.25	1	8	8	51	46.15	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	525	573	8.55							

a Mustered out February 8, 1910.
b Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Con.												
Seventh Infantry:												
Headquarters	Marietta	15	5	20	0.00	....	8	6	60	54.76	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Zanesville	....	27	27	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	2	32	34	5.88	3	8	20	52	41.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Marietta	3	32	35	8.57	1	8	20	49	83.41	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Pomeroy	3	39	42	14.29	2	8	4	52	45.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Somerset	2	38	40	5.00	....	8	3	50	58.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Caldwell	3	41	44	6.82	....	8	3	52	33.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Lancaster	3	45	48	4.17	1	8	3	50	35.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Manchester	3	39	42	0.00	1	8	5	51	66.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	New Lexington	2	41	43	0.00	1	8	1	51	47.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Ironton	3	31	34	5.88	....	8	1	51	53.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Portsmouth	2	33	35	0.00	3	8	20	47	63.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Greenfield	2	40	42	0.00	18	8	16	52	73.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	McConnelsville	3	47	50	4.00	2	8	2	52	41.43	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	490	536	4.10							
Eighth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Bucyrus	15	5	20	5.00	....	8	8	8	82.38	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Akron	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Bucyrus	3	37	40	17.00	....	8	5	48	100.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Akron	3	44	47	6.38	....	8	1	50	61.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Canton	1	30	31	16.13	1	8	10	46	62.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Wooster	3	50	53	0.00	5	8	20	48	98.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Ashland	3	45	48	6.25	1	8	8	51	75.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Akron	3	50	53	16.98	....	8	8	56	92.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Wadsworth	2	45	47	29.79	....	8	8	52	39.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Shreve	2	50	52	0.00	1	8	10	48	85.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Tiffin	3	36	39	0.00	....	8	4	51	90.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Alliance	3	45	48	10.42	....	8	12	52	72.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Galion	3	41	44	11.36	....	8	10	51	74.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Mansfield	3	38	41	7.32	....	8	6	56	63.09	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	544	591	9.31							
Grand total		505	5,095	5,600	7.11							

OKLAHOMA.

State designation: Oklahoma National Guard.
General headquarters: Guthrie. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Frank M. Canton; address, Guthrie.
Engineer Corps. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company
Total strength, 960.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910.				Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18).				Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.										
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.			
Adjutant - General's Department.	Guthrie	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	....	1	1	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	Oklahoma City	....	24	24	33.33	....	8	....	38	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Guthrie	1	1	2	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
First Company	Blackwell	3	65	68	8.82	....	8	....	34	16.84	Yes.	Yes.
Engineer Corps	Lawton	2	37	39	25.64	....	8	....	35	23.10	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Chandler	16	8	24	16.67	....	8	....	61	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Guthrie	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	....	....	0.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company A [a]	Tulsa	1	72	73	23.29	....	8	5	27	40.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Chandler	2	35	37	10.81	....	8	3	28	36.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Shawnee	3	62	65	38.46	....	8	....	58	19.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Guthrie	3	75	78	16.67	....	8	....	34	19.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pawnee	3	58	61	27.87	....	8	....	38	17.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Muskogee	3	59	62	33.87	....	8	2	32	18.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Ardmore	3	60	63	31.95	1	8	1	32	13.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Durant	2	60	62	17.74	....	8	....	33	17.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Alva	2	58	60	40.00	....	8	....	37	19.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company K [b]	Enid	3	61	64	18.75	3	8	5	43	41.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Antlers	3	73	76	27.63	2	8	....	44	24.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oklahoma City	3	64	67	29.85	....	8	....	37	20.15	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	773	820	25.49							
Grand total		59	901	960	24.27							

[a] Company at Hobart mustered out June 14, 1909, and new company organized at Tulsa June 14, 1909.
[b] Includes machine-gun platoon.

OREGON.

State designation: Oregon National Guard.
General headquarters: Portland. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer; address, Portland.
Artillery: 1 field battery; 1 company, coast. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Hospital Corps. Ambulance Company. Total strength, 1,519.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Portland	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	....do	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	Eugene	....	5	5	60.00	....	7	....	31	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ambulance Company.	Portland	....	44	44	22.73	2	5	....	39	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	....do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	....do	5	84	89	23.60	....	7	....	43	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Coast Artillery Corps:												
First Company	Astoria	3	60	63	33.33	....	10	....	41	50.88	Yes.	Yes.
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Portland	14	8	22	0.00	2	5	....	44	29.41	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	28	28	14.29	....	7	....	51	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Baker City	2	59	61	31.15	....	7	....	36	55.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Portland	3	65	68	0.00	2	5	....	39	47.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	58	61	18.03	2	5	....	39	55.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	The Dalles	....	.....	.....	(a)	....	7	....	31	38.24	.....	
Company E	Portland	3	58	61	24.59	2	5	....	38	38.39	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	3	65	68	25.00	2	5	....	39	46.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Oregon City	3	59	62	12.90	....	7	....	37	30.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Portland	3	59	62	16.13	2	5	....	31	99.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Woodburn	3	61	64	31.25	....	7	....	36	68.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Portland	3	53	56	8.93	2	5	....	36	68.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Pendleton	2	71	73	64.38	....	7	....	31	28.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Salem	3	67	70	8.57	....	7	....	36	48.59	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	45	711	756	21.43							
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Eugene	11	6	17	17.65	....	7	....	41	117.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	61	64	0.00	....	7	....	39	127.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Ashland	1	55	56	41.07	....	7	....	37	26.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Eugene	3	63	66	22.73	....	7	....	39	23.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Roseburg	3	65	68	30.88	....	7	....	38	109.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cottage Grove	3	70	73	27.40	....	7	....	40	136.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	McMinnville	1	58	59	57.63	....	7	....	38	37.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Albany	3	66	69	47.83	....	7	....	40	54.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Dallas	2	67	69	47.83	....	7	....	41	62.22	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	30	511	541	33.64							
Grand total	.....	104	1,415	1,519	26.27							

(a) Mustered out February 21, 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State designation: National Guard of Pennsylvania.
General headquarters: Harrisburg. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; address, Harrisburg.
One division of 3 brigades; 1 separate brigade. Engineers: 2 companies. Cavalry: 6 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 9 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Hospital Corps: 13 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 10,421.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Harrisburg	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	8	3	11	9.09	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	7	4	11	18.18	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	55	.....	55	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	143	143	8.39	....	8	....	(b)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Harrisburg	7	3	10	10.00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Small-Arms Practice Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
Company A	Pittsburg	3	58	61	26.23	....	8	(c)	42	36.54	Yes.	Yes.
Division.												
Headquarters	Philadelphia	d 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Engineer Battalion:												
Company A	Scranton	3	55	58	6.90	....	8	(c)	40	84.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Philadelphia	3	53	56	10.71	....	8	(c)	37	45.08	Yes.	Yes.
Cavalry:												
First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.	.....do	4	57	61	1.64	....	8	(c)	49	130.90	Yes.	Yes.
Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.	.....do	3	54	57	3.51	....	8	c 1	32	184.43	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	.....do	3	55	58	3.45	....	8	(c)	33	134.85	Yes.	Yes.
Troop F	New Castle	3	58	61	9.84	....	8	(c)	40	87.69	Yes.	Yes.
Governor's Troop	Harrisburg	3	56	59	6.78	2	8	(c)	49	93.63	Yes.	Yes.
Sheridan Troop	Tyrone	3	54	57	3.51	....	8	(c)	45	145.76	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery B	Pittsburg	5	80	85	9.41	....	8	(c)	49	e 21.09	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Phoenixville	4	91	95	10.53	1	8	c 5	41	(e)	Yes.	Yes.
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Philadelphia	d 1	.....	1	.....	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	.....do	15	8	23	0.00	....	8	(c)	....	147.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	28	28	3.57	....	8	(c)	28	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	.....do	3	54	57	10.53	....	8	(c)	36	65.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	.....do	3	60	63	6.35	....	8	(c)	41	70.37	Yes.	Yes.

a Four detachments stationed at Philadelphia, 2 at Pittsburg, and 1 each at Allentown, Tamaqua, Wilkes-Barre, Connellsville, Sunbury, Scranton, and Oil City.
b Number of drills held by detachments varied from none to 39.
c Target practice by squads and individuals.
d Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
e Not required to practice with rifle.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade.—Con.												
First Infantry—Con.												
Company C	Philadelphia	3	57	60	10.00	....	8	(a)	41	111.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	63	66	6.06	1	8	(a)	39	58.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	56	59	3.39	....	8	(a)	42	109.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	64	66	9.09	....	8	(a)	43	74.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	58	61	16.39	....	8	(a)	41	58.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	2	58	60	5.00	....	8	(a)	37	59.77	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	60	62	4.84	2	8	a 1	38	58.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	68	71	4.23	....	8	(a)	38	110.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	54	56	3.57	....	8	(a)	36	59.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	58	61	8.19	....	8	(a)	39	59.32	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	746	793	6.94							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Philadelphia	16	8	24	0.00	....	8	(a)	2	103.75	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	(a)	43	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	59	62	8.06	....	8	(a)	43	26.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	58	60	16.67	....	8	a 1	43	54.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	59	61	3.28	....	8	(a)	44	53.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	61	64	7.81	2	8	a 2	44	57.01	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	2	58	60	21.67	....	8	(a)	38	18.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	58	61	18.03	....	8	(a)	38	41.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	2	60	62	17.74	....	8	(a)	38	36.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	64	67	34.33	1	8	(a)	42	11.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	59	61	11.48	....	8	(a)	41	19.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	58	60	3.33	....	8	(a)	40	23.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	64	66	1.52	....	8	(a)	39	17.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	58	61	8.19	....	8	(a)	42	50.49	Yes.	Yes.
Total		45	752	797	11.92							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Philadelphia	13	8	21	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	142.11	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	26	26	0.00	....	8	(a)	19	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	1	54	55	16.36	....	8	(a)	37	74.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	53	55	7.27	....	8	(a)	41	47.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	59	62	8.06	1	8	(a)	43	96.97	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	54	57	8.77	....	8	(a)	45	63.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	1	56	57	8.77	....	8	(a)	39	57.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	58	61	1.64	....	8	(a)	43	58.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	2	53	55	27.27	....	8	(a)	37	41.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	2	56	58	3.45	....	8	(a)	41	141.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	55	58	3.45	....	8	(a)	36	59.49	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	59	62	20.97	3	8	a 1	41	65.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	57	60	10.00	....	8	(a)	40	53.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	1	54	55	12.73	2	8	(a)	40	82.63	Yes.	Yes.
Total		40	702	742	9.97							
Second Brigade.												
Headquarters	Oil City	b 3	.....	3	.....	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Tenth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Greensburg	13	8	21	9.52	....	8	(a)	....	138.89	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Connellsville	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	(a)	46	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Monongahela	3	59	62	12.90	2	8	(a)	39	63.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	New Brighton	3	54	57	5.26	1	8	(a)	42	74.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Uniontown	3	58	61	18.03	1	8	(a)	45	79.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Connellsville	3	60	63	11.11	....	8	(a)	40	98.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Mount Pleasant	2	56	58	15.52	....	8	(a)	39	100.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company F c	Indiana	3	60	63	14.29	....	8	(a)	45	64.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company G d	Hollidaysburg	3	58	61	6.55	2	8	(a)	52	101.43	Yes.	Yes.

a Target practice by squads and individuals.
b Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
c Formerly Company F of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company F of the Tenth Infantry, January 1, 1910.
d Formerly Company C of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company G of the Tenth Infantry, January 1, 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Con.												
Tenth Infantry—Con.												
Company H	Washington	3	58	61	6.55	....	8	(a)	48	55.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Greensburg	3	63	66	6.25	....	8	(a)	29	133.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Waynesburg	3	62	65	4.62	....	8	(a)	39	105.99	Yes.	Yes.
Company L [b]	Blairsville	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	(a)	43	59.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company M [c]	Altoona	3	58	61	19.67	....	8	(a)	43	90.70	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	740	788	10.66							
Sixteenth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Oil City	16	6	22	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	87.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Butler	....	27	27	7.41	....	8	....	58	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Corry	3	58	61	11.48	2	8	a 1	45	50.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Meadville	2	58	60	15.00	2	8	(a)	54	75.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Bradford	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	(a)	50	84.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Oil City	2	58	60	8.33	1	8	(a)	48	75.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cooperstown	3	57	60	21.67	1	8	(a)	40	104.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Franklin	3	56	59	27.19	3	8	(a)	51	80.77	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Erie	3	56	59	5.08	....	8	(a)	45	64.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Ridgway	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	(a)	31	49.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Warren	3	58	61	24.59	....	8	(a)	37	75.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Kittanning	3	55	58	8.62	2	8	(a)	20	89.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Butler	3	58	61	1.64	1	8	(a)	46	131.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Grove City	3	55	58	13.79	....	8	(a)	34	106.89	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	718	768	13.02							
Eighteenth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Pittsburg	14	8	22	4.55	....	8	(a)	....	140.63	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	28	28	3.57	....	8	(a)	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	58	61	19.67	....	8	(a)	46	38.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	2	58	60	18.33	....	8	(a)	52	62.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	2	59	61	6.55	....	8	(a)	44	59.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	61	64	28.13	....	8	(a)	44	71.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	....do	2	58	60	20.00	....	8	(a)	46	35.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	(a)	45	60.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	....do	3	58	61	16.39	....	8	(a)	50	33.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	....do	3	61	64	21.88	....	8	(a)	47	85.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	....do	3	59	62	16.13	....	8	(a)	45	135.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	....do	3	58	61	8.19	....	8	(a)	45	60.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	....do	3	58	61	22.95	....	8	(a)	50	44.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	....do	3	60	63	22.22	....	8	(a)	47	51.34	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	742	789	16.98							
Third Brigade.												
Headquarters	Wilkes-Barre	d 3	.....	3	.....	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Ninth Infantry:												
Headquarters	....do	13	7	20	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	161.90	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	27	27	3.70	....	8	(a)	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	58	61	24.59	....	8	(a)	37	94.49	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	54	57	3.51	....	8	(a)	40	110.92	Yes.	Yes.

[a] Target practice by squads and individuals.
[b] Formerly Company D of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company L of the Tenth Infantry, January 1, 1910.
[c] Formerly Company E of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company M of the Tenth Infantry, January 1, 1910.
[d] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Brigade—Con.												
Ninth Infantry—Con.												
Company C	Pittston	3	60	63	15.87	....	8	(a)	45	116.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Wilkes-Barre	3	59	62	9.68	....	8	a 2	33	105.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	51	54	1.85	....	8	a 1	42	134.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	54	57	7.02	....	8	(a)	38	102.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Hazleton	3	58	61	4.92	....	8	(a)	41	141.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Pittston	3	52	55	9.09	....	8	a 1	37	99.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Plymouth	3	58	61	6.55	....	8	(a)	35	93.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Wilkes-Barre	3	53	56	10.71	1	8	(a)	39	125.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Nanticoke	3	61	64	4.69	....	8	(a)	36	104.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	West Pittston	3	51	54	11.11	....	8	(a)	27	114.17	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	703	752	8.78							
Twelfth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Sunbury	14	8	22	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	140.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Williamsport	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	(a)	49	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Lewisburg	3	58	61	3.28	1	8	(a)	47	110.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Williamsport	3	57	60	13.33	....	8	(a)	40	85.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Milton	3	56	59	5.08	2	8	(a)	47	85.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Williamsport	3	53	56	10.71	....	8	(a)	42	84.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Sunbury	3	59	62	12.90	....	8	(a)	58	122.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Danville	3	57	60	15.00	....	8	(a)	55	83.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Williamsport	3	59	62	20.97	....	8	(a)	38	64.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lock Haven	3	56	59	10.17	....	8	(a)	47	74.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Williamsport	3	58	61	11.48	3	8	(a)	43	95.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Sunbury	3	58	61	11.48	....	8	(a)	53	78.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company L [b]	Bellefonte	3	61	64	15.63	....	8	(a)	40	57.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company M [c]	Lewistown	3	54	57	12.28	....	8	(a)	67	54.25	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	722	772	11.14							
Thirteenth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Scranton	16	8	24	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	140.91	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	27	27	0.00	....	8	(a)	3	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	53	56	3.57	....	8	(a)	34	92.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	58	61	13.11	2	8	(a)	38	62.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	58	61	18.03	....	8	(a)	39	84.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	57	60	6.67	....	8	(a)	38	92.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Honesdale	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	(a)	d13	87.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Scranton	3	54	57	8.77	2	8	(a)	42	70.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	60	63	14.29	....	8	(a)	39	80.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Easton	3	51	54	3.70	....	8	(a)	45	97.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Scranton	3	58	61	18.03	2	8	(a)	35	59.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	63	66	15.15	....	8	(a)	37	81.75	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	605	651	10.75							
Fourth Brigade (seperate.)												
Headquarters	Philadelphia	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Allentown	16	8	24	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	140.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Lancaster	....	28	28	10.71	....	8	....	56	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Reading	3	56	59	1.69	....	8	(a)	33	85.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Allentown	3	58	61	9.84	....	8	a 1	34	124.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Columbia	2	52	54	3.70	....	8	(a)	45	95.73	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Allentown	3	55	58	10.34	....	8	(a)	42	114.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hamburg	3	60	63	6.35	....	8	(a)	41	96.43	Yes.	Yes.

[a] Target practice by squads and individuals.

[b] Formerly Company B of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company L of the Twelfth Infantry, January 1, 1910.

[c] Formerly Company G of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company M of the Twelfth Infantry, January 1, 1910.

[d] Armory sold and company was unable to secure proper armory facilities.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Fourth Brigade (separate)—Cont'd.												
Fourth Infantry—Continued.												
Company F	Pottsville	2	55	57	3.51	....	8	(a)	41	78.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Pine Grove	3	53	56	8.93	1	8	(a)	44	73.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lebanon	3	52	55	5.45	....	8	(a)	48	95.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Reading	3	59	62	3.23	....	8	(a)	42	81.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Lancaster	3	56	59	6.78	....	8	(a)	50	81.14	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	592	636	5.97							
Sixth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Philadelphia	15	8	23	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	127.38	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	25	25	16.00	....	8	....	41	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Pottstown	2	56	58	0.00	2	8	(a)	44	82.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Chester	3	50	53	9.43	....	8	(a)	37	53.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	53	55	9.09	....	8	(a)	42	60.16	Yes.	Yes
Company D	Phoenixville	3	53	56	17.86	....	8	(a)	42	56.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Philadelphia	2	52	54	7.41	....	8	(a)	44	45.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Norristown	2	52	54	9.26	4	8	(a)	43	61.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Doylestown	3	52	55	5.45	....	8	a 1	42	79.13	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Media	3	48	51	27.45	....	8	(a)	39	42.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	West Chester	3	57	60	5.00	....	8	(a)	42	67.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Philadelphia	3	54	57	17.54	....	8	(a)	41	82.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	62	65	23.08	....	8	(a)	42	60.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	56	59	8.47	....	8	(a)	42	70.38	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	678	725	11.45							
Eighth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Harrisburg	16	8	24	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	111.90	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Carlisle	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	....	46	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	York	3	56	59	5.08	2	8	(a)	51	97.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Tamaqua	3	55	58	13.79	....	8	(a)	29	76.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Chambersburg	3	53	56	0.00	....	8	(a)	43	86.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Harrisburg	3	60	63	0.00	....	8	(a)	51	107.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Mahanoy City	2	53	55	1.82	2	8	(a)	37	80.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company F [b]	Huntingdon	3	58	61	6.55	1	8	(a)	58	78.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Carlisle	3	60	63	14.29	....	8	(a)	42	81.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Pottsville	2	51	53	7.55	....	8	(a)	35	67.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Harrisburg	3	60	63	0.00	....	8	(a)	50	91.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	St. Clair	3	57	60	5.00	....	8	(a)	38	61.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company L [c]	Bedford	3	60	63	11.11	1	8	(a)	50	50.85	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	659	706	5.52							
Separate Regiment.												
Fourteenth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Pittsburg	13	7	20	0.00	....	8	(a)	....	116.67	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	....	51	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	58	61	18.03	....	8	(a)	48	42.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	58	61	31.15	....	8	(a)	49	55.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	59	61	22.95	....	8	(a)	51	64.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	(a)	33	38.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	58	61	4.92	1	8	a 1	51	54.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	55	58	13.79	....	8	(a)	27	60.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	60	63	22.22	....	8	(a)	52	43.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	59	62	20.97	....	8	(a)	51	61.04	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	500	536	16.79							
Grand total		738	9,683	10,421	10.47							

[a] Target practice by squads and individuals.

[b] Formerly Company A of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company F of the Eighth Infantry, January 1, 1910.

[c] Formerly Company H of the Fifth Infantry; transferred as Company L of the Eighth Infantry, January 1, 1910.

RHODE ISLAND.

State designation: Rhode Island National Guard.
General headquarters: Providence. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett; address, Providence.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery; Coast Artillery Corps of 16 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,134.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Providence	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	.....do	....	27	27	3.70	....	8	1	30	90.63	Yes.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	3	4	7	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	.....do	2	19	21	0.00	....	8	1	32	90.65	Yes.	Yes.
First Squadron of Cavalry:												
Headquarters	.....do	4	1	5	0.00	....	....	....	....	150.00	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	Pawtucket	3	42	45	4.44	2	6	1	35	70.76	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Providence	3	58	61	1.64	2	6	1	36	117.90	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C[a]	.....do	3	50	53	1.89	4	9	1	36	117.60	Yes.	Yes.
Total		13	151	164	2.44							
Field Artillery:												
Light Battery A	.....do	3	57	60	0.00	2	6	1	33	55.70	Yes.	Yes.
Coast Artillery Corps:												
First Artillery District—												
Headquarters	.....do	12	5	17	0.00	....	....	....	....	131.82	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	25	25	4.00	....	8	1	36	56.92	Yes.	No.
First Company.	.....do	2	43	45	0.00	....	8	1	34	83.23	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company.	.....do	2	41	43	2.33	....	8	1	35	102.66	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company.	.....do	3	49	52	1.92	....	8	1	36	115.91	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company.	.....do	3	52	55	1.82	....	8	1	36	131.90	Yes.	Yes.
Fifth Company.	Westerly	2	57	59	1.69	....	8	1	35	88.37	Yes.	Yes.
Sixth Company.	Woonsocket	3	37	40	0.00	....	8	1	30	75.33	Yes.	Yes.
Seventh Company.	Providence	3	48	51	3.92	....	8	1	36	88.10	Yes.	Yes.
Eighth Company.	Pawtucket	3	34	37	10.81	....	8	1	32	68.78	Yes.	Yes.
Total		33	391	424	2.59							

[a] Formerly Battery B, Field Artillery; transferred as Troop C, January 10, 1910.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Coast Artillery Corps—Continued.												
Second Artillery District—												
Headquarters	Providence	12	9	21	0.00	....	....	....	....	80.83	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	25	25	0.00	....	8	1	36	26.25	Yes.	No.
Ninth Company.	do	3	49	52	11.54	....	8	1	31	69.71	Yes.	Yes.
Tenth Company.	do	2	36	38	13.17	....	8	1	29	46.60	Yes.	Yes.
Eleventh Company.	Riverpoint	3	40	43	6.98	....	8	1	29	48.78	Yes.	Yes.
Twelfth Company.	Woonsocket	3	47	50	2.00	....	8	1	30	53.67	Yes.	Yes.
Thirteenth Company.	Providence	3	42	45	11.11	....	8	1	36	74.24	Yes.	Yes.
Fourteenth Company.	do	3	47	50	8.00	....	8	1	35	46.60	Yes.	Yes.
Fifteenth Company.	Pawtucket	3	38	41	2.44	....	8	1	33	63.96	Yes.	Yes.
Sixteenth Company.	Providence	3	45	48	8.33	....	8	1	34	60.58	Yes.	Yes.
Total		35	378	413	7.02							
Organizations not in National Guard.[a]												
Newport Artillery Company.	Newport	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
United Train of Artillery.	Providence	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Bristol Train of Artillery.	Bristol	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Warren Artillery	Warren	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Kentish Guards	East Greenwich	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Light Infantry	Providence	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Grand total		107	1,027	1,134	4.05							

[a] Acting under old state charter.

[b] Not inspected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State designation: National Guard of South Carolina.
General headquarters: Columbia. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. John C. Boyd; address, Columbia.
One brigade. Coast Artillery Reserves: 2 companies. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,956.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Columbia	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	33	33	63.64	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Corps of Engineers	Columbia	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	[b] 6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	.....do	[c] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Coast Artillery Reserves:												
First Company	Aiken	3	45	48	14.58	....	10	....	24	(d)	No.	Yes.
Second Company	Lancaster	2	52	54	14.81	....	10	....	24	(d)	No.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Yorkville	16	7	23	13.04	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Spartanburg	....	26	26	38.46	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Greenville	3	44	47	14.89	....	10	....	29	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company B	Liberty Hall	3	44	47	17.02	....	10	....	28	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Clifton	3	45	48	0.00	....	10	....	28	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Laurens	3	45	48	6.25	....	10	....	28	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Anderson	3	45	48	8.33	....	10	....	30	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Chesterfield	3	42	45	8.89	....	10	....	29	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Cornwell	3	45	48	4.17	....	10	....	27	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Rock Hill	3	50	53	0.00	....	10	....	28	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Spartanburg	3	40	43	11.63	....	10	....	29	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Fort Mill	3	43	46	6.52	....	10	....	30	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Yorkville	3	41	44	2.27	....	10	....	27	(d)	No.	Yes,
Company M	Union	3	41	44	4.55	....	10	....	34	(d)	No.	Yes.
Total		52	558	610	8.52							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Darlington	16	7	23	4.35	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Camden	3	42	45	15.56	....	10	....	33	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company B	Columbia	3	52	55	16.36	....	10	....	26	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company C	.....do	3	40	43	16.28	....	10	....	25	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company D	.....do	3	42	45	2.22	....	10	....	27	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Bennettsville	3	40	43	16.28	....	10	....	25	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Edgefield	3	58	61	42.62	....	10	....	24	(d)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Hartville	3	43	46	8.70	....	10	....	30	(d)	No.	Yes.

[a] Consists of 3 detachments, the members of which are stationed at Yorkville, Jonesville, Columbia, Camden, Charleston, and Elloree.
[b] Includes 4 inspectors of small-arms practice.
[c] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[d] No systematic practice.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Second Infantry—Continued.												
Company H	Florence	2	40	42	26.19	....	10	....	25	(a)	No	Yes.
Company I	Timmonsville	3	40	43	16.28	....	10	....	25	(a)	No	Yes.
Company K	Darlington	2	40	42	2.38	....	10	....	26	(a)	No	Yes.
Company L	Sumter	3	46	49	16.33	....	10	....	26	(a)	No	Yes.
Company M	New Brookland	3	43	46	15.22	....	10	....	28	(a)	No	Yes.
Total		50	533	583	16.47							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Charleston	16	7	23	13.04	....	....	....	....	.....	No	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	53	56	0.00	....	10	....	25	(a)	No	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	47	50	6.00	....	10	....	28	(a)	No	Yes.
Company C	....do	3	43	46	13.04	....	10	....	26	(a)	No	Yes.
Company D	....do	3	43	46	4.35	....	10	....	27	(a)	No	Yes.
Company E	Barnwell	3	49	52	25.00	....	10	....	30	(a)	No	Yes.
Company F	Georgetown	3	45	48	18.75	....	10	....	24	(a)	No	Yes.
Company G	Elloree	3	46	49	8.16	....	10	....	24	(a)	No	Yes.
Company H	Conway	3	42	45	17.78	....	10	....	27	(a)	No	Yes.
Company I	Bamberg	3	48	51	27.45	....	10	....	26	(a)	No	Yes.
Company K	Walterboro	3	40	43	9.30	....	10	....	25	(a)	No	Yes.
Company L	Orangeburg	3	51	54	5.56	....	10	....	26	(a)	No	Yes.
Company M	Winnsboro	3	37	40	12.50	....	10	....	25	(a)	No	Yes.
Total		52	551	603	12.27							
Grand total		184	1,772	1,956	13.19							

(a) No systematic practice.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State designation: South Dakota National Guard.
General headquarters: Watertown. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. C. H. Englesby; address, Watertown.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 battalion of 3 companies. Signal Corps. Total strength, 794.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Watertown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Department: Medical Corps.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pay Department	do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Corps of Engineers	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	do	1	18	19	15.79	....	8	....	73	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Aberdeen	19	7	26	19.23	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Watertown	....	26	26	26.92	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Pierre	3	42	45	26.67	....	8	4	24	25.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Sioux Falls	3	52	55	16.36	....	8	1	44	29.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Brookings	3	51	54	14.81	....	8	5	33	32.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Highmore	3	33	36	25.00	....	8	3	24	46.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Canton	3	41	44	25.00	....	8	5	34	28.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company F[a]	Watertown	3	36	39	5.13	....	8	1	24	28.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Redfield	3	48	51	50.98	....	8	7	30	58.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Hot Springs	3	32	35	45.71	....	8	3	42	23.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Sisseton	3	33	36	8.33	....	8	3	32	25.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Sturgis	2	44	46	58.70	....	8	2	24	52.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Aberdeen	3	62	65	24.61	....	8	6	37	27.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Yankton	2	31	33	30.30	....	8	4	35	38.75	Yes.	Yes.
Total		53	538	591	27.24							
First Separate Battalion:												
Headquarters	Pierre	4	1	5	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Mitchell	3	57	60	8.33	....	....	4	(b)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Madison	3	51	54	31.48	....	....	5	(c)	(c)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Florence	3	49	52	15.38	....	....	12	(d)	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		13	158	171	17.54							
Grand total		80	714	794	24.43							

[a] Company F, at Dell Rapids, mustered out day after inspection, and Company C, at Watertown, mustered in and inspected.
[b] Organized December 17, 1909.
[c] Organized July 31, 1909.
[d] Organized August 3, 1909.

TENNESSEE.

State designation: National Guard of Tennessee.
General headquarters: Nashville. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Tully Brown; address, Nashville.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 company unattached. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,640.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Nashville	2		2								
Inspector - General's Department.	do	2		2								
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	2		2								
Quartermaster's Department.	do	3	3	6	50.00							
Subsistence Department.	do	2	3	5	60.00							
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	11		11								
Hospital Corps	(a)		26	26	11.54						Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Nashville	1		1								
Ordnance Department.	do	2		2								
Cavalry: Troop B	Chattanooga	3	58	61	3.28	5	11	3	50	60.91	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Nashville	15	7	22	0.00					61.67	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Lebanon		24	24	4.17						Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Memphis	3	59	62	6.45		10	1	40	21.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company B [b]	Springfield	3	57	60	6.67		10	1	31	21.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Jackson	2	60	62	27.42	2	10	1	33	23.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Lawrenceburg	3	50	53	22.64		10	1	30	36.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Memphis	2	47	49	22.45		10	1	27	23.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Nashville	3	62	65	0.00	2	10	1	41	30.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Memphis	3	58	61	27.87		10	1	28	12.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Clarksville	3	49	52	30.77		10	1	29	27.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Nashville	3	58	61	19.67	2	10	1	36	21.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	49	52	1.92	1	10	1	42	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Memphis	3	59	62	1.61		10	1	38	26.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	58	61	26.23		10	1	31	22.08	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	697	746	15.15							
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Knoxville	14	8	22	9.09					68.64	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do		26	26	53.85						Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Sweetwater	3	55	58	8.62		10	3	50	41.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Knoxville	3	39	42	45.24		10	3	50	46.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	45	48	33.33		10	3	50	28.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	39	42	21.43		10	3	25	38.56	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hampton	2	60	62	14.52		10	2	45	71.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Johnson City	3	65	68	22.06		10	19	48	48.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Knoxville	1	64	65	21.54		10	3	50	40.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Bristol	3	53	56	28.57		10	2	57	46.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Athens	2	58	60	23.33		10	10	49	40.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Chattanooga	3	51	54	20.37		10	1	42	33.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Morristown	3	56	59	27.19		10	7	32	40.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Chattanooga	2	51	53	37.74		10	2	54	43.52	Yes.	Yes.
Total	Nashville	45	670	715	25.17							
Unattached Infantry Company: Company G (colored).		3	58	61	19.67	8	10		103		Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		125	1,515	1,640	19.27							

[a] Detachments stationed at Nashville, Memphis, and Athens.
[b] Company at Nashville mustered out April 6, 1910, and a new company organized at Springfield, April 8, 1910.

TEXAS.

State designation: Texas National Guard.
General headquarters: Austin. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. James O. Newton; address, Austin.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery; 1 company, coast. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 battalion of 6 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 2,729.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Austin	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	4	2	6	33.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do	2	2	4	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	Dallas	.....	20	20	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Austin	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	.....do	7	2	9	22.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
Company A	Brenham	3	30	33	33.33	2	12	2	26	20.56	Yes.	Yes.
Brigade.												
Headquarters	Dallas	[a] 3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Cavalry:												
Headquarters	Houston	2	1	3	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	.....do	1	50	51	3.92	.....	12	.....	26	30.42	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Amarillo	3	53	56	33.93	2	12	3	28	16.47	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Austin	2	44	46	17.39	.....	12	4	27	22.05	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Corsicana	3	73	76	25.00	11	12	12	52	39.26	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	11	221	232	20.69							
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	Dallas	4	87	91	14.29	.....	12	.....	25	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Coast Artillery:												
First Company	Galveston	3	60	63	31.95	.....	12	.....	25	14.34	Yes.	Yes.
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	San Antonio	12	8	20	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.05	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Brenham	.....	29	29	10.34	.....	12	.....	70	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Jasper	3	44	47	44.68	4	12	4	34	15.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Gatesville	3	42	45	35.56	.....	12	6	24	40.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Cameron	3	53	56	44.64	1	12	4	25	8.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	San Augustine	3	60	63	11.11	.....	12	.....	24	24.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cleveland	2	46	48	31.25	10	12	5	30	24.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Waco	3	44	47	25.53	11	12	12	25	67.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Navasota	.....	.....	.....	[b]	.....	12	.....	26	14.07	.....	
Company H	Taylor	3	38	41	29.27	.....	12	2	28	23.14	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Laredo	3	58	61	32.79	.....	12	.....	32	7.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Waco	2	38	40	52.50	3	12	8	36	40.23	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Hillsboro	3	58	61	27.87	.....	12	.....	31	67.22	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	40	518	558	31.36							

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Mustered out February 10, 1910.

TEXAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Brigade—Continued.												
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Corsicana.....	11	5	16	25.00	....	....	....	....	55.88	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	Hillsboro.....	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	[a]17	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Houston.....	3	48	51	41.18	....	12	....	24	14.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Timpson.....	3	60	63	3.17	1	12	15	35	75.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Terrell.....	3	51	54	37.04	1	12	....	25	19.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Marshall.....	3	51	54	35.19	1	12	7	32	31.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Dallas.....	3	40	43	23.26	....	12	....	25	15.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Rusk.....	3	66	69	88.41	2	12	....	24	22.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Mexia.....	3	55	58	29.31	....	12	....	26	18.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Hubbard City...	3	51	54	33.33	....	....	....	[b]7	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Corsicana.....	3	58	61	31.15	....	12	14	27	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Orange.....	3	58	61	21.31	....	12	....	25	14.91	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Beaumont.....	3	40	43	39.53	....	12	....	26	10.78	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	44	611	655	33.74							
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters....	Sherman.....	15	4	19	5.26	....	....	....	....	17.22	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	Cameron.....	....	31	31	3.23	....	(c)	....	35	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Decatur.....	3	55	58	70.69	....	12	....	25	14.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	North Fort Worth.	3	60	63	19.05	1	12	....	45	12.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Kaufman.....	2	48	50	56.00	....	12	....	25	19.62	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Fort Worth.....	3	41	44	25.00	....	12	3	36	13.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Albany.....	3	48	51	0.00	....	12	11	43	51.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Dallas.....	2	38	40	62.50	....	12	....	25	14.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Weatherford....	3	56	59	44.07	....	12	3	24	17.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Bowie.....	3	55	58	29.31	....	....	....	[d]17	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Tioga.....	3	54	57	24.56	1	12	8	24	48.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	El Paso.....	3	54	57	24.56	....	12	....	26	5.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Stamford.....	3	59	62	43.55	....	(e)	....	24	15.49	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Greenville.....	3	45	48	20.83	....	12	....	25	31.48	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	49	648	697	32.57							
Separate battalion:												
Headquarters....	Greenville.....	3	1	4	75.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	San Angelo.....	3	51	54	29.63	....	....	....	(f)	(f)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Lampasas.....	3	59	62	46.77	....	12	....	24	21.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Houston.....	2	37	39	51.28	6	12	12	24	43.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Austin.....	3	52	55	20.00	....	12	13	42	45.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Caldwell.....	3	64	67	13.43	1	12	....	24	31.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Brownsville.....	3	48	51	29.41	....	12	2	25	12.85	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	20	312	332	31.02							
Grand total....	.....	216	2,513	2,729	30.19							

[a] Organized August 31, 1909.
[b] Organized October 2, 1909.
[c] Organized August 16, 1909.
[d] Organized October 1, 1909.
[e] Excused by the governor.
[f] Organized March 20, 1910.

UTAH.

State designation: National Guard of Utah.
General headquarters: Salt Lake City. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood; address, Salt Lake City.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 370.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Salt Lake City..	2	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps....	.....do.....	4	.....	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps...	.....do.....	....	10	10	0.00	....	8	(a)	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps.....	.....do.....	3	31	34	0.00	....	8	(a)	50	78.27	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
First Battery....	.....do.....	4	56	60	1.67	1	8	(a)	40	32.21	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters....	.....do.....	7	2	9	0.00	....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band.....	.....do.....	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	8	(a)	20	.....	.....	
Company B.....	Ogden.....	2	29	31	0.00	....	8	(a)	55	35.27	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Salt Lake City..	3	32	35	2.86	....	8	(a)	40	10.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Mount Pleasant.	3	37	40	2.50	....	8	(a)	26	9.73	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Richfield.....	2	22	24	4.17	....	8	(a)	45	16.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Manti.....	3	37	40	25.00	....	8	(a)	37	38.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Ephraim.....	1	37	38	44.74	....	8	(a)	38	5.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Salt Lake City..	1	37	38	26.32	....	8	(a)	43	24.61	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	22	233	255	15.69							
Grand total....	.....	40	330	370	11.08							

a No regular assemblies for practice.

b Mustered out January 21, 1910.

VERMONT.

State designation: Vermont National Guard.
General headquarters: Montpelier. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson; address, St. Albans.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 831.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Montpelier	[a] 1		1								
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1		1								
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	2		2								
Hospital Corps	Burlington		10	10	20.00		10				Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Montpelier	[b] 1		1								
Signal Corps:												
Company A	Northfield	4	56	60	3.33	[c] 1	5	7	233	94.86	No.	Yes.
Field Artillery:												
Battery A	do	5	93	98	3.06	[c] 1	5	7	233		No.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Brattleboro	14	4	18	0.00		10				Yes.	Yes.
Band	do		28	28	14.29		10				Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Rutland	3	44	47	2.13		10	[d] 1	26	57.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	St. Albans	3	52	55	9.09		10	[d] 1	24	62.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Brandon	3	40	43	9.30		10	[d] 1	24	53.17	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	St. Johnsbury	3	52	55	16.36		10	[d] 1	25	39.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Bellows Falls	3	51	54	14.81		10	[d] 1	27	70.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Northfield	2	44	46	21.74		10	[d] 1	24	51.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Woodstock	3	52	55	27.27		10	[d] 1	27	52.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Montpelier	3	54	57	10.53		10	[d] 1	24	60.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Brattleboro	3	45	48	16.67		10	[d] 1	26	64.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Bennington	2	45	47	21.28		10	[d] 1	26	51.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Newport	3	50	53	7.55		10	[d] 1	27	38.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Burlington	3	49	52	7.69		10	[d] 1	29	89.13	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	610	658	13.37							
Grand total		62	769	831	11.43							

[a] Also inspector-general and quartermaster-general.
[b] Inspector of small-arms practice.
[c] Practice march of 5 days.
[d] One assembly of 3 days.

VIRGINIA.

State designation: Virginia Volunteers.
General headquarters: Richmond. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. W. W. Sale; address, Richmond.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries; 4 companies, coast. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 battalion of 3 companies. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 2,420.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Richmond	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	....do	12	.....	12	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(a)	....	24	24	25.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Richmond	b 5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps	....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
First Brigade.												
Headquarters	Franklin	c 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
First Battalion, Field Artillery:												
Headquarters	Richmond	3	2	5	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	....do	5	93	98	4.08	2	4	4	64	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Norfolk	5	75	80	12.50	2	4	4	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Portsmouth	5	78	83	24.10	2	4	4	52	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		18	248	266	12.78							
Coast Artillery:												
First Company	Norfolk	3	66	69	24.64	1	11	3	41	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company	....do	3	68	71	45.07	....	11	3	32	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company	Portsmouth	3	58	61	42.62	1	4	....	e 19	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	....do	3	70	73	50.68	....	....	....	(f)	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Staunton	15	6	21	9.52	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	....do	....	28	28	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Richmond	3	57	60	83.33	g 1	g 3	10	67	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	....do	3	58	61	21.31	(g)	g 4	....	45	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	....do	2	32	34	26.47	(g)	(g)	....	45	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Charlottesville	3	55	58	13.79	(g)	(g)	....	48	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Lynchburg	3	58	61	0.00	(g)	(g)	....	53	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Richmond	3	44	47	19.15	(g)	(g)	....	62	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Alexandria	3	59	62	8.06	1	9	....	45	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Farmville	3	65	68	10.29	(g)	(g)	....	52	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Staunton	3	54	57	3.51	(g)	(g)	15	40	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Fredericksburg	2	34	36	2.78	(g)	(g)	....	50	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Danville	3	50	53	3.77	(g)	(g)	....	50	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		46	600	646	10.37							

a Detachments stationed at Richmond, Chase City, and Norfolk.
b Inspectors of small-arms practice.
c Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
d No systematic practice; no ranges.
e Organized September 3, 1909.
f Organized April 4, 1910.
g Excused by governor.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Con.												
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Luray	12	6	18	5.56	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Staunton	3	54	57	19.30	(a)	(a)	....	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Culpeper	3	52	55	32.73	(a)	(a)	....	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Warrenton	3	41	44	29.55	a 1	(a)	....	39	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Front Royal	3	62	65	33.84	a 1	a 3	....	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Chase City	3	56	59	28.81	a 1	a 3	....	35	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Roanoke	3	55	58	41.38	a 1	(a)	....	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Petersburg	2	53	55	10.91	(a)	(a)	....	48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Harrisonburg	2	54	56	28.57	(a)	(a)	....	49	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		34	433	467	27.41							
Fourth Infantry:												
Headquarters	Norfolk	15	7	22	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	27	27	22.22	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	51	54	18.52	(a)	(a)	....	60	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	50	53	33.96	(a)	(a)	....	27	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Newport News	3	54	57	12.28	(a)	(a)	....	62	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Norfolk	3	54	57	50.88	a 1	(a)	....	48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Suffolk	3	57	60	13.33	(a)	(a)	....	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Portsmouth	3	55	58	34.48	a 2	(a)	....	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	50	53	28.30	(a)	(a)	....	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Emporia	3	49	52	28.85	a 2	(a)	....	56	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	454	493	25.96							
Richmond Light Infantry, Blues Battalion:												
Headquarters	Richmond	4	3	7	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	3.57	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	59	62	11.29	(a)	(a)	....	54	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	(a)	....	41	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	60	63	3.17	(a)	(a)	....	45	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		13	210	223	5.83							
Grand total		189	2,231	2,420	20.17							

a Excused by governor.

b No systematic practice; no ranges.

WASHINGTON.

State designation: National Guard of Washington.
General headquarters: Seattle. Adjutant-General: Brig.-Gen. George B. Lamping; address, Seattle.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Coast Artillery Reserve Corps: 5 companies. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 1,330.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Seattle	a 3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	6	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	(b)	....	32	32	(c)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Seattle	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Signal Corps:												
First Company	do	3	59	62	17.74	6	....	....	48	145.20	No.	Yes.
Cavalry:												
Troop B	Tacoma	3	62	65	7.69	6	....	....	35	102.41	Yes.	Yes.
Coast Artillery Reserve Corps:												
Headquarters	Seattle	10	1	11	0.00	....	10	....	....	105.56	Yes.	Yes.
First Company	Tacoma	3	59	62	4.84	....	10	....	34	94.81	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company.d	Bellingham	3	59	62	3.23	....	10	....	39	53.79	Yes.	Yes.
Third Company e	Everett	3	60	63	15.87	....	10	....	52	61.08	Yes.	Yes.
Fourth Company	Tacoma	3	60	63	19.05	6	....	....	f 18	54.51	No.	Yes.
Fifth Company g.	Snohomish	3	81	84	30.95	....	10	....	56	44.40	No.	Yes.
Total		25	320	345	15.36							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Seattle	13	8	21	0.00	....	....	....	....	142.50	No.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	65	68	2.94	6	....	....	32	81.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	58	61	1.64	5	....	....	51	112.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	North Yakima	3	61	64	12.54	....	....	....	(h)	(h)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Seattle	3	65	68	11.76	6	....	....	50	122.84	No.	Yes.
Company E	North Yakima	3	62	65	7.69	6	....	....	52	180.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Hoquiam	2	61	63	20.63	6	....	....	50	132.18	No.	Yes.
Company G	Aberdeen	3	53	56	21.43	6	....	....	52	100.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Spokane	3	61	64	1.56	6	....	....	59	72.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	66	69	2.90	6	....	....	53	65.28	No.	Yes.
Company K	Walla Walla	3	60	63	14.29	....	....	....	(i)	(i)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Seattle	2	62	64	4.69	6	....	....	45	143.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Centralia	3	59	62	9.68	....	....	....	(j)	(j)	No.	Yes.
Total		47	769	816	8.82							
Grand total		88	k 1,242	k 1,330	l 10.86							

a Includes 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
b Not furnished.
c Organized ——, 1910; not inspected.
d Formerly Company M, Second Infantry; transferred as Second Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, June 9, 1909.
e Formerly Company K, Second Infantry; transferred as Third Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, June 9, 1909.
f Organized ——, 1909.
g Formerly Company C, Second Infantry; transferred as Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, July 10, 1909.
h Organized January 25, 1910.
i Organized February 25, 1910.
j Organized February 10, 1910.
k Includes 32 enlisted men of Hospital Corps; organized too late for inspection.
l Strength of Hospital Corps not considered in obtaining percentage.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State designation: West Virginia National Guard.
General headquarters: Charleston. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. C. D. Elliott; address, Charleston.
Infantry: 2 regiments of 11 companies each. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,444.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant-General's Department.	Charleston	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	do	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	Sistersville	....	24	24	4.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Charleston	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Fairmont	15	8	23	0.00	....	10	....	48	73.91	Yes.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	10	....	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Weston	2	58	60	0.00	....	10	a 1	52	69.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Sutton	1	71	72	15.42	....	10	a 1	40	52.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Wellsburg	3	50	53	18.87	....	10	a 1	46	37.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Littleton	3	60	63	17.46	....	10	a 1	45	44.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Martinsburg	3	56	59	22.03	....	10	a 1	51	51.73	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Kingwood	2	47	49	24.49	....	10	a 1	45	73.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Fairmont	2	62	64	14.06	....	10	a 1	45	53.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	46	48	20.83	....	10	a 1	36	52.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Clarksburg	3	52	55	16.36	....	10	a 1	52	69.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Morgantown	3	58	61	9.84	....	10	a 1	45	85.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Terra Alta	3	65	68	0.00	....	10	a 1	43	79.71	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	661	703	12.94							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Parkersburg	b11	6	17	17.65	....	10	....	48	62.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Charleston	....	29	29	3.45	....	10	....	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Gassaway	....	.....	.....	(c)	....	10	1	40	72.67	.....	
Company B	Ravenswood	3	58	61	6.55	....	10	1	40	75.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Charleston	2	60	62	25.81	....	10	d 1	42	52.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Spencer	2	59	61	0.00	....	10	a 1	35	69.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Parkersburg	3	49	52	23.08	....	10	a 1	38	56.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Fayetteville	3	59	62	9.68	....	10	d 1	49	70.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Huntington	3	59	62	12.90	....	10	a 1	43	69.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	60	63	22.22	....	10	a 1	50	48.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	59	62	9.68	....	10	a 1	42	68.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Charleston	3	59	62	38.71	....	10	a 1	32	52.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Parkersburg	2	46	48	25.00	....	10	a 1	24	56.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Charleston	2	58	60	25.00	....	10	a 1	40	51.25	Yes.	Yes.
Total		40	661	701	17.26							
Grand total		98	1,346	1,444	14.75							

a Had 3 days' target practice.
b Regimental commissary not included; detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general.
c Mustered out January 20, 1910.
d Had 4 days' target practice.

WISCONSIN.

State designation: Wisconsin National Guard.
General headquarters: Madison. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman; address, Madison.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 3,033.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Madison	[a] 3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Judge - Advocate-General's Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartermaster's Department.	....do	[b] 2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Subsistence Department.	....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	....do	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	[c]	....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Pay Department	Madison	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
First Cavalry:												
Troop A	Milwaukee	3	65	68	0.00	6	3	1	43	81.78	Yes.	Yes.
First Field Artillery:												
Battery A	....do	5	85	90	2.22	....	10	4	27	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Infantry:												
Headquarters	Madison	15	8	23	0.00	....	....	....	....	150.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Baraboo	....	22	22	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Milwaukee	3	58	61	0.00	1	7	1	28	90.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Fort Atkinson	3	65	68	2.94	1	7	1	24	87.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Whitewater	3	61	64	3.13	1	7	1	28	88.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Milwaukee	3	62	65	0.00	1	7	1	45	114.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	....do	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	42	168.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	....do	3	57	60	0.00	1	7	1	24	105.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Madison	3	65	68	1.47	1	7	1	41	114.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Monroe	3	68	71	0.00	1	7	1	32	75.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Neenah	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	38	172.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Milwaukee	2	66	68	0.00	1	7	1	48	84.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Beloit	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	24	76.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconomowoc	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	49	59.49	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	792	842	5.94							
Second Infantry:												
Headquarters	Ripon	14	7	21	0.00	....	....	....	....	98.24	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Marshfield	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	....do	3	70	73	0.00	1	7	1	42	114.19	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Oshkosh	3	65	68	1.47	1	7	1	36	76.10	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Sheboygan	3	67	70	0.00	1	7	1	33	108.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ripon	3	65	68	1.47	1	7	1	47	55.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Fond du Lac	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	47	115.29	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Oshkosh	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	48	67.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Appleton	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	28	125.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Manitowoc	3	59	62	3.23	1	7	1	25	72.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Marinette	3	57	60	5.00	1	7	1	37	58.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Beaver Dam	3	67	70	4.29	1	7	1	33	71.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Rhinelander	2	68	70	2.86	....	7	1	24	75.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconto	3	65	68	4.41	....	7	1	24	92.46	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	813	862	1.16							

[a] Adjutant-general is also inspector-general.
[b] Quartermaster-general is also commissary-general and chief of ordnance.
[c] Not furnished.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	La Crosse	15	8	23	0.00	....	....	....	....	162.50	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Viroqua	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Neillsville	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	33	174.66	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	La Crosse	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	33	110.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Hudson	3	65	68	0.00	1	7	1	28	105.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Mauston	3	66	69	0.00	1	7	1	44	124.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Eau Claire	3	65	68	8.82	1	7	1	27	102.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Portage	3	65	68	1.47	1	7	1	48	105.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Wausau	3	61	64	0.00	....	7	1	40	125.35	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Menominee	3	65	68	0.00	....	7	1	51	86.03	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Superior	3	65	68	1.47	1	7	1	27	158.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Tomah	3	65	68	0.00	....	7	1	28	120.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sparta	3	50	53	0.00	1	7	1	24	107.74	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	La Crosse	2	64	66	1.52	....	7	1	26	107.64	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	797	847	1.06							
Tenth Separate Battalion Infantry:												
Headquarters	Milwaukee	3	1	4	0.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Rice Lake	3	65	68	14.71	....	7	1	37	111.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Reedsburg	3	62	65	0.00	1	7	1	33	82.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Chippewa Falls.	3	58	61	29.51	1	7	1	25	55.38	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ashland	3	58	61	14.75	....	7	1	27	66.01	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	244	259	14.29							
Grand total		197	2,836	3,033	2.08							

WYOMING.

State designation: Wyoming National Guard.
General headquarters: Cheyenne. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. P. A. Gatchell; address, Cheyenne.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 650.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1910. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, days in camp of instruction, assemblies for target practice, and drills (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Assemblies for target practice.	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Adjutant - General's Department.	Cheyenne	[a] 2	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Inspector - General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Medical Department:												
Medical Corps	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Hospital Corps	[b]	....	12	12	100.00	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ordnance Department.	Cheyenne	[c] 1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Third Infantry:												
Headquarters	Sheridan	10	6	16	6.25	....	....	....	....	71.05	Yes.	Yes.
Band	.....do	....	28	28	14.29	....	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Newcastle	3	58	61	52.46	(d)	(d)	(e)	30	65.09	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Lander	3	41	44	43.18	(d)	(d)	(e)	27	(f)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Buffalo	3	55	58	31.03	(d)	(d)	(e)	43	25.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Sheridan	3	41	44	22.73	(d)	(d)	(e)	30	47.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cody	2	46	48	37.50	(d)	(d)	(e)	24	(g)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Douglas	3	58	61	83.60	(d)	(d)	(e)	28	56.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Cheyenne	2	35	37	51.35	(d)	(d)	(e)	26	(f)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Riverton	3	58	61	50.82	(d)	(d)	(e)	40	(f)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Wheatland	3	44	47	29.79	....	....	....	(h)	(h)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Laramie	3	31	34	14.71	....	....	....	(i)	(i)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Thermopolis	3	40	43	9.30	....	....	....	(j)	(j)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Lovell	3	45	48	29.17	....	....	....	(k)	(k)	Yes.	Yes.
Total	.....	44	586	630	38.57							
Grand total	.....	52	598	650	39.23							

[a] The adjutant-general is also acting chief of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments.
[b] Station not reported.
[c] Inspector of small-arms practice.
[d] Excused by governor.
[e] Three days' practice at home stations for state shoot.
[f] No report furnished adjutant-general by company commander.
[g] Company on duty during practice season.
[h] Reorganized December 27, 1909.
[i] Mustered in June 22, 1909.
[j] Mustered in December 28, 1909.
[k] Mustered in January 17, 1910.

The following table shows the strength (officers and enlisted men) of the Organized Militia, by branches of the service, as shown by the special inspections made by United States inspecting officers during the spring of the year 1910:

State or Territory.	General officers and general staff.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Field artillery.	Coast artillery.	Infantry.	Hospital Corps.	Signal Corps.	Total.
Alabama	35	.....	303	232	53	2,543	21	40	3,227
Arizona	5	.....	45	.....	.....	697	1	.....	748
Arkansas	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,524	.....	.....	1,565
California	36	.....	179	.....	423	2,213	43	100	2,994
Colorado	21	.....	223	24	.....	848	24	20	1,160
Connecticut	42	.....	68	99	694	1,567	49	63	2,582
Delaware	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	8	.....	379
District of Columbia	40	.....	.....	95	.....	1,422	50	38	1,645
Florida	28	.....	.....	.....	67	1,118	9	.....	1,222
Georgia	30	.....	395	128	184	2,139	41	.....	2,917
Hawaii	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	546	51	.....	608
Idaho	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	.....	704
Illinois	109	.....	438	291	.....	5,282	157	58	6,335
Indiana	35	.....	.....	259	.....	1,853	50	43	2,240
Iowa	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,111	65	.....	3,202
Kansas	30	.....	.....	98	.....	1,495	21	29	1,673
Kentucky	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,089	.....	.....	2,117
Louisiana	19	.....	191	298	.....	1,199	30	58	1,795
Maine	18	.....	.....	.....	652	665	26	.....	1,361
Maryland	36	.....	55	.....	46	1,877	24	.....	2,038
Massachusetts	96	.....	234	372	787	4,196	110	53	5,848
Michigan	44	73	106	91	.....	2,281	55	66	2,716
Minnesota	36	.....	.....	217	.....	2,466	30	.....	2,749
Mississippi	38	.....	.....	78	.....	1,340	.....	51	1,507
Missouri	53	.....	41	193	.....	2,492	89	65	2,933
Montana	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	735	2	.....	748
Nebraska	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061	25	31	1,147
Nevada [a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	26	.....	63	132	236	788	22	9	1,276
New Jersey	109	.....	159	186	.....	3,564	77	50	4,145
New Mexico	7	.....	.....	138	.....	799	.....	.....	944
New York	292	763	617	429	2,213	10,374	411	137	15,236
North Carolina	64	.....	.....	62	217	1,954	23	.....	2,320
North Dakota	9	.....	.....	41	.....	696	2	.....	748
Ohio	112	211	107	168	.....	4,754	156	92	5,600
Oklahoma	12	39	.....	.....	.....	820	24	65	960
Oregon	21	.....	.....	89	63	1,297	49	.....	1,519
Pennsylvania	118	114	353	180	.....	9,455	143	58	10,421
Rhode Island	27	.....	164	60	837	.....	27	19	1,134
South Carolina	25	.....	.....	.....	102	1,796	33	.....	1,956
South Dakota	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	762	.....	18	794
Tennessee	31	.....	61	.....	.....	1,522	26	.....	1,640
Texas	51	.....	232	91	63	2,242	20	30	2,729
Utah	14	.....	.....	60	.....	255	10	31	370
Vermont	9	.....	.....	98	.....	658	10	56	831
Virginia	27	.....	.....	266	274	1,829	24	.....	2,420
Washington	13	.....	65	.....	345	816	32	59	1,330
West Virginia	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,404	24	.....	1,444
Wisconsin	25	.....	68	90	.....	2,810	40	.....	3,033
Wyoming	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	12	.....	650
Total	1,952	1,200	4,167	4,565	7,256	97,035	2,146	1,339	119,660

[a] No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

The following table shows the number and classification of officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, as shown by the special inspections made by United States inspecting officers during the spring of the year 1910, under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law of January 21, 1903, and General Orders, No. 230, War Department, November 12, 1907.

State or Territory.	Organized strength.								
	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental field and staff officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned.	General noncommissioned staff.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Alabama	1	34	56	125	216	.....	3,011	3,011	3,227
Arizona	.....	5	13	38	56	.....	692	692	748
Arkansas	1	40	29	69	139	.....	1,426	1,426	1,565
California	1	35	46	123	205	.....	2,789	2,789	2,994
Colorado	.....	21	19	57	97	.....	1,063	1,063	1,160
Connecticut	.....	28	46	110	184	14	2,384	2,398	2,582
Delaware	.....	7	13	22	42	3	334	337	379
District of Columbia	1	34	29	56	120	5	1,520	1,525	1,645
Florida	1	25	28	43	97	2	1,123	1,125	1,222
Georgia	1	29	53	139	222	.....	2,695	2,695	2,917
Hawaii	.....	11	11	25	47	.....	561	561	608
Idaho	1	13	15	33	62	.....	642	642	704
Illinois	4	85	130	288	507	20	5,808	5,828	6,335
Indiana	1	30	43	105	179	4	2,057	2,061	2,240
Iowa	1	25	63	129	218	.....	2,984	2,984	3,202
Kansas	1	28	32	73	134	1	1,538	1,539	1,673
Kentucky	1	27	45	88	161	.....	1,956	1,956	2,117
Louisiana	(a)	19	36	70	125	.....	1,670	1,670	1,795
Maine	.....	13	25	70	108	5	1,248	1,253	1,361
Maryland	1	29	32	98	160	6	1,872	1,878	2,038
Massachusetts	2	86	98	258	444	8	5,396	5,404	5,848
Michigan	1	43	47	115	206	.....	2,510	2,510	2,716
Minnesota	(a)	35	51	118	204	1	2,544	2,545	2,749
Mississippi	1	37	32	65	135	.....	1,372	1,372	1,507
Missouri	1	42	62	153	258	10	2,665	2,675	2,933
Montana	.....	11	12	31	54	.....	694	694	748
Nebraska	1	29	29	67	126	.....	1,021	1,021	1,147
Nevada [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	22	17	53	92	4	1,180	1,184	1,276
New Jersey	3	103	72	184	362	3	3,780	3,783	4,145
New Mexico	.....	7	14	36	57	.....	887	887	944
New York	5	210	250	527	992	77	14,167	14,244	15,236
North Carolina	1	63	52	121	237	.....	2,083	2,083	2,320
North Dakota	.....	9	18	38	65	.....	683	683	748
Ohio	3	80	125	297	505	29	5,066	5,095	5,600
Oklahoma	.....	10	16	33	59	2	899	901	960
Oregon	.....	21	25	58	104	.....	1,415	1,415	1,519
Pennsylvania	5	103	190	440	738	10	9,673	9,683	10,421
Rhode Island	.....	23	28	56	107	4	1,023	1,027	1,134
South Carolina	1	24	48	111	184	.....	1,772	1,772	1,956
South Dakota	.....	14	23	43	80	.....	714	714	794
Tennessee	.....	25	29	71	125	6	1,509	1,515	1,640
Texas	1	44	43	128	216	6	2,507	2,513	2,729
Utah	.....	14	7	19	40	.....	330	330	370
Vermont	.....	9	14	39	62	.....	769	769	831
Virginia	1	26	49	113	189	.....	2,231	2,231	2,420
Washington	.....	13	23	52	88	.....	1,242	1,242	1,330
West Virginia	.....	16	26	56	98	.....	1,346	1,346	1,444
Wisconsin	.....	25	47	125	197	.....	2,836	2,836	3,033
Wyoming	.....	8	10	34	52	.....	598	598	650
Total	42	1,690	2,221	5,202	9,155	220	110,285	110,505	119,660

a Vacancy in office of brigadier-general commanding brigade.
b No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

The following table shows the strength of the Organized Militia, by military geographical departments of the United States, as shown by special inspections made during the spring of the year 1910:

Military geographical departments.	General officers and general staff.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Infantry.	Hospital Corps.	Signal Corps.	Total.
California	47	.....	179	.....	423	2,759	94	100	3,602
Colorado	47	.....	268	222	.....	2,599	35	51	3,222
Columbia	48	.....	65	89	408	2,803	81	59	3,553
Dakota	56	.....	.....	258	.....	3,897	34	.....	4,245
East	866	877	1,713	1,917	5,739	38,160	1,005	483	50,760
Gulf	270	.....	950	798	623	13,611	183	149	16,584
Lakes	353	284	719	899	.....	19,069	458	259	22,041
Missouri	161	.....	41	291	.....	9,551	212	143	10,399
Texas	104	39	232	91	63	4,586	44	95	5,254
Total	1,952	1,200	4,167	4,565	7,256	97,035	2,146	1,339	119,660

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspections of the militia organizations of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, made during the spring of the year 1910.

The table shows that there were absent from the inspection 224 officers and 16,231 enlisted men, or 13.76 per cent, out of a total organized strength of 119,660. In the inspection of 1909, out of a total organized strength of 118,926 officers and enlisted men, 13.33 per cent were absent, and in that of 1908, out of a strength of 110,941 officers and enlisted men, 12.07 per cent were absent. In the 1907 inspection, the percentage of absentees was 14.48; in 1906 it was 14.84; in 1905, 18.19; in 1904, 21.02; and in 1903, 23.45.

State or Territory.	Present.		Absent.		General officers and staff officers.	Total.		Percentage of absentees.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.	In 1910.	In 1909.
Alabama	176	2,582	5	429	35	216	3,011	13.52	17.59
Arizona	45	388	6	304	5	56	692	41.44	28.84
Arkansas	82	901	16	525	41	139	1,426	34.57	13.67
California	167	2,459	2	330	36	205	2,789	11.08	11.33
Colorado	72	763	4	300	21	97	1,063	26.21	26.86
Connecticut	155	2,150	1	248	28	184	2,398	9.64	7.37
Delaware	35	284	.....	53	7	42	337	13.98	15.21
District of Columbia	84	1,419	1	106	35	120	1,525	6.51	10.38
Florida	68	803	3	322	26	97	1,125	26.60	25.09
Georgia	188	2,512	4	183	30	222	2,695	6.41	7.31
Hawaii	36	452	.....	109	11	47	561	17.93	7.75
Idaho	46	405	2	237	14	62	642	33.95	26.88
Illinois	410	4,938	8	890	89	507	5,828	14.18	16.22
Indiana	146	1,482	2	579	31	179	2,061	25.94	19.07
Iowa	188	2,699	4	285	26	218	2,984	9.03	8.43
Kansas	104	1,114	1	425	29	134	1,539	25.46	16.87
Kentucky	129	1,399	4	557	28	161	1,956	26.50	35.71
Louisiana	93	1,068	13	602	19	125	1,670	34.26	31.12
Maine	94	989	1	264	13	108	1,253	19.47	23.87
Maryland	119	1,559	11	319	30	160	1,878	16.19	17.79
Massachusetts	349	4,742	7	662	88	444	5,404	11.44	9.16
Michigan	162	2,148	.....	362	44	206	2,510	13.33	12.04
Minnesota	163	2,285	6	260	35	204	2,545	9.68	.92
Mississippi	86	887	11	485	38	135	1,372	32.91	31.06
Missouri	201	1,957	14	718	43	258	2,675	24.96	25.49
Montana	43	546	.....	148	11	54	694	19.79	34.93
Nebraska	89	871	7	150	30	126	1,021	13.69	20.33

State or Territory.	Present.		Absent.		General officers and staff officers.	Total.		Percentage of absentees.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.	In 1910.	In 1909.
Nevada [a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	69	1,031	1	153	22	92	1,184	12.07	13.01
New Jersey	253	3,490	3	293	106	362	3,783	7.14	5.24
New Mexico	49	638	1	249	7	57	887	26.48	14.90
New York	771	13,953	6	291	215	992	14,244	1.95	1.96
North Carolina	166	1,798	7	285	64	237	2,083	12.59	11.43
North Dakota	53	560	3	123	9	65	683	16.84	9.77
Ohio	415	4,704	7	391	83	505	5,095	7.11	9.92
Oklahoma	48	669	1	232	10	59	901	24.27	31.69
Oregon	78	1,021	5	394	21	104	1,415	26.27	14.53
Pennsylvania	616	8,606	14	1,077	108	738	9,683	10.47	7.09
Rhode Island	82	983	2	44	23	107	1,027	4.05	2.78
South Carolina	153	1,520	6	252	25	184	1,772	13.19	9.17
South Dakota	62	524	4	190	14	80	714	24.43	27.18
Tennessee	96	1,203	4	312	25	125	1,515	19.27	18.06
Texas	156	1,704	15	809	45	216	2,513	30.19	29.99
Utah	26	289	.....	41	14	40	330	11.08	10.34
Vermont	52	675	1	94	9	62	769	11.43	6.75
Virginia	159	1,746	3	485	27	189	2,231	20.17	20.15
Washington	74	1,070	1	140	13	88	[b] 1,242	10.86	8.90
West Virginia	79	1,136	3	210	16	98	1,346	14.75	16.11
Wisconsin	172	2,773	.....	63	25	197	2,836	2.08	3.74
Wyoming	40	347	4	251	8	52	598	39.23	40.76
Total	7,199	94,242	224	16,231	1,732	9,155	[b] 110,505	13.76	13.33

[a] No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).
[b] Includes 32 enlisted men of Hospital Corps (State of Washington); organized too late for inspection. These enlisted men were not considered in computing the percentage of absentees.

The following table shows the strength (officers and enlisted men) of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, as shown by the annual inspection reports, by United States inspection officers, for each year since the enactment of the militia law of January 21, 1903, with the increase from 1903 to 1910.

State or Territory.	Strength shown by reports of inspections made under section 14, militia law.								1903–1910.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	3,318	2,505	2,291	2,035	2,196	3,226	3,314	3,227	.....	91
Arizona	382	396	380	331	317	373	631	748	366	.....
Arkansas	1,731	1,662	1,172	1,127	1,362	1,296	1,456	1,565	.....	166
California	3,480	3,404	3,356	3,059	2,694	2,275	2,540	2,994	.....	486
Colorado	1,082	1,898	1,074	599	643	713	845	1,160	78	.....
Connecticut	2,572	2,758	2,814	2,725	2,780	2,707	2,863	2,582	10	.....
Delaware	389	332	388	369	403	388	401	379	.....	10
District of Columbia	1,294	1,354	1,512	1,278	1,372	1,335	1,465	1,645	351	.....
Florida	1,291	1,210	1,554	1,120	1,246	1,254	1,343	1,222	.....	69
Georgia	4,684	3,729	3,191	2,760	2,745	3,018	3,033	2,917	.....	1,767
Hawaii	573	473	549	416	425	492	606	608	35	.....
Idaho	449	659	718	673	493	530	651	704	255	.....
Illinois	6,669	6,521	6,269	5,929	6,140	6,313	6,685	6,335	.....	334
Indiana	2,234	2,675	2,451	1,996	2,093	2,307	2,491	2,240	6	.....
Iowa	2,364	2,484	2,355	2,609	2,720	2,657	2,739	3,202	838	.....
Kansas	1,320	1,261	1,302	1,155	1,237	1,403	1,512	1,673	353	.....
Kentucky	1,261	1,317	1,364	1,372	1,448	1,740	2,100	2,117	856	.....
Louisiana	1,498	1,083	1,412	1,521	1,279	1,248	1,359	1,795	297	.....
Maine	1,158	1,232	1,191	1,251	1,233	1,282	1,328	1,361	203	.....
Maryland	2,006	2,207	2,008	1,942	1,969	1,904	2,068	2,038	32	.....
Massachusetts	5,739	5,669	5,566	5,569	5,571	5,526	5,981	5,848	109	.....
Michigan	3,031	2,783	2,612	2,667	2,512	2,861	2,782	2,716	.....	315
Minnesota	2,026	1,971	1,825	1,998	2,064	2,808	2,948	2,749	723	.....
Mississippi	1,140	1,153	1,300	1,262	1,195	1,202	1,452	1,507	367	.....
Missouri	3,078	2,759	2,337	2,253	2,010	3,019	3,440	2,933	.....	145
Montana	538	568	530	421	534	422	541	748	210	.....
Nebraska	1,588	1,439	1,464	1,401	1,374	1,407	1,092	1,147	.....	441
Nevada	140	167	146	141	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	140

[a] No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

State or Territory.	Strength shown by reports of inspections made under section 14, milita law.								1903–1910.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
New Hampshire	1,319	1,191	1,270	1,242	1,243	1,568	1,676	1,276	.....	43
New Jersey	4,651	4,532	4,618	4,386	4,493	4,333	4,485	4,145	.....	506
New Mexico	371	283	410	298	258	274	208	944	573	.....
New York	13,869	13,760	14,264	14,017	14,234	14,746	15,484	15,236	1,367	.....
North Carolina	1,850	1,832	1,799	1,867	1,989	2,039	2,118	2,320	470	.....
North Dakota	806	750	677	635	646	703	727	748	.....	58
Ohio	5,677	5,548	5,832	5,859	5,841	5,545	6,006	5,600	.....	77
Oklahoma	879	817	676	771	531	713	994	960	81	.....
Oregon	1,262	1,066	1,100	1,063	984	1,444	1,569	1,519	257	.....
Pennsylvania	9,068	9,728	9,820	9,884	9,888	10,048	10,508	10,421	1,353	.....
Rhode Island	1,025	1,047	1,035	1,066	1,050	1,077	1,151	1,134	109	.....
South Carolina	3,692	3,745	2,782	1,665	1,770	1,889	1,931	1,956	.....	1,736
South Dakota	1,335	1,215	846	757	639	626	780	794	.....	541
Tennessee	1,915	2,140	1,986	1,763	1,553	1,541	1,523	1,640	.....	275
Texas	3,266	3,080	2,601	2,151	2,169	2,234	2,594	2,729	.....	537
Utah	376	324	329	397	351	367	406	370	.....	6
Vermont	701	746	754	761	731	844	830	831	130	.....
Virginia	2,271	2,422	2,138	2,133	1,900	1,966	2,392	2,420	149	.....
Washington	822	871	773	738	682	695	1,023	1,330	508	.....
West Virginia	1,140	1,076	1,111	1,011	936	1,084	1,310	1,444	304	.....
Wisconsin	2,857	2,935	2,793	2,897	2,904	3,019	3,096	3,033	176	.....
Wyoming	360	333	312	353	356	480	449	650	290	.....
Total	116,547	115,110	111,057	105,693	105,213	110,941	118,926	119,660	[a]10,856	7,743

[a] Net increase, 3,113.

CHANGES IN MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS SINCE THE INSPECTION OF 1909.

The following lists show the militia organizations that have been created, reorganized, disbanded, or transferred since the inspection of 1909, with the dates of the changes so far as known to this office.

Organizations of militia created since the inspection of 1909.

ALABAMA.

Company L, Second Infantry (Tallassee, July 30, 1909).

ARIZONA.

Company L, First Infantry (Yuma, January 19, 1910).
Company M, First Infantry (Florence, January 27, 1910).

ARKANSAS.

Company G, Second Infantry (Hope, May 25, 1909).
Company H, Second Infantry—reassigned (Atkins, November 5, 1909).
Band, Third Infantry (Hope, March 3, 1909).

CALIFORNIA.

Company H, Fifth Infantry (Hayward, April 29, 1909).
Company K, Fifth Infantry (Petaluma, May 8, 1909).
Company M, Fifth Infantry (San Jose, May 15, 1909).
Company L, Fifth Infantry (Palo Alto, May 19, 1909).
Company D, Second Infantry (Redding, June 19, 1909).
Band, Second Infantry (Chico, June 20, 1909).
Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps (San Francisco, July 27, 1909).
Seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps (San Francisco, July 28, 1909).
Company B, Seventh Infantry (Los Angeles, August 4, 1909).
Headquarters, Coast Artillery Corps (San Francisco, April 19, 1909).

COLORADO.

Company M, First Infantry (Golden, June 19, 1909).
Company H, Second Infantry (La Junta, September 8, 1909).
Company E, First Infantry (Windsor, October 26, 1909).
Second Regiment Infantry (1909).
Company A, Second Infantry (Colorado Springs, February 10, 1910).
Company K, First Infantry (Denver, March 17, 1910).
Company B, Second Infantry (Trinidad, March 22, 1910).
Company M, First Infantry (Longmont, April 9, 1910).

GEORGIA.

Company F, Third Battalion of Infantry (Athens, June 29, 1909).

IDAHO.

Company A, Second Infantry (Sand Point, June 25, 1909).
Brigade (Not yet organized, but a brigadier-general has been appointed).
Company D, Second Infantry (Twin Falls, April 20, 1910).

ILLINOIS.

Company M, Third Infantry (Savanna, June 14, 1909).
Band, Fifth Infantry (Quincy, April 13, 1910).

IOWA.

Company M, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Cherokee, June 5, 1909).
Company E, Fifty-third Infantry (Charles City, June 7, 1909).
Band, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Clarinda, June 11, 1909).
First Brigade (July 5, 1909).
Company B, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Villisca, July 19, 1909).

KANSAS.

Company K, Second Infantry (Caney, May 17, 1909).

KENTUCKY.

Company F, Third Infantry (Vine Grove, March 19, 1910).
Company L, Second Infantry (West Liberty, April 9, 1910).
Company I, Second Infantry (Booneville, April 16, 1910).
Company F, Second Infantry (Jackson, April 23, 1910).
Company A, Second Infantry (Grayson, April 30, 1910).
Company B, Second Infantry (Harlan, May 2, 1910).
First Separate Company (Barbourville, May 7, 1910).

LOUISIANA.

Company G, Second Infantry (New Orleans, March 17, 1909).
Company H, Second Infantry (New Orleans, March 20, 1909).
Company F, First Infantry (Ruston, August 2, 1909).
Headquarters and Batteries A and B of Washington Artillery (New Orleans, December 13, 1909).
Band, Louisiana Field Artillery (New Orleans ———).

MAINE.

Company E, First Infantry (Portland, May 20, 1909).
Band, Second Infantry (Bangor, June 24, 1909).

MARYLAND.

Company G, First Infantry (Cumberland, December 20, 1909).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Troop C, First Squadron (Cambridge, February 17, 1910).

MICHIGAN.

Company M, Second Infantry (Kalamazoo, July 8, 1909).
Band, Second Infantry (Grand Rapids, December 17, 1910).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company L, Second Infantry (Newton, July 1, 1909).
Company K, Third Infantry (Cleveland, March 24, 1910).
Company M, Second Infantry (Gulfport, March 25, 1910).

MISSOURI.

Company K, First Infantry (St. Louis, May 28, 1909).
Company M, First Infantry (St. Louis, May 28, 1909).
Company L, Second Infantry (Jefferson City, June 1, 1909).
Company I, First Infantry (St. Louis, June 3, 1909).
Company L, First Infantry (St. Louis, June 3, 1909).
Company M, Fourth Infantry (St. Joseph, June 11, 1909).
Troop A, Cavalry (Nevada, June 21, 1909).
Company I, Second Infantry (Webb City, June 24, 1909).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Maryville, June 25, 1909).
Company F, Second Infantry (Joplin, February 24, 1910).
Company G, Fourth Infantry (Columbia, March 5, 1910).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Louisiana, February 4, 1909).

MONTANA.

Company E, Second Infantry (Miles City, March 7, 1910).
Company F, Second Infantry (Kalispel, February 7, 1910).
Company L, Second Infantry (Libby, April 4, 1910).

NEBRASKA.

Company D, First Infantry (Norfolk, March 25, 1909).
Company M, First Infantry (McCook, May 12, 1909).
First Machine-gun Company (Beatrice, October 8, 1909).
First Brigade (April 27, 1909).
Band, First Infantry (Bloomfield, March 22, 1909).
Company E, First Infantry (Blair, January 25, 1910).

NEW MEXICO.

Band, First Infantry (Santa Fe, May 27, 1909).
Company I, First Infantry (Alamogordo, May 29, 1909).
Company E, First Infantry (Santa Fe, June 1, 1909).
Company C, First Infantry (Artesia, August 1, 1909).
Company K, First Infantry (Clovis, September 1, 1909).
Company L, First Infantry (Tucumcari, December 15, 1909).
Company G, First Infantry (Albuquerque, January 18, 1910).
Company B, First Infantry (Carlsbad, September 5, 1910).

NEW YORK.

Company L, Seventh Infantry (New York City, May 11, 1909).
Company K, Sixty-fifth Infantry (Buffalo, May 29, 1909).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Company C, Second Infantry (Rocky Mount, February 18, 1909).
Company B, First Infantry (Dallas, February 20, 1909).
Company L, Third Infantry (Thomasville, April 1, 1909).

OHIO.

Company L, First Infantry (Blanchester, January 21, 1910).
Band, Third Infantry (Sidney, May 24, 1909).

OKLAHOMA.

Company A, First Infantry (Tulsa, June 14, 1909).

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fourth Brigade (January 1, 1910).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company B, Separate Battalion (Madison, July 31, 1909).
Company C, Separate Battalion (Florence, August 3, 1909).
Company A, Separate Battalion (Mitchell, December 17, 1909).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Watertown, April 11, 1910).

TENNESSEE.

Company C, First Infantry (Jackson, May 20, 1909).
Band, First Infantry (Lebanon, March 25, 1910).
Company B, First Infantry (Springfield, April 8, 1910).

TEXAS.

Band, Fourth Infantry (Cameron, August 16, 1909).
Band, Third Infantry (Hillsboro, August 31, 1909).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Bowie, October 1, 1909).
Company H, Third Infantry (Hubbard City, October 2, 1909).
First Company, Coast Artillery Corps (Galveston, April 3, 1909).
Company A, Separate Battalion (San Angelo, March 20, 1910).

VIRGINIA.

Second Company, Coast Artillery (Norfolk, May ———, 1909).
Third Company, Coast Artillery (Portsmouth, September 3, 1909).
Fourth Company, Coast Artillery (Portsmouth, April 4, 1910).

WASHINGTON.

Company A, Second Infantry (Seattle, June 9, 1909).
Band, Second Infantry (Seattle, ———, 1909).
Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps (Tacoma, ———, 1909).
Company C, Second Infantry (North Yakima, January 25, 1910).
Company M, Second Infantry (Centralia, February 10, 1910).
Company K, Second Infantry (Walla Walla, February 25, 1910).

WYOMING.

Company H, Third Infantry (Riverton, April 5, 1909).
Company I, Third Infantry—reorganized (Wheatland, December 27, 1909).
Company K, Third Infantry (Laramie, June 22, 1909).
Company L, Third Infantry (Thermopolis, December 28, 1909).
Company M, Third Infantry (Lovell, January 17, 1910).

Organizations of the militia disbanded since the inspection of 1909.

ALABAMA.

Company L, Second Infantry (Gerard, June 28, 1909).
Company B, Third Infantry (Athens, March 8, 1910).
Company A, Coast Artillery Corps (Mobile, February 27, 1910.).

CALIFORNIA.

Company D, Second Infantry (Visalia, May 5, 1909).
Company I, Second Infantry (Vacaville, January 31, 1910).
Band, Second Infantry (Sacramento, January 22, 1909).

FLORIDA.

Company H, First Infantry (Lake City, April 24, 1909).
Company M, First Infantry (Marianna, April 28, 1910).
Company M, Second Infantry (Tampa, November 29, 1909).

GEORGIA.

Company I, Fifth Infantry (Athens, April 21, 1909).
Company I, Second Infantry (Perry, December 8, 1909).
Company D, Second Infantry (Tennille, December 24, 1909).

IDAHO.

Company A, Second Infantry (Nampa, May 27, 1909).
Company F, Second Infantry (Blackfoot, November 20, 1909).
Company D, Second Infantry (St. Anthony, May 27, 1910).

ILLINOIS.

Company E, Fourth Infantry (Golconda, October 11, 1909).
Band, Fifth Infantry (Canton, March 15, 1910).
Band, Artillery Battalion (Danville, May 5, 1910).

INDIANA.

Company L, Third Infantry (Peru, March 1, 1910).

IOWA.

Company E, Fifty-third Infantry (Cresco, May 5, 1909).
Company M, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Sac City, May 21, 1909).
Company B, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Villisca, July 3, 1909).
Band, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Centerville, April 30, 1909).

KANSAS.

Band, Second Infantry (Clay Center, January 18, 1910).

KENTUCKY.

Company L, First Infantry (Louisville, March 4, 1909).
Company L, Second Infantry (Frankfort, March 8, 1909).
Company A, Second Infantry (Frankfort, March 9, 1909).
Company L, Third Infantry (Columbus, March 11, 1909).
Company B, Second Infantry (Loudon, April 7, 1909).
Company I, Second Infantry (Pineville, March 7, 1910).
Company F, Second Infantry (Cynthiana, April 30, 1910).
Company A, First Infantry (Louisville, [a] 1910).
Company C, First Infantry (Louisville, [a] 1910).
Company K, First Infantry (Louisville, [a] 1910).

MAINE.

Band, Second Infantry (Lewiston, June 15, 1909).

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[a] Actual muster out delayed.

MICHIGAN.

Company I, Third Infantry (Ishpeming, June 17, 1909).
Band, Second Infantry (Kalamazoo, December 17, 1909.)

MISSISSIPPI.

Company M, Second Infantry (Okolona, May 1, 1909).
Troop A, Cavalry (Cliftonville, March 31, 1910).
Company F, Second Infantry (West Point, March 31, 1910).

MISSOURI.

Company F, Second Infantry (Clinton, September 18, 1909).
Company L, Second Infantry (Harrisonville, July 1, 1909).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Macon, June 10, 1909).

NEBRASKA.

Company B, Second Infantry (St. Paul, December 1, 1909).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Headquarters, First Brigade (April 27, 1909).
Companies C, D, L, and M, First Infantry, located at Manchester, Milford, Manchester, and Nashua, respectively, and Band, Companies D, F, and H, Second Infantry, located at Concord, Claremont, Littleton, and Franklin, respectively (April 27, 1909).

NEW JERSEY.

Company A, Third Infantry (Burlington, January 24, 1910).

NEW MEXICO.

Company G, First Infantry (Albuquerque, April 30, 1909).

OHIO.

Company M, Sixth Infantry (Port Clinton, February 8, 1910).
Company M, First Infantry (Cincinnati, February 11, 1910).
Band, Third Infantry (Dayton, May 26, 1909).

OKLAHOMA.

Company A, First Infantry (Hobart, June 14, 1909).

OREGON.

Company D, Third Infantry (The Dalles, February 21, 1910).

PENNSYLVANIA.

Band, Fifth Infantry (Clearfield, January 1, 1910).

RHODE ISLAND.

National Guard Headquarters (May 1, 1909).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company D, Fourth Infantry (Milbank, June 7, 1909).
Company A, Fourth Infantry (Britton, December 22, 1909).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Dell Rapids, March 16, 1910).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Spearfish, July 1, 1909).

TENNESSEE.

Band, First Infantry (Clarksville, February 24, 1910).
Company C, First Infantry (Humboldt, May 20, 1909).
Company B, First Infantry (Nashville, April 6, 1910).

TEXAS.

Company H, Third Infantry (Clifton, May 25, 1909).
Band, Fourth Infantry (Weatherford, July 9, 1909).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Quanah, May 25, 1909).
Company L, Second Infantry (Dublin, February 10, 1910).

UTAH.

Band, First Infantry (Salt Lake City, January 21, 1910).
Company A, First Infantry (Salt Lake City, November 11, 1910).

VIRGINIA.

Band, Second Infantry (Chase City, August 16, 1910).

WASHINGTON.

Company A, Second Infantry (Tacoma, May 9, 1909).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, Second Infantry (Gassaway, January 20, 1910).

Organizations of militia transferred or reassigned since the inspection of 1909.

ARKANSAS.

Company M, Second Infantry, located at Prescott, transferred to First Infantry as Company A.
Company B, Second Infantry, located at Beebe, transferred to First Infantry as Company B.
Company H, Second Infantry, located at Hot Springs, transferred to First Infantry as Company C.
Company D, Second Infantry, located at Eldorado, transferred to First Infantry as Company D.
Band, Second Infantry, located at Little Rock, transferred to First Infantry.
Band, First Infantry, located at Russellville, transferred to Second Infantry.
Company A, First Infantry, located at Siloam Springs, transferred to Second Infantry as Company A.
Company B, First Infantry, located at Fayetteville, transferred to Second Infantry as Company B.
Company D, First Infantry, located at Eureka Springs, transferred to Second Infantry as Company D.
Company C, First Infantry, located at Harrison, transferred to Second Infantry as Company M.

CALIFORNIA.

Companies H, K, L, and M, Fifth Infantry, located at San Francisco, transferred as First, Second, Third, and Fourth Companies of Coast Artillery Corps, respectively, April 21, 1909.
Company B, Seventh Infantry, located at San Diego, transferred as Fifth Company of Coast Artillery Corps, June 1, 1910.

COLORADO.

Company E, First Infantry, located at Montrose, transferred to Second Infantry, as Company E, November 19, 1909.
Company K, First Infantry, located at Victor, transferred to Second Infantry, as Company K, November 19, 1909.
Company M, First Infantry, located at Golden, transferred to Second Infantry, as Company M, November 19, 1909.

CONNECTICUT.

Sixth and Seventh Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, consolidated and designated Sixth Company, November 29, 1909.

GEORGIA.

Company F, Third Battalion, located at Elberton, transferred to Fifth Infantry, as Company I, May 10, 1909.

ILLINOIS.

Headquarters, Fourth Infantry, transferred from Jacksonville to Effingham, February 7, 1910.

IOWA.

Headquarters, Fifty-third Infantry, transferred from Independence to Des Moines, April 15, 1909.

Headquarters, Fifty-fifth Infantry, transferred from Ames to Des Moines, July 5, 1909.

MAINE.

Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, First Infantry, transferred as Coast Artillery Corps, January 1, 1910.

MICHIGAN.

Company M, Second Infantry, located at Manistee, transferred to Third Infantry, as Company I, by General Orders, No. 17, 1909.

MISSISSIPPI.

Designation of First Company, Signal Corps, changed to Company A, Signal Corps.

NEBRASKA.

Headquarters, First Infantry, transferred from Fullerton to Stanton, May 10, 1909.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Companies B, K, I, and A, Second Infantry, transferred as First, Second, Third, and Fourth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, respectively, April 27, 1909.

Companies C, E, G, and M, Second Infantry, located at Concord, Concord, Berlin, and Newport, respectively, transferred as Companies C, E, L, and M, First Infantry, respectively, April 27, 1909.

Designation of Company E, First Infantry, located at Nashua, changed to Company D, April 27, 1909.

NEW MEXICO.

Troop A, Cavalry, located at Las Vegas, transferred to First Infantry, as Company H, May 15, 1909.

OHIO.

Company I, Fourth Infantry, transferred as Battery C, Field Artillery, February 14, 1910. Station of Company H, Third Infantry, changed from Maimisburg to Dayton, July 24, 1909.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Headquarters of Division transferred from Franklin to Philadelphia, April 1, 1910.

The Fifth Infantry was discontinued January 1, 1910; Headquarters and band were disbanded, and the companies of the regiment distributed among other regiments, as follows: Companies A and H, as Companies F and H, Eighth Infantry, respectively; Companies B and G, as Companies L and M, Twelfth Infantry, respectively; Companies C, D, E, and F, as Companies G, L, M, and F, Tenth Infantry, respectively.

RHODE ISLAND.

Battery B, Field Artillery, transferred to Cavalry, as Troop C, January 10, 1910.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Separate Company, Infantry, located at Aiken, transferred as First Company, Coast Artillery Reserves, July 7, 1909.

Separate Company, Infantry, located at Lancaster, transferred as Second Company, Coast Artillery Reserves, July 7, 1909.

Headquarters, Second Infantry, transferred from Columbia to Darlington, November 16, 1909.

Headquarters, Third Infantry, transferred from Georgetown to Charleston, December 31, 1909.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Separate Company A, located at Highmore, transferred to Fourth Infantry, a Company D, June 10, 1909.

Separate Company B, located at Pierre, transferred to Fourth Infantry, as Company A, February 21, 1910.

Separate Company C, located at Hot Springs, transferred to Fourth Infantry, as Company H, February 21, 1910.

WASHINGTON.

Company M, Second Infantry, located at Bellingham, transferred as Second Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, June 9, 1909.

Company K, Second Infantry, located at Everett, transferred as Third Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, June 9, 1909.

Company C, Second Infantry, located at Snohomish, transferred as Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, July 10, 1909.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, AND FIELD INSTRUCTION.

Section 18 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 778) requires that during the calendar year next preceding each annual allotment of funds each State and Territory furnished with material of war shall have required every company, troop, and battery of its Organized Militia not excused by the governor "to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times," and that an inspection of each company, troop, and battery shall have been made during that year by an officer of the militia or of the Regular Army.

It will be seen that nine organizations are not credited with practice marches or camps of instruction and are not reported as having been excused by the governor or mustered in too late for such marches or camps. One of the organizations was mustered out during the year, 1 was not ordered to camp because of inefficiency, 1 was a skeleton company, 2 were bands, 1 a division headquarters, and in case of 3 no report was furnished to the adjutant-general. Nearly 16 per cent of the organizations that had the required number of practice marches or days in camp of instruction failed to have an average strength of two-thirds of their number present.

An insufficient number of rendezvous drills is reported in cases of 167 organizations. Of these, 5 were mustered out during the year, 33 were newly organized, 1 was reorganized, 1 was excused by the governor, 4 had no drill hall all or part of the year, 1 failed to assemble the required number of times because of inefficiency, circumstances were reported unfavorable for drill in 1 company, no report was furnished to the adjutant-general in case of 3, and no reason has been reported to the War Department for the failure of the remaining 118 organizations to comply with the requirements of the militia law in this respect. Of the latter number, 78 were general, divisional, brigade, regimental, or battalion field and staff, 19 were bands, 20 were detachments of

hospital corps, and 1 was a skeleton company. About 40 per cent of the organizations that assembled the required number of times for drill or target practice failed to parade an average strength of two-thirds of the members.

The 74 organizations that are reported as having had no inspection were organized after the inspections of the year were completed.

The following table shows the extent of compliance with section 18 of the militia law during the year ended December 31, 1909:

Number of militia organizations reported on, number participating in practice marches, camps of instruction, and drills or target practice, and number inspected during the calendar year ended December 31, 1909, as shown by reports of state adjutants-general.

State or Territory.	Number of companies, troops, and batteries—				
	Reported on.	Participating in practice marches or camp of instruction for at least 5 consecutive days.	Excused by the governor or mustered in too late to participate in marches or camps.	Assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year.	Inspected.
Alabama	44	44	.....	44	44
Arizona	12	11	1	11	12
Arkansas	23	23	.....	23	21
California	52	43	9	46	43
Colorado	22	7	15	20	19
Connecticut	49	49	.....	43	49
Delaware	11	11	.....	11	11
District of Columbia	[a] 47	46	.....	44	45
Florida	21	21	.....	20	21
Georgia	66	33	33	56	65
Hawaii	10	10	.....	10	10
Idaho	11	10	1	10	10
Illinois	109	108	1	108	108
Indiana	48	3	45	44	48
Iowa	60	60	.....	57	56
Kansas	33	33	.....	28	32
Kentucky	32	32	.....	27	31
Louisiana	29	24	4	25	23
Maine	26	26	.....	25	25
Maryland	47	46	1	45	46
Massachusetts	102	102	.....	88	102
Michigan	45	45	.....	45	44
Minnesota	43	43	.....	39	43
Mississippi	24	24	.....	24	23
Missouri	70	66	1	58	61
Montana	9	.....	9	9	9
Nebraska	32	31	1	27	28
Nevada [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	23	23	.....	21	23
New Jersey	80	80	.....	68	80
New Mexico	10	5	5	7	4
New York	247	173	72	241	245
North Carolina	46	46	.....	46	43
North Dakota	16	16	.....	13	16
Ohio	122	122	.....	120	122
Oklahoma	17	17	.....	16	17
Oregon	27	27	.....	27	27
Pennsylvania	205	204	.....	174	205
Rhode Island	24	24	.....	24	24
South Carolina	38	38	.....	38	38
South Dakota	19	15	3	13	16
Tennessee	26	26	.....	26	25
Texas	49	44	5	46	44
Utah	12	11	1	10	12
Vermont	17	17	.....	14	17
Virginia	36	7	29	35	35
Washington	17	16	1	15	13
West Virginia	25	25	.....	25	25
Wisconsin	42	42	.....	42	42
Wyoming	8	.....	8	8	7
Total	2,183	1,929	245	2,016	2,109

[a] Includes 4 divisions of the Naval Battalion.
[b] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

CONDITION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

The condition of the organizations of field artillery of the militia, with regard to their strength, character of personnel, zeal, efficiency, and dependability, their armament, and the armory facilities provided by the authorities of the several States and Territories is shown in the table following, the data contained therein having been taken from the reports of officers who were detailed especially for the purpose of inspecting the batteries and instructing their personnel in the use, care, and preservation of field artillery material.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Alabama.					
Battalion headquarters (Birmingham.)	4	.....	.....	The four officers are men of good physique and character. There is no opportunity for mounted drill so their zeal is not apparent. They have already served in domestic emergencies satisfactorily, and, doubtless, are efficient and reliable.	Uses armory of Battery D.
Battery B (Montgomery).....	5	117	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance slightly below the average. Recruited from elements of doubtful character. Organization, especially officers, very zealous. Highly efficient in domestic emergencies, though rather unreliable. 80 per cent available in emergency for call of President.	Old market building used for storage of guns; other storerooms and dismounted drill hall ample. Excellent.
Battery D (Birmingham).....	5	101	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance and character of men very good. Organization, zealous. Due to lack of mounted drills, efficiency as field battery almost nullified. Battery (recently tested in strike troubles) could be relied upon in domestic emergencies. 95 per cent available for call of President.	Armory facilities inadequate; only one small room available for storage of entire field battery material. Two caissons have to be kept in adjoining room, which is slightly damp. Quartermaster's storeroom and drill hall also inadequate.
Colorado.					
Battery A (Denver).....	2	22	4 breech loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character, and zeal appear to be average, but about 65 per cent consists of recruits of about four months' service, a great many of the old men having been weeded out. In personnel the command is green, and in number too few to be relied upon in a domestic emergency. Entire battery available to call of President.	Armory facilities fair; unobstructed floor space of 90 by 75 feet. New armory proposed to be built within the year.

Connecticut.					
Battery A:					
First platoon (Guilford)..	1	39	2 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 2 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 3 caissions, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good. Men mostly farmers and accustomed to horses. The number of extreme youths, small, the greater number being mature men of good reliable character, willing to learn whatever can be taught them. Due to lack of proper and sufficient instruction present efficiency is very low and the fire discipline very indifferent. Command could be relied upon to respond in domestic emergencies. Officers are new.	Armory, rented hall, and altogether too small to house the three sections of battery stationed here; there should be a locker room for the men a larger store and harness room, rooms for the officers, and a larger drill hall. Drill hall not sufficiently lighted to admit of satisfactory work with sights.
Second platoon (Branford).	2	57	2 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 2 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 3 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, and limber, serviceable.	Some of men rather slight of physique to serve guns quickly. Mostly mill hands by occupation. Supposedly of the character of steady workingmen. Many youthful in appearance; all anxious to learn; reported as being accustomed to horses. Efficiency, low. Service of pieces slow and fire discipline indifferent. In domestic emergencies it would possibly be practicable to employ this command, using direct fire, to some purpose.	Rented hall; too crowded, men's locker rooms, drill hall, and harness rooms being too small to properly house the three sections of field artillery kept here. Should be better lighted, in order to enable the men to clearly set and see through the sights at drill. As drills are held at night, this is a most important consideration.
District of Columbia.					
First Battery (Washington)..	4	91	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, generally good; number of extreme youths, small. Large number of men employees in the Government Printing Office or are machinists in the Navy Yard Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.; are interested in work of battery; could be relied upon, using direct fire, to be of some service in domestic emergency.	Battery has recently moved into new armory, which is in many respects an excellent one. The improvement in quarters ought to greatly increase the efficiency of the battery.
Georgia.					
First Battery (Savannah)....	2	60	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge, and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character, and zeal, excellent; reliability for service in vicinity, 95 per cent; outside of State, 85 per cent. Efficiency in guard duty, good; in artillery drill, very good.	Battery owns armory, a large three-story brick building. Sufficient facilities provided.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Georgia—Continued.					
Second Battery (Atlanta)....	4	62	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good; zealous and intelligent, but handicapped by lack of sufficient instructed men; fire control and direction, very poor; Dismounted drill, fair; 90 per cent, probably, would respond to call.	Armory, which is owned by city, used by this battery, a troop of cavalry, and two battalions of infantry; often rented out, which greatly interferes with militia. Storage rooms, sufficient; drill hall, 180 by 210 feet; due to tiers of seats around hall, available space limited to 160 by 100 feet. Removal of these seats would greatly improve conditions.
Illinois.					
Battalion headquarters (Danville).	4	4	.....	All substantial young business men..	
Battery A (Danville).....	4	74	4 breech-loading rifles 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good; instruction, foot drill and manual of the piece, fair; knowledge of details of gun and carriage confined to officers and a very few enlisted men. Men represent all trades and employments; thought by officers to be reliable. Battery commander believes whole company can be relied upon in an emergency.	Armory too small in every respect; shared with infantry company.
Battery B (Chicago).....	4	132	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good; men, intelligent; reasonably well instructed in the elementary duties of the cannoneer; commissioned officers understand their instruments fairly well, and, with some of the noncommissioned officers, are conversant with the mechanics of gun and carriage. Officers appear confident of the reliability of men. No habitual absentees.	Armory, a good building, but drill hall small; excellent room for individual lockers; gun room large enough to hold carriages; office; sufficient harness and other storerooms. No accommodations for horses.
Battery C (Waukegan).....	4	67	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable	Physique, generally good; few immature or undersized men in ranks; considerable proportion of men	Good building, containing drill hall of suitable size, but small rooms, which barely accommodate guns

			8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	have knowledge of mechanics, some skilled mechanics and draftsmen; few teamsters, but most appear to have some knowledge of horses; probably reliable; average knowledge of guns and service not high; average attendance at drills, about 75 per cent, but often falls much below. Hold of officers on men not strong. Officers need much practice in their instrumental work.	and carriages, loft, where other property is stored, and office. No locker room, which necessitates the turning in of kits to caretaker after each drill. No horses or accommodations for them. Harness stored in loft, which is very inconvenient to access.
Indiana.					
Battalion headquarters (Rockville).	4	.....	.....	All good men.	
Battery A (Indianapolis)....	4	112	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Good looking set of men, but young, 47 of them being under 21, and the youngest 18 years and 5 months of age. Indoor work is well done. Noncommissioned officers, generally, understand pretty well the mechanism of guns. No predominating occupation. Average attendance at drills, 65 to 70 per cent. Habitual absentees dropped after about one month's absence. Battery commander considers men all to be reliable.	Gun room, very good, but space limited; storeroom, good; locker room, good; harness room, good, but small. Enlisted men's club room, fair. Office and officers' locker room, good. Apparatus for indoor instruction of officers set up in office as prescribed by General Orders, No. 183, War Department, 1909.
Battery B (Fort Wayne).....	4	85	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physique, good. A considerable number are railroad men who, with others, have some mechanical knowledge, but, among the men, and even sergeants, knowledge of mechanism of piece and carriage, imperfect. Gun drill pretty well done. Discharge follows continued absences. Reliability, good. Average attendance at drills is about 50 per cent. This low average is due to absences of railroad men on duty.	Armory on second floor, necessitating about a day's work to get battery out for mounted drill. Large room for carriages. Room for drill, but space obstructed badly by pillars. Harness and store rooms, large and well arranged. If suitable facilities for getting battery out were provided and heating plant installed armory would be a good one. In its present condition it is a poor one.
Battery C[a] (Rockville).....	4	46	3 1.65″ Hotchkiss guns, serviceable.	Due to loss of armory and equipment, battery demoralized. Physical appearance of men remaining in battery, many of whom are farmers, good. Under existing conditions difficult to judge number of men to be relied upon in emergencies, but all of men at inspection would probably respond.	No armory at time of inspection.

[a] Battery has been furnished with new 3-inch field material since inspection.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Kansas.					
Battery A (Topeka)	5	93	4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2″ caliber, model 1898, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.	Men, in general, young and hardy; several men small and apparently underweight. Physical requirements of Regular Army enforced. Battery properly organized under General Orders No. 130, War Department, 1907. All men available to call in domestic emergencies.	Battery recently occupied three-story brick building, which provides drill hall, storerooms, officers' room, noncommissioned officers' room, and place to store guns and caissons. Satisfactory facilities furnished.
Louisiana.					
Louisiana Field Artillery:					
Headquarters (New Orleans.)	6	6	1 breech-loading rifle, 3.2″ caliber, model 1886, serviceable.	On a basis of 100 as a perfect mark, physical appearance is estimated at 75; character, 75; zeal, 65; efficiency, 50; reliability in domestic emergencies, 60.	Armory, old and small, dilapidated, and unsatisfactory in every respect. Drills are held in yard of armory.
Battery A (New Orleans.)	3	91	1 carriage, with limber, serviceable.		
Battery B (New Orleans.)	2	84			
Washington Artillery: [a]					
Headquarters (New Orleans.)	9	4	Armed with rifle	Physical appearance, with the exception of two men who appeared to be too old for a very active campaign, exceptionally good. An excellent class of men are coming into the organization, including several officers from other parts of the militia. Though the command is new, the drill was, in general, very good. The manual of arms, however, due to lack of knowledge on the part of men of rifles, most of whom had never seen them before, was not very good. The standing gun drill was excellent. Commanding officer confident that 95 per cent of organization would respond to call in domestic emergency.	Armory, which is a very fine building, is owned by organization. Drill floor, 80 by 150 feet, on second floor. Lower floor used as officers' and men's rooms, locker rooms (180 lockers), storerooms, and gun shed. Excellently adapted for purpose. Armory also partly occupied by Second Infantry and state museum.
Battery A (New Orleans.)	4	34			
Battery B (New Orleans.)	3	40			
Massachusetts.					
Battalion headquarters (Lawrence).	4	2		Physical appearance, good; zeal, fair; efficiency, fair; reliability, good.	Good. Suitable rooms in state armory.

Battery A (Boston)	5	132	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 12 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, excellent; character, excellent; zeal, excellent; efficiency, good; reliability, very good.	South Armory; good floor space, but harness kept in open passageway-Inadequate.
Battery B (Worcester)	5	107	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good; character, good; zeal, good. except among first lieutenants; efficiency, good; reliability, good.	Good. Addition to state armory. It may well be taken as a model for any battery in the country, and does credit to its designer, the battery commander.
Battery C (Lawrence)	5	112	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good; zeal, fair; efficiency, fair; reliability, fair. Lack of system, especially in instruction as to care of personal equipment, military department, and guard duty.	Inadequate. Battery should have separate armory equipped for mounted instruction. Better accommodations for storage very much needed. Present conditions. not encouraging.
Michigan.					
Battery A (Lansing)	5	86	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Healthy body of men, courteous, intensely interested in and proud of their organization. Privates, not thoroughly informed as to duties of cannoneers; noncommissioned officers, well instructed; officers, efficient, zealous, know their drill regulations; battery commander well founded in subject of indirect fire and of fire control; 100 per cent would respond to call.	Armory, brick building, 50 by 150 feet. Well equipped. Adequate.
Minnesota.					
Battalion headquarters (St. Paul).	3	3	.....	Commanding officer is an exceptionally keen, zealous, and efficient officer. Staff officers and enlisted men seem intelligent, zealous, and capable. All would undoubtedly respond to call.	Headquarters in armory occupied by Batteries A and B and 4 companies of infantry. Storerooms. Offers no facilities for battalion work.
Battery A (St. Paul)	4	56	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	While some of men appear young and undersized, battery as a whole presents a good appearance, appears interested and desirous of learning. Probably 95 per cent would respond in emergency to call to service.	Large armory; occupied jointly with four companies of infantry and another battery. Drill hall, storerooms, lockers, and recreation rooms ample. No facilities for mounted work. Pistol range.
Battery B (Minneapolis)	5	90	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good. Officers appear zealous and efficient; men take great interest in work. Whole of battery would turn out to call.	Large armory; occupied jointly with five companies of infantry; floor space for drills is ample; parking and storerooms. Better lighting facilities needed.

[a] Battalion has been furnished with the 3-inch field guns; battery to which asssigned to be designated.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Minnesota—Continued.					
Battery C [a] (St. Paul).....	5	51	3 breech-loading rifles, 3.2″ caliber, model 1885, serviceable. 3 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 3 caissons, with limbers, serviceable.	Physical appearance good. Men anxious to learn; from various stations in life. Officers take great interest in organization, but have been handicapped by having old equipment. Captain states 90 per cent of battery would respond to call.	Armory occupied jointly with Battery A.
Mississippi.					
Battery E (Vicksburg).....	3	75	4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2″ caliber, model 1898, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance good. Captain is an enthusiastic military man but does not know his duties.	Poor. Recommend new armory.
Missouri.					
Battery A (St. Louis).....	4	62	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 1 Gatling gun, with limber, .45″ caliber, model 1883. 4 3″ muzzle-loading rifles.	Physical appearance very good. Spirit of organization excellent; needs only proper instruction and opportunity for drill to become efficient field battery; 98 per cent could be relied upon in domestic emergencies.	Armory commodious, including stables, gun sheds, storerooms, and offices. Built solely by private subscription. Kept in excellent condition and reflects great credit on organization. A riding and drill hall should be furnished by State.
Battery B (Kansas City).....	4	124	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance very good, but a few of the men small and underweight; three of enlisted men wore glasses. Spirit of organization excellent; battery commander states that he could obtain 90 per cent of his command within 24 hours, and 100 per cent in 48 hours.	An armory, including drill hall, gun shed, harness room, magazine, offices, and storerooms, built from subscriptions of members of the organization and citizens of Kansas City.

New Hampshire.					
Battery A (Manchester).....	5	127	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance generally good; character apparently good. Most of men from laboring class, a large number being mill hands, some few machinists and drivers. Zeal very good. Efficiency fair. Men possess fair knowledge of standing gun drill, but officers are in need of much instruction, particularly of "conduct of fire." Command could probably be of some use in domestic emergencies, using direct fire.	Armory facilities generally good. Additional storage room for harness and leather is desirable. Battery jointly occupies armory with infantry battalion. Basement is used for gun shed and drill hall, and should be better lighted than at present.
New Jersey.					
Battery A (East Orange).....	5	86	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance and character of men are very good; zeal good. Battery has greatly advanced its knowledge of mounted work during one year. Efficiency good, though apparently not sufficiently up in guard duty to escape criticism. Reliability to command very good. Apparently well officered.	Armory facilities poor and inadequate.
Battery B (Camden).....	5	92	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character, zeal, good. Efficiency, above the average and should be rated as good. Reliability apparently very good. General appearance and military bearing, very creditable. Individual men need more instruction as to military courtesy and in duties of sentinels.	Inadequate, armament stored under gallery around edge of drill floor. Storerooms, scattered, small and poor. Harness on racks, covered, on armory floor. Locker room sufficient to accommodate only 35 men properly. No separation of officers' and men's accommodations in battery room. Battery should be given new armory.
New Mexico.					
Battery A (Roswell).....	5	133	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model ——, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, battery and forge, serviceable.	Physical appearance and character, very good. Zeal, excellent. Efficiency, have had equipment but two months, but, due to zeal and ability of officers, battery turned out fully equipped, armed and horsed, and showed great promise; 95 per cent would probably respond to call.	Armory, new, and excellent in arrangement for infantry and for personal equipment. Gun shed to be provided.
New York.					
First battalion headquarters (New York).	4	2	.....	Officers and men of excellent character, zealous and interested in their duties. All could be relied upon in domestic emergencies.	Inadequate. New armory in course of construction.

[a] Battery has been furnished with new 3-inch field guns since inspection.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
New York—Continued.					
First Battery (New York) (city).	4	105	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 4 Colt automatic machine guns, .30″ caliber, serviceable. 2 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 2 tripods, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character, apparently good; zeal and efficiency, evident. Command could be relied upon in domestic emergency.	Armory facilities are good. Stable, housing 40 horses, in basement.
Second Battery (New York) (city).	5	101	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 4 Colt automatic machine guns, .30″ caliber, serviceable. 2 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 2 tripods, serviceable.	Physical appearance, officers and men, good. Men composed mostly of mechanics and working men. Zeal and interest, evident. Only short practical work in field necessary to make battery an efficient one. In domestic emergency battery to be relied upon to support the law.	Armory inadequate; neatly kept, and property in good order. New armory in course of construction.
Third Battery (Brooklyn)....	3	109	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 4 Colt automatic machine guns, .30″ caliber, serviceable. 2 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 2 tripods, serviceable.	Physically, men, as a whole, light in weight but active and in good condition. Mostly clerks, a few mechanics of good character. Zealous efficient, and interested in work. Reliable in domestic emergencies.	Armory, excellent. Office, locker rooms, drill ring, and stabling facilities, good.
Sixth Battery (Binghamton).	3	94	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 3 escort wagons, serviceable.	Physical appearance of men, fairly good; need more gymnastic and setting-up work. Character and zeal, excellent. Only short practice in field necessary to make battery efficient. Command to be relied upon in any domestic emergency.	Armory, very good. Riding ring 6″ deep in heavy sand. Sand should be removed and replaced with either tanbark or sawdust. Battery owns 16 horses.

North Carolina.					
Battery A (Charlotte)	4	58	4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2″ caliber, model 1892, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge, and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, very good. Character and zeal, excellent. Company to be depended upon in domestic emergencies at any time, but could not, as field battery, be expected to go anywhere; it has no horses, never has mounted drill; drill hall too small for dismounted drill, and not having horses it is impracticable to take the guns out. Battery, as such, can not be said to have efficiency.	Armory offers good facilities for storage of guns and equipment. Drill hall is not large enough for drill with guns.
North Dakota.					
Battery A (Lisbon)	2	39	2 breech-loading rifles, 3.2″ caliber, serviceable. 2 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 Gatling gun, caliber .48″, serviceable. 1 carriage, with limber, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good. Character of officers and men, good; willing, and desirous of learning, but at present know little about field artillery. 90 per cent probably could be relied upon in an emergency. Organization is battery in name only, has never fired pieces, and, as such, is inefficient. It is believed if this organization is converted into a machine-gun platoon it can be successfully maintained.	Armory, which is a brick building, built within the last two years, and occupied jointly with band of First Infantry, affords ample floor space for small organization.
Ohio.					
Battery A (Cleveland)	3	51	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, weak and below average. Efficiency in drill, fair; loves show, and noisy. Battery as a whole inefficient; lacks interest, and in domestic emergencies could not be relied upon, but to call of President 100 per cent could be expected to respond.	Battery allotted rooms in county armory. The county armory accommodates nearly all military organizations in Cleveland. Storerooms and offices adequate. Drill hall, common to all organizations housed in armory, very poor for instruction of field artillery because a hall and not open country, dangerous because a concrete floor.
Battery B (Toledo)	4	62	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, strong, healthy men; character, working class; efficiency, very slow at drill, not efficient. Could not be relied upon in domestic emergencies. 100 per cent could be depended upon to respond to call of President. Captain lacks knowledge of drill regulations.	Armory affords adequate accommodations. Poorly lighted.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character and personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Ohio—Continued.					
Battery C (Briggsdale).....	3	45	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, poor, men weak physically, but zealous and enthusiastic. Not at present efficient, but sure to be later on; unreliable as field artillerymen in domestic emergencies, but great strides in making an excellent organization should be expected during the coming year. 94 per cent can be relied upon to answer call of President.	Armory located on farm near Briggsdale; accommodations for offices and storerooms adequate; stabling facilities for 18 horses. All buildings lighted by electricity, but no heating plant. Not provided with sufficient fire extinguishers and sufficient water power. All stores are well protected against rust and deterioration from climatic conditions. Surrounding grounds afford excellent opportunities for fire-drill instruction, drill of gun squads, for harnessing, saddling, riding, and driving. Rooms are used for club purposes by enlisted men of battery.
Oregon.					
Battery A (Portland).....	5	84	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good. Character of men, apparently excellent. Zeal, excellent. Efficiency, considering the time battery has been in possession of drill regulations, very good, but command is far from full-service efficiency, possesses little knowledge of indirect fire. Could be relied upon in domestic emergencies. 90 per cent would probably respond to call of President.	Armory is a three-story building, 200 by 200 feet. Drill hall, 200 by 100 feet. Rooms for storage of property are small and poorly ventilated. Armory occupied jointly by battery, with six companies of infantry.
Pennsylvania.					
Battery B (Pittsburg).....	5	80	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good; composed of mechanics and tradesmen of all kinds; appear interested and zealous in their work. A few months' practical fieldwork will make battery efficient. Probably could be relied upon in domestic emergencies.	Armory insufficient; storage rooms, comparatively safe. These storerooms occupy the basement of a three-story brick building.

Battery C (Phœnixville).....	4	91	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good. Men mostly mechanics and farmers. Zealous. Few months' actual experience in field necessary to make command efficient. Can be relied upon in domestic emergencies.	Armory inadequate. Caissons and limbers packed in lean-to addition; other stores packed in an old wooden building, which would probably be destroyed in case of fire.
Rhode Island.					
Battery A (Providence).....	3	57	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good; character of men, good; efficiency, fair; reliability, good. State appropriation so small officers discourage increase of battery's strength, and to this condition is attributed its lack of efficiency. Battery needs more systematic instruction.	Armory facilities are excellent; affords locker room for 60 men only. Improvements permitting mounted work and the keeping of horses needed.
Texas.					
Battery A (Dallas).....	4	87	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, very good. Character, very good. Zeal, excellent. Efficiency, fair. Reliability, very good. 90 per cent to be depended upon in domestic emergencies.	Armory, an old frame building, inadequate for proper drills and instruction of battery; various improvements greatly needed.
Utah.					
First Battery (Salt Lake City)	4	56	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character, zeal, efficiency, and reliability all excellent. Standing gun drill performed in a highly military manner, showing an accuracy and snap that spoke strongly of systematic instruction. Reliable in any domestic emergency. 100 per cent would respond to call of President.	Armory very crowded and very inadequate.
Vermont.					
Battery A (Northfield).....	5	93	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, and reliability of command in either domestic emergencies or war are of the very best. Men are all students of a high-grade military institution of learning, all well educated and disciplined and trained.	Armory-military institution of learning. Gun sheds are in basement of barracks, which has a concrete floor, and which is a little crowded. Proper harness rooms for harness are desirable. New stable needed.
Virginia.					
Battalion headquarters (Richmond).	3	2	.....	The major of this battalion is over 70 years old, and it is thought that a younger man should be placed in charge.	Headquarters are located in armory of Battery A.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Virginia—Continued.					
Battery A (Richmond).....	5	93	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	The personnel of this battery is very good, zealous and interested in work. Reliable in domestic emergency.	Armory, provided by city of Richmond, consists of two buildings with open space between, one of which is used for storage of guns and equipment, drill hall, and offices, and the other is fitted up with a gymnasium, swimming tank, a reading and a pool room.
Battery B (Norfolk).....	5	75	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character and zeal of officers and men excellent. Reliable, and with sufficient practical work and instruction would be efficient.	Armory, which is shared jointly by this battery with several infantry organizations, consists of drill hall, located on second floor of city market building; locker and office rooms, third story; and storage space for gun carriages and other stores on ground floor, with market stalls and offices on each side. Accommodations are wholly inadequate.
Battery C (Portsmouth).....	5	78	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance and zeal apparently good. Men are employees of United States navy-yard, electricians and mechanics. With a few months' practical work and instruction in field battery would be efficient; 100 per cent to be relied upon in domestic emergencies.	Drill hall, which is located over market, shared jointly by this battery with several infantry organizations. Locker room, located in gallery, small and cramped. In case of fire all quartermaster supplies would be destroyed. Guns and harness, with surplus quartermaster supplies, housed in small fireproof building on edge of city. A new armory and gun shed needed.
Wisconsin.					
Battery A (Milwaukee).....	5	85	4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages, with limbers, serviceable. 8 caissons, with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physique, in general, good. Large proportion of men are mechanics; several noncommissioned officers, mechanical draftsmen. A few of men in ranks are young and apparently weak. Battery is interested in work, and commander is confident of their reliability. Officers not up to requirements in instrumental work and handling firing data.	Armory facilities consist of 19 acres of land, located 5 miles from city; frame buildings, which afford drill hall, gun shed, harness room, and stable. Stable accommodates 19 horses. Harness room cramped. Drill hall very small.

INSPECTION OF FIELD BATTERIES.

Officers of the Ordnance Department of the Army inspected the batteries of field artillery of the Organized Militia as follows:

Col. O. B. Mitcham: The First, Second, Third, and Sixth Batteries, field artillery, National Guard of New York; Batteries A and B, field artillery, National Guard of New Jersey; Batteries B and C, field artillery, National Guard of Pennsylvania; First Battery, field artillery, National Guard of the District of Columbia; Batteries A, B, C, field artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Batteries A, B, C, field artillery, Virginia Volunteers; Battery A, field artillery, New Hampshire National Guard.

Maj. G. W. Burr: Battery B, field artillery, Alabama National Guard; Batteries A and B, field artillery, National Guard of Georgia.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, First Battery, field artillery, National Guard of Utah: Battery A, field artillery, Texas National Guard.

Capt. C. G. Gatewood: Battery A, field artillery, Rhode Island National Guard; Battery A, field artillery, Vermont National Guard.

Capt. A. F. Casad: Battery D, field artillery, Alabama National Guard.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS RELATIVE TO THE MILITIA MADE BY OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following recommendations and remarks relative to the militia, made by officers of the Regular Army detailed to make the annual inspections or to attend state encampments and of the officers on duty with the militia, are taken from the reports of the officers so detailed:

ALABAMA.

First Lieut. T. C. Musgrave, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

All target ranges have been purchased by the State or are on long-term lease. In connection with target ranges it is noticeable that those companies having access to ranges are more enthusiastic, interested, and far better instructed in the use, care, and nomenclature of the rifle than those members who have not the same opportunities.

ARIZONA.

Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, retired:

A man should be required to sleep in each armory for prevention of possible losses by theft. All armories, storerooms for rifles and ammunition, should have barred windows and iron-bar fastenings to all doors.

To avoid constant misunderstanding with transportation companies a regular form of order for railroad and other transportation in the Territory should be printed and issued from the adjutant-general's office for individuals of the national guard and bodies of troops traveling under orders, similar to the United States transportation form for military travel.

The methods of recruiting officers, company commanders, and others in administering the oath of enlistment to members of the national guard is in part questionable. From some of the enlistment papers observed, a stenciled name instead of the signature of the officer to whom the oath was administered appears. In other cases, instead of being "duly sworn according to law," the men being enlisted merely sign the enlistment papers.

It has been found also during the course of the inspection that some company commanders are apt to fill up their companies by false musters of men who have not been enlisted, but who are allowed to stand in the ranks as such, armed and equipped, in violation of the fifth article of war and of the obligation of the State to the General Government and to the Organized Militia. In one instance, it has been found stated that some men have been attending company drills and ceremonies for from fifteen to eighteen years without either having been reenlisted or discharged on an original three-year enlistment.

Discharges are given to enlisted men under the fourth article of war, signed by the colonel or other field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, and not by the adjutant-general, as has been done.

The law providing for the election of officers of the national guard should be modified to the extent that no enlisted man or officer shall be elected as captain of any company who has not had, immediately preceding the election, six months continuous and satisfactory service in the company, troop, or battery of which he is to be elected captain, and that no one shall be appointed or elected as lieutenant of any company who has not had, immediately preceding the election, three months continuous and satisfactory service in the company of which he is to be elected lieutenant. Provided, that in case of the reorganization of or the mustering in of a new company, troop, or battery, or other organization, this particular previous service shall not apply.

All field and staff officers of the line, excepting the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of a regiment and the chaplain, appointed or elected, either to the regiment or battalion of regimental or battalion staff, should be appointed from among the officers of the regiment.

Further, in relation to the rank of officers, the Code should provide that officers of whatsoever positions shall take rank and precedence from the dates of their commission in their respective grades, in conformity with United States Army Regulations, paragraphs 10 and 11 as amended: that no battalion or company officers shall be appointed to fill any vacancy in a regiment without first having the written approval of the colonel of the regiment (and in his absence the regimental commander) to such appointment or election.

CALIFORNIA.

Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, U. S. Army, retired:

Provision should be made by the Federal Government for the payment of some compensation for attendance at drills, it being suggested that none receive pay who have attended less than 80 per cent of drills and assemblages for the period for which pay covers. If this could be brought about it is believed that payments should be made not oftener than once in six months—this in order that sufficient pay can accumulate to permit of stoppage for loss, waste, or damage to public property.

The privilege of the penalty envelope should be extended to all national guard officers for official business.

Greater interest in marksmanship should be stimulated by better facilities for range practice and by state competitions.

There is considerable importance attached to the visits of field officers, and if sufficient funds could be set aside to enable these officers to come in personal touch with their organizations more frequently, much benefit would result in the matter of efficiency.

The annual inspections have revealed the questionable wisdom of continuing in the service organizations having a membership considerably below the prescribed minimum, and particularly when located in communities so sparsely settled as to be unable to properly maintain such organizations. Much valuable equipment left in the possession of such organizations is permitted to deteriorate and become unserviceable.

COLORADO.

Maj. W. P. Stone, U. S. Army, retired:

A general staff should be organized and weighty consideration should be given to its recommendations in regard to the disposition of the funds allotted to the State under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

The defects of the military system appear to be—

(1) Expansion in number of organizations beyond the financial means of the department. The remedy is to contract by eliminating ineffective companies. The War Department can influence the policy by requiring a closer approach to the standards laid down by and implied in the militia and amendatory acts, in order that organizations may participate in the allotment of funds. I do not recommend such change of policy in the War Department except after due notice to the States.

(2) Failure to devote sufficient funds to the building of armories and their maintenance. This is an old defect. To maintain permanent interest, and keep up recruiting, and good attendance, the armory must be something of a social center and afford opportunities for the enjoyment of some of the features of a club.

(3) Failure to inspect accounts and control expenditures of company commanders. This has resulted in some loss of funds, and much unwise expenditure, and dissatisfaction among the men, and has frequently greatly hampered the successors of improvident captains.

The War Department can promote reform by exacting closer compliance with law and regulations in order to participate in allotment.

No assembly for instruction should be considered as one to be included in the 24 annually required by law, unless 50 per cent of the minimum prescribed by the President are present and participating.

The next camps of instruction for officers should include noncommissioned officers, and that they be held for six working days.

Capt. C. H. Bridges, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

Future camps of instruction for the guard should be located at or near military posts, where the guard officers can have the advantage of actually seeing how a company in camp is run daily. If this is not practicable, a company of regular troops should be placed in camp at the place where the camp of instruction for the guard is held.

CONNECTICUT.

Maj. W. E. Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army:

The various cities visited do not furnish the quota that they should for the local artillery companies. There is very little incentive for a man to enlist in the militia; and to secure enlistments, the service should be made as attractive as possible. The first requisite is to make the armory a social and athletic club, as well as a drill hall. Generally speaking, organization commanders did not appear to appreciate the necessity of emphasizing club features. The second requisite is to allow at the annual encampment the maximum of recreation, pass privileges, and visits of friends consistent with military efficiency. The isolation of some of the forts in the New London district and the limited boat transportation available interferes to a great extent with such privileges. Some officers favor a consolidated camp at Fort H. G. Wright, while others favor assignments to all posts, the assignments being the same each year. It appears that, since it has been settled that the Organized Militia constitute a part of the first line, coast artillery companies of the militia should be definitely assigned to batteries out of commission. For the purpose of securing emulation in military duties, as well as allowing greater recreative and social privileges, it would be a good policy to establish a camp of the whole corps at one post and to assign each company to a battery of the same type and caliber as it is assigned to for first line service.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavenaugh, U. S. Army, retired:

In order to get the best results the officers and men of the militia should be paid for their attendance at all formations; the annual inspections should be made during their summer encampment for the reason that there are more officers and enlisted men present at that time than at any other during the year; and also for the reason that nearly all their property is in use, and the condition of the same can be seen and easily verified by the inspector at that time. The schools for officers, as adopted by the War Department under General Orders, No. 4, current series, should be continued along the same lines as established this year, with such additional ideas as may be gained from the experience of the recent encampments held in the different States.

GEORGIA.

Capt. John T. Haines, Eleventh Cavalry, U. S. Army:

The number of drills required of mounted organizations should be double that of the infantry. At least 24 mounted and 24 dismounted drills a year should be required. The dismounted drills could take place immediately before or after the mounted drills, and need not be as long.

An annual allowance should be made to each man in a mounted organization for the hire of a horse. To do this the number of cavalry troops in the State would probably have to be reduced, but in my opinion it would be better to have two or three efficient troops of cavalry in a State than to have seven inefficient ones.

The care of property should be given more attention in cavalry troops. In addition to the equipment of an infantry soldier, cavalry has horse equipments to care for. Neatsfoot oil and the necessary soaps for cleaning and softening leather should be furnished. Equipments not in use (except on a few occasions) need attention, as well as those used regularly. Cavalry is an expensive arm, and the troop that looks after its equipments, even if not as efficient as some others, is less expensive to the State, and might be kept in existence when another that allows its property to become unserviceable through lack of care might be disbanded on account ot this unnecessary expense.

The equipment of a cavalry soldier, as given in the Militia Regulations, is incomplete. It should include his horse equipments.

A camp for mounted troops each year centrally located in a State and with a number of regular officers and noncommissioned officers as instructors would be of great benefit to these troops. These troops are not sufficiently well instructed in ordinary mounted troop work to be benefited to any great extent by maneuvers.

There was an absence of cooks and farriers or horseshoers in most of the troops. Special effort should be made to enlist "horseshoers," as a cavalry troop is of little service in the field unless the feet of the horses are kept in good condition.

ILLINOIS.

Maj. Edgar W. Howe, Twenty-seventh Infantry, U. S. Army:

Officers should be allowed some compensation for their services, which will, to some extent, reimburse them for the amounts expended in procuring their personal uniforms and equipments. Everyone of them, besides supplying himself with these articles, devotes much time and some funds to the interest and benefit of the organization to which he belongs.

Capt. R. M. Brambila, Twenty-seventh Infantry, U. S. Army:

The quartermaster sergeant should be paid the salary of a care taker, he to spend his entire working time in the armory, caring for the building, arms, equipment and supplies, attending to correspondence, etc., in order that the captain can give his entire time to the instruction of the company.

Men and officers should be paid for their time and service, and the former should have a clothing allowance.

Maj. B. C. Morse, Twenty-seventh Infantry, U. S. Army:

The lockers in most of the armories are too small to properly hold the amount of property a man has at present. Only one set, at Peoria, was found large enough and properly arranged. The care of property is such an important matter to a company commander of the national guard that for his inspection, as well as for inspecting officers, lockers should be large enough and the property so arranged in them on hooks and shelves that upon opening the door every article can be seen at a glance without touching it. Such a locker would preserve the hats, caps, clothing, and equipment, as well as render a check easy at any time; it would also teach neatness and cleanliness. With most of the lockers inspected the caps are ruined and the clothing and equipment arranged in any way with a good share of it on the floor. The present equipment is too new, too good, and too expensive for any such treatment of it to be tolerated.

The storerooms are also usually inadequate, being too small, and, with the shelving, if any, improvised out of packing boxes. The guard has now the same equipment as the army, and too much stress can not be put upon the fact that it should be properly taken care of, and the State should make proper provisions for so doing.

The companies experience difficulty in getting rid of old and unserviceable property and clothing. Some officer with proper authority should visit each company once a year and rid it of its worn-out property.

There is considerable expense attending the officers of the national guard and more or less that of every enlisted man. It shows itself in the yearly encampments, in attending rifle practice, in efforts to obtain desirable recruits, and in many other ways. It is believed the day is not far distant when officers and men will be paid for the time they spend in the service of the State at their home stations, as well as in camp. Even a small amount would be a great incentive, lift the burden from the officers and men, put it where it belongs, and cause the companies to be filled up with desirable recruits.

Officers report that they have not the time to properly look after their companies on account of the necessity of attending to their own business affairs; that desirable

recruits are hard to get, and that it is hard to force the men to attend to their military duties; that some incentive is necessary. It is believed that pay for the time spent on national guard duty would settle the question of recruiting, thereby lifting the greatest burden from the company commander, make the officers and noncommissioned officers more independent, thereby improving discipline and make it possible to impose a fine for nonattendance to military duty, and to charge up to any man loss of clothing or equipment due to his neglect or carelessness.

While not pretending to have a panacea for all the ills the national guard is heir to, it is believed there are a few changes that might be made, the desirability of which does not admit of question.

As the captains are responsible for the property and furnish the bonds for its security, are responsible for recruiting the company, and in every way make the company what it is, and as good companies make a good regiment, the captains should control their regiments; and for the purpose of so doing a captain should have three votes to a first lieutenant's two and a second lieutenant's one in the election of the field officers or in any matters affecting the regiment that is put to vote.

When any officers are elected to a position in the national guard of any State, they should be examined at a military post in that State, before a board of regular officers, by questions propounded by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. The examination should be both theoretical and practical and the action of the board should be final as to the success or failure of the candidate, and be commissioned or rejected in accordance with its decision.

Maj. J. B. McDonald, Fifteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

More money should be provided for the hire of horses and for the personal expenses of the members attending drills and other military duties.

The matter of annual instruction by officers of the army for each organization was touched upon in my report last year and is again suggested here, as well as a quartermaster-sergeant for each troop and company, to be on duty with the organization at all times, to act as armorer, clerk, and storekeeper, and have full pay and allowances, commutation of rations, etc.

The greater preparedness of the organization at all times, and conservation of its stores and equipment, clothing and materials, would more than counterbalance the cost.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. L. D. Greene, U. S. Army, retired:

So far as possible, such changes in organization, etc., as have been, or in the future will be, approved by the War Department, with a view of obtaining legislative authority to put them into effect in the army, should be authorized for state troops under the provisions of law permitting the Secretary of War to make minor changes.

The evils of the detail system affect the organized militia but little, but, with the authority to render that less, a benefit can be gained by authorizing that aids to general officers shall be extra officers, duly commissioned in some arm or staff corps. Also that a noncommissioned staff be authorized for division and brigade commanders to take the place of civilian clerks prescribed in regulations. Each division and brigade should have a sergeant-major in charge of returns, etc., in the field, at least, as civilian clerks are impracticable and high priced, while many competent men can be found to do the work as enlisted men of superior rank.

A color-sergeant to carry the general's color and a trumpeter-sergeant should also be authorized; both could be used as clerical helpers for the division or brigade adjutant the same as in regiments and as the post quartermaster and commissary-sergeants and ordnance-sergeants now assist the officers of their respective staff departments. As soldiers they are under disciplinary control and their service costs less than half that of a civilian.

No colonel or captain can spare officers or men for details away from his command. During the short tours of camp instruction everyone possible should be with his own organization. In the case of aids, they must be extra numbers or their companies must suffer a shortage of officers.

A full outfit for 10,000 men, of arms and other ordnance equipment, of khaki and olive-drab uniforms, shirts, shoes, and blankets, and other articles of clothing, and a corresponding amount of camp and garrison equipage, should be assembled in Chicago in reserve, under charge of the chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, for issue on a call to United States service. The national guard will recruit to war strength within a week and more than double its present strength. A full equipment should

be ready at once to care for the increased force. Incidentally, this reserve store could be used as a depot to fill current requisitions and replacing all articles drawn by the state government.

Complaint is heard in many quarters as to the exactions and requirements of the United States on officers and men serving, usually at an actual financial loss. Much more time and work is required than under the state system, even of three years ago, and the General Government must face the fact that a reasonable amount of pay will have to be provided. If it were, a much better grade of discipline and instruction could be enforced.

The state troops are good enough for state service under the old easy-going, irresponsible system; all the new requirements are for the benefit of the United States—to maintain a reserve for immediate augmentation of the army on a war call—and the United States should pay the necessary and fair expense. The State of Illinois could maintain in constant service for its own necessities a battalion of efficient state police for unusual disturbances anywhere in place of the national guard, and at much less expense.

Capt. James Ronayne, U. S. Army, retired:

The military authorities in this State realize the changed status of the guard since the passage of the Dick bill and the law of May 27, 1908, and are giving it serious thought. The education of the mass of the people along these lines rests within the State, and this education is considered as essential in the maintenance of a good guard. Advantage is being taken of every opportunity to bring the guard and its needs before the public; better armories and more convenient target ranges are badly needed here, but until the public realizes the necessity for improvements appropriations will be insufficient.

The increasing demand on the time of the company commanders is causing some good officers to leave the service. It is believed that a reasonable compensation for their services would keep some of these in the guard. It is also believed that one enlisted man of each company should be placed on the pay rolls permanently; his duties would be the care and preservation of company property and records.

INDIANA.

Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

Battalion commanders should have more to do with the tactical instruction of their companies than at present. In this way uniformity throughout the battalion is assured. and each company is not dependent for its knowledge upon the individual hobby and capacity of its commander.

The armory facilities are hopelessly inadequate for the need of the organizations concerned. In no case did I find the armory owned by the State. The best class of young men will continue, as heretofore, to take no interest in the national guard until the State sees fit to provide suitable and reasonably attractive armories. The building must be first and last an armory and nothing else.

To most of the men the week of encampment is the only vacation period possible, and they anticipate it months ahead. The attendance is good, interest is taken in work of preparation, and the men are enthusiastic. The announcement of no camp produces an effect impossible to overcome.

The opposition of labor organizations is a very active factor in most of the larger towns, Evansville especially, and its influence, not being open and above board, makes it doubly hard to meet. A young man with the best intentions in the world finds that he can not belong to organized labor and organized militia at the same time, and to retain membership in the former, which means his livelihood, he has to give up the latter. Conditions of this kind will grow constantly worse until the State adopts and enforces drastic laws against the offenders.

Government property is not cared for as it should be. This very often is not the fault of the organization commander entirely, as his facilities in many cases are inadequate and in others he simply has not the time to attend to this important duty. An experienced noncommissioned officer of the regular service detailed permanently with each company would furnish invaluable assistance as caretaker for property and instructor to the men.

The members of the guard are paid a small amount weekly for attendance at drills. It would be far better to pay the captain considerably more for his services and to employ an armorer with each company, preferably a noncommissioned officer from the regular service, who could afford to devote all his time to care of property and armory and assist the captain in paper work and instruction of the men. Money now paid

to other members of the company should preferably be paid into company funds, to be expended by captain for general benefit of organization.

The exactions made upon him (company commander) are becoming more and more numerous each year, and most of the officers inspected state they simply can not afford the time away from other duties upon which their livelihood depends. Conditions will not improve materially until State or nation realizes that these men are daily performing services of real monetary value and pays them accordingly.

Altogether too much importance is attached by company commanders to the necessity for having a full attendance at inspections. The captain seems to believe that he is mainly judged by his strength present, and he makes every effort to make a good showing in this respect. Fares are paid to bring the men from a distance, notices are sent out threatening dishonorable discharge of those men who fail to attend, etc. The result is that attendance shows a considerable improvement over that which pertains on ordinary drill nights, but the efficiency of company is greatly impaired by presence in ranks of a large number of almost wholly uninstructed men. If the return to the War Department had a column to be filled out showing average attendance during the year, this harmful practice might be checked.

The field, staff, and all the organizations of a regiment should be inspected by the same inspecting officer, and the colonel of that regiment should accompany him on the inspections. In that way comparisons can be made and suggestions offered at the same time which will be of much more benefit to the organization than is possible under the present system.

Arm racks of pattern in use in the Regular Army should be issued to each company. About half the companies inspected have no arm racks, rifles being kept in lockers, while those racks in use are improvised affairs constructed from company fund, and serving as a rest but not in all cases as a lock for the rifles.

IOWA.

Capt. Francis J. McConnell, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army:

One thing which should be impressed more strongly on the guard, both officers and men, is the care of their clothing and equipment, and in connection with this the attention paid to their camp and kitchen utensils in many of the companies is scandalously inadequate.

Storm flags should be provided for issue to the different organizations for use at the armories, to be displayed on the flagstaff on all proper occasions and also as a signal on drill days. As the flag is displayed daily on all public schools, how much more proper its use on the armories of the Organized Militia.

There being so many changes in the personnel of the militia, there should be a change in the regulation pertaining to the strength of bands, making the minimum 28 and the maximum 36, giving a little leeway, as it were, similar to companies—58 to 70.

Olive-drab uniforms and olive-drab overcoats should be issued to the Organized Militia at the earliest possible moment.

Organization commanders should be urged to gradually eliminate from their strength those men whose duties and avocation keep them a greater part of the time from the town in which their organization is situated, and gradually enroll in their stead men who can be depended upon by actual residence in town for sudden emergencies and who by their steady appearance at drill show their interest in the company to which they belong. It is not believed that a man enlisted in the western part of a State and employed in the eastern part can be a reliable asset in case of emergency, and, furthermore, this practice which pertains in several companies is, in effect, giving but a paper strength to an organization.

Maj. J. A. Olmsted, U. S. Army, retired:

It is recommended that pressure be brought to bear on the proper state authorities urging the construction of a suitable state building for the storage and safeguard of all United States property in possession thereof.

Too little time is given to setting-up exercises, squad drill, and bayonet exercise. Recruits should be kept at these drills from three to six months before allowing them to drill with the company.

A uniform record system should be adopted and all organizations compelled to use it.

KANSAS.

Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller, U. S. Army, retired:

Efforts should be made to induce Congress to grant the franking privileges to the national guard for all military mail. It is a hardship and an unnecessary expense that a State should pay postage upon its military correspondence. Especially is it a hardship upon a State like Kansas, whose adjutant-general is alive to the fact that military orders and other information should be quickly disseminated among the troops and not allowed to accumulate in order to save postage. In this State every order, circular, and many other papers are sent out just as soon as issued, necessitating in many months a postage charge of $50 or more. All War Department orders, circulars, and papers are sent to the adjutant-general in bulk; he must distribute them with postage charged to the State. The legislature always protests against the heavy postage accounts. It would appear that now the militia is so much a part of the National Army, that its military correspondence should be treated as public business.

It is a great mistake not to send the officer detailed with the militia on at least one annual inspection. It is almost impossible for this officer to answer the questions intelligently and make a proper and reliable report at the end of the year where all of his information is from records and what he may pick up.

Capt. C. A. Martin, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army:

Attention is particularly invited to the practice of enlisting negroes in companies and their exclusive employment, when so enlisted, as servants and cooks. It is not known whether there is any law covering this point or whether such a practice is prohibited; but it is thought that it should be discouraged, and if possible, prohibited, for the following reasons:

The Government is entitled to potential soldiers in return for the money expended on each individual in the Organized Militia. As these men (negroes) are, after enlistment, employed only as cooks and servants, and receive no instruction in military duties, they would be of value only in their special capacity as cooks or servants. These individuals should be soldiers first, and cooks or servants afterwards, if occasion demands; and it is thought that with a little effort suitable white men could be enlisted who would be capable and willing to perform these duties.

To instruct these negroes in military duties and have them drill with the company, thus giving them the same status as that held by the white men in the company (which is the actual and official status held by the negroes now, although it is said "these men are only enlisted as servants, and not as soldiers") would be even worse eventually, as there are very few, if any, communities in any country in the world where it would be possible to find a desirable class of whites and blacks who would be willing to serve side by side in the same organization.

The fact that negroes are employed as cooks would make it improbable that white men would take an interest in learning to perform the duties of cooks, and in case of death, desertion, sickness, or imprisonment of the negroes, there would be no relief cooks; as the company commander would be without cooks in case he imprisoned the negroes, disciplinary measures of that kind would not be practicable, and the discipline of the company would suffer.

It is thought that organizations should be either all white or all black, as even if there is no friction in the company there would probably be in a large camp where organizations from other States were ordered for maneuvers.

KENTUCKY.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, U. S. Army:

The members of the Organized Militia should be paid a small amount for attending a given number of drills. Let this amount represent street-car fare. This would mean much to thousands who are members of the Organized Militia in every State of the Union, and, in addition, this would give the State a hold upon those who are guilty of infraction of discipline, provided that such sum could be forfeited by sentence of a court-martial.

The detail of a competent and reliable noncommissioned officer or private should be made to each company of the national guard, who can act as quartermaster-sergeant of the organization to which he is assigned. By such a detail the national-guard organizations would be brought into closer relations with the regular service. The detail of regular noncommissioned officers or privates would add the element of permanency so necessary to organizations, being on duty at all times, looking after the affairs of the company, drilling the men as regulars are drilled, looking after the armories

and caring for the property of the organizations, and instructing officers by precept and example in the necessary paper work connected with their positions.

This suggestion might be carried further, to the detail of noncommissioned officers or privates as sergeant-majors of the various national-guard regiments, thus making a real nucleus for the regimental organizations, and keeping up the regimental records, especially the paper work.

In this connection it is suggested that action along these lines might relieve the difficulty owing to the scarcity of commissioned officers for detail with the national guard.

A better method of instructing and training the militia of the country than these camps of instruction for the officers can not be recommended. In the short time that can be given to instruction it is much better to devote that time to officers of the militia and let them train their men.

Capt. H. J. Price, Second Infantry, U. S. Army:

The enlisted men should be paid at least $1 for attendance at drills, say for three or four drills per month. It is not to be expected that laboring men, clerks, students, etc., are going to turn out at drills at 8 o'clock at night, one night a week, covering a period of an enlistment, through patriotic motives or an exaggerated desire to belong to a military organization for the "honor and glory" of attending an occasional parade in an untidy, ill-fitting, and unattractive uniform. Nor is the possibility of being occasionally called into service to quell some "riot" sufficient incentive on which to build a military organization. Pay for attendance at drills, sufficient pay to make attendance attractive for the "pay there is in it," is not only essential but is imperative, if the Organized Militia is to be maintained and made efficient.

Second only in importance to pay for enlisted men is pay for officers, and this should take the form of an annual allowance for uniforms and equipment.

It ought to require no argument to convince anyone that an officer of the Organized Militia ought not to be expected to give his thought, time, and energy and pay money out of his own earnings for the privilege of serving the State. The allowance for clothing and equipment should be ample—say $100 per year for captains and field officers, and $75 per year for subalterns.

In this connection, also, it is recommended that a man be employed in each organization (company) who shall be paid a monthly salary and whose duty it shall be to keep the clothing, arms, and equipment of said organization in a serviceable and presentable condition and who can keep the records of said organization complete—in fact a storekeeper and clerk combined. Millions of dollars' worth of property are in the hands of militia organizations. This property, arms, clothing, and equipment, through deterioration and actual waste, is being lost to the Government, and this loss could be largely if not entirely avoided through having a suitable man on duty permanently in charge of this class of stores.

Capt. W. R. Gibson, Second Infantry, U. S. Army:

Members of the militia are required to sacrifice both time and money in order to attend to their military duties. This is especially true of some of the rural companies.

In many cases the men ride or drive to town and must pay livery and stable bills, etc. When men are absent from duty under such circumstances, the company commanders do not feel like taking them to task for it. To counterbalance these evils, it is recommended that when the militia is placed on duty for drills or otherwise they be given suitable pay for their services from the State.

MARYLAND.

Capt. Wm. Baird, U. S. Army, retired:

The reports that are regularly forwarded to the War Department from organizations show the attendance and scope of all this armory drill and instruction during the winter months, and the reports of the officers who make the annual inspections show exactly the progress that has been made by each company. Experience in the past six years necessitates that these reports of drills, etc., be very carefully scrutinized at the War Department as soon as they are received there, and that where the attendance at drills in any company is seen to be small, that immediately the attention of the state authorities be called to this very sharply. This small attendance is the hardest evil to overcome that presents itself, and every possible method should be tried to spur on a captain who only succeeds in getting out a handful of men at his regular weekly drills and exercises.

The adjutant-general has been continuing his efforts to get employers not to put obstacles in the way of their men going to camp. This is an uphill campaign—this educating public sentiment to the importance of the work of the guard—and every assistance that can be rendered by the War Department along this line should be given.

Col. C. D. Cowles, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army:

The officers and men composing the national guard deserve every encouragement from their employers, the State, and General Government. The service should be made as attractive as possible by providing them with amusement rooms and other facilities for recreation in their armories.

The militia should be required to use the same correspondence books, forms, and system of correspondence as those used in the Regular Army, in order that they may be familiar with them if called into the service of the United States.

The annual inspections should be held in daylight and the officers and men be paid for attendance.

Officers and men should be paid 25 cents for each drill they attend and be fined 25 cents for each drill they fail to attend without authority or evident necessity.

Orders should be issued requiring the national guard to wear their campaign hat in its original form, with crease in top of crown.

MINNESOTA.

Capt. Jens Bugge, Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. Army:

The subject of shoes is an important one. A soldier is not of much account unless he can march, and without proper shoes he can not do so. An allowance might well be made for a pair of good shoes for each man, the allowance to be made only after the United States inspector reported that the shoes were in use.

The national guard has too much property to care for, and no man is paid for taking care of it. If the present system is to be continued, it would be well to have the company quartermaster-sergeant on a salary. This year the service uniform has been issued to the troops of this State. Some of the companies have no facilities for taking care of their clothes.

The new law requires that from now on the national guard shall be the same as the Regular Army as regards equipment, training, and discipline. The first of the three is the only one possible, and the Minnesota National Guard is very nearly equipped like the Regular Army. The same discipline is impossible under present conditions. If an officer even is strict with his men he has a hard time keeping his company up to the required strength, to say nothing of the fact that he is liable to be passed over when there is a chance for promotion, or even be voted out of office in some cases. As to training, the best one can say for it is that it is similar. The great majority of the companies do not know even squad drill thoroughly. This may sound severe, but, under present conditions, it is hard to see how it could be otherwise. In the majority of cases the officers and noncommissioned officers are doing as much or more than a Government as rich as ours has any right to expect.

The physical examination of the men in the national guard is not strict enough. Quite a large percentage of the men inspected would not be accepted in the Regular Army. The result is that we are spending ammunition and imparting instruction, such as it is, on a great many men who would never be accepted for service. This comes from the fact that the captains have a very hard time keeping their companies up to strength, and finally take most anyone that will enlist, so as to make some sort of showing. The great majority of men that enlist in the guard at the present time are boys less than 21 years old.

Too much time and stress is put on rifle competitions in the national guard. A great many men remain in the guard for the purpose of shooting and for nothing else. One company that led the State in rifle practice, when it came to squad drill did not know the first thing. Rifle practice is important, but it should not be allowed to take the place of everything.

As the national guard is now a part of the first line of defense, all companies ought to be ready to take the field. This will not be possible unless we do more for the guard in the way of instructing the officers and noncommissioned officers than we have done heretofore.

Under the law as it now stands the only remedy is to furnish young and active officers as instructors for the national guard. These officers would not only visit the various companies and teach the officers their duties, but would also conduct a correspondence school. At present it is hard to find a company officer that knows anything outside of

the drill regulations, and a great many do not know as much of that as they ought to. It is not all their fault. It is true that they all do not take it as a serious profession, but when they have not any more time to give to it than the average guardsman does it would be well to direct such efforts as he can make into useful channels.

MISSISSIPPI.

First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, U. S. Army, retired.

The assistance of army officers, detailed with each company, is a wise and valuable help to the Organized Militia, but one to a regiment is not sufficient. At least one to each battalion would increase the efficiency of the militia very materially.

Lieut. R. W. Ashbrook, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army:

The appointment of company officers should be made by the governor, on recommendation of the regimental commanders, higher regimental officers to be promoted by seniority in regiments. All after examination as at present prescribed.

More thorough instruction and more study of drill regulations, especially for all company officers, should be given by means of a correspondence school conducted by the officer on duty with the State.

The issuing of service chevrons for enlisted men should be made for each three years of service in the guard.

A supply of drill regulations, guard manuals, and firing manuals, should be provided sufficient to issue one to each officer and noncommissioned officer; and to the staff officers and the noncommissioned staff officers, the manuals applying to their departments.

The necessary records and reports should be kept on the forms at present authorized for use in United States Army.

Orders should be issued by the state authorities, regarding the care and storing of property, and especially as regards the keeping of ball ammunition under lock and key.

In some cases, coats, breeches, hats, and rifles, were reported deficient in organizations when not actually so, due to absentees from inspection having them out of armory.

A system of physical examination should be instituted in order to make the organizations available as a whole on a call by the President.

A payment of 50 cents a drill for four drills per month should be made to enlisted men, and those not present not to receive pay and be subject to fine for absence, unless presenting valid excuse. Officers to receive an allowance sufficient to cover cost of uniforms and equipment.

The purchase of proper shoes should be made by the State, men to pay half and use them for military purposes only.

Inspections made earlier in the year, in the State of Mississippi, would insure a better attendance.

But few of the forms of military courtesy are observed by the men toward their officers, on account of ignorance of requirements.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Tutherly, U. S. Army, retired:

Popularizing military service: The single companies in the small places have not the stimulus of competition or so good facilities in the way of armories, as those in the large cities. Still, in spite of this, some country companies, not so proficient in armory drill, give an inspector, on the whole, good impressions of fitness for actual service. Without disparaging in any manner city companies, which should be given just credit for their more finished proficiency and be kept up by every encouragement and facility, as many companies as possible should be organized in farming districts. Unless there are companies scattered about in the farming sections of the State, the people who grow up and live there see nothing that is military and forget, after a few years of peace, all about the military departments of the State or National Government, so that when they come to the legislature, they are not, naturally, interested to vote appropriations for maintaining troops. It behooves us in the military service, who are working jointly to create and maintain a national force in the State, supplementing the Regular Army, to look especially to popular sentiment and instruction in sections where it is most needed. Though companies may not be up to the standard by which inspectors judge troops, they inspire patriotism and educate the people generally. There is a band of some kind in every place and the troops follow it under

arms, and an escort of the veterans of past wars on Memorial Day, and other such occasions. They drill about the streets, pitch their tents and throw up hasty mounds for defense on vacant lots about town, have target practice, and show the young men the up-to-date weapons, so that when volunteers are called for, a great many young men will follow the recruiting flag who have been inspired and considerably educated by observation of their home militia company, which will, in the course of ten or a dozen years, have given a great many young men three years of actual instruction in the ranks.

If the law could be so amended as to require the heads of administrative departments, brigadier-generals, to be appointed from the field officers of the national guard (grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major), and the personal aids-de-camp of the governor, detailed or appointed from the majors and captains of the national guard, as is the case in the State of New York and in Massachusetts, and the number reduced to six—two majors and four captains—it would not only give the governor a bona fide military staff, but do more to help the Organized Militia of the State and popularize it before the people than any one thing that could be done. It would at once stop the unjust opprobrium "tin soldier" that we hear among the people as we go about the State. The staff of the governor seems to have grown in size as years have gone on until there are eight personal aids with the full rank of colonel appointed every two years, without pay or emoluments, and not a recognized part of the Organized Militia, and these men are taken who have never been, or never expect to be, in military service. This distributes about the State in the course of ten years 40 colonels, while in the whole national guard of the State there are only two persons ranking as high as colonel and in ten years probably not more than three or four different persons attain that grade.

There is no question but what the governor could select six officers from the national guard to his personal liking, and not only as well fitted as other citizens, but a great deal better because of their many years of military training, as against the citizen who has none at all. They would require no extra uniforms except aiguelettes, and would, of course, receive the pay of their grade whenever on duty with the troops in camp. They would lend the dignity of their military bearing when following the governor as his escort and could actually perform the functions of staff officers correctly and intelligently as occasions required within and without the State, which, of course, no one would now expect from aids as now appointed from civil life, whether it be duty on horse or on foot. When we see majors and captains resigning and asking to retire after long and efficient service, some of them in the Spanish war, because they can never see a colonelcy ahead of them, it sets one to thinking of the injustice and mischief coming from the wholesale conferring of high military titles upon nonmilitary men.

The same is true as regards the appointments of the heads of staff departments, brigadier-generals. If there is any occasion for them at all, and there is, because the national law requires it, they should be military men familiar with all the business affairs of an army as well as tactically educated. Consequently, the only logical source from which to take them is from the grades just below in the Organized Militia, and this, every time such an appointment is made, will open promotion along down through the various grades.

NEW MEXICO.

Capt. A. S. Brookes, U. S. Army, retired:

Legislation by Congress is necessary before the militia will become as efficient as it should be. Some kind of pay bill should be passed. One which paid enlisted men 25 cents or 50 cents for each drill they attended, drills for which they receive pay to be limited to one a week, would greatly improve conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Maj. R. R. Steedman, U. S. Army, retired:

The drawback for properly caring for the government property is due to not having some one who could be detailed, as it were, on extra-duty pay, and allowed to be paid for the superintending and caring for all government property, call him artificer, quartermaster-sergeant, or armorer. One or more to every organization by itself, from a company up, his duties to superintend the cleaning and caring of all arms and equipments in the hands of the individual men and of surplus ordnance and ordnance property. This in order to preserve them and that they should be at all times in serviceable and good condition. These expenditures, as other valuable ones, should be in excess of the present amounts allowed under the Dick bill and amendments.

Capt. W. J. Lutz, Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. Army:

Company commanders should be directed to keep their commands up to minimum strength at all times, and, if possible, one or two candidates awaiting enlistment; eliminate as soon as possible anyone who moves from the locality (in some cases these men may be transferred to other companies, and thus save an instructed man); permit the enlistment of no one who can not attend at least 60 per cent of all drills; take no one to camp who has not attended at least 12 drills of the company.

Steps should be taken for a proper examination of all officers and enlisted men now in the organization, not examined under the provisions of this order upon entry, and that all who do not meet the requirements be promptly discharged. Hereafter no recruit should be enlisted until he has been declared fit by the surgeon designated by the State to make the examinations.

No article of uniform should be permitted to be removed from the armory, but individual lockers should be provided for all men for the safe-keeping of their uniforms. These should be arranged so that all articles could be seen at a glance, permitting a quick check after each drill. Such articles as are not required for ordinary drills in the armory, as hats, overcoats, shoes, and olive-drab shirts, should be kept in the storerooms properly marked with the name of man to whom they belong. These articles, together with any surplus stock liable to be damaged by moths, should be required to be properly protected. Old blue uniforms, being mostly unserviceable and the supply insufficient to supply the regiment, should be ordered turned in at the depot or disposed of at the stations of the companies. In the interest of economy, the sale of any article to the men should be discontinued.

An armorer should be engaged by the State for each company, at a suitable compensation, to care for all arms except when absent from station. During the target practice cleaning materials should be kept at the firing point and each man as soon as he completes his firing at any point should be at once required to thoroughly clean and oil his rifle, submitting the same for the inspection of the officer in charge. The same rule should be made relative to the removal of arms from the armory as is recommended for uniforms. It is even more important for arms than clothing.

Instead of sending quantities of spare parts to the various companies, there would be greater economy if an experienced repair man was given all spare parts on hand at the depot and sent around to make all needed repairs. This could be easily done at camp or by the sergeant of the Regular Army in making his round of instruction.

OHIO.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, U. S. Army, retired:

There was a falling away of interest on the part of the young men of this State, which resulted in the captains having great difficulty in keeping their commands up to the prescribed minimum. Without some inducement men are slow to enlist. A trip to a new locality outside the State has heretofore been a great inducement, but when such inducement is not offered, the young men see nothing ahead that is attractive.

In my judgment the United States can not secure the devotion of any more time by the members of the guard, enlisted or commissioned, for the purpose of instruction through personally conducted schools or correspondence schools until provision is made for adequate payment for the time so given.

Maj. E. E. Hatch, Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. Army:

The use of the penalty-envelope system should be authorized for the Organized Militia.

National colors should be furnished to regimental organizations, to be drawn by the State against their allowances, and band instruments should be furnished by the Government.

A graduate of the Fort Riley Cooking School should be assigned to each regiment of the national guard, when in camp, to instruct in cooking, and with a view of doing away entirely with hired cooks.

A money allowance should be furnished to each officer of the national guard by the State, to cover the actual cost of his uniform and equipment. This is but just to the officer. The laborer is worthy of his hire. The least the State can properly do is to furnish uniforms and equipments.

Capt. J. A. Ryan, Fifteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

To better train national guard cavalry, the States should buy and support 10 horses for each troop. With such a small number of horses, squads could be instructed in saddling and mounted work without a great cost to the State, so that when the troop does turn out for mounted work in summer the men will be familiar with it.

Maj. James H. Frier, Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

Section 3 of the act of 1908 provides that the President may fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, etc., and he has fixed that number at 58. The State of Ohio has also fixed the same number as the maximum. After a reasonable time any organization that fails to show such a number at either of the annual inspections should be mustered out in order that organizations fully complying with the requirements may receive proper recognition financially and by comparison with those that fail. Under the provisions of paragraph 4, G. O. 2, A. G. D. Ohio, February 4, 1910, all companies showing more than 15 per cent of absentees at this inspection were to be recommended for muster out. Under this decision an organization with 25 total enlisted and all present would make a better showing than one with 58 total enlisted and 1 absent. For this reason it is recommended that the following figures of merit be adopted for these inspections: F. M., total enlisted present, multiplied by 100, divided by 58. This would give a simple and accurate standard of comparison.

In this connection it is recommended that paragraph 146*b*, M. R., be amended, as it now enables company commanders to round up absentees who have no legitimate excuses for their absences from the stated inspection and send them on to some other place of inspection, thereby gaining credits for present on the regimental return that do not justly belong to them.

It is a serious question as to the desirability of issuing khaki clothing to the militia. Unless it is kept clean, which means expense and is too frequently not done, it looks anything but military, and it is entirely unsuited for cool-weather service. Because shoes and flannel shirts are good wearing material at any time, the former presented, in the majority of cases, a collection of worthless junk and the latter almost invariably a number short of the accountability.

Capt. R. L. Bush, Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

An idea suggested by Colonel Bargar for the improvement of the service is presented for consideration:

Many men after discharge remain in the town or vicinity thereof, and these men could be borne on the rolls or on a supplementary roll as a reserve. They might attend drills at intervals to keep in touch with the methods of instruction and might be available for camps and maneuvers. From this reserve, in time of war or riot duty, the company could at once be recruited to full strength from men who have had instruction and who have an active interest in the particular organization, thus doing away with much of the trouble of breaking in raw recruits at a critical time when the best men are needed.

The question of the pay of officers is one of vital importance. In order to secure the kind of men so much needed, they should receive a certain per cent of their active pay at all times. For instance, a company commander or other officer having proper accountability might receive 20 to 30 per cent and subalterns 5 to 10 per cent. By this means officers might be able to devote more time to their companies, and they could be required to do so. But at present an officer who works on a moderate salary or whose income is not large is unable to devote much time to his company without neglecting his business and those dependent on him. With a reasonable amount of pay for his official work, he would be at liberty to do more for his company without depriving his family of anything due them. He should at least have enough to pay for the necessary uniforms and equipments. Some excellent officers are no doubt kept out of the militia because they feel that they can not afford to belong to it.

There is often a total lack of incentive for either officer or enlisted man to join the militia—nothing but hard work in a poor excuse for an armory, limited time and means for the accomplishment of an unlimited amount of instruction, handicapped also by the indifference or opposition of townspeople and employers. Most of the organizations suffer more or less from the indifference or antagonism of the communities in which they are stationed. In many cases a young man on enlisting is subjected to the ridicule or opposition in one form or other of his employers, his friends, and even his relatives. The position of employers is such that many good men are kept from enlisting and the idea that it is a step downward socially keeps others out. If, by some means, the communities could be brought to respect the uniform and the military service and to consider it an honor rather than a disgrace or a joke to belong

to the militia, then much of the difficulty now experienced in securing good men would be removed.

In making appointments to civil positions, in civil service examinations, etc., an honorable discharge from the military service, showing two or more enlistments with faithful service, should be of some weight, and a man who has such service should be given the preference over one who has none (other things being equal).

OREGON.

Col. James J. Jackson, U. S. Army:

The general condition of United States property is not what it ought to be, and altogether too much of it is lost or stolen. Serving without pay, the men think themselves entitled to appropriate such property as they see fit and can get away with. Only when the militia is paid and the cost of lost and injured property can be deducted from their pay will property be better protected and the losses lessened.

A new military code (revision of former code) was adopted by the Oregon legislature early in 1909 and published to the guard May 1, 1909. The principal changes are: (1) The adjutant-general is made a permanent officer; (2) heads of military departments appointed from officers of the national guard having at least six years' service; (3) aides to the governor detailed, when needed, from officers of the guard; (4) creation of a general staff (to take the place of the military board) advisory to the governor, but with increased duties and powers; (5) fixing the numerical strength of companies, troops, batteries, etc. This military code takes the Oregon National Guard out of politics as far as that is possible and conforms its organization to that of the Regular Army. So far it has worked advantageously to the guard.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. John H. Duval, U. S. Army, retired:

Company commanders still complain of the great difficulty in obtaining suitable material (recruits). The plan adopted by the Third Regiment of infantry of this brigade, requiring candidates for commissions in the regiment to first pass a preliminary examination before a board of officers of the regiment for eligibility to appear before the brigade board for a commission, has produced excellent results and has tended to greatly elevate the standard of the commissioned personnel of this regiment.

RHODE ISLAND.

Maj. Samuel A. Kephart, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army:

However, the improvement of these organizations under a few instructions from a regular officer was surprising, and seriousness will come more quickly by raising the standard of instruction given them, making the organizations inviting, as schools, to the best class of young citizens; and the most practical means of establishing such standard is the detail of Regular Army officers to conduct or superintend all their drills and exercises throughout the year.

An organization of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, etc., with proper staff, noncommissioned staff, band, hospital corps, signal corps, etc., with twelve full companies (63) would prove more efficient.

Remedial action by the proper state officers in the case of organizations indicated above is recommended; also a closer scrutiny on enlistments; completion of supplies for field service; and detail of Regular Army officers of the active list as instructors.

The reorganization of the coast artillery corps of this State as indicated above—disbanding one of the districts, band, and four companies, recruiting the remaining companies to their full strength.

Maj. C. W. Abbott, jr., U. S. Army, retired:

Model guns for armory installation, together with fire-control apparatus for all armories outside of Providence, should be furnished as soon as possible. It is also recommended that two or four teams, available for either cavalry or field instruction, be provided. It is believed that use could be found for them, which would cover the expense of their upkeep without interfering with military purposes. The above are the most vital wants of the Organized Militia of the State and to supply them would make for greatly increased efficiency.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

First Lieut. C. R. Bennett, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

A company commander should be required to furnish the adjutant-general of the State with a receipt for all government property furnished for use of his company, at not later than ten days after taking command of the company. In cases of temporary absence exceeding a month, all property should be turned over to the first lieutenant, or second lieutenant if there be no first lieutenant, and he be required to receipt for same.

Each company should be provided with a property book—an ordinary small blank book 4 by 6 inches, in which should be entered separately the ordnance, quartermaster, subsistence, and medical property and War Department publications—each class of property to be arranged alphabetically. This book to be a part of the company records and kept at all times so that a glance would be sufficient to show the number of each article of property on hand. The entries in this book should be made by the company quartermaster-sergeant, under the supervision of the company commander, who should be required to personally count and inspect at least once every three months the government property which has been furnished his company.

Each militia company should have a correspondence book and document file such as now in use by the army, and be required to keep the company correspondence in accordance with the instructions therein.

The rifles, bayonets, bayonet scabbards, and gun slings, as well as the other equipment, should be cleaned by the individual enlisted man, and he be required to keep his arms and equipment in proper shape. With this end in view, it is recommended that the last ten minutes of each drill period, if this amount of time can not be added to the time allowed for drill, be spent in the thorough cleaning by the individual enlisted man of his rifle and bayonet and other equipment when necessary. This work to be done under the supervision of the company officers. Also, that when handling the rifle at drill, when on parades, etc., white cotton gloves be worn by each man, this for the purpose of preventing the magazine floor plate and other metal parts from becoming rusted by perspiration. A great many rifles were found rusted as mentioned.

Some companies have schools for their officers and noncommissioned officers. Others do not. It is thought this should be encouraged and the men of the company given to understand that, all things considered, the men who make the best showing will be the first in line for promotion. In Charleston, during the winter months, all officers residing there assemble once a week and go over and solve the map problems sent them, and at least one officer, I believe, is required to prepare and read a paper on some military subject.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, jr., U. S. Army, retired:

The term of enlistment (two years) is too short; it does not afford sufficient time for the proper training of the enlisted man.

A greater inducement for service in the militia should be offered. This could be effected to a large extent by paying both officers and enlisted men a stated sum, according to rank, for every rendezvous drill, target practice, or other military duty attended or performed. There should be a prescribed course of instruction—theoretical and practical—and all captains and lieutenants of the line should be required to take this course. For theoretical instruction there should be a correspondence school; for practical instruction camps of instruction as provided for in General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series. Competent officers should be detailed as members of examining boards, and the examinations should be rigidly and impartially conducted. The constitution of the State should be amended to take the office of adjutant-general out of politics by having him cease to be an elective state official and providing that he should be appointed by the governor from the officers of the Organized Militia on the active list upon the recommendation of a majority of the commissioned officers of same.

TENNESSEE.

Capt. Charles B. Rogan, U. S. Army:

The care and preservation of government property is the greatest leak and the most expensive of the entire system. It takes almost, if not quite, 33⅓ per cent of the clothing necessary to uniform a company to properly equip them in the spring for the annual inspection, then about 10 per cent to properly equip them for the summer encampments or maneuvers. This wanton lack of care of property will never be stopped or put on a safe system of accountability until a man in each company is paid a regular salary and it is made his business to care for and keep track of all company equipment.

TEXAS.

Capt. W. P. Coleman, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army:

If United States property in the possession of the Texas guard companies is to be maintained in proper condition, some one man must be employed and paid for this service. It is believed that this work can best be done by attaching to each guard company a retired soldier of the regular service who could act as armorer and assist in other ways. Under prevailing conditions, the Texas National Guard officer who maintains his company in an efficient state gives much of his time and attention, and he deserves considerably more attention from his State than is now received.

Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell, Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

The men do not, as a general rule, take the service seriously enough. They are required to pay dues instead of being paid by the State, and in many cases seem to think they can do as they please.

Maj. L. R. Hare, U. S. Army, retired:

The result of the competition held to select members of the rifle team showed that out of the first fifteen men eleven of them were on last year's team. Of course the desire and ambition to win is a strong incentive for work, but these competitions have their greatest value in the knowledge gained from contact with the great experts. A man who has been through one competition loses his timidity and gains confidence; but it is not considered that the best results are obtained by repeatedly sending the same men to the national competition. If the department would limit the number of times that a militiaman could be a member of the state team, the number of men receiving the range experience would be continually growing, and there is no better asset to a company than an expert rifle shot who has been to a national shoot. It is recommended that the number be limited to two, or not more than three.

UTAH.

Capt. H. LaF. Applewhite, U. S. Army, retired:

The National Government should extend still further financial encouragement to the Organized Militia of the country. There is scarcely a member of the guard who does not suffer financial loss by belonging to the guard. Another thing, while the American people are patriotic in time of war, in time of peace this patriotism is, in most, latent. To arouse the interest in the guard which should exist to make it of real value to the nation in time of war, men must see some monetary consideration. This need not be large, but it should be large enough to insure the members of the guard against financial loss on account of belonging to the guard.

VIRGINIA.

Col. C. A. Dempsey, U. S. Army, retired:

The camp of instruction for officers at Petersburg, Va., May 26 to June 2, 1910, was very beneficial, and all officers of the state forces present have expressed their appreciation of these camps and earnestly desire that they be continued, stating that in said camp they learned more of their duties than at any camp which they had ever attended.

Camps of this character should be held every year and be made progressive.

Capt. F. S. Hutton, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army:

More frequent inspection should be made of each organization, by details, or by arrangements with brigade, regimental or battalion commanders. These inspections should cover instructions given individual soldiers in guard duty, general orders for sentinels, in outpost duty, in advance guard duty, and also in all company formations and, when practicable, formations in larger units.

WASHINGTON.

Capt. E. A. Lewis, Twenty-fifth Infantry:

It seems highly desirable that the dress and full-dress uniforms be issued to and required by state troops. The members of the companies almost universally feel that the wearing of the service uniform by them at functions and ceremonies contrasts them to their disadvantage with the Regulars.

The matter of public armories should be urged. The national guard can scarcely become even a fairly efficient force until great public attention is given to its needs and more cordial support and aid afforded by the State authorities.

The members of the various organizations who devote time and energy without compensation, and especially the officers who assume responsibility for public property as well as give time and study to their duty, deserve praise and congratulations on their public spirit from all American citizens.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Burns, U. S. Army, retired:

It appears that the companies of the Organized Militia are too small for valuable service. All of the companies of the militia should have not less than 84 privates and 12 corporals, with the same number of officers and sergeants, cooks, and musicians as the regulations now require.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. Army, retired:

It is to be regretted that some method of elimination has not yet been evolved enabling the adjutant general to retire inefficient officers of long service. Among the seniors are three or four who neither as instructors nor disciplinarians are fitted for high command, whereas, there are a score of captains growing gray in the service who would make excellent field officers. There are even more lieutenants who would make good captains, many of whom may never reach that grade. In this respect the condition of the Wisconsin guard resembles that of the Regular Army in the thirty years that close followed the civil war.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

Under the provisions of section 20 of the militia law and the instructions of the Secretary of War, issued thereunder, the members of the National Militia Board were assembled in the city of Washington, January 14 and 15, 1910. The record of their proceedings and the recommendations made by the board and the action taken thereon by the Assistant Secretary of War, which were published in Circular No. 1, Division of Militia Affairs, January 26, 1910, are as follows:

The board proceeded to discuss matters referred to it by the Secretary of War, as follows:

Is it desirable to change the present method of apportioning to the States the appropriation under the act of May 27, 1908?

What should be the method of apportionment used with respect to the $400,000 set aside out of the appropriation available under the act of May 27, 1908?

What should be the method of allotment of the funds for the joint camps of instruction?

The following motions thereon were then made and agreed to:

The board, after mature consideration and extended discussion of the question of the expediency of a change in the present method of allotting appropriations under the act of May 27, 1908, is unanimously of the opinion that a change would not at this time be advisable. The board believes such instructions should be issued to inspecting officers as will cause them to make suitable investigations to determine the cause of absenteeism and whether those actually enrolled would be available for any ordered duty by the United States or the State.

That with relation to the reservation of $400,000 of the appropriation under the act of May 27, 1908, the board believes a reasonable portion of this sum could be properly used to equip newly authorized and organized organizations in the States in the order in which the applications are received, provided such States have satisfactorily equipped and adequately taken care of existing organizations, and that during the last quarter of the fiscal year any balance remaning of the $400,000 should be apportioned among the States on the basis provided for the apportionment of the main part of the appropriation.

In relation to an allotment of the sums which may be appropriated by the Congress for joint camps of instruction during 1910, the board finds it impossible, lacking infor-

mation as to the wishes and resources of the States, as requested of the States in the letter of the Secretary of War dated December 23, 1909, which letter invited the participation of the States in joint camps of instruction, to fix a basis of allotment which it would consider equitable.

The board is therefore of the opinion that the allotment should be determined by the Secretary of War, as previously, after the replies of the States to the aforementioned letter have been received, such determination to be governed, so far as practicable, by the probability of organizations receiving benefit from their participation in such joint camps of instruction, taking into consideration the previous instruction of the organizations.

The following motions were then made and agreed to:

The board recommends the amendment of paragraph 185, Militia Regulations, which now provides for at least six months' membership in the Organized Militia before participation in a joint camp of instruction, so that the time shall be three months instead of six.

Certain proposed legislation, more specifically referred to hereinafter, which legislation has been previously approved by the War Department, is now before the Congress. This legislation is of importance and its adoption as law would benefit the service. The board therefore recommends that the Secretary of War urge upon Congress the passage of the measures referred to, which may be more particularly identified in these terms:

A measure providing:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such issues of ordnance stores from time to time, without charging the cost or value thereof to the governor of each State and Territory and to the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, as are required to keep on hand a sufficient supply of arms and the necessary accouterments and equipments therefor, of the model that may at the time of any issue be in use by the corresponding arm, corps, or department of the Regular Army, for the use of the maximum number of Organized Militia authorized by law or regulations, such issues to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for as now provided by law.

Also one to this effect:

The Secretary of War is authorized, under requisition of the governor of a State or Territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to pay to the quartermaster-general thereof, or to such other officer of the militia as may be duly designated and appointed for the purpose, so much of its allotment under the annual appropriation under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other expenses of such portion of the Organized Militia as shall engage in encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defense of the United States.

And one:

Providing for such amendments to articles of war 122 and 124 as shall establish an equitable and consistent relation in regard to precedence between the Army, Organized Militia, and Volunteers.

Attention is directed to an indorsement of a bill authorizing the appointment of officers of the Army to meet the necessities of the Army and the Organized Militia, as recommended by this board on January 16, 1909, as follows:

"Senate bill 2671, which has passed the Senate and is now before the Military Committe of the House, provides for an addition of 612 officers to the Regular Army to partially meet the condition which has arisen out of the necessary detail of 691 officers for various duties away from troops. This bill received serious consideration by the National Guard Association of the United States at its last convention, and there it was unanimously approved. It has the urgent and hearty support of the Organized Militia of the country. Every effort will be made by the Organized Militia of the country to secure its passage. This board desires to add its further indorsement, if indorsement be necessary, to this meritorious measure."

The board desires to renew at this time its formal approval of the proposed legislation for necessary officers of the Army. It is pointed out in this connection that a subsequent convention of the National Guard Association of the United States to that referred to in the original paragraph quoted also went on record as approving the legislation in question.

In the opinion of the board it is desirable that the Division of Militia Affairs be made a permanent bureau of the War Department, after the plan of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The board most heartily approves the instructional system which has been put into effect by the War Department in the past year, including camps for the instruction of medical officers and for other branches, and recommends that this system be

extended to the fullest degree practicable. It is further recommended that a set of the more important blank forms used in the various supply departments, showing the most common errors, with the proper corrections noted thereon, be prepared and sent to the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

It is believed that the present method of selecting aids for division and brigade staffs from officers of the line, as now fixed by Militia Regulations, is detrimental in some cases by reason of the vacancies thus created.

It is recommended that paragraphs 18 and 19, of the Militia Regulations, be modified so as to include aids of division and brigade commanders among those staff officers who may be appointed for staff duty from some staff corps or department or the line.

The question of the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations having been raised, the board recommends that the Infantry Drill Regulations be rewritten and not revised. It is considered highly desirable that the regulations be greatly simplified. Taking every factor into consideration, it is believed that their adaptability to the needs of the Organized Militia and Volunteers should be the first consideration. The Infantry Drill Regulations should deal more with general principles and less with details. It is further believed that the value of the regulations would be enhanced if issued with a more detailed and better arranged index.

The board recommends consideration of the question of the revision or rewriting of the Manual of Guard Duty, with a view to making this manual more simple.

In the opinion of the board an alphabetical list of ordnance stores, showing the class and subheading to which each article belongs, would facilitate making out proper returns.

The board recommends a revision of the blanks used by the inspecting officers for the inspections of the Organized Militia and for making their returns of strength and property.

The board desires to renew its former recommendation on the subject of the adoption of a definite military policy for the United States, with particular reference to a complete coordination of effort between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and a combined organization of the two branches for the first line of defense. It is again recommended that such steps be taken as will insure the adoption of a definite military policy.

The board then adjourned at 12.30 p. m. to meet at the call of the Secretary of War.

In accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War, of January 21, 1910, action was taken as follows to carry out the recommendations of the board:

Paragraph 185 of the Militia Regulations was amended by Circular No. 2, Division of Militia Affairs, January 27, 1910, placing the period of service of members of the Organized Militia before participation in a joint camp of instruction at three months instead of six months.

H. R. 12342 was introduced in Congress, providing: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such issues of ordnance stores from time to time without charging the cost or value thereof to the governor of each State and Territory and to the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia as are required to keep on hand a sufficient supply of arms and the necessary accouterments and equipments therefor, of the model that may at the time of any issue be in use by the corresponding arm, corps, or department of the Regular Army, for the use of the maximum number of Organized Militia authorized by law or regulations, such issues to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for as now provided by law."

A bill was introduced in Congress which became a law (H. R. 22846), and was approved by the President on April 21, 1910, amending section 15 of the militia law so as to authorize the use of funds appropriated under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other expenses of such portion of the Organized Militia as shall engage in encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army, at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States.

Articles of War Nos. 122 and 124 have been amended by act of Congress, approved March 8, 1910 (public act No. 80), to read as follows:

"ART. 122. If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the Army happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the Army, Marine Corps, Organized Militia, or Volunteers, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President, according to the nature of the case."

"ART. 124. Officers of the militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States, shall on all detachments, courts-martial, and other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, and shall take precedence of all officers of volunteers of equal or inferior rank, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia officers may be older than the commissions of the said officers of the regular forces of the United States."

Camps of instruction for officers of infantry of the Organized Militia were established under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 12, 1910, and for officers of cavalry, field artillery, engineers, and signal corps, by General Orders, No. 19, War Department, February 4, 1910. These camps are treated fully in another part of this report.

The preparation of a set of blank forms used in the several bureaus of the War Department is now under consideration.

Paragraphs 18 and 19, Militia Regulations, were amended by Circular No. 2, Division of Militia Affairs, January 27, 1910, to provide that aids for division and brigade commanders should be selected from members of the Organized Militia instead of from officers of the line of the militia.

The question of the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations and of the Manual of Guard Duty is now being considered by the General Staff Corps of the Army.

After thorough investigation it has been found that the preparation of an alphabetical list of ordnance stores, showing the class and subheading to which each article belongs, would be impracticable and would serve no useful purpose. The Ordnance Department, however, still has under consideration the question of preparing an alphabetical index which, while not giving in as great detail the articles furnished by that department, will be of aid in preparing requisitions for supplies and annual returns of ordnance stores.

The blank forms provided for use of the officers of the Army making inspection of the Organized Militia (Forms Nos. 11 and 33, D. M. A.) are being revised by the Division of Militia Affairs.

The question of combining the organizations of the Regular Army with the Organized Militia as a line of defense has been considered by the General Staff Corps of the Army and by this division. A tentative scheme for such a combined organizaion is given in another part of this report.

The following changes in the personnel of the National Militia Board have occurred since July 1, 1909:

Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, First Kansas Infantry, appointed December 10, 1909, vice Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, adjutant-general of Indiana, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant-general, State of Pennsylvania, appointed May 31, 1910, vice Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, adjutant-general, State of New York, resigned.

Statement of expenses of the National Militia Board and of the Division of Militia Affairs from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1909	$2,992.49	Salaries of employees	$26,619.58
Allotment, July 1, 1909	37,000.00	Furniture and fixtures	1,100.23
Cost of publications furnished several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, for use of the Organized Militia	945.10	Office supplies	133.85
		Stationery	650.52
		Printing	4,400.04
		Telegraph service	284.12
		Telephone service	72.65
		Publications	40.67
		Labor	204.09
		Electric current	196.48
		Fuel for heating	320.43
		Gas	18.36
		Miscellaneous supplies (lumber, hardware, etc.)	180.55
		National Militia Board, for expenses of members attending meetings	536.70
			34,758.27
		Balance on hand June 30, 1910	6,179.32
Total	40,937.59	Total	40,937.59

APPORTIONMENT OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MILITIA, FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Allotment of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved June 22, 1906, to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

States or Territories.	Representation.[a]	Arms, equipments, and camp purposes.[b]	Promotion of rifle practice.[c]	Total apportionment.[d]
Alabama	11	$32,275.96	$10,758.65	$43,034.61
Arkansas	9	26,407.61	8,802.53	35,210.14
California	10	29,341.78	9,780.59	39,122.37
Colorado	5	14,670.89	4,890.30	19,561.19
Connecticut	7	20,539.24	6,846.42	27,385.66
Delaware	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Florida	5	14,670.89	4,890.30	19,561.19
Georgia	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Idaho	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Illinois	27	79,222.81	26,407.60	105,630.41
Indiana	15	44,012.67	14,670.89	58,683.56
Iowa	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Kansas	10	29,341.78	9,780.59	39,122.37
Kentucky	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Louisiana	9	26,407.61	8,802.53	35,210.14
Maine	6	17,605.07	5,868.35	23,473.42
Maryland	8	23,473.42	7,824.48	31,297.90
Massachusetts	16	46,946.85	15,648.95	62,595.80
Michigan	14	41,078.49	13,692.83	54,771.32
Minnesota	11	32,275.96	10,758.65	43,034.61
Mississippi	10	29,341.78	9,780.59	39,122.37
Missouri	18	52,815.20	17,605.07	70,420.27
Montana	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Nebraska	8	23,473.42	7,824.48	31,297.90
Nevada	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
New Hampshire	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
New Jersey	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85
New York	39	114,432.94	38,144.31	152,577.25
North Carolina	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85

a The law requires that the funds appropriated under section 1661, Revised Statutes, shall be apportioned among the several States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and the District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe, provided that no State shall be entitled to the benefit of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be 100 men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States.

b These funds are available for expenditure for the following purposes:

1. For any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the army. In this connection it should be noted that the funds are available for the supply of articles of dress-uniform clothing, whereas, issues of clothing made under the act of May 27, 1908, can be only for field service uniform.
2. For the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portions of the Organized Militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction.
3. For the actual excess of expenses of travel incurred by officers of the Regular Army in connection with the inspections of the Organized Militia prescribed in section 14 of the militia law, over the authorized mileage allowances of said officers in traveling under War Department orders.
4. For the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges.
5. For the hire of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons in connection with field exercises for instructional purposes.
6. For forage for horses and draft animals in connection with field exercises and instructional purposes.
7. For such incidental expenses as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War, in connection with encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction provided for in section 14 of the militia law, and for the same in connection with joint maneuvers or exercises with regular troops under section 15 of this law.

c Under the requirements of paragraph 37, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, the amounts in this column are set aside for the promotion of rifle practice as provided in said act, and must be entirely devoted to that purpose; any balances thereof on June 30, 1910, will be carried forward to next fiscal year for application to the same object. These amounts constitute the minimum limits of expenditure for the promotion of rifle practice required by the department, but it should be expressly understood that no maximum limitation of amount has been fixed, the governors of the States and Territories having discretionary authority to expend for this purpose in excess of such minimum requirement any amount out of the balance of the allotment to the State or Territory for other purposes as in their judgment may be deemed proper.

d The attention of disbursing officers of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia Militia is invited to the provisions of paragraphs 69 to 110 and 160 to 218 of the Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, governing the obtaining, accountability, and the expenditure of these funds.

Disbursing officers are particularly cautioned that they are not authorized to make purchases of supplies for the use of the Organized Militia in open market; supplies must in all cases be obtained by requisition, as provided in paragraphs 114 and 115, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia.

Allotment of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved June 22, 1906, to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia—Continued.

States or Territories.	Representation.	Arms, equipments, and camp purposes.	Promotion of rifle practice.	Total apportionment.
North Dakota	4	$11,736.71	$3,912.24	$15,648.95
Ohio	23	67,486.10	22,495.36	89,981.46
Oklahoma	7	20,539.24	6,846.42	27,385.66
Oregon	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
Pennsylvania	34	99,762.05	33,254.02	133,016.07
Rhode Island	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
South Carolina	9	26,407.61	8,802.53	35.210.14
South Dakota	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
Tennessee	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85
Texas	18	52,815.20	17,605.07	70,420.27
Utah	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Vermont	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
Virginia	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85
Washington	5	14,670.89	4,890.30	19,561.19
West Virginia	7	20,539.24	6,846.42	27,385.66
Wisconsin	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Wyoming	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Arizona	.....	8,490.47	2,830.14	11,320.61
District of Columbia	.....	27,803.16	9,267.72	37,070.88
Hawaii	.....	11,041.87	3,680.62	14,722.49
New Mexico	.....	7,706.56	2,568.85	10,275.41
Division of Militia Affairs and National Militia Board	.....	.....	.....	37,000.00
Total	483	1,472,250.00	490,750.00	2,000,000.00

Amounts set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1910–11 for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for issue to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in section 13 of the militia law, as amended.

States or Territories.	Enlisted strength.[a]	Limit of allowance for ammunition, 50 per cent, R. A.[b]	Supplies.[c]	Total.
Alabama	3,011	$15,893.16	$27,706.12	$43,599.28
Arizona	692	4,081.39	5,938.77	10,020.16
Arkansas	1,426	7,986.50	12,661.98	20,648.48
California	2,789	14,462.38	25,922.34	40,384.72
Colorado	1,063	6,061.99	9,330.25	15,392.24
Connecticut	2,398	10,919.39	23,803.65	34,723.04
Delaware	337	1,804.33	3,075.43	4,879.76
District of Columbia	1,525	7,920.53	14,161.47	22,082.00
Florida	1,125	6,069.76	10,220.24	16,290.00
Georgia	2,695	14,421.78	24,601.82	39,023.60
Hawaii	561	2,839.80	5,283.48	8,123.28
Idaho	642	3,745.52	5,550.64	9,296.16
Illinois	5,828	31,205,45	53,183.99	84,389.44
Indiana	2,061	10,100.81	19,742.47	29,843.28
Iowa	2,984	16,503.74	26,704.58	43,208.32
Kansas	1,539	8,251.18	14,033.54	22,284.72
Kentucky	1,956	11,163.36	17,159.52	28,322.88
Louisiana	1,670	8,193.92	15,987.68	24,181.60
Maine	1,253	5,031.79	13,111.65	18,143.44
Maryland	1,878	10,213.43	16,980.01	27,193.44
Massachusetts	5,404	26,304.90	51,945.02	78,249.92
Michigan	2,510	13,650.09	22,694.71	36,344.80
Minnesota	2,545	13,244.14	23,609.46	36,851.60
Mississippi	1,367	7,379.94	12,414.22	19,794.16
Missouri	2,675	13,644.71	25,089.29	38,734.00
Montana	694	3,896.76	6,152.36	10,049.12
Nebraska	1,021	5,622.71	9,161.37	14,784.08
Nevada[d]				
New Hampshire	1,184	5,347.71	11,796.61	17,144.32
New Jersey	3,783	20,246.96	34,530.88	54,777.84
New Mexico	887	4,350.03	8,493.73	12,843.76
New York	14,244	71,352.46	134,900.66	206,253.12
North Carolina	2,083	10,784.75	19,377.09	30,161.84
North Dakota	683	3,650.69	6,239.15	9,889.84

[a] As reported to the War Department by officers of the Regular Army who made the last annual inspections prescribed by section 14 of the militia law.

[b] Twenty-five per cent of the annual allowance of ammunition for the Regular Army will be issued to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to the organized enlisted strength as shown by the last inspection reports of the United States Army officers, on requisitions duly made out and submitted by the States to the proper supply department of the War Department, through the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. An additional 25 per cent of ammunition will be issued on other requisitions, similarly submitted, provided the reports of small-arms firing of the troops in the State, Territory, and the District of Columbia made on Form 15, Militia, copies of which should accompany the requisitions, give evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the ammunition previously issued had been judiciously expended, the issues made hereunder being without charge to the State's allotment from the appropriation under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

In no event can the total allowance for ammunition be exceeded, but any portion or all of said allowance if not utilized for ammunition may be expended in the procurement from the department of other military stores and supplies.

[c] Requisitions may be submitted by governors of States for military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States, except articles of the dress uniform. Whenever it appears from reports of inspections made by officers of the Regular Army, under section 14 of the militia law, that the organized militia of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia is uniformed for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War will allow to that State, Territory, or the District of Columbia an annual clothing allowance of $8.33⅓ per man of the organized enlisted strength of its militia. The States, Territories, and the District of Columbia will, when entitled to this clothing allowance, be notified by the War Department of that fact by letter, and issues of clothing thereafter to such States, Territories, or the District of Columbia can not exceed in value the amount of this allowance. The value of clothing issued under this allowance will become a charge against the amount apportioned in the foregoing table under the heading of "Supplies."

Prior to the time a clothing allowance is fixed by the Secretary of War no restrictions exist as to issues of clothing, except that the total amount set apart in the last column of the foregoing table can not be exceeded.

The provisions of section 13 of the militia law, which permit the governors of States and Territories and the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia to drop from their returns each year clothing corresponding in value to the clothing allowance, does not become operative until the governor of such State, Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia has been notified by the War Department that such clothing allowance has been fixed for it by the Secretary of War. In all other cases obsolete and unserviceable clothing can be dropped from returns only after inspection and condemnation in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act approved June 22, 1906, amending section 1661, Revised Statutes. (See p. 10, Militia Regulations.)

The issue of clothing by the War Department to the organized militia under the act of May 27, 1908, does not in any way preclude the use in obtaining clothing of the amount allotted for "Arms, equipments, and camp purposes," from the appropriation provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

[d] No organization.

Amounts set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1910–11 for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for issue to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in section 13 of the militia law, as amended—Continued.

States or Territories.	Enlisted strength.	Limit of allowance for ammunition, 50 per cent, R. A.	Supplies.	Total.
Ohio	5,095	$26,893.78	$46,881.82	$73,775.60
Oklahoma	901	5,015.58	8,030.90	13,046.48
Oregon	1,415	7,206.49	13,282.71	20,489.20
Pennsylvania	9,683	53,446.46	86,763.38	140,209.84
Rhode Island	1,027	3,144.47	11,726.49	14,870.96
South Carolina	1,772	9,738.53	15,920.03	25,658.56
South Dakota	714	4,059.21	6,279.51	10,338.72
Tennessee	1,515	8,519.88	13,417.32	21,937.20
Texas	2,513	13,725.34	22,662.90	36,388.24
Utah	330	1,603.04	3,175.36	4,778.40
Vermont	769	3,846.69	7,288.43	11,135.12
Virginia	2,231	10,353.13	21,951.75	32,304.88
Washington	1,242	5,971.45	12,012.71	17,984.16
West Virginia	1,346	7,439.70	12,050.38	19,490.08
Wisconsin	2,836	15,565.22	25,500.06	41,065.28
Wyoming	598	3,294.32	5,364.72	8,659.04
Unallotted	.....	.....	.....	[a] 399,960.00
Total	110,500	576,167.35	1,023,872.65	2,000,000.00

[a] Reserved for special allotment from time to time, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, to meet any exceptional and urgent needs that may arise. Any unexpended balance remaining will be allotted to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia before the end of the fiscal year.

ISSUES OF SUPPLIES AND FUNDS TO THE MILITIA.

Statement of issues to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia of armament and equipment under section 1661, Revised Statutes.

States and Territories.	Balance to credit July 1, 1909.	Value of issues, fiscal year 1910.				
		Clothing and equipage.	Ordnance.	Medical.	Signal.	Engineer.
Alabama	$43,662.42	$1,620.65	$1,086.19	.....	$309.16	.....
Arkansas	41,057.80	7,340.95	2,145.69	$0.14	.....	.....
California	49,667.45	8,223.08	5,126.47	758.90	411.95	.....
Colorado	19,584.71	2,558.60	8,655.54	.....	1,274.41	.....
Connecticut	44,206.02	6,077.04	1,101.23	.55	810.53	$13.55
Delaware	11,815.86	30.81	841.27	.....	.....	.....
Florida	20,312.08	6,904.59	2,319.96	76.12	.....	.....
Georgia	88,280.70	4,517.14	8,007.80	366.49	2,840.43	.....
Idaho	14,014.62	998.25	1,983.92	88.75	21.24	.....
Illinois	105,641.05	38,070.36	27,011.80	404.42	5,500.05	.....
Indiana	60,064.41	2,175.80	9,090.75	6.88	401.54	.....
Iowa	63,791.38	995.85	1,090.04	636.54	.....	.....
Kansas	57,769.89	26,314.23	1,580.65	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	61,035.98	5,126.76	17,412.00	248.50	97.20	.....
Louisiana	35,356.57	771.29	681.82	.....	349.17	.....
Maine	31,927.12	1,352.31	952.66	257.49	5.25	.....
Maryland	32,981.55	1,044.22	5,837.44	171.83	.....	.....
Massachusetts	91,348.81	2,575.38	14,744.89	143.08	294.80	.....
Michigan	55,011.51	26,286.56	1,493.49	30.79	57.54	.....
Minnesota	52,539.18	2,532.40	5,878.72	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	39,215.02	.....	1,788.55	.....	60.00	.....
Missouri	70,428.49	3,047.55	4,027.68	5.46	.....	.....
Montana	14,527.77	1,580.19	1,439.68	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	43,143.93	1,988.04	2,922.52	.....	16.00	.....
Nevada [a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	15,700.37	2,296.33	6,099.86	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	51,315.32	8,748.98	2,205.09	206.32	96.00	.....
New York	205,109.18	3,936.27	44,436.72	.....	8,940.71	1.50
North Carolina	47,236.10	10,195.25	1,125.07	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	15,633.75	5,496.58	1,157.51	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	89,860.68	11,926.22	5,040.29	3,519.92	37.50	.....
Oklahoma	27,365.22	2,934.72	4,146.56	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	15,640.24	.....	3,215.82	.29	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	355,418.04	2,562.18	8,627.89	.....	272.45	.....
Rhode Island	28,619.77	13,782.26	7,065.19	3.09	.....	.....
South Carolina	35,210.14	35.20	549.99	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	15,643.73	.....	323.24	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	47,667.95	3,334.93	5,581.98	1,393.63	.....	.....
Texas	117,617.81	2,836.27	7,253.85	480.50	981.94	.....
Utah	14,184.72	526.05	1,566.39	.....	59.00	.....
Vermont	27,946.22	689.61	2,161.02	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	69,202.74	38,374.21	5,536.67	266.40	1,207.94	.....
Washington	19,945.07	10,687.34	3,947.41	88.75	.....	.....
West Virginia	27,481.63	4.40	664.58	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	52,321.98	6,286.70	7,475.75	333.72	1,250.50	.....
Wyoming	11,715.86	2,651.91	3,340.29	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	12,557.87	.45	1,118.40	.....	.....	8.75
New Mexico	11,928.48	1,268.34	387.20	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	43,881.54	8,288.15	623.54	247.64	3.25	.....
Hawaii	14,928.49	191.82	5,556.03	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,521,517.22	289,186.22	256,427.10	9,736.20	25,298.56	23.80

[a] No Organized Militia.

Statement of issues to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia of armament and equipment under section 1661, Revised Statutes, fiscal year 1910—Continued.

States and Territories.	Value issues made, fiscal year 1910.		Section 14, act of January 21, 1903.	Total.	Balance July 1, 1910.
	Commissary.	Publications.			
Alabama	.....	$170.06	$40,377.38	$43,563.44	$98.98
Arkansas	$31.64	611.30	30,601.44	40,731.16	326.64
California	.....	132.19	13,138.63	27,791.22	21,876.23
Colorado	.....	33.39	6,951.11	19,473.05	111.66
Connecticut	.94	690.09	11,452.37	20,146.30	24,059.72
Delaware	.....	61.77	10,795.35	11,729.20	86.66
Florida	33.27	247.63	7,196.99	16,778.56	3,533.52
Georgia	.....	280.38	34,719.49	50,731.73	37,548.97
Idaho	373.18	255.79	10,189.84	13,910.97	103.65
Illinois	730.25	727.28	1,034.52	73,478.68	32,162.37
Indiana	.....	119.35	27,497.87	39,292.19	20,772.22
Iowa	.....	246.75	60,786.30	63,755.48	35.90
Kansas	1.13	634.07	29,240.30	57,770.38	[a].49
Kentucky	1.32	330.61	32,200.12	55,416.51	5,619.47
Louisiana	1.35	29.10	33,211.47	35,044.20	312.37
Maine	.57	297.51	25,241.44	28,107.23	3,819.89
Maryland	.....	103.38	25,146.38	32,303.25	678.30
Massachusetts	389.65	139.66	184.32	18,471.78	72,877.03
Michigan	.....	397.50	26,689.77	54,955.65	55.86
Minnesota	.....	206.43	37,276.60	45,894.15	6,645.03
Mississippi	.....	16.27	37,200.00	39,064.82	150.20
Missouri	24.35	376.93	62,929.76	70,411.73	16.76
Montana	.....	19.49	11,488.41	14,527.77	Nothing.
Nebraska	151.00	231.61	34,069.07	39,378.24	3,765.69
Nevada [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,823.79
New Hampshire	.....	380.50	4,452.51	13,229.20	2,471.17
New Jersey	3.97	130.99	37,699.67	49,091.02	2,224.30
New York	7.68	1,093.68	67,473.16	125,889.72	79,219.46
North Carolina	235.43	318.28	34,356.78	46,230.81	1,005.29
North Dakota	.....	48.87	8,754.83	15,457.79	175.96
Ohio	52.50	312.67	68,936.67	89,825.77	34.91
Oklahoma	.....	55.42	20,200.50	27,337.20	28.02
Oregon	.....	78.58	12,345.35	15,640.04	.20
Pennsylvania	.....	475.61	169,763.45	181,701.58	173,716.46
Rhode Island	95.88	246.46	1,400.00	22,592.88	6,026.89
South Carolina	.....	50.81	34,548.88	35,184.88	25.26
South Dakota	189.75	161.37	14,764.00	15,438.36	205.37
Tennessee	.....	29.17	19,401.29	29,741.00	17,926.95
Texas	24.37	908.01	65,925.00	78,409.94	39,207.87
Utah	.....	17.96	11,700.00	13,869.40	315.32
Vermont	.....	67.25	13,666.21	16,584.09	11,362.13
Virginia	337.42	212.64	4,700.00	50,635.28	18,567.46
Washington	550.71	209.43	3,234.08	18,717.72	1,227.35
West Virginia	.....	70.04	26,799.98	27,539.00	[a]57.37
Wisconsin	.....	720.79	20,258.13	36,325.59	15,996.39
Wyoming	15.99	64.35	5,300.00	11,372.54	343.32
Arizona	.....	7.55	11,300.00	12,435.15	122.72
New Mexico	78.50	12.98	10,181.46	11,928.48	Nothing.
District of Columbia	272.12	129.00	34,317.68	43,881.38	.16
Hawaii	.....	105.60	8,925.34	14,778.79	149.70
Total	3,602.97	12,266.55	1,320,023.90	1,916,565.30	654,775.71

[a] Overdraft.

[b] No Organized Militia.

Statement of issues to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia of armament and equipment under the act of May 27, 1908, fiscal year 1910.

States and Territories.	Value of issues made, fiscal year 1910.							Total.
	Clothing and equipage.	Ordnance.	Medical.	Commissary.	Publications.	Engineers.	Signal.	
Alabama	$46,512.40	$3,595.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$50,107.95
Arkansas	13,158.87	8,061.31	$255.60	.....	$22.20	.....	.....	21,497.98
California	49,633.26	45,524.26	115.73	$368.48	309.08	.....	$6,694.77	102,645.58
Colorado	4,067.87	7,921.15	177.50	.....	360.62	.....	.....	12,527.14
Connecticut	23,449.61	13,321.69	266.25	.....	240.65	$66.33	6,024.04	43,368.57
Delaware	1,376.22	3,378.30	133.22	245.66	170.15	.....	486.00	5,789.55
Florida	12,165.59	7,119.71	25.69	.....	803.95	.....	.....	20,114.94
Georgia	31,340.18	13,263.81	149.29	.....	171.89	.....	333.85	45,259.02
Idaho	2,626.66	6,820.04	.....	142.72	1.24	.....	.....	9,590.66
Illinois	63,989.88	35,846.52	.....	17.90	19.79	.....	.....	99,874.09
Indiana	24,997.14	11,989.41	.....	.....	161.05	.....	.....	37,147.60
Iowa	22,691.15	17,950.92	.....	.....	231.62	.....	.....	40,873.69
Kansas	31,637.79	10,575.71	.....	56.68	84.74	.....	.....	42,354.92
Kentucky	31,062.20	.....	191.90	154.50	36.45	.....	.....	31,445.05
Louisiana	11,625.67	7,656.56	696.38	156.22	80.03	.....	.....	20,214.86
Maine	12,617.51	3,537.32	566.85	.....	225.00	.....	3,338.83	20,285.51
Maryland	24,027.34	7,313.05	368.10	.....	58.15	.....	486.00	32,252.64
Massachusetts	48,881.86	32,914.95	2,985.58	518.99	658.75	.....	3,726.97	89,687.10
Michigan	26,609.03	15,110.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.70	41,764.73
Minnesota	25,902.43	18,189.69	.....	.....	8.50	.....	401.98	44,502.60
Mississippi	15,548.36	5,456.80	.....	.....	8.48	34.60	414.54	21,462.78
Missouri	30,324.56	30,474.83	.....	437.20	.....	.....	2,356.39	63,592.98
Montana	11,511.74	10,332.29	133.13	73.42	39.15	.....	.....	22,089.73
Nebraska	6,941.66	8,011.91	625.86	453.00	6.00	.....	.....	16,038.43
Nevada[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	13,010.26	10,974.68	437.84	.....	153.75	.....	422.56	24,999.09
New Jersey	40,640.74	23,731.47	889.49	.....	70.94	.....	1,352.66	66,685.30
New York	145,949.67	64,119.66	10,867.74	765.00	1,165.00	2.98	9,237.79	232,107.84
North Carolina	23,644.71	6,266.34	.....	835.38	80.00	.....	.....	30,826.43
North Dakota	7,272.55	3,348.84	96.30	.....	119.50	.....	.....	10,837.19
Ohio	29,268.76	56,226.79	154.66	1,241.00	382.22	1,993.43	3.84	89,270.70
Oklahoma	7,829.61	6,972.08	.....	.....	51.50	.....	336.98	15,190.17
Oregon	12,141.55	10,696.71	255.60	285.00	248.18	.....	.....	23,627.04
Pennsylvania	84,030.56	72,385.55	1,991.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,407.86
Rhode Island	.....	16,321.91	53.25	.....	5.40	.....	484.10	16,864.66
South Carolina	22,565.76	4,316.92	577.24	152.82	559.94	.....	.....	28,172.68
South Dakota	15,796.83	6,780.17	.....	44.37	139.40	.....	354.08	23,114.85
Tennessee	13,558.90	8,662.91	.....	475.00	.....	.....	.....	22,696.81
Texas	20,491.46	13,805.63	.....	44.40	.....	.....	3,842.94	38,184.43
Utah	3,064.92	1,759.31	.....	.79	61.80	58.10	866.39	5,811.31
Vermont	8,399.73	3,842.53	167.37	.....	14.61	.....	.....	12,424.24
Virginia	27,289.51	8,707.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,997.37
Washington	32,893.76	17,057.59	88.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,040.10
West Virginia	10,917.73	7,701.70	563.76	.....	58.29	.....	.....	19,241.48
Wisconsin	17,101.76	29,759.60	87.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,948.86
Wyoming	24,658.81	10,633.60	152.83	518.45	68.93	.....	.....	36,032.62
Arizona	10,943.48	6,962.34	35.50	351.25	11.40	.....	.....	18,303.97
New Mexico	14,829.87	13,319.16	85.38	370.03	24.39	.....	233.34	28,862.17
District of Columbia	11,874.89	8,820.72	147.12	144.95	427.42	.....	.....	21,415.10
Hawaii	7,829.44	1,156.07	.....	.....	178.00	.....	.....	9,163.51
Total	1,178,704.24	738,695.92	23,343.16	7,853.21	7,518.16	2,155.44	41,443.75	1,999,713.88

[a] No organized militia.

WORK OF THE DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

The work of the Division of Militia Affairs has increased greatly during the year. This statement applies both to work originating within the office and that coming to it from the War Department, on the one hand, and from the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, on the other. This is shown by reference to the accompanying tabular statement, from which it will be seen that the number of communications received during the year is 18.41 per cent greater than were received during the preceding fiscal year. The clerical work connected with the handling of the business of the office has

increased almost 100 per cent. There were 28,349 more publications distributed from the office during the past year than during the year 1908–9.

Statement of work performed by the Division of Militia Affairs from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Fiscal year 1909–10.	Communications received.	Action taken.							
		Letters.	Indorsements.	Memorandums.	Telegrams.	Notations.	Reports.	Statements.	Requisitions.
First quarter	4,542	3,375	8,021	372	648	2,424	24	212	129
Second quarter	3,948	3,997	6,639	416	182	2,882	195	91	49
Third quarter	6,171	5,312	9,505	742	199	3,813	9	110	59
Fourth quarter	6,682	4,590	9,240	796	642	3,603	3	65	83
Total	21,343	17,274	33,405	2,326	1,671	12,722	231	478	320

Fiscal year 1909–10.	Action taken.				Disbursing officers' accounts.			Total cases handled.	Bookkeeping (hours).	Extra time worked (hours).
	Returns (annual) examined.	Reports of survey examined.	Inspection reports examined and extracted.		Accounts examined.	Vouchers examined.	Weekly statements examined.			
			Section 3.	Section 14.						
First quarter	.....	927	.....	.....	154	1,763	1,166	23,757	689	414½
Second quarter	.....	1,323	.....	.....	396	3,102	1,154	24,374	590½	282¼
Third quarter	150	579	202	1,627	510	2,318	1,173	32,479	909¼	414¼
Fourth quarter	.....	150	.....	852	334	1,300	1,180	29,520	740¾	216½
Total	150	2,979	202	2,479	1,394	8,483	4,673	110,130	2,929½	1,326½

Fiscal year 1909–10.	Distribution of publications.							Total. publications distributed.
	War Department.			Division of Militia Affairs.				
	General orders.	Circulars.	Army list and directory.	Circulars.	Blank forms.	Annual reports.	Weekly bulletins.	
First quarter	205,464	65,940	75	15,650	32,191	.....	117	319,437
Second quarter	205,464	65,940	75	18,941	32,191	3,418	117	326,146
Third quarter	191,050	86,865	102	14,337	13,293	.....	117	305,764
Fourth quarter	191,050	86,865	103	14,777	13,293	.....	117	306,205
Total	793,028	[a] 305,610	355	63,705	90,968	[b] 3,418	468	1,257,552

[a] Includes manuals for privates of infantry. [b] Includes Annual Report Chief of Coast Artillery.

CONCLUSION.

Owing to the great increase in the amount of work, it became necessary during the year to reorganize the office force and to rearrange the procedure of handling the business. Under the new scheme the work of the office is now distributed among three sections, designated the correspondence section, the financial and statistical section, and the property section.

The position of the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department, and its relation to the organization of the Department, has

been modified during the year, pursuant to the following orders and memorandums:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 141.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 25, 1910.*

The following order received from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, *July 23, 1910.*

"Under the provisions of paragraph 767, Army Regulations,[a] the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs will report to the Chief of Staff.

"ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
"*Acting Secretary of War.*

"[1677325, A. G. O.]
"By order of the Secretary of War:

"LEONARD WOOD,
"*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*

"Official:
"HENRY P. MCCAIN,
"*Adjutant-General.*"

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, September 26, 1910.

MEMORANDUM.

The following organization and distribution of business of the War Department General Staff is announced:

I. MOBILE ARMY DIVISION.

All matters pertaining to personnel and matériel of the mobile forces and such other subjects as are not otherwise assigned.

II. WAR COLLEGE DIVISION.

(*a*) Collection and distribution of military information; War Department library; preparation of nontechnical manuals; direction and coordination of military education; plans for field maneuvers; collation and discussion of all obtainable data relating to strategical, tactical, and logistic features of future military operations, and formation of complete working plans for passing from state of peace to state of war.
(*b*) The Army War College.

III. COAST ARTILLERY DIVISION.

All matters pertaining to the personnel and matériel of the coast artillery forces.

IV. DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

All matters pertaining to the Organized Militia.
Papers requiring the action of the Chief of Staff will be checked to the chiefs of the above-mentioned divisions by the Secretary, General Staff, and all routine or unimportant cases will be returned to him for submission to the Chief of Staff. Important cases will be submitted in person by chiefs of division.
By direction of the Chief of Staff:

FRED W. SLADEN,
Captain, General Staff Corps, Secretary.

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[a] Paragraph 767, Army Regulations, provides as follows:
"Supervisory power is conferred upon the Chief of Staff over all matters arising in the execution of acts of Congress and executive regulations made in pursuance thereof relating to the militia. This supervision is especially directed to matters of organization, armament, equipment, discipline, training, and inspections. Proposed legal enactments and regulations affecting the militia and estimates for appropriations for its support are considered by him, and his recommendations submitted to the Secretary of War."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, September 26, 1910.

MEMORANDUM.

The following assignment of officers of the General Staff is announced:

Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, assistant to the Chief of Staff, Chief of the Mobile Army Division.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, assistant to the Chief of Staff, Chief of the Coast Artillery Division.

Lieut. Col. D. A. Frederick, General Staff Corps, Chief of the War College Division.

Col. E. M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps, upon his assignment to duty in the General Staff Corps and as assistant to the Chief of Staff, pursuant to paragraphs 24 and 25, Special Orders, No. 209, c. s., War Department, is assigned to duty as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

By direction of the Chief of Staff:

FRED W. SLADEN,
Captain, General Staff Corps, Secretary.

By paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 209, War Department, September 7, 1910, the undersigned was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect October 2, 1910, and by paragraph 25 of the same order he was assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief of Staff to take effect October 2, 1910.

Capt. M. C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, has continued in charge of matters pertaining to the organization, equipment, and instruction of the infantry personnel of the Organized Militia, as indicated in the foregoing scheme.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 64, War Department, March 18, 1910, Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Medical Corps, was ordered to report to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for duty in his office and has been assigned as assistant to the Chief of Division in charge of matters pertaining to the organization, equipment, and instruction of the sanitary personnel of the Organized Militia, as indicated in the foregoing scheme.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 197, War Department, August 23, 1910, Capt. W. J. Snow, Sixth Field Artillery, was ordered to report to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for duty in his office, and has been assigned as assistant to the Chief of Division, in charge of matters pertaining to the organization, equipment, and instruction of the personnel of field artillery, cavalry, engineer, and signal troops of the Organized Militia, as indicated in the foregoing scheme.

The Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, has had charge of matters pertaining to the organization, equipment, and instruction of the personnel of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Organized Militia.

Attention is invited to the fact that no officer is on duty in the office in charge of matters pertaining to the organization, equipment, and instruction of the personnel of the administrative and supply staffs of the Organized Militia. It is thought to be quite important that this field of work be entered and developed, parallel with those of the other subdivisions already occupied. So much attention has been given to the instruction of the combatant arms of the Organized Militia that there has perhaps been a tendency to overlook the equally important work, it is thought, of giving adequate instruction to the personnel of the administrative and supply staffs of the Organized Militia in regard to their field-service duties. It is recommended, accordingly, that an officer of the General Staff be assigned to duty

in this office, with a view to taking charge of this class of work and exploiting it along the practical, applicatory lines which have given such excellent results with the combatant troops.

In addition to the work indicated above, considerable time and attention has been devoted by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs and the clerical force to revising and rearranging the Militia Regulations. A new edition of these regulations had become necessary by reason of the modifications of the federal laws relating to the militia and many new decisions made by the War Department under the provisions of these laws. The work has been completed and the regulations are now with the Public Printer. It is expected that they will be ready for issue some time during the month of November.

In conclusion, it is desired to commend the faithful, intelligent, and zealous efforts of the officers assigned to duty as assistants to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and also of the clerical force of the office. At times the clerical work has been very onerous, and has necessitated that many of the clerks should work overtime. The amount of overtime work varied from ten days for one clerk, who worked the least number of days of which account was kept, to one hundred days for the clerk who worked the greatest number of days. In all cases this work has been done cheerfully and with commendable zeal; in many cases it has been done voluntarily.

The clerical force has been found, as indicated, to be insufficient to meet the demands of the increasing volume of work. From time to time the Secretary of War has authorized additional clerks for temporary service. If the volume of work shall continue to increase, it will be necessary in the near future to make application for additional clerks, especially in the Record Division of the Correspondence Section.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. WEAVER,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Chief of Division.

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