ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF, DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS

IN THE OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF STAFF

RELATIVE TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES

1912

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1912.

TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

SIR: The following annual report in regard to militia affairs is submitted:

The strength of the Organized Militia at the time of the annual inspection made January 1–April 30, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the militia law, was 9,142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men, a net increase of 3,864 as compared with the strength in 1911. This increase is evidenced in the following comparative table showing the strength of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, at the annual inspections in 1911 and 1912:

TABLE I.—*Strength of Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.*

State or Territory.	1911		1912		Gain (+) or loss (−).	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	206	2,914	213	3,212	+ 7	+ 298
Arizona	59	631	51	491	− 8	− 140
Arkansas	127	1,258	139	1,328	+12	+ 70
California	219	3,000	234	3,191	+15	+ 191
Colorado	109	1,234	110	1,408	+ 1	+ 174
Connecticut	190	2,492	188	2,535	− 2	+ 43
Delaware	40	337	34	339	− 6	+ 2
District of Columbia	123	1,314	134	1,396	+11	+ 82
Florida	102	1,007	100	1,145	− 2	+ 138
Georgia	222	2,396	237	2,676	+15	+ 280
Hawaii	46	507	47	569	+ 1	+ 62
Idaho	62	627	57	799	− 5	+ 172
Illinois	521	5,774	521	5,586	.....	− 188
Indiana	193	2,198	192	2,200	− 1	+ 2
Iowa	221	2,880	215	2,825	− 6	− 55
Kansas	139	1,666	138	1,741	− 1	+ 75
Kentucky	143	1,768	145	1,580	+ 2	− 188
Louisiana	122	1,869	119	1,860	− 3	− 9
Maine	108	1,252	106	1,356	− 2	+ 104
Maryland	152	1,662	160	1,706	+ 8	+ 44
Massachusetts	446	5,413	443	5,421	− 3	+ 8
Michigan	207	2,489	215	2,596	+ 8	+ 107
Minnesota	199	2,406	210	2,655	+11	+ 249
Mississippi	125	1,316	106	1,188	−19	− 128
Missouri	248	2,462	262	2,995	+14	+ 533
Montana	64	698	61	728	− 3	+ 30
Nebraska	122	1,208	118	1,171	− 4	− 37
Nevada[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	92	1,182	92	1,171	.....	− 11
New Jersey	367	3,716	345	3,934	−22	+ 218
New Mexico	56	793	64	700	+ 8	− 93
New York	963	13,688	990	14,477	+27	+ 789
North Carolina	238	1,965	230	2,208	− 8	+ 243
North Dakota	57	599	53	614	− 4	+ 15
Ohio	513	5,466	518	5,462	+ 5	− 4
Oklahoma	60	955	59	939	− 1	− 16
Oregon	107	1,291	102	1,362	− 5	+ 71
Pennsylvania	755	9,862	743	9,705	−12	− 157
Rhode Island	109	1,189	100	1,257	− 9	+ 68
South Carolina	192	1,710	177	1,792	−15	+ 82
South Dakota	84	802	83	787	− 1	− 15
Tennessee	127	1,386	128	1,735	+ 1	+ 34
Texas	215	2,510	171	2,578	−44	+ 68
Utah	39	328	34	339	− 5	+ 11
Vermont	67	762	71	810	+ 4	+ 48
Virginia	180	2,017	190	2,237	+10	+ 220
Washington	86	1,178	87	1,205	+ 1	+ 27
West Virginia	103	1,238	100	1,218	− 3	− 20
Wisconsin	198	2,809	197	2,892	− 1	+ 83
Wyoming	49	592	53	591	+ 4	− 1
Total	9,172	108,816	9,142	112,710	−30	+3,894

[1] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

TABLE II.—*Statement showing in detail the strength of the Organized Militia as reported at the annual inspections made Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the militia law.*

State or Territory.	General officers of the line.	Officers, Adjutant General's Department.	Officers, Inspector General's Department.	Officers, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Quartermaster's Department.		Subsistence Department.		Medical Department.		Officers, Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.		Ordnance Department.		Signal Corps.		Officers, inspectors of small-arms practice.	Chaplains.	Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Coast Artillery Corps.		Infantry.		Total.		Aggregate.
					Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Alabama	1	2	....	....	1	....	...	....	11	35	....	....	.....	1	....	...	.....	4	2	....	.....	10	183	....	.....	181	2,994	213	3,212	3,425
Arizona	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	.....	....	....	...	.....	1	....	3	40	....	.....	....	.....	42	450	51	491	542
Arkansas	1	3	2	2	2	....	2	....	15	.....	2	2	.....	2	....	1	.....	3	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	100	1,328	139	1,328	1,467
California	1	3	1	4	2	....	1	....	15	55	2	2	.....	3	....	3	60	....	3	15	193	10	182	36	675	133	2,026	234	3,191	3,425
Colorado	....	3	1	2	2	....	1	....	6	21	....	4	36	2	....	2	39	....	2	8	136	9	104	....	.....	68	1,072	110	1,408	1,518
Connecticut	....	2	1	....	2	2	...	1	13	74	4	....	.....	6	13	3	76	....	3	5	128	3	82	51	661	95	1,498	188	2,535	2,723
Delaware	....	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	7	....	....	.....	1	1	...	.....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	26	329	34	339	373
Dist. of Columbia	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	40	2	1	.....	7	1	3	44	4	1	....	.....	5	87	....	.....	91	1,220	134	1,396	1,530
Florida	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	10	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	2	....	.....	....	.....	3	52	64	1,089	100	1,145	1,245
Georgia	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	....	17	37	1	1	.....	3	....	...	.....	7	4	17	228	9	115	14	185	157	2,110	237	2,676	2,913
Hawaii	....	1	....	1	1	1	...	....	5	16	1	1	.....	1	....	...	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	35	552	47	569	616
Idaho	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	21	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	49	778	57	799	856
Illinois	4	5	3	2	5	3	3	4	47	156	....	1	.....	5	1	4	63	8	9	37	447	12	225	....	.....	367	4,687	[1] 521	5,586	6,107
Indiana	1	2	1	....	3	1	1	1	18	98	1	1	.....	1	....	5	32	2	3	....	.....	18	253	....	.....	135	1,815	192	2,200	2,392
Iowa	1	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	12	81	....	1		2	....	2	.....	4	4	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	182	2,744	215	2,825	3,000
Kansas	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	8	24	1	2	.....	1	1	3	26	3	1	....	.....	5	114	....	.....	103	1,574	138	1,741	1,879
Kentucky	1	3	4	1	1	....	1	....	17	33	....	....	.....	10	1	...	.....	1	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	104	1,546	145	1,580	1,725
Louisiana	....	3	2	1	3	....	2	....	8	31	1	....	.....	1	....	3	56	3	....	6	136	22	426	....	.....	64	1,211	119	1,860	1,979
Maine	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	2	9	48	....	....	.....	2	....	...	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	42	611	47	693	106	1,356	1,462
Maryland	....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	17	35	3	1	.....	2	3	...	.....	2	3	2	44	....	.....	3	41	120	1,581	160	1,706	1,866
Massachusetts	2	4	8	3	6	5	3	3	40	80	10	2	.....	3	1	4	58	....	6	16	238	19	348	47	759	267	3,929	[2] 443	5,421	5,864
Michigan	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	30	119	1	4	67	1	....	3	48	3	3	5	92	12	117	....	.....	145	2,153	215	2,596	2,811
Minnesota	....	2	3	2	3	....	3	....	17	35	....	1	.....	4	1	...	.....	2	4	....	.....	19	230	....	.....	150	2,389	210	2,655	2,865
Mississippi	1	3	....	1	3	....	1	....	10	33	1	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	3	2	2	43	....	.....	....	.....	77	1,112	[3] 106	1,188	1,294
Missouri	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	25	48	1	1	.....	5	3	3	70	6	3	2	50	9	164	....	.....	199	2,656	262	2,995	3,257
Montana	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	3	22	1	1	.....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	49	706	61	728	789
Nebraska	1	2	1	1	3	....	....	....	11	36	....	....	.....	....	....	3	40	3	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	89	1,095	[3] 118	1,171	1,289
Nevada [4]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	....	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	7	43	2	....	.....	2	....	1	7	....	1	3	58	5	101	15	205	49	753	92	1,171	1,263
New Jersey	3	8	5	8	11	....	7	....	30	93	8	9	3	5	2	3	60	8	4	6	154	10	232	....	.....	220	3,390	345	3,934	4,279

New Mexico	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	8	18	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	5	87	....	.....	46	595	64	700	764
New York	5	11	6	5	6	51	5	10	100	438	....	52	646	32	18	9	126	....	14	48	699	33	686	111	1,903	553	9,900	990	14,477	15,467
North Carolina	1	5	4	4	5	....	5	....	18	102	4	6	.....	7	....	....	.....	3	3	....	.....	....	.....	20	234	145	1,872	230	2,208	2,438
North DaKota	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	23	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	46	591	53	614	667
Ohio	3	5	4	1	14	2	3	1	47	218	1	15	192	2	....	6	62	12	8	17	194	12	159	....	.....	368	4,634	518	5,462	5,980
Oklahoma	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	31	....	3	47	....	....	3	56	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	48	805	59	939	998
Oregon	....	2	2	2	2	....	2	....	12	42	....	....	.....	4	....	....	.....	1	2	....	.....	5	102	28	517	40	701	102	1,362	1,464
Pennsylvania	5	5	5	6	8	5	6	4	45	146	....	6	87	6	4	2	51	13	10	30	443	9	161	....	.....	587	8,804	743	9,705	10,448
Rhode Island	....	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	39	....	1	.....	3	4	....	.....	....	2	10	155	4	100	69	953	.....	.....	100	1,257	1,357
South Carolina	1	3	1	2	2	....	2	....	13	47	....	1	.....	6	....	....	.....	3	3	....	.....	....	.....	7	110	133	1,635	177	1,792	1,969
South Dakota	....	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	6	8	3	1	.....	1	....	1	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	62	779	83	787	870
Tennessee	....	2	1	1	2	2	....	....	12	91	....	....	.....	3	....	2	30	....	2	3	46	....	.....	....	.....	100	1,566	128	1,735	1,863
Texas	1	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	4	....	13	255	4	86	3	59	139	2,178	171	2,578	2,749
Utah	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	3	10	....	....	.....	1	....	3	44	....	....	....	.....	4	68	....	.....	17	217	34	339	373
Vermont	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	19	....	....	.....	....	1	4	57	1	....	10	92	....	.....	....	.....	49	640	71	810	881
Virginia	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	17	44	1	1	.....	3	....	2	.....	4	3	....	.....	18	224	....	.....	133	1,969	190	2,237	2,427
Washington	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	30	....	....	.....	....	....	2	72	1	1	3	58	....	.....	23	263	50	782	87	1,205	1,292
West Virginia	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	20	1	....	.....	2	....	....	.....	2	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	83	1,198	100	1,218	1,318
Wisconsin	....	3	....	1	2	2	1	....	13	40	2	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	3	3	3	68	3	70	....	.....	163	2,711	197	2,892	3,089
Wyoming	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	21	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	46	570	53	591	644
Total	40	129	74	71	121	92	65	39	744	2,709	57	122	1,078	143	57	82	1,177	125	127	264	3,997	274	4,706	472	7,228	6,216	91,627	9,142	112,710	121,852

[1] Includes 9 aids to division and brigade commanders.
[2] Includes 3 aids to brigade commanders.
[3] Includes 2 aids to brigade commander.
[4] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

TABLE III.—*Statement showing the strength of the Organized Militia on Dec. 31, 1911, as reported in the annual returns of the adjutants general of the respective States, Territory, and the District of Columbia.*

State or Territory.	General officers of the line.	Officers, Adjutant General's Department.	Officers, Inspector General's Department.	Officers, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Quartermaster's Department.		Subsistence Department.		Medical Department.		Officers, Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.		Ordnance Department.		Signal Corps.		Officers, inspectors of small-arms practice.	Chaplains.	Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Coast Artillery Corps.		Infantry.		Total.		Aggregate.
					Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Alabama	1	5	3	2	4	....	3	....	17	49	1	3	.....	9	....	5	60	....	4	....	.....	13	214	....	.....	190	3,380	260	3,703	3,963
Arizona	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	3	31	....	.....	....	.....	44	578	53	610	663
Arkansas	1	3	3	2	2	....	2	....	17	21	2	1	.....	2	....	1	.....	3	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	99	1,402	[1] 142	1,423	1,565
California	1	3	1	4	2	....	1	....	17	43	2	2	.....	3	....	6	105	....	3	15	211	9	192	37	658	131	1,867	237	3,076	3,313
Colorado	[2]	3	1	2	2	....	1	....	11	29	....	4	36	1	....	2	29	....	2	9	118	9	111	....	.....	65	991	112	1,314	1,426
Connecticut	....	2	1	....	2	5	....	1	18	68	4	....	.....	5	16	3	71	....	3	5	126	3	83	51	665	92	1,475	189	2,510	2,699
Delaware	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	9	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	30	317	37	329	366
District of Columbia	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	47	2	1	.....	7	1	3	46	4	1	....	.....	5	86	....	.....	93	1,321	136	1,505	1,641
Florida	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	10	.....	3	....	.....	6	1	....	.....	....	2	....	.....	....	.....	3	52	68	1,155	104	1,211	1,315
Georgia	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	19	39	1	1	.....	3	....	....	.....	5	4	17	219	9	110	16	136	146	2,186	228	2,690	2,918
Hawaii	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	18	1	1	.....	1	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	33	549	44	567	611
Idaho	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	4	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	37	598	49	598	647
Illinois	4	6	3	2	5	1	4	2	49	145	....	1	.....	5	7	4	62	8	9	39	409	14	244	....	.....	370	4,750	[3] 532	5,620	6,152
Indiana	1	2	1	....	3	1	1	1	19	84	1	1	.....	1	1	5	32	3	3	....	.....	17	284	....	.....	133	1,810	191	2,213	2,404
Iowa	1	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	18	82	....	1	.....	2	....	2	.....	4	4	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	186	2,692	225	2,774	2,999
Kansas	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	7	23	1	2	.....	1	1	3	28	3	....	....	.....	4	112	....	.....	101	1,368	133	1,534	1,667
Kentucky	1	3	2	1	1	....	1	....	13	13	....	....	.....	6	1	....	.....	....	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	116	1,518	146	1,532	1,678
Louisiana	[2]	3	2	1	3	....	2	....	7	66	1	....	.....	1	....	1	76	....	....	6	138	28	448	....	.....	75	1,242	130	1,970	2,100
Maine	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	9	49	....	....	.....	2	....	....	.....	2	1	....	.....	....	.....	41	513	47	564	106	1,126	1,232
Maryland	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	17	36	4	....	.....	2	1	....	.....	3	3	3	58	....	.....	3	44	124	1,658	171	1,799	1,970
Massachusetts	2	5	8	3	6	5	3	3	42	115	11	2	.....	12	1	4	55	....	6	16	240	19	355	45	756	274	3,899	[4] 461	5,429	5,890
Michigan	1	2	2	1	2	....	1	....	25	85	1	6	67	....	....	5	48	4	3	6	89	12	120	....	.....	150	2,088	221	2,497	2,718
Minnesota	[2]	2	5	2	3	....	3	....	17	33	....	1	.....	4	....	....	.....	3	3	....	.....	18	231	....	.....	147	2,149	208	2,413	2,621
Mississippi	1	3	2	1	4	....	2	....	12	33	2	1	.....	1	....	....	.....	3	2	3	39	4	74	....	.....	87	1,104	[1] 130	1,250	1,380
Missouri	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	27	54	1	1	.....	6	3	5	83	6	3	5	90	9	208	....	.....	207	2,491	279	2,932	3,211
Montana	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	4	24	1	1	.....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	51	755	63	779	842
Nebraska	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	16	38	....	3	57	2	....	3	42	....	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	98	1,190	132	1,327	1,459
Nevada [5]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	43	2	....	.....	2	....	1	6	....	1	3	58	5	109	12	198	46	714	89	1,132	1,221
New Jersey	3	7	5	10	8	....	4	....	30	73	8	10	3	6	2	3	60	7	5	6	148	10	225	....	.....	220	3,205	342	3,716	4,058
New Mexico	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	9	13	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	4	103	....	.....	46	719	65	835	900

New York	5	6	8	5	6	52	4	11	101	448	....	52	619	32	19	10	127	....	16	37	611	24	465	116	2,048	568	10,310	990	14,710	15,700
North Carolina	1	5	4	4	5	1	4	1	19	100	4	6	.....	7	1	...	.....	3	3	....	.....	....	.....	20	277	152	1,897	237	2,277	2,514
North Dakota	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	24	1	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	47	609	56	633	689
Ohio	3	6	4	1	13	3	3	2	54	216	1	16	183	2	....	7	87	13	9	16	180	11	198	....	.....	384	4,884	543	5,753	6,296
Oklahoma	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	4	33	....	3	47	1	1	3	75	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	48	782	63	939	1,002
Oregon	....	2	1	2	1	....	2	....	11	43	....	....	.....	3	....	....	.....	1	2	....	.....	5	103	31	493	39	674	100	1,313	1,413
Pennsylvania	6	6	7	7	10	6	8	6	56	.....	....	6	100	8	5	2	49	13	10	31	452	9	152	....	.....	586	8,889	765	9,659	10,424
Rhode Island	....	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	10	44	....	1	.....	3	4	2	23	1	2	10	167	4	95	70	936	.....	.....	111	1,275	1,386
South Carolina	1	3	1	2	2	....	2	....	12	48	....	2	.....	10	....	...	.....	3	3	....	.....	....	.....	6	93	145	1,621	192	1,762	1,954
South Dakota	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	6	8	3	1	.....	1	....	2	13	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	57	713	76	734	810
Tennessee	....	2	2	2	3	1	1	....	17	33	....	....	.....	....	....	2	33	4	2	3	39	....	.....	....	.....	99	1,238	137	1,344	1,481
Texas	1	4	3	2	6	3	7	2	16	3	6	....	.....	5	....	...	.....	3	....	14	271	4	94	3	79	141	2,291	215	2,743	2,958
Utah	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	4	16	....	....	.....	....	....	3	47	1	....	....	.....	4	76	....	.....	18	227	36	366	402
Vermont	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	12	....	....	.....	....	....	4	57	2	....	9	101	....	.....	....	.....	47	570	69	740	809
Virginia	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	15	36	1	1	.....	....	....	2	.....	7	4	....	.....	18	237	....	.....	135	2,014	191	2,287	2,478
Washington	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	31	....	....	.....	....	....	2	54	1	1	3	55	....	.....	22	292	48	729	84	1,161	1,245
West Virginia	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	24	1	....	.....	2	....	....	.....	2	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	85	1,245	102	1,269	1,371
Wisconsin	....	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	14	44	2	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	3	3	3	69	5	68	....	.....	160	2,696	197	2,877	3,074
Wyoming	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	19	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	50	665	58	684	742
Total	42	131	90	85	127	92	78	42	823	2,515	68	131	1,112	167	66	96	1,368	122	132	262	3,919	276	4,797	476	7,240	6,315	91,789	9,437	112,940	122,377

[1] Includes 2 aids to brigade commander.
[2] Vacancy in office of brigadier general, commanding brigade.
[3] Includes 9 aids to division and brigade commanders.
[4] Includes 3 aids to brigade commanders.
[5] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

TABLE IV.—*Statement showing the number of regimental and lesser organizations of the militia on Dec. 31, 1911, as reported in the annual returns of the adjutants general of the several States, Territory, and the District of Columbia.*

State or Territory.	Infantry.				Cavalry.				Field Artillery.				Engineers.			Signal troops.						Sanitary troops.		Coast Artillery.
	Regiments.	Separate battalions.	Separate companies.	Total number of companies.	Regiments.	Separate squadrons.	Separate troops.	Total number of troops.	Regiments.	Separate battalions.	Separate batteries.	Total number of batteries.	Battalions.	Separate companies.	Total number of companies.	Battalions.	Separate companies.	Total number of companies.				Ambulance companies.	Field hospitals.	Companies.
																		Type A.	Type B.	Type C.	Type D.			
Alabama	4			46						1		2					1			1				
Arizona	1			12			1	1																
Arkansas	2			24																				
California	3			34		1		4			2	2					2	2						11
Colorado	2			22		1		3		1		2		1	1		1			1				
Connecticut	2		1	25			2	2			1	1					1				1	1	1	13
Delaware	1			8																				
District of Columbia	2	1		28							1	1					1				1	1		
Florida	2			21																				1
Georgia	3	2	1	45		1	1	5			2	2												4
Hawaii	1			9																				
Idaho	1			10																				
Illinois	8			92	1			9		1		3					1	1						
Indiana	3			36						1		3					1	1				1		
Iowa	4			47																				
Kansas	2		1	25							1	1					1			1				
Kentucky	2		8	31																				
Louisiana	2			20		1		2		2		5					1			1				
Maine	1			12																				11
Maryland	3		1	35			1	1																1
Massachusetts	5	2		68		1		4		1		3					1	1				1		12
Michigan	3			36			2	2			2	2					1				1	1	1	
Minnesota	3			36						1		3												
Mississippi	2			20			1	1			1	1												
Missouri	5			57			2	2			2	2					1	1					1	
Montana	1			2																			1	
Nebraska	2			23														1	1		1		1	
Nevada[1]																								
New Hampshire	1			12			1	1			1	1					1			1				4
New Jersey	5			59			2	2			2	2					1	1					1	
New Mexico	1			11							1	1												
New York	13			152		3		10		2	1	7	3		12		2	2				1	1	31

North Carolina	3			36																	1	1	5
North Dakota	1			12																				
Ohio	8	1		100		1		4		1		3	1		4	1		2			2	2		
Oklahoma	1			12										1	1		1			1		1		
Oregon	[1]		1	10							1	1									1			8
Pennsylvania	13			148		2		8			2	2		2	2			1						
Rhode Island						1		3			1	1					1	1						16
South Carolina	3			36																				2
South Dakota	1	1		14																				
Tennessee	2		1	24			1	1									1	1			1	1		
Texas	3		3	39		1		4			1	1												1
Utah		2		5							1	1					1			1				
Vermont	1			11		1		2									1			1				
Virginia	3	1		33						1		3												
Washington	1			13			1	1									1	1				1		5
West Virginia	2			21																				
Wisconsin	3	1		40			1	1			1	1												
Wyoming	1			12																				
Total	137	11	17	1,634	1	14	16	73		12	24	57	4	6	22	1	25	15		7	5	11	13	125

[1] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

TABLE IVa.—*Organizations of the Organized Militia, Dec. 31, 1911, in the territorial divisions and departments of the United States.*

Territorial divisions and departments.	Infantry.				Cavalry.				Field Artillery.			Engineers.			Signal troops.						Sanitary troops.		Coast Artillery.
	Regiments.	Separate battalions.	Separate companies.	Total number of companies.	Regiments.	Separate squadrons.	Separate troops.	Total number of troops.	Separate battalions.	Separate batteries.	Total number of batteries.	Battalions.	Separate companies.	Total number of companies.	Battalions.	Separate companies.	Total number of companies.				Ambulance companies.	Field hospitals.	Companies.
																	Type A.	Type B.	Type C.	Type D.			
Eastern division:																							
Department of the East	60	5	2	712	.....	9	6	37	5	9	24	4	2	18	1	10	8	....	1	3	6	6	88
Department of the Gulf	21	2	10	259	.....	1	3	7	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	1	....	2	3	13
Total	81	7	12	971	.....	10	9	44	6	12	29	4	2	18	1	12	9	....	2	3	8	9	101
Central division:																							
Department of the Lakes	21	1	.....	252	1	.....	3	12	3	3	12	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	....	....	1	2	1	.....
Department of the Missouri	17	1	1	200	.....	1	2	5	1	3	5	.....	2	2	.....	4	1	....	3	....	.....	1	.....
Department of Texas	9	.....	3	106	.....	2	.....	6	2	2	7	.....	1	1	.....	2	....	....	2	....	.....	1	.....
Total	47	2	4	558	1	3	5	23	6	8	24	.....	4	4	.....	9	3	....	5	1	2	3	.....
Western division:																							
Department of California	4	2	.....	51	.....	1	1	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	....	....	1	.....	.....	11
Department of the Columbia	4	.....	1	45	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	13
Department of Hawaii	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	2	1	105	.....	1	2	6	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	....	....	1	1	1	24
Grand total	137	11	17	1,634	1	14	16	73	12	24	57	4	6	22	1	25	15	....	7	5	11	13	125

TABLE V.—*Statement showing the militia organizations that have been organized, disbanded, reassigned, or transferred during the period July 1, 1911–June 30, 1912, as reported by the respective adjutants general.*

State or Territory.	Organized.	Disbanded.	Transferred or reassigned.
Alabama	Company G, Second Infantry, Eufaula, Apr. 26, 1912.	Company B, First Infantry, Mobile, Feb. 22, 1912; Company L, First Infantry, Uniontown, Mar. 7, 1912; Company E, Second Infantry, Lafayette, Mar. 25, 1912; Company G, Second Infantry, Eufaula, Mar. 26, 1912; Company M, Second Infantry, Demopolis, Mar. 10, 1912; Company C, Third Infantry, Gadsden, Mar. 18, 1912; Company F, Third Infantry, Albertville, Mar. 12, 1912; Company K, Third Infantry, Florence, Mar. 1, 1912; Company G, Third Infantry, Birmingham, and Company L, Fourth Infantry, Dadeville, May 14, 1912; Signal Corps detachments, Montgomery and Birmingham, Mar. 30, 1912.	Co. M, Third Infantry, Sylacauga, and Company M, Fourth Infantry, Headland, transferred to First Infantry, May 14, 1912; Company E, Fourth Infantry, Greenville, and Company L, Third Infantry, Talladega, transferred to Second Infantry, May 14, 1912; Companies A, Woodlawn, B, Birmingham, D, Anniston, E, Decatur, H, Alexander City, and I, Oxford, Third Infantry, transferred to Fourth Infantry, May 14, 1912.
Arizona	None.	None.	None.
Arkansas	Companies C, F, H, and I, First Infantry, Arkadelphia, Conway, Yellville, and Warren, respectively, dates not reported.	Companies C, F, H, and I, First Infantry, Hot Springs, Jonesboro, Heber Springs, and Helena, respectively, dates not reported.	None.
California	Company E, Second Infantry, Sacramento, Jan. 16, 1912; Company E, Seventh Infantry, Santa Monica, Mar. 1, 1912.	Company E, Second Infantry, Sacramento, Dec. 12, 1911; Company A, Signal Corps, Los Angeles, Feb. 29, 1912.	None.
Colorado	Battery B, Field Artillery, Denver, July 28, 1911; Headquarters First Battalion, Field Artillery, Denver, Oct. 3, 1911; Band, Second Infantry, Victor, July 27, 1911; Company L, Second Infantry, Fowler, and Band, First Infantry, Denver, Dec. 26, 1911.	Company G, First Infantry, Denver, July 17, 1911; Band, First Infantry, Denver, July 27, 1911; Band, Second Infantry, Victor, Apr. 8, 1912; Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, Walsenburg, Nov. 2, 1911.	None.
Connecticut	None.	None.	None.
Delaware	None.	None.	None.
District of Columbia	None.	None.	None.
Florida	Company M, Second Infantry, Miami, July 19, 1911; Company I, First Infantry, Pensacola, Oct. 31, 1911; Company D, Second Infantry, Dade City, May 22, 1912.	None.	None.
Georgia	Companies E, F, G, H, and I, Fifth Infantry, Atlanta, Nov. 29, Dec. 19, 22, 29, and 30, 1911, respectively.	Companies A, Thomasville, B, Valdosta, D, Savannah, F, Waycross, First Infantry, Company G, unassigned, Cedartown, June 30, 1912.	Companies F, Marietta, G, Cedartown, H, Winder, I, Elberton, Fifth Infantry, to Third Separate Battalion Infantry; Company E, Fifth Infantry, Lindale, to unassigned, Dec. 29, 1911; Company G, Third Separate Battalion Infantry, Cedartown, to unassigned; Company E, unassigned, Lindale, to Third Separate Battalion Infantry, Apr. 18, 1912.

TABLE V.—*Statement showing the militia organizations that have been organized, disbanded, reassigned, or transferred during the period July 1, 1911–June 30, 1912, as reported by the respective adjutants general*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Organized.	Disbanded.	Transferred or reassigned.
Hawaii	None	None	None.
Idaho	Company B, Second Infantry, Nampa, Dec. 11, 1911; Company G, Second Infantry, Caldwell, Jan. 23, 1912; Company F, Second Infantry, Moscow, Feb. 10, 1912; Company H, Second Infantry, Boise, Mar. 1, 1912; Band, Second Infantry, Sandpoint, Jan. 12, 1912; Hospital Corps detachment, Boise, Feb. 17, 1912.	Company G, Second Infantry, Caldwell, Jan. 20, 1912.	None.
Illinois	Company B, Fifth Infantry, Jacksonville, July 18, 1911; Troop H, First Cavalry, Chicago, Mar. 9, 1912.	None	Troop H, First Cavalry, Macomb, reassigned as Company E, Fifth Infantry, Jan. 12, 1912.
Indiana	Ambulance Company No. 1, Frankfort, Mar. 21, 1912.	Hospital Corps detachment, Frankfort, Mar. 21, 1912.	None.
Iowa	Company L, Fifty-third Infantry, Waterloo, May 11, 1912; Company B, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Des Moines, Apr. 11, 1912; Company D, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Knoxville, Jan. 8, 1912.	Company L, Fifty-sixth Infantry, Sioux City, Apr. 30, 1912; Company F, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Des Moines, Mar. 13, 1912; Company L, Fifty-third Infantry, Independence, May 4, 1912.	Company B, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Villisca, transferred to Company F, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Mar. 14, 1912.
Kansas	Band, First Infantry, Lawrence, July 7, 1911; Band, Second Infantry, Topeka, Jan. 26, 1912; Second Provisional Company, Infantry, Ellsworth, Jan. 29, 1912.	Band, Second Infantry, Downs, Nov. 28, 1911; Company K, First Infantry, Coffeyville, May 5, 1912.	None.
Kentucky	Field Hospital No. 1, Louisville, July 1, 1911; Company L, Third Infantry, Frankfort, July 22, 1911; Company C, Third Infantry, Livermore, Sept. 15, 1911; Companies C, H, E, F, and Band, First Infantry, Louisville, Jan. 19, 19, 26, 29, and Feb. 17, 1912, respectively; Band, Second Infantry, Ashland, Feb. 23, 1912; Company K, Third Infantry, Owensboro, Mar. 27, 1912; Company A, Second Infantry, London, Apr. 1, 1912; Company L, Third Infantry, Murray, June 17, 1912; Companies B, D, and G, First Infantry, Louisville, June 27, Apr. 29, and 18, respectively.	Field and staff, First Infantry, Louisville, Oct. 26, 1911; Company K, Third Infantry, Marion, Nov. 9, 1911; separate Companies H, B, E, F, G, I, and D, Louisville, Jan. 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1912, respectively; Company A, Second Infantry, Grayson, Mar. 7, 1912; Company L, Second Infantry, West Liberty, Feb. 5, 1912.	Company L, Third Infantry, Frankfort, transferred to Company L, Second Infantry, June 17, 1912.
Louisiana	Company H, First Infantry, Baton Rouge, Apr. 10, 1912.	Company G, First Infantry, Lafayette, Apr. 11, 1912; Company H, First Infantry, Natchitoches, Apr. 10, 1912; Battalion headquarters, and Batteries A and B, Louisiana Field Artillery, New Orleans, June 30, 1912.	None
Maine	Tenth Company, C. A. C., Brunswick, Apr. 23, 1912.	Tenth Company, C. A. C., Brunswick, Nov. 20, 1911.	None.

Maryland	Company F, First Infantry, Hyattsville, May 8, 1912; Company L, First Infantry, Laurel, May 9, 1912.	None	None.
Massachusetts	None	None	Ambulance Company section and Hospital Corps section, Boston, reorganized, respectively, as Ambulance Company No. 1 and Field Hospital No. 1, Jan. 13, 1912.
Michigan	First Battalion, Field Artillery, and Battery A, Field Artillery, Lansing, Feb. 1, 1912; Band, Third Infantry, Saginaw, date not reported.	Band, Third Infantry, Menominee, date not reported.	Company E, Second Infantry, Lansing, reassigned as Battery B, Field Artillery, Feb. 1, 1912; Company B, Signal Corps, Ionia, reassigned as Company E, Second Infantry, Feb. 1, 1912.
Minnesota	Companies G and K, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 1911, respectively.	None	Companies G, Redwing, and K, Stillwater, First Infantry, transferred to Companies L and K, Third Infantry, respectively, Oct. 31, 1911.
Mississippi	Band, Third Infantry, Natchez, May 4, 1912	Company A, Signal Corps, Vicksburg, Dec. 5, 1911; Band, Second Infantry, Corinth, May 2, 1912.	Battery E, Field Artillery, Vicksburg, reassigned as Company I, Third Infantry, date not reported; Band, Third Infantry, Saltillo, transferred to Band, Second Infantry, date not reported.
Missouri	Company M, Third Infantry, Kansas City, July 18, 1911; Company M, Fourth Infantry, Moberly, July 26, 1911; Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2, St. Louis and Kansas City, respectively, Mar. 31, 1912; Machine Gun Company, Third Infantry, Kansas City, Apr. 1, 1912; Company L, First Infantry, St. Louis, Apr. 12, 1912; Band, Second Infantry, Nevada, June 1, 1912.	Companies I and M, Fourth Infantry, St. Joseph, July 5, 1911, Company L, Fourth Infantry, St. Joseph, Feb. 1, 1912, Signal Corps detachment, St. Louis, Jan. 3, 1912; Troop A, Cavalry, Nevada, Feb. 1, 1912; Company L, First Infantry, St. Louis, Mar. 1, 1912; Band, Second Infantry, Aurora, May 15, 1912; Band, Third Infantry, Kansas City, June 30, 1912.	None.
Montana	Company C, Second Infantry, Havre, Aug. 24, 1911; Company G, Second Infantry, Great Falls, Jan. 24, 1912; Hospital Corps detachment, Billings, Mar. 1, 1912.	Company G, Second Infantry, Helena, Jan. 18, 1912; Company D, Second Infantry, Lewistown, June 10, 1912; Company G, Second Infantry, Great Falls, June 26, 1912.	None.
Nebraska	Band, Second Infantry, Central City, July 24, 1911; Company I, First Infantry, Auburn, Aug. 21, 1911.	Company F, First Infantry, Omaha, June 27, 1912.	Company A, Engineers, Omaha, reassigned as Company F, First Infantry, Feb. 5, 1912.
New Hampshire	Machine Gun Company, First Infantry, Franklin, Mar. 29, 1912; Wire section, Signal Corps, Milford, May 20, 1912.	Signal Corps detachment, Nashua, May 18, 1912	None.
New Jersey	Field Hospital, Newark, Feb. 7, 1912; Company F, Second Infantry, Elizabeth, Feb. 9, 1912.	None	None.
New Mexico	Company M, First Infantry, Portales, Dec. 29, 1911.	None	None.

TABLE V.—*Statement showing the militia organizations that have been organized, disbanded, reassigned, or transferred during the period July 1, 1911–June 30, 1912, as reported by the respective adjutants general*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Organized.	Disbanded.	Transferred or reassigned.
New York	Battery A, Field Artillery, Syracuse, Aug. 31, 1911; Batteries E and F, Second Battalion, Field Artillery, New York, Aug. 30, 1911; Eighth Band, C. A. C., New York, Nov. 11, 1911; First Ambulance Company, Binghamton, Nov. 29, 1911; Second Ambulance Company, Rochester, Dec. 20, 1911; Troop L, First Cavalry, New York, Feb. 2, 1912; Troop M, First Cavalry, Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1912; Second Cavalry, Brooklyn, Mar. 11, 1912; Troop H, First Cavalry, Rochester, Apr. 16, 1912; Troop F, Second Cavalry, New York, Apr. 23, 1912; Troop G, Second Cavalry, Utica June 21, 1912; Troop I, First Cavalry, Buffalo, May 7, 1912; First and Second Regiments, Field Artillery, New York, May 28, 1912; Third Ambulance Company, New York, May 23, 1912.	None	Sixth Battery, Field Artillery, Binghamton, transferred to First Battalion as Battery C, Aug. 30, 1911; First Battery, Field Artillery, New York, transferred from First Battalion to Second Battalion as Battery D, Aug. 30, 1911; Troops B, Albany, and D, Syracuse, transferred to Third Squadron Cavalry, Sept. 11, 1911; First Ambulance Company, Albany, reassigned as Second Field Hospital, Nov. 29, 1911; Squadrons A, New York, C, Brooklyn, and Third Squadron, Albany, transferred to First Cavalry, Dec. 28, 1911; Troops C, H, I, K, and M, First Cavalry, Brooklyn, transferred to Troops A, B, C, D, and E, Second Cavalry, Mar. 11, 1912; Troop L, First Cavalry, New York, transferred to Troop C, First Cavalry, Mar. 11, 1912; Battery A, Syracuse, and Second Battalion, Field Artillery, New York, transferred to First Field Artillery, May 28, 1912; First Battalion, Field Artillery, New York, transferred to Second Field Artillery, May 28, 1912.
North Carolina	First Field Hospital, Asheville, July 19, 1911; Company K, Third Infantry, Ashboro, Nov. 9, 1911; Troop A, Cavalry, Lincolnton, Feb. 17, 1912; Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Reserves, Hendersonville, Mar. 8, 1912.	Hospital Corps detachment, Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1911.	None.
North Dakota	None	None	None.
Ohio	Troop D, First Squadron Cavalry, Toledo, July 26, 1911.	Company B, Sixth Infantry, Bellevue, Apr. 25, 1912.	None.
Oklahoma	None	None	None.
Oregon	Company D, Third Infantry, Corvallis, Jan. 6, 1912; Seventh Company, C. A. C., Medford, May 29, 1912; Eighth Company, C. A. C., Portland, Dec. 15, 1911.	Company L, Third Infantry, Pendleton Oct. 26, 1911.	Companies A, Eugene, B, Ashland, C, Eugene D, Roseburg, E, Cottage Grove, and G, Albany, Fourth Infantry, reassigned as, respectively, Third, First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Fifth Companies, C. A. C., dates not reported; Company H, Fourth Infantry, Dallas, transferred to Company G, Third Infantry, dates not reported; Company G, Third Infantry, Oregon City, transferred to Company L, Third Infantry, date not reported.
Pennsylvania	Company M, Tenth Infantry, Latrobe, Feb. 28, 1912; Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Bloomsburg, May 23, 1912; Band, Twelfth Infantry, Watsontown, June 12, 1912.	Company M, Tenth Infantry, Altoona, Feb. 28, 1912; Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Williamsport, May 23, 1912; Band, Twelfth Infantry, Williamsport, June 12, 1912.	None.

Rhode Island	None	None	Signal Corps, Providence, reassigned as Seventeenth Company, C. A. C., Jan. 1, 1912.
South Carolina	Band, Second Infantry, Anderson, Oct. 7, 1911; Company H, Second Infantry, Orangeburg, Nov. 7, 1911; Company G, First Infantry, Pelzer, Apr. 24, 1912.	Company H, Second Infantry, Florence, Sept. 23, 1911; Company G, First Infantry, Chester, Mar. 20, 1912; First Company, Coast Artillery Reserves, Aiken, Apr. 12, 1912.	None.
South Dakota	Separate Company A, Infantry, Brookings, Mar. 23, 1912.	Company I, Fourth Infantry, Sisseton, Aug. 10, 1911; Company H, Fourth Infantry, Hot Springs, Sept. 2, 1911.	Separate Company D, Infantry, Faulkton, transferred to Company H, Fourth Infantry, Nov. 9, 1911; Separate Company A, Infantry, Wessington Springs, transferred to Company I, Fourth Infantry, Nov. 9, 1911; Signal Corps Company, Watertown, reassigned as Machine Gun Company, Feb. 17, 1912.
Tennessee	Company B, Third Infantry, Maryville, Oct. 21, 1911; Company H, First Infantry, Clarksville, Mar. 4, 1912; Ambulance Company, Huntington, Jan. 27, 1912; Field Hospital, Nashville, Feb. 29, 1912; Company I, First Infantry, Franklin, Mar. 13, 1912; Company B, First Infantry, Nashville, Mar. 27, 1912.	Company B, Third Infantry, Knoxville, Oct. 6, 1911; Company B, First Infantry, Springfield, Dec. 19, 1911; Company H, First Infantry, Clarksville, Jan. 23, 1912; Company I, First Infantry, Nashville, Mar. 27, 1912.	None.
Texas	Company E, Second Infantry, San Antonio, May 2, 1912; Separate Company, Infantry, Corpus Christi, June 18, 1912.	Company E, Second Infantry, Georgetown, Apr. 4, 1912; Company K, Second Infantry, Waco, June 21, 1912.	None.
Utah	None	Companies C, Salt Lake City, and E, Richfield, First Infantry, Aug. 1, 1911.	None.
Vermont	Company C, First Infantry, Burlington, Nov. 28, 1911; Company K, First Infantry, Springfield, May 2, 1912.	Company K, First Infantry, Bennington, July 20, 1911; Company C, First Infantry, Brandon, Oct. 30, 1911.	None.
Virginia	None	None	None.
Washington	Company F, Second Infantry, Seattle, Oct. 27, 1911; Machine Gun Company, Second Infantry, Spokane, Dec. 19, 1911; Hospital Corps, Tacoma, May 23, 1912.	Field Hospital, Tacoma, May 23, 1912	None.
West Virginia	None	Company C, First Infantry, Wellsburg, Nov. 6, 1911; Company B, Second Infantry, Ravenswood, Oct. 20, 1911; Company K, Second Infantry, Charleston, Dec. 31, 1911.	None.
Wisconsin	None	None	None.
Wyoming	None	None	None.

TABLE VI.—*Statement showing, by States, the number of males available for military duty as reported by the last annual return of the respective adjutants general: the number of males of militia age (18 to 44 years, inclusive) according to the census of 1910: the proportion that the strength of the Organized Militia bears to each of these numbers, and the relative order of each State, based on the per cent of the number of males of militia age in the Organized Militia.*

State or Territory.	Strength of Organized Militia.	Number of males available for military duty as reported by the adjutants general.	Per cent in Organized Militia.	Number of males of militia age, per Federal census of 1910.	Per cent in Organized Militia.	Relative order.
Alabama	3,963	353,963	1.12	401,145	.99	9
Arizona	663	40,663	1.63	58,962	1.12	5
Arkansas	1,565	326,565	.48	311,792	.50	34
California	3,313	311,828	1.06	665,522	.50	36
Colorado	1,426	133,426	1.07	203,982	.70	20
Connecticut	2,699	138,771	1.95	257,996	1.05	8
Delaware	366	32,366	1.13	44,634	.82	11
District of Columbia	1,641	79,982	2.05	78,349	2.09	1
Florida	1,315	160,115	.82	171,688	.77	14
Georgia	2,918	570,022	.51	497,095	.59	28
Hawaii	611	13,611	4.49	64,663	.94	10
Idaho	647	33,647	1.92	86,384	.75	15
Illinois	6,152	1,037,640	.59	1,330,556	.46	39
Indiana	2,404	642,545	.37	580,557	.41	43
Iowa	2,999	308,313	.97	475,829	.63	24
Kansas	1,667	371,667	.45	370,227	.45	40
Kentucky	1,678	337,678	.50	457,493	.37	46
Louisiana	2,100	402,100	.52	338,343	.62	26
Maine	1,232	104,607	1.18	151,325	.81	12
Maryland	1,970	401,970	.49	271,373	.73	18
Massachusetts	5,890	561,015	1.00	760,324	.77	13
Michigan	2,718	757,718	.36	616,729	.44	42
Minnesota	2,621	227,621	1.15	491,113	.53	33
Mississippi	1,380	326,380	.42	345,745	.40	44
Missouri	3,211	663,211	.48	721,166	.45	41
Montana	842	39,515	2.13	123,232	.68	21
Nebraska	1,459	131,459	1.11	267,497	.55	32
Nevada [1]	.....	12,376	.....	29,383	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1,221	41,221	2.96	90,357	1.35	3
New Jersey	4,058	597,561	.68	597,513	.68	22
New Mexico	900	55,900	1.61	73,097	1.23	4
New York	15,700	1,615,700	.97	2,156,361	.73	17
North Carolina	2,514	302,514	.83	392,192	.64	23
North Dakota	689	60,689	1.14	145,628	.47	38
Ohio	6,296	926,184	.68	1,076,928	.58	29
Oklahoma	1,002	161,002	.62	357,933	.28	49
Oregon	1,413	136,413	1.04	190,553	.74	16
Pennsylvania	10,424	1,112,967	.94	1,788,610	.58	30
Rhode Island	1,386	101,386	1.37	125,213	1.11	6
South Carolina	1,954	215,228	.91	276,788	.71	19
South Dakota	810	80,810	1.00	140,635	.58	31
Tennessee	1,481	311,481	.48	423,088	.35	48
Texas	2,958	377,958	.78	804,980	.37	45
Utah	402	35,402	1.14	84,449	.48	37
Vermont	809	50,809	1.60	73,685	1.10	7
Virginia	2,478	277,478	.89	398,728	.62	25
Washington	1,245	236,245	.53	340,872	.37	47
West Virginia	1,371	181,371	.76	275,048	.50	35
Wisconsin	3,074	441,546	.70	497,922	.62	27
Wyoming	742	7,992	9.28	54,654	1.36	2
Total	122,377	15,848,631	.77	20,538,347	.59	.....

[1] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

An examination of this table shows that in all States except Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, and Michigan, the number of males of militia age, as shown by the 1910 Federal census, is in excess of the number reported as available by the adjutants general. In California, Connecticut, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota,

Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah, the number as shown by the Federal census is about twice as great as reported by the adjutants general. In Hawaii, it is five times, in Montana, three times, and in Wyoming, seven times as great. These discrepancies can, of course, be accounted for in part, by the presence in a State of males not considered as available—as, for instance, insane, criminal, Indians, foreigners, etc. But even this would hardly account for such wide discrepancies.

TABLE VII.—*Statement showing the strength (officers and enlisted men) of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia each year since the enactment of the militia law of Jan. 21, 1903, as reported at the annual inspections under section 14 of the militia law.*

State or Territory.	Total strength, commissioned and enlisted.										1903–1912.	
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	3,318	2,505	2,291	2,035	2,196	3,226	3,314	3,227	3,120	3,425	107	.....
Arizona	382	396	380	331	317	373	631	748	690	542	160	.....
Arkansas	1,731	1,662	1,172	1,127	1,362	1,296	1,456	1,565	1,385	1,467	.....	264
California	3,480	3,404	3,356	3,059	2,694	2,275	2,540	2,994	3,219	3,425	.....	55
Colorado	1,082	1,898	1,074	599	643	713	845	1,160	1,343	1,518	436	.....
Connecticut	2,572	2,758	2,814	2,725	2,780	2,707	2,863	2,582	2,682	2,723	151	.....
Delaware	389	332	388	369	403	388	401	379	377	373	.....	16
Dist. Columbia	1,294	1,354	1,512	1,278	1,372	1,335	1,465	1,645	1,437	1,530	236	.....
Florida	1,291	1,210	1,554	1,120	1,246	1,254	1,343	1,222	1,109	1,245	.....	46
Georgia	4,684	3,729	3,191	2,760	2,745	3,018	3,033	2,917	2,618	2,913	.....	1,771
Hawaii	573	473	549	416	425	492	606	608	553	616	43	.....
Idaho	449	659	718	673	493	530	651	704	689	856	407	.....
Illinois	6,669	6,521	6,269	5,929	6,140	6,313	6,685	6,335	6,295	6,107	.....	562
Indiana	2,234	2,675	2,451	1,996	2,093	2,307	2,491	2,240	2,391	2,392	158	.....
Iowa	2,364	2,484	2,355	2,609	2,720	2,657	2,739	3,202	3,101	3,040	676	.....
Kansas	1,320	1,261	1,302	1,155	1,237	1,403	1,512	1,673	1,805	1,879	559	.....
Kentucky	1,261	1,317	1,364	1,372	1,448	1,740	2,100	2,117	1,911	1,725	464	.....
Louisiana	1,498	1,083	1,412	1,521	1,279	1,248	1,359	1,795	1,991	1,979	481	.....
Maine	1,158	1,232	1,191	1,251	1,233	1,282	1,328	1,361	1,360	1,462	304	.....
Maryland	2,006	2,207	2,008	1,942	1,969	1,904	2,068	2,038	1,814	1,866	.....	140
Massachusetts	5,739	5,669	5,566	5,569	5,571	5,526	5,981	5,848	5,859	5,864	125	.....
Michigan	3,031	2,783	2,612	2,667	2,512	2,861	2,782	2,716	2,696	2,811	.....	220
Minnesota	2,026	1,971	1,825	1,998	2,064	2,808	2,948	2,749	2,605	2,865	839	.....
Mississippi	1,140	1,153	1,300	1,262	1,195	1,202	1,452	1,507	1,441	1,294	154	.....
Missouri	3,078	2,759	2,337	2,253	2,010	3,019	3,440	2,933	2,710	3,257	179	.....
Montana	538	568	530	421	534	422	541	748	762	789	251	.....
Nebraska	1,588	1,439	1,464	1,401	1,374	1,407	1,092	1,147	1,330	1,289	.....	299
Nevada	140	167	146	141	10	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	.....	140
N. Hampshire	1,319	1,191	1,270	1,242	1,243	1,568	1,676	1,276	1,274	1,263	.....	56
New Jersey	4,651	4,532	4,618	4,386	4,493	4,333	4,485	4,145	4,083	4,279	.....	372
New Mexico	371	283	410	298	258	274	208	944	849	764	393	.....
New York	13,869	13,760	14,264	14,017	14,234	14,746	15,484	15,236	14,651	15,467	1,598	.....
North Carolina	1,850	1,832	1,799	1,867	1,989	2,039	2,118	2,320	2,203	2,438	588	.....
North Dakota	806	750	677	635	646	703	727	748	656	667	.....	139
Ohio	5,677	5,548	5,832	5,859	5,841	5,545	6,006	5,600	5,979	5,980	303	.....
Oklahoma	879	817	676	771	531	713	994	960	1,015	998	119	.....
Oregon	1,262	1,066	1,100	1,063	984	1,444	1,569	1,519	1,398	1,464	202	.....
Pennsylvania	9,068	9,728	9,820	9,884	9,888	10,048	10,508	10,421	10,617	10,448	1,380	.....
Rhode Island	1,025	1,047	1,035	1,066	1,050	1,077	1,151	1,134	1,298	1,357	332	.....
South Carolina	3,692	3,745	2,782	1,665	1,770	1,889	1,931	1,956	1,902	1,969	.....	1,723
South Dakota	1,335	1,215	846	757	639	626	780	794	886	870	.....	465
Tennessee	1,915	2,140	1,986	1,763	1,553	1,541	1,523	1,640	1,513	1,863	.....	52
Texas	3,266	3,080	2,601	2,151	2,169	2,234	2,594	2,729	2,725	2,749	.....	517
Utah	376	324	329	397	351	367	406	370	367	373	.....	3
Vermont	701	746	754	761	731	844	830	831	829	881	180	.....
Virginia	2,271	2,422	2,138	2,133	1,900	1,966	2,392	2,420	2,197	2,427	156	.....
Washington	822	871	773	738	682	695	1,023	1,330	1,264	1,292	470	.....
West Virginia	1,140	1,076	1,111	1,011	936	1,084	1,310	1,444	1,341	1,318	178	.....
Wisconsin	2,857	2,935	2,793	2,897	2,904	3,019	3,096	3,033	3,007	3,089	232	.....
Wyoming	360	333	312	353	356	480	449	650	641	644	284	.....
Total	116,547	115,110	111,057	105,693	105,213	110,941	118,926	119,660	117,988	121,852	12,145	6,840

[1] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

Aggregate increase since 1903, 5,305.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Having in mind every factor that makes for the increased efficiency of the Organized Militia as a military force in time of need, it is believed that the past year has been one of great progress.

The existing organizations are better armed, better uniformed and equipped, better instructed, and better officered than ever before. Discipline has, in general, shown improvement, with corresponding improvement in the care, preservation, and use of the Federal property in the hands of the Organized Militia.

But however great has been the actual improvement in the Organized Militia, the most notable and far-reaching achievements of the year as factors tending to increased efficiency in the future have been in connection with the perfecting of the militia pay bill, and in the study given and conferences held in connection with the adoption of a definite policy as to the organization of the land forces of the United States.

THE MILITIA PAY BILL.

On July 30, 1912, the Military Committee of the House favorably reported the militia pay bill (H. R. 8141) in practically the identical form previously agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the authorized representatives of the National Guard Association. On page 3 of the committee's report it is stated that—

> The bill in the form in which it is presented in the foregoing substitute is the result of careful and painstaking labor on the part of the committee after extended hearings covering a period of over a year. Representatives of the National Guard as well as officials of the War Department and others appeared before the committee and have given it the benefit of their views.
>
> In some instances there was considerable difference of opinion between the War Department and the representatives of the National Guard. Practically all differences, however, have been satisfactorily adjusted, and the good faith and sincerity of both the officials of the War Department and the representatives of the National Guard are demonstrated by the fact that the bill in its present form meets with the approval of both.

The bill in its entirety is as follows:

A BILL To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of section five of this act they may become entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, at the rate of certain percentages of the pay of officers of like grade in the Regular Army, not including longevity pay, as now provided by law, namely: Five per centum to all colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, chaplains, aids-de-camp, and officers of the General Staff. Fifteen per centum to commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries, and ambulance companies, and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions or squadrons or Coast Artillery districts; ten per centum to all other officers belonging to regiments, smaller tactical units, or Coast Artillery districts, including medical officers not above the rank of captain, detailed or assigned to and doing duty with regiments or smaller tactical units or Coast Artillery districts, medical officers serving with field hospitals, and veterinarians.

SEC. 2. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, each enlisted man on the active list be-

longing to organizations of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of section five of this act he may become entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That such enlisted man shall receive the compensation herein provided if he shall have attended not less than forty-five regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty: *Provided further*, That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semiannual periods, beginning the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man for the first semiannual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least twenty drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semiannual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: *And provided further*, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate reenlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to twenty is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when any man's enlistment shall expire the compensation, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: *And provided further*, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of section five of this act members of the Organized Militia may become entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That all amounts appropriated for the purpose of this act shall be disbursed and accounted for by the officers and agents of the Pay Department of the Army, and all disbursements under the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be made as soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June of each year upon pay rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

SEC. 4. That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over sixty-four years of age, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service, under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, and who has not voluntarily, in addition to his oath as a member of the Organized Militia, also agreed to render military service to the United States as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. That the President, with the consent of Congress, in time of war or when war is imminent, or in other grave emergency, requiring the use of troops in excess of the Regular Army beyond the limits of the United States, may by order transfer to the Army of the United States any portion of the Organized Militia receiving, or entitled to receive, the benefits of this act, to serve therein for the remainder of their respective terms of enlistment or commission, unless sooner released by order of the President, and any Organized Militia so transferred shall from the date specified in the order of such transfer become for the time being a part of the Army of the United States and subject to the same laws in so far as the same may be applicable to them during their service under such transfer, excluding the retirement laws, and be entitled to the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same grade and the same prior service, and shall be available for any duty for which the Regular Army or Volunteer Army may be employed: *Provided*, That any member of the Organized Militia who, having agreed to render military service to the United States under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses to present himself for service when so transferred shall be subject to trial therefor by a duly constituted court-martial under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided further*, That when, in the discretion of the President, the necessity for their further use no longer exists, he shall release said organizations and the members thereof from liability to render further service under said order of transfer, and said organizations and the members thereof, when so released, shall cease to be a part of the Army of the United States: *Provided further*, That before the discharge of such

organizations from the service of the United States there shall be a physical examination of each member of such organizations by the medical officers of the Army and a record thereof kept in the War Department.

SEC. 6. That whenever organizations are called into the service of the United States under existing law or are transferred to the Army of the United States under the provisions of this act those organizations only must be taken into such service or transferred to such Army which have already received compensation under the provisions of this act; in addition thereto such other organizations as have become entitled to receive compensation hereunder between the time of the last semiannual disbursement and the time when such call or transfer is made. Organizations which, at the date when called into the service of the United States or transferred to the Army of the United States, are, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, organized so far as practicable as prescribed by law and regulations for like organizations of the Regular Army and are entitled to pay under this act shall be taken by regiments, brigades, divisions, or independent and separate organizations, as the quota of each State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade, and division staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army or specially authorized by laws for the Organized Militia.

SEC. 7. That when the Organized Militia is called into the service of the United States or by transfer, as hereinbefore provided, becomes a part of the Army of the United States, and is employed in conjunction with the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States, and military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade: *Provided*, That, in the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order, without regard to date or rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of the Organized Militia transferred to the Army of the United States or called into the service of the United States; third, officers of the Volunteer forces: *Provided further*, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Organized Militia in the service of the United States, or in organizations transferred to the Army of the United States as hereinbefore provided, or in the Volunteer forces, shall rank and have precedence under said commission as if they were commissions in the Regular Army, but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the Organized Militia shall not, for the purpose of this section, be held to antedate their formal entry into the service of the United States under said commissions.

SEC. 8. That all expenses necessary to the enforcement of this act, including the actual and necessary expense of travel of officers of the Army when traveling on duty pursuant to orders issued by the governors of the several States and Territories or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, shall be payable out of any appropriation made to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be annually estimated the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions in this act, and no money shall be expended hereunder except as shall from time to time be appropriated: *Provided*, That this act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

This bill, together with much instructive data relative thereto, is published in Report No. 1117, House of Representatives, Sixty-second Congress, second session, and the entire report should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the military preparedness of this country.

The bill provides pay for both officers and enlisted men under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe. It is hoped that the amount of pay in each case will be such that no financial sacrifice will in future be required of those who meet the obligations they cheerfully and willingly take upon themselves in joining the Organized Militia.

Section 5 of the proposed militia pay bill provides the means whereby in time of need the Organized Militia, as then organized, may be called into the service of the Federal Government and used

beyond the limits of the United States. This section merely proposes to make real and effective what section 5 of the present militia law aimed to accomplish when it prescribed—

That whenever the President calls forth the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the President.

There having been considerable doubt in the minds of many persons whether under the section just quoted of the present militia law the militia could be used without the limits of the United States, the Secretary of War referred the question to the Attorney General of the United States for an opinion, and the reply of the latter was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 17, 1912.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to respond to your note of the 8th instant, in which you ask my opinion upon the following question:

"Whether or not, under existing laws, the President has authority to call forth the Organized Militia of the States and send it into a foreign country with the Regular Army as a part of an army of occupation, especially should the United States intervene in the affairs of such country under conditions short of actual warfare?"

From very early times, in both England and this country, the militia has always been considered and treated as a military body quite distinct and different from the Regular or Standing Army, governed by different laws and rules, and equally different as to the time, place, or occasion of its service. One of the most notable points of difference is this: While the latter was in the continued service of the Government and might be called into active service at all times and in all places where armed force is required, for any purpose, the militia could be called into the actual service of the Government only in a few special cases provided for by law. Their service has always been considered as of a rather domestic character, for the protection and defense of their own country and the enforcement of its laws.

This has always been the English doctrine, and in some instances acts of Parliament have expressly forbidden the use of the militia outside of the Kingdom.

Our ancestors who framed and adopted our Constitution and early laws got their ideas of a militia, its nature, and purposes from this, and must be taken to have intended substantially the same military body, with the same limitations of the occasion and nature of their service. If they had intended to enlarge this they would have said so, just as they have when they intended to further limit or restrict the occasion or nature of their service.

When the Constitution gives to Congress the power "to raise and support armies" and to provide "for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions" and makes the President "the commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States," it is speaking of two different bodies: The one the Regular Army, in the continuous service of the Government, and liable to be called into active service at any time, or in any place where armed force is required; and the other a body for domestic service, and liable to be called into the service of the Government only upon the particular occasions named in the Constitution. And acts of Congress relating to the Army and the militia must have the same construction.

It is certain that it is only upon one or more of these three occasions—when it is necessary to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, or to execute the laws of the United States—that even Congress can call this militia into the service of the United States, or authorize it to be done.

As "insurrection" is necessarily internal and domestic, within the territorial limits of the nation, this portion of the sentence can afford no warrant for sending the militia to suppress it elsewhere. And even if an insurrection of our own citizens were set on foot and threateningly maintained in a foreign jurisdiction and upon our border, to send an armed force there to suppress it would be an act of war which the President can not rightfully do.

The term "to repel invasion" may be, in some respects, more elastic in its meaning. Thus, if the militia were called into the service of the General Government to

repel an invasion, it would not be necessary to discontinue their use at the boundary line, but they might (within certain limits, at least) pursue and capture the invading force, even beyond that line; and just as the Regular Army might be used for that purpose. This may well be held to be within the meaning of the term "to repel invasion."

Then, too, if an armed force were assembled upon our border, so near and under circumstances which plainly indicated hostility and an intended invasion, this Government might attack and capture or defeat such forces, using either the Regular Army or the militia for that purpose. This, also, would be but one of the ways of repelling an invasion.

But this is quite different from and affords no warrant for sending the militia into a foreign country in time of peace and when no invasion is made or threatened.

The only remaining occasion for calling out the militia is "to execute the laws of the Union." But this certainly means to execute such laws where, and only where, they are in force and can be executed or enforced. The Constitution or laws of the United States have no extraterritorial force, and can not be compulsorily executed beyond or outside of the territorial limits of the United States.

It is true that treaties made in pursuance of the Constitution are, equally with acts of Congress, the supreme law of the land; but their observance, outside of our own jurisdiction, can not be enforced in the same way. The observance and performance, outside of our own jurisdiction, of treaty stipulations and obligations are left much to the honor, good faith, and comity of the other contracting party, reenforced at times by a regard for the consequences of a breach. We can not send either the Regular Army or the militia into a foreign country to execute such treaties or our laws. Such an invasion of a foreign country would be an act of war.

Outside of our own limits "the laws of the Union" are not executed by armed force, either regular or militia.

The Constitution had already given to Congress the unlimited power to declare war at any time and for whatever cause it chose. It did not, in this provision, attempt the useless thing of giving to Congress an additional power to declare war, or to afford an additional ground for doing so.

What is certainly meant by this provision is that Congress shall have power to call out the militia in aid of the civil power for the peaceful execution of the laws of the Union, wherever such laws are in force, and may be compulsorily executed, much as a sheriff may call upon the posse comitatus to peacefully disperse a riot or execute the laws.

Under our Constitution, as it has been uniformly construed from the first, the military is subordinate and subservient to the civil power, and it can be called upon to execute the laws of the Union only in aid of the civil power, and where the civil power has jurisdiction of such enforcement. Even the Regular Army can be thus called upon only on such occasions; and, certainly, the militia can not be thus called upon at any other.

Then, as the civil power is without force in a foreign country, and as even the Regular Army can not be sent into another country to there execute the laws of the Union, it follows that the Constitution confers no power to send the militia into a foreign country for the purpose stated in the question here considered. On the contrary, by its specific enumeration of the only occasions for calling out the militia, it clearly forbids this.

In all this I am not unmindful that nations sometimes do make hostile demonstrations and use armed force to compel the observance by another nation of its treaty obligations and sometimes send armed forces into another country to protect the lives and rights of its own citizens there.

I shall briefly notice these in their application to our own country, its Constitution, and laws. It will be observed, and as controlling and conclusive of the present question, that in case of a hostile demonstration against or a forcible attack upon another nation to enforce its treaty obligations or to punish their infraction there is no question involved of executing the laws of the invading nation, for such laws have no force or existence there. While the Constitution makes itself and the laws and treaties in pursuance thereof the supreme law of the land, it is only in our own land where such laws are supreme or of any force. As to the other contracting party, a treaty is a mere compact, depending for its observance upon the good faith, comity, or other moral considerations. The Constitution can not make itself or the treaties or laws made under it the supreme law of any other nation or give to either any force or existence beyond our own borders. So that when an armed force is used to compel the observance of treaty obligations or to punish or to obtain compensation for their violation there is no question of executing any law of the Union, for there is no such law there. It is but the forcible compelling of the observance of an agreement or

compensation for its breach. The provision referred to does not warrant the use of the militia for this purpose.

Just so it is when in troublous times an army of occupation, large or small, is sent into a foreign country to protect the lives and the rights of our own citizens. Here, too, no law of the Union is being executed by such invasion, for no law of the Union exists or can be enforced there.

While it is the duty of every nation to afford proper protection to foreigners who are lawfully within its borders, yet this is not because of any law of the nation of which such foreigners are subjects, for no such laws exist or have any force there. No one can say in such a case that we are executing or enforcing any law of the Union. We are but aiding or compelling the foreign government to execute its own laws and to perform its own duty. As no law of the Union is being executed by such invasion, the militia can not be called out under this provision to take part in it. As no law of the Union can exist or be in force in any foreign country, the militia can not be called out to enforce any such law there.

The plain and certain meaning and effect of this constitutional provision are to confer upon Congress the power to call out the militia "to execute the laws of the Union" within our own borders, where, and where only, they exist, have any force, or can be executed by anyone. This confers no power to send the militia into a foreign country to execute our laws, which have no existence or force there, and can not be there executed.

If authority is needed for the conclusion here reached, the following may suffice:

In Ordronaux, Constitutional Legislation, page 501, it is said:

"The Constitution distinctly enumerates the three exclusive purposes for which the militia may be called into service of the United States. These purposes are: First, to execute the laws of the Union; second, to suppress insurrection; and third, to repel invasions.

"These three occasions, representing necessities of a strictly domestic character, plainly indicate that the services required of the militia can be rendered only upon the soil of the United States or of its Territories * * *. In the history of this provision of the Constitution there is nothing indicating that it was even contemplated that such troops should be employed for purposes of offensive warfare outside the limits of the United States. And it is but just to infer that the enumeration of the specific occasions on which alone the militia can be called into the service of the General Government, was intended as a distinct limitation upon their employment.

"Being the ministers of the law to enforce its commands they can only be summoned by the law-making power to act within the extent of its jurisdiction and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. They can not consequently be used to invade the territory of a neighboring country or to enforce any public rights abroad * * *.

"The militia of the States, restricted to domestic purposes alone, are to be distinguished therefore from the Army proper of the United States, which,whether in the form of regular troops or volunteers, may be used to invade a foreign country as well as to repel the attack of foreign enemies."

And in Von Holtz, Constitutional Law, page 170, it is said, "the militia can not be taken out of the country."

In Kneedler *v.* Lane (45 Pa. St., 238) Judge Strong, speaking for the court, said:

"Apart from the obligations assumed by treaty it is well known that there are many other cases where the rights of a nation and of its citizens can not be protected or vindicated within its own boundaries. But the power conferred by Congress over the militia is insufficient to enable the fulfillment of the demands of such treaties, or to protect the rights of the Government, or its citizens, in those cases in which protection must be sought beyond the territorial limits of the country."

And see Houston *v.* Moore (5 Wheat., 1) and Martin *v.* Mott (12 Wheat., 19, 27).

It is true that the act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., pt. 1, 399), provides:

"That whenever the President calls forth the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the President."

But this must be read in view of the constitutional power of Congress to call forth the militia only to suppress insurrection, repel invasions, or to execute the laws of the Union. Congress can not, by its own enactment, enlarge the power conferred upon it by the Constitution; and if this provision were construed to authorize Congress to use the Organized Militia for any other than the three purposes specified it would be unconstitutional. This provision applies only to cases where, under the Constitu-

tion, said militia may be used outside of our own borders, and was, doubtless, inserted as a matter of precaution, and to prevent the possible recurrence of what took place in our last war with Great Britain, when portions of the militia refused to obey orders to cross the Canadian frontier.

I think that the constitutional provision here considered not only affords no warrant for the use of the militia by the General Government, except to suppress insurrection, repel invasions, or to execute the laws of the Union, but, by its careful enumeration of the three occasions or purposes for which the militia may be used, it forbids such use for any other purpose; and your question is answered in the negative.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General.

It was with the view of avoiding any question as to the unconstitutionality of the use of the militia contemplated in section 5 of the amended militia law that section 5 of the proposed militia pay bill was drafted. Under the provisions of this section, the Organized Militia can be given a definite tactical organization in time of peace, which will continue in time of war. The militia organizations can pass without break from the service of the State to the service of the United States, and be available for service either within or without the limits of the United States.

In general, it may be stated that the proposed militia pay bill is one of the most important measures that has been before the country for years. Providing as it does an organized, trained force which Congress can make available in certain cases of emergency, it solves one of the most difficult problems in connection with our military policy. It is in the highest interests of the Federal Government and the respective States that this bill should become a law. With such a law, the personnel of the Organized Militia will be given a definite status for peace training and war service, and the Federal Government will know just what organized force will be available for immediate service at any time, and it will then become possible to put all mobilization and war plans on a practical working basis.

TACTICAL DIVISIONS AND DIVISIONAL DISTRICTS.

In the recent comprehensive report on the organization of the land forces of the United States, copies of which report have been mailed to many of the officers of the Organized Militia, the need of dividing the United States into divisional districts and giving the Organized Militia therein a tactical divisional organization was clearly indicated and a general plan to carry this into effect was outlined. A tactical division is the smallest military unit that is complete in all its parts and always capable of independent action. It contains parts of all arms of the line and all branches of the staff.

Since the Organized Militia must in any case be organized into tactical divisions before it can be used in war, and since upon such divisional organization depend plans for its mobilization and maintenance when called into the service of the United States, the importance of providing for such organization in time of peace and at the earliest practical date should be apparent.

With the entire United States divided into divisional districts consisting of one or more States whose Organized Militia would, when called into the service of the United States, constitute a tactical division, the following advantages would obtain:

1. Sites for the mobilization camps of each division could be selected and plans made to so use such sites, including such actual construction as could be done with available funds.

2. Divisional supply depots could be provided to meet the needs of each division on mobilization.

3. Deficiencies in the number of units of the special arms necessary for each complete division of the Organized Militia could be determined and Federal aid more intelligently provided to assist the States to organize the necessary new units.

4. The instruction of the component parts of each division could be better coordinated and the summer camps and maneuver campaigns planned with a view of developing team work among the organizations that would serve together in time of war.

5. Practical plans could be drawn up not only for maintaining these militia divisions at maximum efficiency in time of war by arranging for their recruitment and supply, but plans could also be made for organizing, supplying, and maintaining new tactical organizations of volunteers from each divisional district should the emergency demand a greater armed force than is provided by the Regular Army and the Organized Militia.

The report on the organization of the land forces of the United States not only points out the necessity of providing a tactical divisional organization for our military forces in time of peace, but also the necessity and importance of organizing the Organized Militia into tactical divisions separate and distinct from the tactical divisions into which the Regular Army should be organized. It was the violation of this latter principle that made the First Field Army of three divisions created by General Order No. 35, W. D., 1910, out of portions of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia of New York and the New England States an impracticable organization and prevented the further development of the scheme to include all the United States.

As the report on the organization of the land forces of the United States also discusses many other subjects of vital interest to the Organized Militia, it is earnestly recommended that the entire report be carefully studied by all the officers of the National Guard.

ORGANIZATION OF TACTICAL UNITS.

It has been stated in a preceding paragraph that before any large bodies of troops can be used effectively in times of war they must be organized into tactical divisions. The basis of a tactical division is a certain number of Infantry rifles. To this number of Infantry rifles are assigned a certain number of guns (Field Artillery) and sabers (Cavalry), and also such other auxiliary troops (Engineers, Signal troops, etc.), and such supply and ammunition trains and such staff as are necessary to make the divisions a complete self-sustaining unit capable of acting independently. Since the number of rifles and the proportion of guns and sabers, etc., are determined by certain well-recognized principles, it follows that the number of regiments, companies, troops, batteries, etc., in a division are dependent upon the number of rifles, sabers, or guns in each regiment, company, troop, or battery. Based upon the organization prescribed by law for regiments and lesser units of the Regular Army, a division would normally be organized as follows:

Infantry.—Three brigades, each of 3 regiments (each regiment consisting of 3 battalions, each battalion of 4 companies).

Cavalry.—One regiment (3 squadrons of 4 troops each).

Field Artillery.—One brigade of 2 regiments (each regiment of 2 battalions, each battalion of 3 batteries).

Engineers.—One battalion (pioneers) of 3 companies.

Signal troops.—One battalion (field) of 2 companies.

Sanitary troops.—Four ambulance companies; 4 field hospitals.

One ammunition train; 1 supply train; 1 pack train.

Inasmuch as the Organized Militia if called into the service of the United States would have to be organized into divisions, it is proposed to enforce the provisions of section 3 of the militia law requiring the organization of the Organized Militia to conform to that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular Army of the United States, by requiring as a requisite for participation in Federal funds that each State should organize its units as follows:[1]

Infantry.—One company to be organized as 1 separate company; 2 companies to be organized as 2 separate companies; 3 companies to be organized as 1 separate battalion (provisional) or as 3 separate companies; 4 companies to be organized as 1 separate battalion (provisional); 5 companies to be organized as 1 separate battalion (provisional) or as 1 separate battalion and 1 separate company; 6 companies (provisional) to be organized as 1 separate battalion (provisional) or as 1 separate battalion and 2 separate companies; 7 companies to be organized as 2 separate battalions (1 provisional) or as 1 separate battalion and 3 separate companies; 8 companies to be organized as 2 separate battalions; 9 companies to be organized as 2 separate battalions (1 provisional) or as 2 separate battalions and 1 separate company; 10 companies to be organized as 2 separate battalions (provisional) or as 2 separate battalions and 2 separate companies; 11 companies to be organized as 1 regiment (provisional) of 3 battalions (1 provisional) or as 2 separate battalions and 3 separate companies; 12 companies to be organized as 1 regiment of 3 battalions.

Machine-gun companies are not authorized by law for the Regular Army; but under the provisions of section 3 of the militia law the Secretary of War will consider applications for authority to organize separate machine-gun companies in the Organized Militia at the rate of one such company for each complete regiment of Infantry or Cavalry.

Companies in excess of 12 (except machine-gun companies) will be organized in the same manner into additional separate companies, separate battalions, or regiments.

Brigades may be organized at the discretion of the State authorities in accordance with the following:

2 complete regiments	1 brigade (provisional).
3 regiments	1 brigade.
4 regiments	1 brigade, or 1 brigade and 1 separate regiment.

Regiments in excess of four may be organized in the same manner into additional brigades.

Cavalry.—The same as Infantry, including machine-gun troops.

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[1] The above is the organization prescribed in Field Service Regulations. The report on the organization of the land forces of the United States considers a somewhat different composition, the principal change, so far as worked out, being the addition of more Field Artillery.

Field Artillery.—One battery to be organized as 1 separate battery; 2 batteries to be organized as 1 battalion (provisional) or as 2 separate batteries; 3 batteries to be organized as 1 battalion; 4 batteries to be organized as 1 battalion (provisional) or as 1 battalion and 1 separate battery; 5 batteries to be organized as 1 regiment (provisional) of 2 battalions (1 provisional) or as 1 battalion and 2 separate batteries; 6 batteries to be organized as 1 regiment of 2 battalions. Batteries in excess of 6 will be organized in the same manner into additional separate batteries, separate battalions, or regiments. Two regiments may be organized into a brigade.

Engineers.—Engineer companies will be organized either as herein prescribed for Infantry up to and including a regiment (excepting machine-gun companies), or the following organization prescribed by the Field Service Regulations, 1910, may be followed: One company, pioneers, to be organized as 1 separate company; 2 companies, pioneers, to be organized as 1 battalion (provisional) or as 2 separate companies; 3 companies, pioneers, to be organized as 1 separate battalion; 4 companies, pioneers, to be organized as 1 battalion or as 1 battalion and 1 separate company; 5 companies, pioneers, to be organized as 2 separate battalions (1 provisional) or as 1 separate battalion and 2 separate companies; 6 companies, pioneers, to be organized as 2 separate battalions. Three or more separate battalions may be organized in time of peace as provisional regiments, but in the field either in war or at maneuvers the largest tactical unit of Engineer troops is the battalion.

Signal troops.—One field company to be organized as 1 separate company; 2 field companies to be organized as a battalion or as 2 separate companies. More than 2 companies will be organized as separate battalions or separate companies.

Coast Artillery.—The Coast Artillery troops of the Organized Militia of each State should be organized as a corps.

A Coast Artillery Corps consisting of 1 company should have as its chief of Coast Artillery the captain of that company.

A corps of from 2 to 5 companies, inclusive, should have a chief of Coast Artillery with rank of major; from 6 to 11 companies, with rank of lieutenant colonel; from 12 to 23, with rank of colonel; above 24, with rank of brigadier general.

Sanitary troops.—For each unit of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal troops, or Coast Artillery, there should be organized a proper complement of medical officers and Hospital Corps men available for assignment therewith as follows:

To each regiment of Infantry of 3 battalions: One major, 3 captains or first lieutenants; 1 sergeant, first class; 3 sergeants or corporals; 12 privates, first class, or privates.

To each regiment of Cavalry of 3 squadrons, same as that for a regiment of Infantry.

To each regiment of Field Artillery: One major; 2 captains or first lieutenants; 1 sergeant, first class; 2 sergeants or corporals; 11 privates, first class, or privates.

To each separate battalion of Infantry, Artillery, Engineer, and Signal troops, or squadron of Cavalry: One captain or first lieutenant; 1 sergeant or corporal; 4 privates, first class, or privates.

To each separate company, troop, or battery: One captain or first lieutenant; 1 sergeant or corporal; 2 privates, first class, or privates.

The sanitary personnel available for attachment to Coast Artillery organizations should correspond in relative proportion to that prescribed for a like force of Infantry.

In addition, field hospitals and ambulance companies should be organized in the proportion of one for each brigade of Infantry or the equivalent of other troops.

A temporary vacancy in any authorized organization caused by the muster out of one or more of the units thereof will not be considered as changing the status of the organization, but any such vacancy continuing more than a reasonable time to fill it will be considered permanent.

Two or more incomplete organizations of the same kind will not be authorized to continue at the same time more than a reasonable time to complete them.

Thus, assuming a provisional brigade of 2 Infantry regiments, if 1 company from each regiment is mustered out and these vacancies continue for more than a reasonable time to fill them, 1 regiment must be completed as a 12-company regiment by the transfer of a company from the other regiment, and the latter regiment be broken up into 2 separate battalions (provisional) of 10 companies or into 2 separate battalions and 2 separate companies; having thus completed one of the regiments by transfer to it of a company from the other regiment, an alternative disposition of the latter would be its conversion into troops of an auxiliary arm, or its complete muster out of the service and the creation of auxiliary troops in its place.

Two or more brigades of Infantry and such units of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps, and Medical Department as are organized may be formed into a provisional Infantry division. An Infantry division, however, is that prescribed by Field Service Regulations.

The ' provisional" organizations herein referred to can be authorized only in time of peace and will be authorized only temporarily for purposes of administration and instruction during such reasonable time as may be necessary to conform to the organization of the Regular Army.

It may be stated that, in general, the Organized Militia throughout the United States already conforms to the foregoing organization. In some few cases, however, incomplete organizations are being maintained without apparent intention or desire to correct such deficiencies. As an example of such deficiences, the organization of the Infantry in Virginia may be cited. It will be seen from the table on page 210, that Virginia maintains 1 regiment of 12 companies, 1 regiment of 9 companies, 1 regiment of 8 companies, and 1 separate battalion of 4 companies, a total of 33 companies, or 3 less than is required for 3 complete regiments.

There is no place in a tactical division for either incomplete regiments or separate battalions of Infantry. Any plan which contemplates that the missing units can be created when the call to arms is sounded, defeats the primary principle upon which Federal aid is extended to the Organized Militia, viz, that of having an organized force, armed, uniformed, equipped, and disciplined ready for field service. For the reasons cited, and in accordance with the policy outlined, if 33 companies of Infantry are to be maintained in Virginia they should be organized into 2 complete regiments of 12 companies

each, and 2 separate battalions, 1 of 5 companies (provisional), and 1 of 4. It would seem more desirable, however, to organize 3 new companies, if practicable, in order to form 1 complete Infantry brigade of 3 regiments of 12 companies each, or better yet, to muster out 9 companies and replace them by a squadron of Cavalry with the view of providing a proper quota of units of the different arms, for the following reason:

In order that, in time of need, the Organized Militia may be combined into proper tactical divisions, each composed of the proper complement of all arms of the mobile army, it is very desirable that the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia be built up with this in view.

The following table is submitted as a guide as to what the proper proportion of units of the mobile army should be in the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia:

Arm.	(*a*).	(*b*).	(*c*).	(*d*).	(*e*).
Infantry	9 regiments	6 regiments	3 regiments	2 regiments	1 regiment.
Cavalry	12 troops	8 troops	4 troops	2 or 3 troops	1 or 2 troops.
Field Artillery	12 batteries	8 batteries	4 batteries	3 batteries	1 or 2 batteries.
Engineers	3 companies	2 companies	1 company	1 company or 1 company	1 company or 1 company
Signal Corps	2 companies	1 or 2 companies	do		or 1 company
Ambulance companies	3 ambulance companies.[1]	2 ambulance companies.	1 ambulance company.	1 ambulance company or 1 field hospital	1 ambulance company or 1 field hospital.
Field hospitals	3 field hospitals	2 field hospitals	1 field hospital		

[1] Field Service Regulations prescribe 4 field hospitals and 4 ambulance companies for each division. This would provide 1 field hospital and 1 ambulance company for each brigade, and 1 extra. It is considered that for the present the fourth may be omitted.

In determining upon the optional organizations in column (*d*) or (*e*), it is suggested that correspondence be had with the Chief of Division of Military Affairs, with a view of keeping up the proper proportion of auxiliary troops in contiguous States.

The following table shows the actual number of companies, troops, batteries, etc., of the different arms in the Organized Militia on January 1, 1912, the number required to organize 15 Infantry divisions, and the number of units other than Infantry companies that yet remain to be organized in the militia, in order that a proper divisional organization may be had.

Arm of service.	Actual number in the Organized Militia on Dec. 31, 1911, per Table IV.	Number required to organize 15 Infantry divisions.	Number of units lacking.
Infanty (companies)	1,634	1,620	.....
Cavalry (troops)	73	108	35
Field Artillery (batteries)	57	108	51
Engineers (companies)	22	45	23
Signal Troops (companies)	27	30	3
Ambulance Companies	11	60	49
Field Hospitals	13	60	47

The actual deficiencies in units other than Infantry are even greater than appears from the table, since for 15 Infantry divisions there should be organized a number of Cavalry brigades and divisions, which include all the arms except Infantry.

Because of the shortage in units other than Infantry in the Organized Militia necessary to organize tactical divisions, the department desires to encourage the State authorities in every legitimate way to remedy this important defect. In accordance with this policy, it is recommended that the unallotted portion of the appropriation under the act of May 27, 1908, be used to arm, uniform, and equip only new organizations other than Infantry, and, after divisional districts are created, be used only to arm, uniform, and equip such new units as are lacking in the particular district to complete the organization of an Infantry division.

The organization of the required new units will also be encouraged by making such allotments from the encampment and maneuver appropriations as will more nearly meet the additional expenses involved in the participation by units of these arms in the joint encampments, and also by asking for special legislation in the way of increased Federal aid in their maintenance and instruction throughout the year.

MOBILIZATION OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

During the year the regulations for the mobilization and concentration of the Organized Militia under the present law were rewritten and published in Changes in Army Regulations No. 4, War Department, May 17, 1912, and these changes were also published in convenient pamphlet form for the Organized Militia.

Each year the Organized Militia goes into camp service for instruction. These periods of field service furnish an opportunity to try out methods of mobilization and concentration, and the methods connected with these operations have been greatly simplified and made to conform as nearly as possible to the methods employed in the Regular Army. The regulations for the mobilization and concentration of the Organized Militia are, therefore, only an extension of those methods that are now employed in assembling the militia in summer camps of instruction. The idea has been to train the militia to take care of itself, and under the provisions of the regulations referred to only a minimum number of officers would be required from the Regular Army.

All State military authorities and organization commanders should make themselves thoroughly familiar with these mobilization regulations for service under the Federal Government, and all operations incident thereto should be carefully worked out and kept up to date so as to leave as little as possible to be attended to, or extemporized at the moment when the order calling forth the Organized Militia is received.

ORGANIZATION OF STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The organization of the staff corps and departments of the Organized Militia of a State should be commensurate with the organization of the tactical units of the Organized Militia of the State.

The number and rank of the officers of the administrative staff corps and departments should be sufficient—

(*a*) To carry on in the State, both in times of peace and war, the proper military administration at State headquarters.

(*b*) To provide the militia organizations, both in times of peace and war, with the proper quota of staff officers to suit their legitimate needs.

In accordance with these principles, the table following is tentatively submitted as indicating what it is believed is an appropriate organization of the staff corps and departments of a State or Territory.

For each State, one adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general, all other staff officers in conformity with the strength, of the Organized Militia of the particular State, as follows.

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Strength of Organized Militia.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspector General's Department.	Judge Advocate General's Department.	Quartermaster's Department.[1]	Subsistence Department.[1]	Medical Department.[2]	Pay Department.[1]	Engineer Corps.	Ordnance Department.	Signal Corps.
Less than 2 regiments	1 major	1 major	1 major	1 major	1 major	1 major	1 major	1 major	1 major	
1 brigade (2, 3, or 4 regiments).	1 major, 1 lieutenant colonel.	2 majors	2 majors	1 major, 1 captain.	1 major, 1 captain.	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major.	1 major, 1 captain.	do	do	1 major.
2 brigades (5, 6, or 7 regiments).	1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors.	1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors.	1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors.	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 captains.	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 captains.	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors.	1 major, 2 captains.	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major.	do	Do.
3 brigades (8, 9, or 10 regiments).	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 majors.	1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors.	1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors.	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 2 captains.	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 2 captains.	1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 1 captain.	1 major, 3 captains.	do	do	Do
4 brigades (11, 12, or 13 regiments).	1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors.	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors.	do	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 3 captains.	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 3 captains.	1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 2 captains.	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 3 captains.	1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors.	do	Do
5 brigades (14, 15, or 16 regiments).	1 colonel, 3 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors.	1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors.	do	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 4 captains.	1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains.	1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 2 captains.	do	do	do	Do.

[1] Where the quartermaster, subsistence, and pay departments are consolidated with a Quartermaster Corps, the following is submitted as a guide:

Strength of Organized Militia.	Quartermaster Corps.	Total officers.
Less than 2 regiments	1 major, 2 captains	3
1 brigade (2, 3, or 4 regiments)	1 major, 4 captains	5
2 brigades (5, 6, or 7 regiments)	1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 6 captains	10
3 brigades (8, 9, or 10 regiments)	1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 6 captains	14
4 brigades (11, 12, or 13 regiments)	1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 6 majors, 8 captains	17
5 brigades (14, 15, or 16 regiments)	1 colonel, 3 lieutenant colonels, 8 majors, 8 captains	20

[2] Additional officers, Medical Corps, for duty with organizations elsewhere shown.

Inspectors of small-arms practice, authorized under the provisions of section 3 of the militia law, for duty with a regiment, battalion, or squadron, should be additional officers of the proper grade in their respective organizations, and detailed as inspectors of small-arms practice in a similar manner as a captain of a regiment is detailed as regimental adjutant. Inspectors of small-arms practice for duty on the staff of a brigade or division commander may be commissioned as such or as officers of the Ordnance Department. In either case, these officers, in addition to the one major, Ordnance Department, shown in the table, should be sufficient to perform all the duties pertaining to the Ordnance Department.

Officers on the staff of the governor, but who are not authorized members of either the line or one of the staff corps of the Organized Militia, are not considered as part of the Organized Militia of the State in so far as the provisions of the militia law are concerned.

PERSONNEL—LENGTH OF SERVICE AND PHYSIQUE.

The table following, based on data contained in the reports of the annual inspections made January 1–April 30, 1912, under section 14 of the militia law, contains some very interesting information in regard to the length of time the enlisted man remains in the Organized Militia. To facilitate a comparison of the conditions existing in one State in this regard with the conditions existing in adjacent States, where, as a rule, the factors affecting enlistments and continuous service are very similar, the States have been arranged geographically.

State or Territory.	Annual inspection (Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1912) under section 14 of the militia law.													
	Enlisted men—present and absent.								Enlisted men—present.					
	Total enlisted strength.	With less than 3 months' service in the Organized Militia.		With more than 1 year's service in the Organized Militia or Regular Army.		With more than 3 years' service in the Organized Militia or Regular Army.		Discharged during last year and not reenlisted, who completed 3 years' honorable service in the Organized Militia.		Present at inspection.		Number and per cent of enlisted men present who appeared to be below the required physical standard.		Number and per cent of enlisted men present who appeared to be under 18 years of age.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Maine	1,356	254	18.7	761	56.1	287	21.2	157	11.6	1,048	77.3	12	1.1	7	0.7
New Hampshire	1,171	129	11.0	712	60.8	392	33.5	147	12.6	989	84.5	32	3.2	5	.5
Vermont	810	193	23.8	405	50.0	191	23.6	108	13.3	725	89.5	31	4.3	3	.4
Massachusetts	5,421	547	10.1	3,174	58.5	1,675	30.9	703	12.9	4,907	90.5	29	.6	79	1.6
Rhode Island	1,257	138	11.0	813	64.7	343	27.3	104	8.3	1,162	92.4	41	3.5	25	2.1
Connecticut	2,535	267	10.5	1,512	59.6	708	27.9	507	20.0	2,295	90.5	104	4.5	36	1.6
New York	14,477	1,487	10.3	9,591	66.2	6,491	44.8	1,717	11.9	14,012	96.8	185	1.3	3	.2
Pennsylvania	9,705	816	8.4	5,879	60.6	3,088	31.8	1,635	16.9	7,841	80.8	414	5.3	206	2.6
New Jersey	3,934	514	13.1	2,576	65.5	1,430	36.3	737	18.7	3,419	86.9	81	2.4	5	.1
Delaware	339	61	18.0	194	57.2	84	24.8	111	32.7	288	85.0	.....	.0	.....	.0
Maryland	1,706	102	6.0	993	58.2	577	33.8	239	14.0	1,497	87.7	16	1.1	14	1.0
District of Columbia	1,396	68	4.9	959	68.8	496	35.5	274	17.7	1,260	90.3	69	5.5	29	2.4
West Virginia	1,218	135	11.1	741	60.8	299	24.5	231	19.0	1,004	82.4	1	.1	3	.3
Virginia	2,237	155	6.9	1,265	56.5	612	27.4	401	17.9	1,540	68.8	50	3.2	10	.6
Kentucky	1,580	290	18.4	979	61.9	302	19.1	111	7.0	1,156	73.2	2	.2	1	.1
Tennessee	1,735	376	21.7	689	39.7	331	19.0	218	12.6	1,268	73.1	69	5.4	2	.2
North Carolina	2,208	104	4.7	1,381	62.5	214	9.7	150	6.8	1,828	82.8	17	.9	8	.4
South Carolina	1,792	312	17.4	994	55.5	538	30.0	118	6.6	1,478	82.3	184	12.4	9	.6
Georgia	2,676	405	15.1	1,498	56.0	700	26.2	410	15.3	2,373	88.7	217	9.1	8	.3
Alabama	3,212	307	9.6	1,616	50.3	579	18.0	250	7.8	2,179	67.8	140	6.4	69	3.2
Mississippi	1,188	36	3.0	786	66.2	184	15.5	156	13.1	468	39.4	10	2.1	5	1.1
Florida	1,145	127	11.1	644	56.2	233	20.3	223	19.5	784	68.5	24	3.2	29	3.7
Louisiana	1,860	156	8.4	1,119	60.2	548	29.5	130	7.0	1,064	57.2	25	2.3	6	.6
Arkansas	1,328	265	19.9	733	55.2	240	18.1	112	8.4	844	63.6	40	4.7	16	1.9
Ohio	5,462	499	9.1	3,452	63.2	1,302	23.8	968	17.7	4,870	89.2	43	.9	18	.4
Indiana	2,200	199	9.0	1,445	65.7	617	28.1	326	14.8	1,640	74.5	15	.9	4	.2
Illinois	5,586	522	9.3	3,393	60.7	1,736	31.1	806	14.4	4,378	78.4	115	2.6	50	1.1
Michigan	2,596	785	30.2	1,564	60.2	1,022	39.4	549	21.1	2,227	85.8	58	2.6	17	.8
Wisconsin	2,892	319	11.0	1,912	66.1	1,049	36.3	479	16.6	2,657	91.9	17	.6	8	.3
Minnesota	2,655	478	18.0	1,512	56.9	739	27.8	399	15.0	2,240	84.4	7	.3	7	.3
North Dakota	614	57	9.3	433	70.5	163	26.5	60	9.8	486	79.2	.....	.0	7	1.4

South Dakota	787	210	26.7	380	48.3	105	13.3	113	14.4	676	85.9	7	1.0	5	.7
Iowa	2,825	464	16.4	1,759	62.3	614	21.7	328	11.6	2,537	89.8	155	6.1	11	.4
Missouri	2,995	332	11.1	1,536	51.2	487	16.3	290	9.7	2,026	67.6	28	1.4	16	.8
Nebraska	1,171	32	2.7	663	56.6	127	10.8	113	9.7	832	71.1	38	4.6	5	.6
Kansas	1,741	291	16.7	1,053	60.5	414	23.8	208	11.9	1,335	76.7	9	.7	17	1.3
Oklahoma	939	80	8.5	512	54.5	165	17.6	230	24.5	491	52.3	18	3.7	20	4.1
Texas	2,578	158	6.1	1,359	52.7	363	14.1	251	9.7	1,291	50.1	56	4.3	53	4.1
New Mexico	700	137	19.6	386	55.1	69	9.9	51	7.3	438	62.6	10	2.3	22	5.0
Arizona	491	34	6.9	398	81.1	86	17.5	138	28.1	188	38.3	3	1.6	1	.5
Colorado	1,408	241	17.1	708	50.3	194	13.8	92	6.5	935	66.4	24	2.6	7	.8
Utah	339	53	15.6	164	48.4	74	21.8	78	23.0	304	89.7	3	1.0	7	2.3
Wyoming	591	62	10.5	284	48.1	92	15.6	114	19.3	405	68.5	2	.5	12	3.0
Montana	728	137	18.8	325	44.6	71	9.8	35	4.8	466	64.0	12	2.6	8	1.7
Idaho	799	271	33.9	347	43.4	122	15.3	84	10.5	521	65.2	6	1.1	9	1.7
Washington	1,205	203	16.8	606	50.3	185	15.4	113	9.4	969	80.4	13	1.3	1	.1
Oregon	1,362	250	18.3	634	46.5	341	25.0	216	15.9	1,095	80.4	56	5.1	2	.2
California	3,191	479	15.0	2,084	65.3	762	23.9	390	12.2	2,763	86.6	7	.3	11	.4
Hawaii	569	81	14.2	321	56.4	202	35.5	133	23.4	346	60.8	21	6.1	9	2.6
Total	112,710	13,618	12.1	67,244	59.7	31,643	28.1	15,486	13.7	91,545	81.2	2,516	2.7	905	1.0

Confining first the analysis of the table to a consideration of the totals, it appears that 12.1 per cent of the enlisted men have less than three months service in the Organized Militia. If recuiting is carried on at the same rate throughout the year, this would mean that 48.4 per cent of the entire enlisted strength was enlisted annually (not counting reenlistments) and that therefore practically 50 per cent of the enlisted strength changes every year. If 48.4 per cent have less than one year's service in the Organized Militia 51.6 per cent have more than one year's service in the Organized Militia. This would indicate that 8.1 per cent (59.7 per cent − 51.6 per cent) of the enlisted strength, or 9,129 men have served in the Regular Army. A total of 31,643 men, or 28.1 per cent have had at least three years' service, either in the Organized Militia or in the Regular Army, or both, and may therefore be assumed to be well instructed soldiers, who, in general, have had at least from 15 to 21 days in camp or field service, and good instruction in rifle firing.

A total of 15,486 men, or 13.7 per cent were discharged during the year 1911 after three years' honorable service in the Organized Militia, and did not reenlist in the same organization. While these are the best data obtainable as to the number of men annually discharged by organizations and who were presumably sufficiently well trained to be considered an asset for a reserve for the Organized Militia, it should be borne in mind that these men are the ones in whom the military spirit is strong, and that many of them therefore have certainly reenlisted in other organizations, and would thus not be available in forming a reserve.

Based upon the physical appearance of the enlisted men present at the inspection, the inspecting officers reported that 2,516 men, or 2.7 per cent appeared to be below the physical standard required for service in the Regular Army, and that 905 men, or 1 per cent appeared to be under 18 years of age.

Considering individual States, attention is at once attracted to the high percentage of enlisted men in the States of Idaho, Michigan, South Dakota, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, and New Mexico, who at the time of the inspections had less than three months' service, and one is forcibly reminded of the fact that the present system of allotting May 27th funds to States on the basis of the strength of the Organized Militia at the time of the Federal inspections is not altogether satisfactory. It is believed that a basis of allotment can be worked out before the beginning of the next fiscal year, which will be more just to the States collectively and more satisfactory from the viewpoint of the Federal Government.

The figures representing for the individual States the number and percentage of enlisted men with more than one year and three years' service, respectively, in the Organized Militia or Regular Army, afford interesting comparative study. Arizona, with 81 per cent of its enlisted strength having more than one year's service and only 17.5 per cent with more than three years' service, presents an abnormality which can only be understood by those acquainted with the facts in the case.

It is gratifying to note that the State of New York, the enlisted strength of whose guard constitutes 12.8 per cent of the entire Organized Militia of the United States, has such a high percentage of enlisted men with more than one and more than three years' service, respectively, and such a low percentage of enlisted men reported unqualified either for age or physical disability.

The table also indicates clearly that many of the States have adopted in theory only, the standard of medical examination prescribed for the Regular Army, and it may here be stated that such States if called into the service of the United States would not be mustered in without further medical examination previous to such muster.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENTS.

The past fiscal year has resulted in decided progress being made toward more completely equipping the Organized Militia for active duty in the field. So far as the individual equipment of the soldier is concerned it may be stated that each enlisted man in the Organized Militia is fully equipped, according to the present requirements of the Militia Regulations, with the exception, in some States, of intrenching tools, shoes, and overcoats.

The department has realized, however, for some time the necessity of revising somewhat those paragraphs of the Militia Regulations which specify what shall be the personal equipment of the individual soldier in order that organizations may be considered sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field. The principle which will be followed in this revision is that an organization should not only be prepared to spend one day in the field, but that it should also be able to maintain itself in the field at full efficiency until such time as it could reasonably expect to receive additional equipment from the depots, assuming, as a minimum, this time to be two weeks. Valuable data in this connection have been obtained in the experiments with the provisional Infantry regiment which was organized this summer, and the War Department has in preparation an equipment manual with which, when completed, the paragraphs of the Militia Regulations on this subject will be made to conform.

In so far as the personal field equipments of the officers are concerned, a marked improvement as to completeness has been noted, together with a commendable tendency to reduce the quantity of of baggage carried in the field to that prescribed in the regulations.

The equipment pertaining to organizations as units, such as field ranges, field desks, etc., is in general complete throughout the Organized Militia, with the single exception of wagon transportation. During the past fiscal year, however, more progress has been made to remedy this deficiency in equipment than ever before. This is evidenced by the following table showing, by States, the number of

escort wagons obtained during this period from the Federal Government, either on requisition or as a cash purchase from State funds:

Connecticut	22
Illinois	1
Indiana	1
Iowa	52
Maine	16
Massachusetts	58
Michigan	6
Missouri	15
Montana	2
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	53
New York	96
Ohio	5
Oregon	8
Pennsylvania	19
Rhode Island	9
Utah	6
Washington	6
Total	379

In the care of United States property, the conditions vary greatly in different States. In the majority of the States these conditions are, in general, satisfactory. In quite a number of the States, however, the annual inspections under section 14 of the militia law have revealed conditions which indicate a lack of appreciation on the part of the State authorities of their obligations to the Federal Government under the provisions of the militia laws. The following table, based upon the annual inspection made in January, February, March, and April, 1912, under the above law, furnishes some interesting comparative data in this connection. Copies of the inspection reports have been returned to the respective State authorities and afford them the means of determining the particular companies, troops, batteries, etc., adversely reported upon as indicated in the table:

Care of United States property.

State or Territory.	Number of organizations (companies, troops, batteries, field hospitals, and ambulance companies) reported on.	Total number of organizations—									
		Which do not keep such a system of property records as will show—				Whose property was not so stored or kept as to prevent injury.	In which United States property was allowed to be carried home by enlisted men.	In which United States property was permitted to be used for nonmilitary purposes.	In which property reported as unserviceable at the preceding annual inspection had not been acted upon by a surveying officer as required by sec. 1661, R. S.	In which the condition of all or many of the rifles were reported as unsatisfactory.	
		The total amount of property on hand.	The amount received during the year.	The amount invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during the year.	The articles in the possession of the individual enlisted men.					Number.	Per cent.
Alabama	47	28	28	26	27	13	15	4	41	22	46
Arizona	12	5	5	5	3	5	9	3	6	5	41
Arkansas	24	9	10	10	14	7	21	2	4	14	54
California	54	1	1	1	11	3	29	3	11	12	24
Colorado	29	2	3	4	5	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....
Connecticut	44	2	2	2	11	3	7	1	1	14	31
Delaware	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	31	.....	2	2	.....	1	11	2	2	6	19
Florida	22	11	11	11	2	6	20	1	9	4	18
Georgia	54	7	7	7	3	3	31	2	.....	4	7
Hawaii	9	1	1	1	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Idaho	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	5	7	4	33
Illinois	111	5	6	6	11	13	43	19	48	24	21
Indiana	42	1	1	1	4	3	25	2	4	5	12
Iowa	49	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	1	3	6
Kansas	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....	3	10
Kentucky	29	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	1	3	10
Louisiana	28	17	17	18	13	8	25	17	25	6	21
Maine	24	.....	.....	.....	3	2	10	2	1	5	20
Maryland	38	3	4	4	5	3	4	.....	1	2	5
Massachusetts	90	1	1	7	26	14	34	2	15	11	12
Michigan	45	14	14	14	3	2	3	.....	8	4	8
Minnesota	40	2	2	3	2	1	18	.....	12	2	5
Mississippi	23	15	15	15	14	1	11	1	3	3	13
Missouri	63	.....	.....	.....	3	3	10	.....	1	10	15
Montana	12	10	9	9	2	.....	3	.....	7	2	16
Nebraska	25	21	22	20	3	.....	13	3	5	2	8
New Hampshire	20	1	1	2	1	10	12	1	2	.....	.....
New Jersey	66	2	2	2	3	5	28	2	3	2	3
New Mexico	12	9	9	9	5	.....	3	.....	2	3	25
New York	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	43	7	6	6	20	3	9	1	7	9	20
North Dakota	12	1	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....
Ohio	116	.....	.....	2	5	7	37	9	27	5	4
Oklahoma	9	9	9	9	4	3	11	1	8	5	55
Oregon	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	2	7	1	4
Pennsylvania	161	5	6	6	11	8	62	8	10	11	6
Rhode Island	21	.....	1	1	11	16	14	.....	.....	2	9
South Carolina	38	6	6	5	5	3	27	.....	36	7	18
South Dakota	16	6	6	6	6	1	9	.....	2	2	12
Tennessee	29	2	2	2	2	4	17	4	15	8	27
Texas	44	19	19	19	13	11	27	10	29	10	22
Utah	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	15	4	3	3	2	1	5	.....	9	.....	.....
Virginia	36	6	5	14	8	6	22	8	16	5	13
Washington	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	1	8	33
West Virginia	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	3	.....	.....
Total	1,977	232	237	253	268	184	731	122	399	248	12

It appears from the table that but three States—New York, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—have a clean slate as regards property in the hands of organizations. Having in mind that the 222 organizations of New York constitute 11.2 per cent of the entire number in

the Organized Militia and considering the deficiencies shown by the table to exist in other States, the record of New York in this connection is particularly gratifying to the Federal Government, and is one of which the State may well be proud.

Wisconsin has for years been recognized as a leader in the Organized Militia in all that goes to make for efficiency in field service, and the care given to Federal property in that State, as indicated by the table, is only one of the means by which she has gained and still maintains her leadership.

West Virginia has made rapid progress toward efficiency in the last few years and is forging to the front along other lines as well as in the care of Federal property.

Delaware and Utah also deserve honorable mention, the only adverse comments in each case being that due to a lack of armory facilities certain organizations permitted enlisted men to carry home with them certain Government property.

It appears from the table that of the 1,977 organizations reported upon, 268 failed to have a suitable system of property records; 184 failed to so store or keep United States property as to prevent injury; 122 permitted United States property to be used for nonmilitary purposes; 399 failed to have United States property reported as unserviceable at the previous annual inspection submitted to the action of a surveying officer as required by section 4 of the act approved June 22, 1906; and 248 had all or many of the rifles in their possession in an unsatisfactory condition.

Such a state of affairs is not only discreditable to the commanding officers of the organizations concerned, but seriously reflects upon the efficiency of the superior authorities of the States to which such organizations belong.

Of the States where conditions with respect to the care, preservation, and use of Federal property were the most unsatisfactory, Arkansas leads the list. As shown by the table, 54 per cent of the organizations had rifles in bad condition. Other data in this office clearly indicated such neglect on the part of the State authorities in not providing a suitable system of accounting at State headquarters, in not caring for property at the State arsenal, in not furnishing suitable buildings for armories, and in not having survey proceedings on all missing, damaged, or unserviceable property that instructions have been given not to honor any requisitions for funds or supplies from that State chargeable to any Federal appropriation until all the Federal property which has already been issued to the State has been properly accounted for, and adequate measures have been taken to insure the care, preservation, and proper use of that now in the possession of its Organized Militia.

The action taken in the case of Arkansas marks the inauguration of a new policy by the department—a policy which it is believed will meet with the approval of the militia throughout the United States, since such conditions existing in any State bring discredit to the Organized Militia of the United States as a whole, and make legislation for its betterment more difficult of accomplishment. The inspection reports on the Organized Militia of Alabama showed that 46 per cent of the organizations had rifles in bad condition, and that other conditions with respect to Federal property were very unsatisfactory. The authorities of the State have this year, however, undertaken

many important reforms and are being ably seconded in their efforts by the majority of the officers of their guard. A number of inefficient organizations have been mustered out, discipline and obedience to orders enforced, and other measures taken which have already resulted in much real progress toward efficiency.

Four States are conspicuously neglectful of their rifles. An analysis of the table shows in what manner, and to what degree, unsatisfactory conditions prevail in these, and in other States, with reference to Federal property in the hands of organizations.

It should be remembered, however, that the table in question does not cover property in storehouses and arsenals nor does it show the amount which has been destroyed or stolen. The actual status and condition of all the property which has been issued to the Organized Militia and for which the governors of the respective States are accountable can only be determined by abstracting and totaling each article appearing as serviceable or unserviceable on the inspection reports of the several organizations, arsenals, depots, etc., of each State, and then comparing these totals with the annual property returns of the respective States. This was done in the case of Arkansas, and led to the drastic action by the Secretary of War as hereinbefore mentioned. A lack of sufficient clerical force in this office for the past six months, due to the fact that vacancies in the authorized personnel were not filled because of proposed legislation reducing the total clerical force in the War Department, and due, also, to the absence of clerks during the summer on their annual vacations, has delayed the abstracting and totaling of the inspection reports made in January, February, March, and April of this year. This work will be completed as rapidly as possible before the end of the current year, attention being first given to those States wherein the data in this office indicate that the property conditions are the least satisfactory.

In order that the War Department may prepare plans for the mobilization of the Organized Militia, including the establishment of proper supply depots, it is essential that the department be accurately informed at all times as to the amount and condition of all property in the possession of the Organized Militia. Under the provisions of the militia law, all Federal property issued to the Organized Militia either under the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or under the act of January 21, 1903, as amended, is subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. In order, therefore, that the interests of the United States may be properly safeguarded, and that the department may be accurately informed at all times of the amount and condition of this Federal property, exact compliance is necessary with the following provisions of the militia law, and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War:

(*a*) The annual property returns of the governors of the States and Territory and of the commanding general of the District of Columbia militia, shall be accurate statements of the amount and condition of Federal property actually in the possession of the Organized Militia at the end of the year for which the return is made.

(*b*) All missing or unserviceable property, except such as is authorized to be dropped as expended, must be covered at least annually by proper survey proceedings as required by section 4 of the act approved June 22, 1906.

(*c*) There must be established a system of property records and accountability which will show at all times the whereabouts of all Federal property and the names of the persons responsible therefor to the State authorities.

(*d*) Adequate storage facilities must be provided by the State authorities to insure the safety, preservation, and proper care of Federal property when in the hands of organizations as well as when stored in arsenals and depots.

(*e*) Suitable provision must be made at arsenals and storehouses for receiving, storing, issuing, inspecting, and cleaning Federal property and for such repairing as can be done by ordinary hired labor.

(*f*) The State authorities must take such steps as are necessary to insure the proper use and care of all United States property issued to organizations or individual members of the Organized Militia.

(*g*) The use of all United States property issued to a State under the provisions of the militia laws must be limited strictly to members of the Organized Militia in the performance of their duties as such, and this property must not be used for private purposes under any circumstances.

When, therefore, the data in the possession of this office show that the preceding requirements with regard to Federal property are neglected in any State, requisitions from the State for funds or supplies from any Federal appropriations will not be approved until suitable provisions are made by the State authorities to meet these prescribed requirements.

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE AND DROPPING ALLOWANCE.

For the year ended December 31, 1911, the total value of the clothing allowance to the States entitled to receive it under the provisions of section 13 of the militia law was $837,466.66. The value of the clothing actually dropped as expended during the same period was $711,788.30. While a great deal of the clothing thus dropped was actually expended incident to the routine of the service by being lost, destroyed, stolen, or worn out, the data in this office indicate that a considerable amount of the clothing so disposed of was serviceable clothing. In some States the serviceable property thus dropped from the Federal return is taken up on the State return, but in other States this is not done and this serviceable property passes to the organizations without accountability. It is believed this latter is a vicious practice, tending to inculcate lax ideas of property responsibility and should for this reason alone be discontinued. It is believed, moreover, that it was not the intent of Congress that any property (including clothing) issued to the Organized Militia from Federal appropriations should pass from Federal control as long as it remained serviceable for military purposes. The views of the department on this subject will not be put into effect, however, before the National Militia Board has been given an opportunity to be heard in regard thereto and their recommendations carefully considered.

ARMORIES.

The subject of armories is one intimately connected both with the instruction of the Organized Militia and with the proper care and preservation of United States property in their possession.

The armory conditions existing throughout the United States at the time of the last annual inspections (Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1912) under section 14 of the militia law are set forth in the following table, compiled from data appearing in the inspection reports on the respective organizations. In analyzing this table it should be remembered that in many cases more than one organization occupies the same armory. It was deemed better, however, to treat the subject from the standpoint of individual companies, troops, and batteries rather than discuss each armory as a unit, since the importance of the facilities or lack of facilities provided by any armory varies directly with the number of organizations quartered therein.

Armory facilities.

State or Territory.	Total number of organizations (companies, troops, batteries, etc.) reported on.	Total number of organizations occupying armories—				
		Whose drill hall is not adequate for indoor instruction.	Whose use for non-military purposes interferes with its use as an armory.	Which do not afford United States property proper protection from the elements or security from theft.	Which do not afford proper facilities for indoor gallery practice.	Whose location, construction, and equipment is not such as to encourage enlistments or reinlistments.
Alabama	47	35	2	7	42	35
Arizona	12	6	1	3	9	9
Arkansas	24	13	.....	8	9	21
California	54	8	2	3	5	12
Colorado	29	9	1	4	2	16
Connecticut	44	4	1	4	10	24
Delaware	8	3	.....	.....	.....	1
District of Columbia	31	11	.....	13	5	30
Florida	22	2	2	7	.....	7
Georgia	54	19	4	.....	10	12
Hawaii	9	7	.....	6	1	7
Idaho	12	4	2	5	3	5
Illinois	111	54	15	16	25	41
Indiana	42	14	4	10	10	21
Iowa	49	11	1	2	.....	9
Kansas	28	5	.....	3	4	8
Kentucky	29	10	3	1	11	11
Louisiana	28	6	.....	4	6	20
Maine	24	10	6	3	4	10
Maryland	38	19	12	3	16	4
Massachusetts	90	9	1	5	12	9
Michigan	45	4	8	2	5	5
Minnesota	40	12	9	7	3	15
Mississippi	23	10	.....	.....	7	15
Missouri	63	14	4	2	5	14
Montana	12	1	2	.....	1	7
Nebraska	25	13	4	4	8	11
New Hampshire	20	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	66	6	4	5	5	18
New Mexico	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1
New York	222	7	.....	.....	12	16
North Carolina	43	7	.....	2	2	4
North Dakota	12	4	2	1	1	6
Ohio	116	40	8	24	21	41
Oklahoma	9	4	1	3	5	7
Oregon	21	9	1	8	7	14
Pennsylvania	161	36	30	7	23	47
Rhode Island	21	3	11	5	3	7
South Carolina	38	10	2	1	9	3
South Dakota	16	6	1	1	1	14
Tennessee	29	4	.....	.....	1	4
Texas	44	18	2	7	23	31
Utah	7	1	1	.....	2	2
Vermont	15	5	2	.....	3	3
Virginia	36	15	1	5	10	24
Washington	21	2	1	1	.....	4
West Virginia	21	11	2	.....	6	6
Wisconsin	42	5	2	.....	1	8
Wyoming	12	1	4	.....	.....	1
Total	1,977	511	160	193	349	641

Of the 1,977 organizations reported upon, 511, or nearly 26 per cent, occupied armories whose drill halls did not offer adequate facilities for indoor instruction. Although Hawaii, at the time of the inspection, showed a higher percentage (77 per cent) than any of the States, it is gratifying to state that the Territory had some time previously appropriated $100,000 for an armory in Honolulu, and was merely awaiting the conclusion of negotiations for a site to be obtained from the Federal Government. The site has since been donated conditional upon its being used exclusively for military purposes, and upon the construction of a suitable armory within one year. Upon the completion of this armory, it is confidently expected that an efficient regiment of 12 companies will be maintained in Honolulu. Alabama, with 74 per cent of its organizations unprovided with adequate armory facilities, is conspicuous among all the States, while Illinois, although having a smaller percentage than Alabama, has a greater number than any other State.

One hundred and sixty, or 8 per cent of the 1,977 organizations, report that the use of their armories for nonmilitary purposes interferes with their use for armory purposes. This office is in receipt of quite a number of communications from National Guard officials complaining of such conditions and inclosing newspaper clippings showing armories turned over for a week or more for dog shows, poultry exhibits, church fairs, etc. In very few cases, however, is this misuse of armories really carried to excess and in many instances organization commanders have taken full advantage of the opportunities thus presented and by suitable decorations of the interior of the building and, by having neatly uniformed and courteous members of the organizations present as guides, have disseminated among the people a knowledge of the functions, aims, and needs of the Organized Militia that has afterwards resulted in material benefit to the service.

To those who appreciate the possibilities of indoor gallery or subcaliber practice as a means of imparting instruction to the individual or to the unit in range or field firing it is a source of regret that 349 organizations, or over 17 per cent of the total number, are denied the privilege of this method of increasing their efficiency.

The table shows 641 organizations, or 32 per cent of the total number, as occupying armories whose location, construction, and equipment are not such as to encourage enlistments or reenlistments; Alabama is conspicuous in this respect.

The location of an armory with respect to the social condition of the neighborhood is of considerable importance, not only in influencing the conduct of the members of the organizations, but also in fixing their social status in the minds of the rest of the community. The construction and equipment should surely be such as to assist in and make pleasant the performance of all those varied and arduous duties connected with the making of soldiers and efficient military organizations.

Intimately connected with the subject of the care and preservation of United States property, as discussed on preceding pages of this report, is the storage facilities provided by armories. One hundred and ninety-three organizations, or almost 10 per cent of the total number, occupy armories which do not afford the United States property proper protection from the elements or security from theft. In such cases it sometimes happens that in spite of due precautions

taken by the organization commanders, Federal property becomes lost or damaged. While it would be most unjust under such circumstances for the State authorities to hold the organization or its commanding officer responsible for such loss or damage, it is both fair and just that the Federal Government should charge such loss or damage to the funds allotted to the State, inasmuch as the State failed to fulfill its obligations to provide suitable and adequate storage facilities for the Federal property issued to it. Under the new policy recently adopted by the department, whenever it is shown that an armory, arsenal, or other storehouse used by the Organized Militia does not afford United States property proper protection from the elements or security from theft, the State authorities will be required to take immediate steps either to furnish suitable storage facilities or to turn in all Federal property thus neglected.

In general, while the preceding table discloses in a detailed manner for the first time the nature and extent of the delinquincies of armory facilities in the respective States, the department is pleased to supplement the table with the statement that the last fiscal year has shown marked progress along these lines. Not only have many new buildings been constructed to be used exclusively or primarily for armory purposes, but legislation has been secured and building policies announced such as will insure decided improvement in armory conditions before the end of the present year.

In this connection it is particularly pleasing to note that during the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds took up for consideration the bill making provision for the erection of an armory in the District of Columbia. The chairman of the committee visited the present very inadequate and discreditable makeshifts that are provided for the District of Columbia National Guard and the committee gave very full hearings and close attention to the arguments which were submitted showing why a model armory should be erected in the Federal Capital.

The plans for this model armory had been previously prepared under authority of an act of Congress and the report of the commission containing copies of plans is printed as House Document 860, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds made a unanimous report (Senate Rept. No. 886, 62d Cong. 2d sess.) in favor of the bill as originally introduced, appropriating $1,750,000 for the erection of the building and authorizing the using of the north portion of the Government reservation south of B Street north, and between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets west.

The bill was called up in the Sentate June 25, 1912, and passed with an amendment requiring the District of Columbia to pay half of the cost. The bill has been referred in the House of Representatives to the Committee on the District of Columbia, which committee has promised to give it careful consideration.

It is certainly not creditable to the Federal Government that no adequate provisions have heretofore been made for housing the brigade of the District of Columbia National Guard. The prospects seem good, however, that some action will be taken at the next session of Congress.

The armory as planned will embody in it all of the essential features of good armory construction. It will have a large drill hall, ample storage facilities, locker rooms, an assembly room for each company, swimming pool, riding hall, rifle gallery, kitchens, gymnasium, lecture halls, squad drill rooms, medical examining rooms, and infirmary, and a place in which all of the Field Artillery and all of the wagon transportation of the brigade can be housed.

The number of organizations to be accommodated in this armory comprise two regiments of Infantry, a battalion of Coast Artillery, a troop of Cavalry, a signal company, a battery of Field Artillery, and an Engineer company. The aim of the authorities of the District of Columbia National Guard is to provide everything that is essential, from a military standpoint, inside of the building.

By reason of its proximity to other Government buildings, and in conformity with the views of the Commission of Fine Arts, a handsome exterior has been insisted upon by Congress.

It is felt at this time, when the Division of Militia Affairs is making every effort to induce the States to provide adequate armory facilities, that Congress, which has exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, should act promptly on this very important bill. It is important not only to the National Guard of the District of Columbia, but will serve as a valuable object lesson to the many National Guard officers who visit the Federal Capital each year.

INSTRUCTION.

The degree and nature of the instruction imparted to the Organized Militia during the past year has been more satisfactory to the War Department and, it is believed, to the State authorities than has been that for any previous corresponding period. In a great measure this has been due to service rendered in this connection by the officers of the Regular Army detailed for duty with the Organized Militia as inspector-instructors. The majority of these officers are now entering upon the second year of their detail. They are now familiar with the personnel of the Organized Militia of the States with which they are on duty, understand their needs, appreciate the conditions under which the National Guard must work, and are therefore now particularly fitted to assist the Organized Militia in attaining as high a degree of efficiency as is possible under the present conditions.

Considered purely from the viewpoint of the Organized Militia, and speaking as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, it is to be regretted that the recent legislation of Congress necessitated the relief of so many of the captains and lieutenants on this duty just as they have, by reason of their year's experience, obtained such an insight into their duties as to enable them to measure up to the possibilities of their detail and be of real service both to the Organized Militia and to this office.

It is a pleasure to state that, without exception, the relations of the officers detailed as inspector-instructors with the authorities of the respective States and with the entire Organized Militia thereof have been most cordial, and this office is greatly indebted to these officers for much valuable assistance in the way of data, suggestions, and recommendations in connection with all matters pertaining to militia affairs.

With the exception of Rhode Island, which has no infantry in its Organized Militia, only infantry officers have been assigned as inspector-instructors to individual States and ordered to report to the respective governors thereof for such duty. In the case of Rhode Island, in whose Organized Militia the coast artillery predominates, an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps was assigned as inspector-instructor. Other inspector-instructors of coast artillery and inspector-instructors of cavalry, field artillery, and engineers have not been assigned to any individual State, but have been assigned to districts generally, including a number of States in contiguous territory, and while these inspector-instructors report to the respective governors for duty, they are under the immediate orders of the War Department and are used to give such instruction to the Organized Militia of their respective arms in the districts to which they are assigned as may be acceptable to the authorities of the respective States.

This policy was adopted for the reason that, in general, the infantry in the Organized Militia of the different States is the predominant arm in point of numbers, and, as a rule, the strength of the coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, or engineers in the Organized Militia of any State is not sufficient to warrant the detail exclusively to one State of officers of these branches of the service as inspector-instructors of militia organizations of corresponding arms.

The following table shows the officers on duty with individual States (Sept. 20, 1912), under the orders of the respective governors:

State or Territory.	Station.	Name, rank, and organization of inspector-instructors.
Alabama	Montgomery	First Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, Ninth Infantry.
Arizona	Phoenix	First Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, Infantry.
Arkansas	Little Rock	First Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, Infantry.
California	San Francisco	Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, Infantry.
Colorado	Denver	Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Connecticut	Hartford	First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Delaware	Wilmington	First Lieut. Elvid Hunt, Infantry.
District of Columbia	Washington, D. C.	First Lieut. Hornsby Evans, Ninth Infantry.
Florida	St. Augustine	First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Infantry.
Georgia	Savannah	Capt. James M. Kimbrough, jr., Sixth Infantry.
Hawaii	Honolulu	Capt. Walter H. Johnson, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Idaho	Boise	First Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Illinois	Springfield	Maj. Charles H. Muir, Infantry.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Infantry.
Iowa [1]		
Kansas	Topeka	Maj. Waldo E. Ayer, Second Infantry.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Capt. Charles H. Morrow, Infantry.
Louisiana	New Orleans	Capt. Charles H. Danforth, Fourteenth Infantry.
Maine	Augusta	First Lieut. Edwin Butcher, Infantry.
Maryland	Annapolis	Maj. Robert Alexander, Infantry.
Massachusetts [1]		
Michigan	Lansing	Capt. Frank L. Wells, Eleventh Infantry.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Maj. Arthur Johnson, Infantry.
Mississippi	Jackson	Capt. William M. Fassett, Infantry.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Lieut. Col. Richard M. Blatchford, Infantry.
Montana	Helena	First Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, Nineteenth Infantry.
Nebraska	Lincoln	First Lieut. Frederic C. Test, Twenty-second Infantry.
Nevada [2]		
New Hampshire [3]		
New Jersey	Trenton	Maj. Evan M. Johnson, jr., Infantry.
New Mexico [3]		

[1] The inspector-instructors on duty with Iowa and Massachusetts were relieved on Sept. 1, and their successors have not yet been selected.

[2] No Organized Militia.

[3] It is noted as a coincidence that the only two States which do not desire officers on the active list of the Regular Army detailed as inspector-instructors have retired officers of the Regular Army on duty as adjutants general.

State or Territory.	Station.	Name, rank, and organization of inspector-instructors.
New York	New Rochelle	Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Infantry.
	Albany	Col. John S. Mallory, Infantry.
North Carolina	Raleigh	Capt. Henry E. Eames, Tenth Infantry.
North Dakota	Fargo	Capt. Gideon H. Williams, Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Ohio	Columbus	Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Infantry.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	First Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, Infantry.
Oregon	Portland	First Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, Fifth Infantry.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Maj. Charles S. Farnsworth, Sixteenh Infantry.
Rhode Island	Providence	Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, Coast Artillery Corps.
South Carolina	Columbia	Capt. George H. McMaster, Infantry.
South Dakota	Watertown	First Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Infantry.
Tennessee	Nashville	First Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, Infantry.
Texas	Austin	Capt. James Justice, Infantry.
Utah	Salt Lake City	First Lieut. William E. Persons, Eleventh Infantry.
Vermont	Burlington	First Lieut. John B. Barnes, Fifth Infantry.
Virginia	Richmond	Capt. Joseph K. Partello, Fifth Infantry.
Washington	Seattle	First Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, Infantry.
West Virginia	Charleston	Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Infantry.
Wisconsin	Madison	Capt. Edgar T. Collins, Sixth Infantry.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

The following table shows the officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Engineer Corps on duty as inspector-instructors of the Organized Militia (Sept. 20, 1912), with their respective stations and the districts to which they are assigned:

Name, rank, and organization.	Station.	District.
CAVALRY.		
Maj. Francis C. Marshall, Cavalry	Hartford, Conn	Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut. New Hampshire.
Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cavalry	New York City, N. Y.	New York. Vermont.
First Lieut. William H. Bell, Eleventh Cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa	Pennsylvania. Maryland. New Jersey.
First Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, Cavalry	Richmond, Va	Georgia. Mississippi. Tennessee. North Carolina.
First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, Third Cavalry	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ohio. Michigan.
Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Cavalry	Chicago, Ill	Illinois. Missouri. Wisconsin.
Capt. Bruce Palmer, Tenth Cavalry	Austin, Tex	Texas. Louisiana.
First Lieut. E. K. Sterling, Third Cavalry	Denver, Colo	Colorado. Arizona.
First Lieut. A. B. Dockery, Fifth Cavalry	San Francisco, Cal	California. Washington.
FIELD ARTILLERY.		
First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, Third Field Artillery	Boston, Mass	Massachusetts. Connecticut. Rhode Island.
Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., Sixth Field Artillery First Lieut. Harry Pfeil, First Field Artillery	New York City, N. Y.	New York. New Jersey.
Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Field Artillery	Washington, D. C	District of Columbia. Virginia. Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. Edward P. King, Sixth Field Artillery	Atlanta, Ga	Georgia. Alabama. Louisiana.
First Lieut. John C. Maul, Fifth Field Artillery	Cleveland, Ohio	Ohio. Michigan. Indiana.
Capt. Charles C. Pulis, Second Field Artillery	St. Paul, Minn	Minnesota. Wisconsin. Illinois.

Name, rank, and organization.	Station.	District.
FIELD ARTILLERY—continued.		
First Lieut. F. C. Barrows, Fourth Field Artillery	Kansas City, Mo	Missouri. Kansas. Texas.
Maj. Otho W. B. Farr, Fifth Field Artillery	Denver, Colo	Colorado. Utah. New Mexico.
Capt. Jos. F. Barnes, Sixth Field Artillery	Oakland, Cal	California. Oregon.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
Capt. H. R. Casey, C. A. C	San Francisco, Cal	California.
Capt. J. B. Mitchell, C. A. C	New York City, N. Y.	New York.
Capt. R. W. Collins, C. A. C	Portland, Oreg	Oregon.
Capt. C. B. Smith, C. A. C	Seattle, Wash	Washington.
Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C. A. C	Stamford, Conn	Connecticut.
Maj. Marcellus G. Spinks, C. A. C	Portland, Me	Maine.
Capt. Russell P. Reeder, C. A. C	Boston, Mass	Massachusetts.
ENGINEERS.		
Capt. William D. A. Anderson	New York City, N. Y.	New York. Pennsylvania. Ohio.

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

The total number of noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Militia on September 1, 1912, as sergeant-instructors was 121. This includes those detailed under section 20 of the militia law and also a number simply on detached service from their organizations performing duty with the militia organizations. While no restriction is placed by section 20 of the militia law on the number of sergeants that may be detailed for this duty, the department has found it necessary to limit the number to 115 in order that the appropriation for the Regular Army may not be unduly depleted by the expenses involved in meeting the pay and the allowances for clothing and rations for these extra noncommissioned officers.

The work of these sergeant-instructors has been uniformly satisfactory and applications have been received from the State authorities for the detail of an additional number. It is believed that Congress, in authorizing this detail and placing no limit on the number to be prescribed, contemplated that the Organized Militia was to be supplied with as many as it needed. It is accordingly recommended that section 20 of the militia law, as amended, be further amended so as to authorize the President of the United States to increase the number of sergeants of the Regular Army by not to exceed 300, such sergeants to be assigned to any arm, corps, or department of the service as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and said sergeants not to be included as a part of the strength of the Regular Army, and that there be appropriated the sum of $300,000 annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to cover the pay, transportation, clothing, and commutation of rations of the men so detailed.

The following table shows the number of noncommissioned officers of the different arms of the Regular Army who were on duty with

the several States on September 1, 1912, as sergeant-instructors of the Organized Militia:

State or Territory.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Engineers.	Total number.
Alabama	2		1			3
California			2	2		4
Connecticut	2	[1] 2		1 [1] 2		7
Delaware	1					1
District of Columbia	4		1			5
Florida	1					1
Georgia	2		1			3
Hawaii	1					1
Idaho	1					1
Indiana	2		1			3
Iowa	3					3
Kansas	2		1			3
Kentucky	2					2
Louisiana			1			1
Maine	1			[1] 2		3
Maryland	1	[1] 1				2
Massachusetts	2	[1] 1	3	2 [1] 3		11
Michigan	3	[1] 1				4
Minnesota	2		1			3
Mississippi	1					1
Missouri	2	[1] 1	2			5
New Hampshire	1					1
New Jersey	2		1			3
New Mexico	1		1			2
New York				[1] 9		9
North Carolina	1					1
North Dakota	2					2
Ohio	5		1		[1] 1	7
Oregon			1	1		2
Pennsylvania	7		1			8
Rhode Island		[1] 1		1		2
South Carolina	1					1
South Dakota	1					1
Tennessee	1	[1] 1				2
Texas			1			1
Vermont	1	[1] 1				2
Virginia	2		1			3
Washington		[1] 1		1		2
West Virginia	1					1
Wisconsin	3					3
Wyoming	1					1
Total	65	10	21	24	1	121

[1] Owing to the limitation placed by law on the number of noncommissioned officers in the different arms of the Regular Service, these noncommissioned officers had to be transferred to the Infantry on being detailed as sergeant-instructors with the Organized Militia.

NOTE.—In adition to the above statement, noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army have been detailed with the militia for varying periods for purposes of instruction, as follows:

One sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, was detailed to duty with the sanitary troops of the Organized Militia of Missouri for a period of six months.

One first-class sergeant, Signal Corps, was detailed to duty with Company A, Signal Corps, Organized Militia of Missouri, for a period of six weeks in connection with last winter's school of instruction of that organization.

One sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, was detailed to duty with the sanitary troops of the Organized Militia of Tennessee for a period of two months.

One sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, was detailed with the Organized Militia of Massachusetts for a period of six months beginning May 15, 1912.

One sergeant, Hospital Corps, was detailed with the Organized Militia of North Carolina from May 5 to August 1, 1912.

One first-class sergeant, Signal Corps, was detailed with the Organized Militia of Tennessee for a period of three months.

Four sergeants, Seventeenth Infantry, were detailed with the First Infantry, Organized Militia of Kentucky, for a period of three months, to assist in its instruction.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The following table shows the names of retired officers of the Regular Army on duty under War Department orders with the Organized Militia, and the States to which they are respectively detailed:

State.	Station.	Name and rank.
Colorado	Denver	Maj. William P. Stone.
Delaware	New Castle	Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavenaugh.
Georgia	Atlanta, Albany	Maj. Frederick L. Palmer; Capt. Robert E. L. Spence.
Idaho	Boise	Capt. Edwin G. Davis.
Illinois	Chicago	Capt. Lewis D. Greene; Capt. James Ronayne.
Kansas	Topeka	Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Capt. Charles D. Clay.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Lieut. Col. William Gerlach.
Mississippi	Jackson	First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Capt. Samuel A. Smoke.
Nebraska	Lincoln	Capt. Robt. L. Hamilton.
New Mexico	Santa Fe, Roswell	Capt. Albert S. Brookes; Capt. Michael S. Murray.
New York	Poughkeepsie	Capt. Romulus F. Walton.
North Dakota	Bismarck	Maj. Richard R. Steedman.
Ohio	Cincinnati	Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Runkle.
Oregon	Portland	Col. James Jackson.
Pennsylvania	Wayne	Maj. John H. Duval.
Rhode Island	Providence	Maj. Charles W. Abbot, jr.
South Carolina	Columbia	First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss.
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	Maj. Alfred S. Frost.
Tennessee	Nashville	Capt. Charles B. Rogan.
Virginia	Richmond	Col. Charles A. Dempsey.
Wisconsin	Madison	Capt. Charles King.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Capt. Verling K. Hart.

MILITIA OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN AT ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia who were authorized to attend Army service schools during the last school year:

State or Territory.	Officers.							Enlisted men.
	Garrison schools.						Army Field Service School for medical officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	School for Bakers and Cooks.
	Infantry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Engineer Corps.	Inspector small-arms practice.	Total.		
Arkansas	2			1		3		
California			2			2		1
Connecticut							1	
District of Columbia	7				1	8		
Georgia	1	1				2		
Hawaii							1	
Illinois		1				1		
Indiana	4					4	1	
Iowa	1					1		
Maine							1	
Michigan	3					3		
Minnesota	2					2		
Mississippi	3					3		1
Nebraska	3					3		
New York							1	
Ohio							1	
Pennsylvania								1
Tennessee	3					3	1	
Washington	8					8		
West Virginia	1					1		
Wyoming	3					3		
Total	41	2	2	1	1	47	7	3

The garrison schools to which the officers were admitted and the number admitted to each were: Fort Myer, Va., 9; Fort George Wright, Wash., 8; Fort Rosecrans, Cal., 2; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 6; Fort McPherson, Ga., 10; Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., 1; Fort Crook, Nebr., 3; Fort Wayne, Mich., 3; Fort Snelling, Minn., 2; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., 1. Of the 47 officers authorized to attend the garrison schools, 45 were admitted, the other 2 not attending for business reasons. Of the officers attending these schools, 22 were found proficient in all subjects.

Information received in this office from militia sources, as well as from Regular Army sources, indicates that the benefits heretofore derived by militia officers from attendance at garrison schools have been far from satisfactory. This is due primarily to the fact that the course of instruction in such schools is based upon the needs of the Regular Army, and does not include instruction along the lines most needed by officers of the Organized Militia. As the school period comprises the winter months, the instruction is to a great extent limited to indoor theoretical work.

It is believed that if militia officers attending the garrison schools had an opportunity to come into more intimate touch with the daily routine of administration, drills, and field work at Army posts, the intent of section 16 of the militia law in providing a means for their military education would be more fully subserved. With this end in view, the Secretary of War on September 10, 1912, caused the following letter of instructions to be sent to division commanders:

With a view to improving the instruction of officers of the Organized Militia attending garrison schools under the provisions of General Orders, No. 70, War Department, 1910, the Secretary of War authorizes you to extend the instruction of militia officers where practicable to include practical instruction in company, troop, and battery administration, interior economy of organizations, drills, administrative methods, and other like duties, at hours other than those that the garrison school is in session. To this end militia officers may be attached to organizations for this purpose. This class of instruction will not be marked or graded.

The Secretary of War directs me to advise you further, that while the details of this plan will be worked out by division commanders, care should be taken that no hardship is imposed upon militia officers by requiring hours of duty which seriously interfere with their garrison-school studies or their living arrangements while in attendance at garrison schools, or result in undue demands upon the time of the regular officers. The Secretary directs that the plan to be followed correspond in a general way to the scheme that was used in the maneuver division at San Antonio, Tex., where the attaching of militia officers to regular regiments for the purpose of taking part in their duties resulted in great practical benefit to the Organized Militia, and in a material measure increased the good relations existing between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia.

Applications to attend the garrison schools during the coming session beginning November 1, 1912, having been received from almost twice as many militia officers as could be provided for with the funds appropriated by Congress for this purpose, the department, in considering such applications, gave preference to company officers over field officers and to captains over lieutenants, as the course of instruction at the garrison schools is drawn primarily to meet the needs of company officers, and, for obvious reasons, it was believed to be to the best interests of the service to favor the education of captains over lieutenants. The applications of officers who, having attended the garrison schools last year, failed in one or more subjects, were not favorably considered when applications from other officers of the same State were on file.

PERMISSION FOR REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS TO ACCEPT COMMISSIONS IN THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Several States having expressed a desire to issue a commission in the Organized Militia to a Regular Army officer on duty in the State, the question at once arose whether such officer could accept a State commission without incurring the penalties prescribed in section 1222 of the Revised Statutes. The question was submitted to the Judge

Advocate General of the Army, who ruled in the affirmative; but in view of the severity of the penalties involved by a violation of the law, it was deemed advisable to secure a decision from the highest obtainable legal authority, and therefore the matter was referred to the Attorney General. The subject is of such interest both to the Army and to the Organized Militia that the opinion of the Attorney General is inserted at length:

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE IN NATIONAL GUARD OF A STATE BY OFFICER ON ACTIVE LIST OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
January 31, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, in which you request my opinion upon the question "whether an officer on the active list of the Regular Army may accept the office of colonel in the National Guard of the State of Massachusetts, without violating the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes, and without incurring the penalties named therein."

Said section is as follows:

"SEC. 1222. No officer of the Army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and every such officer who accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office shall thereby cease to be an officer of the Army, and his commission shall be thereby vacated."

This section is taken from an act approved July 5, 1870 (16 Stat. 319), and originally was part of a bill to reduce the Army, after the Civil War, and was one of many provisions, all dealing with the number, rank, pay, and duties of the members of the military forces (H. R. 987, 41st Cong., 2d sess.). Gen. Logan, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, from which the bill was reported, in explaining this provision to the House (Cong. Rec., 41st Cong., 2d sess., Appendix, p. 150), said:

"* * * We think if a man has a commission in the Army, that should be sufficient for him, and he should not hold two offices at the same time, the one a civil and the other a military office, when bad conduct in one will not vacate both.

"Let me illustrate. Suppose a colonel of the Army today is appointed by the President to some civil office; he accepts the office, and while serving in it he does some act which leads the President to turn him out and put in some one else. He then falls back on his rank as colonel in the Army; he can not be court-martialed for what he has done, for he did it as a civil officer, * * * and therefore is not responsible as a military officer for what he did."

* * * * * * *

"Hence, I say that the two officers are incompatible with the good of the country and should not exist."

And he pictures the evil which the provision was intended to forestall to be that the military power would "grow to be paramount to the civil, instead of the civil being paramount to the military."

It is thus clear that Congress used the term "civil office" in section 1222 in contrast to the term "military office." An "officer of the Army," holding, as he does, the latter, is to be inhibited from holding also the former. The two are antithetical; their duties are, if not inconsistent, at any rate, widely different, and there is to be no point where they include or overlap each other.

The term "civil office" was not a new one in congressional legislation. The Oregon act of August 14, 1848 (9 Stat. 323), in section 5, after prescribing the qualification for electors in the Territory, contained the following limitation thereon:

"* * * *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the Army or Navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein, unless said Territory is and has been for the period of six months his permanent domicile: *Provided further*, That no person belonging to the Army or Navy of the United States shall ever be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in said Territory."

The Washington act of March 2, 1853 (10 Stat. 172), section 5, contained the same language. Can the term "civil office," in the above acts, connected as it is with provisions regulating the franchise, and limiting the right of persons connected with the Army or Navy of the United States to the exercise of such franchise, possibly mean anything else than an office concerned with civil pursuits? Can it be held to

include the militia of the Territory? The very necessities of those Territories, their distance from the central Government, their constant liability to conflicts with the Indians, disprove such a construction.

The above provisions of the Oregon act are carried into the Revised Statutes as section 1860, which likewise is a section dealing with the questions of suffrage and office holding in a civil government. Section 1860, Revised Statutes, was amended by the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 567), by excepting from its prohibition "officers of the Army on the retired list." In arguing against a precisely similar amendment, Senator Plumb, of Kansas, said (Cong. Debates, vol. 15, pp. 525, 526):

"I do not want to see these instruments which we keep up for the destruction of human life ever put into that civil employment which concerns itself with the productive power of the country, with the arts of peace, and with the performance of the peaceful functions of government."

In addition, sections 1223 and 1224 of the Revised Statutes, the one forfeiting the office of an Army officer who accepts a diplomatic or consular appointment, and the other prohibiting certain clearly civil engagements by Army officers, both enforce the conclusion that the line Congress means to draw is between "civil" office and "military" office, and to prohibit the crossing of this line or the union of the latter with the former taken in this contrasted sense.

The Supreme Court of the United States had these sections under consideration in Gen. Badeau's case (130 U. S. 439, 449), where the court said:

"Thus in the acts of 1868 and 1870, and in sections 1222 and 1223 of the Revised Statutes, Congress distinguished, and adhered to the distinction, between officers on both lists and officers on the active list only, and between ordinary civil appointments and appointments in the diplomatic or consular service. No officer, whether on the active or retired list, could accept appointment in the latter, and remain an officer, but that rule was not applied to retired officers in the matter of *holding a civil office*."

This language shows that the Supreme Court considered the "civil office" of Revised Statutes, section 1222, as the same in kind, though differing in certain legal results, as the diplomatic or consular appointment of section 1223. And Attorney General Akerman, in an opinion rendered immediately after the passage of the act (13 Op. 10), declares the "manifest purport" of section 1222 to be "to disencumber Army officers of every species of official duty not belonging to their military profession." The same view is evidently implied in the opinion of Chief Justice Nott (Geddes *v.* United States, 38 Ct. Cls. 428, 446), by Attorney General Devens (15 Op. 306, 307, where he speaks of a "purely civil office"), by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary (S. Report No. 429, 47th Cong., 1st sess.), and by the State courts (State *v.* Clarke, 21 Nev. 333).

The above considerations and authorities seem ample to justify the conclusion that the term "civil office" in Revised Statutes 1222 means an office, whether State or Federal, whose sphere is in the ordinary peaceful government of the country, which is subject to the ordinary customs, rules, and laws, of that government, as distinguished from a "military office," engaged with the arts of war and governed, under courts-martial, by the Articles of War.

It is true that, on May 26, 1879, Gen. W. M. Dunn, then Judge Advocate General of the Army, having before him the question whether or not a lieutenant in the Regular Army could accept a command of a batallion of militia, rendered the following decision:

"Under the provisions of section 1222, Revised Statutes, this officer can not legally be appointed to the civil office within mentioned; and, moreover, that he could not exercise the functions of the same without vacating his commission in the Army. Of course, any office (State or Federal) other than an office in the military or naval service of the United States, is a 'civil office' in the sense of the statute"—

and that this decision of Gen. Dunn has been uniformly followed and enforced by the War Department from that time to the present, a period of over 32 years. Nevertheless, while such a contemporaneous and long-continued departmental construction is entitled to very great weight, where the law is ambiguous (Schell *v.* Fauché, 138 U. S. 562, 572; Pennoyer *v.* McConnaughy, 140 U. S. 1, 23), it is quite otherwise where, the law being clear, there is no need for the assistance derived from this source. (Swift Co. *v.* United States, 105 U. S. 691, 695; United States *v.* Graham, 110 U. S. 219, 221; Studebaker *v.* Perry, 184 U. S. 258, 269; Cooley, Constitutional Limitations, 6th ed., p. 84.) In my opinion, there can not fairly be said to be any ambiguity in section 1222, Revised Statutes, and, therefore, the construction placed thereon by the War Department, while entitled to respectful consideration, is not controlling, and, in this case, should not be followed.

It would be unjustifiable to argue at length that the office of colonel in the National Guard of Massachusetts is not a "civil office" in the sense indicated above. The

Organized Militia has a twofold relation, the one to the National, the other to the State government. In the former aspect, its functions, as stated in the Constitution, article 1, section 6, are "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." As a national force, it is now governed by the act of January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. 775), and the briefest inspection of that act shows that the Organized Militia provided for therein, in organization, equipment, discipline, and functions, does not differ in any essential respect from any other military force. Nor is the case different as to the relation of the militia to the States. For example, in Massachusetts, its functions, as set out in section 15 of the militia act of June 11, 1908, are "to resist invasion, to quell insurrections, and to aid civil officers in the suppression of riots in the execution of the laws, or in time of public danger." It is governed by the Articles of War (ib. sec. 190), is subject to courts-martial (ib. secs. 179–190), and, in general, is a force whose whole end and purpose is military, as distinguished from civil.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that, in my opinion, an officer on the active list of the Regular Army may accept the office to which you refer without violating the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes. Whether the acceptance by an officer of the Army of an office in the National Guard of a State would be inconsistent with the policy expressed in the Constitution and laws of the United States with respect to these two establishments, and whether there are not reasons other than those contained in section 1222 of the Revised Statutes, which would make it illegal or improper for an officer of the Army to subject himself to conflicting State jurisdiction, are matters upon which I express no opinion.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

It is thus seen that there is no legal inhibition to the issue and acceptance of such a commission. But there still remain the questions of the policy, wisdom, and practical applicability of authorizing such acceptance.

As to the policy and wisdom, there can be no doubt but that both would be served by utilizing this authority. It is not contemplated that States should in any way be coerced in this matter but merely that they should be granted the privilege when they desire to exercise it. When, however, the practical applicability is considered, obstacles are at once encountered. In the first place, the Organized Militia of each of the 48 States is governed by its own State code, and many of these contain provisions that would prevent a regular officer from possessing the necessary qualifications prescribed in their codes, such as citizenship in the State, length of prior residence in the State, previous service in the guard of the State, etc. But, irrespective of such difficulties, there is the further one of the dual coordinate fealty an officer would owe under his two commissions, one to the United States and the other to the State. It is readily seen that embarrassing situations might arise subjecting the officer to penalties which would be entirely unjust. For instance, he might be permanently ordered out of the State by the War Department, while, if not released by the State authorities, he would subject himself to the charge of desertion from the State forces. It is thus evident that such a decision as has been rendered by the Federal legal authorities can be taken advantage of only where conditions are established making it clear beyond question that the authority of the Secretary of War over the officer in his capacity as a member of the Regular Army is paramount to any control that may be exerted over him by the governor as an officer of the State force. This difficulty could easily be remedied by an act of the legislature of the particular State, to the effect that when an officer of the Regular Army is commissioned as an officer of the Organized Militia of the

State such commission shall remain in force only during the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army on this question is interesting:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
Washington, June 17, 1912.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff: Subject: The granting of permission to Capt. ——— ——— to accept a commission as major of the Field Artillery of the New York State Militia.

Capt. ——— ———, Field Artillery, has recently been detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of the State of ———, and the military authorities of that State have requested that he be authorized to accept a commission as major in the Field Artillery of the militia of that State. The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs recommends that this authority be given, provided that his commission as a militia officer clearly states that it is to continue in force during the pleasure of the Secretary of War. A decision is requested as to whether the granting of such authority would be free from possible legal complications.

In an opinion dated November 28, 1911 (C. 29273), this office held that an officer on the active list of the Regular Army might accept a commission in the militia of a State without violating the provisions of section 1222, Revised Statutes, which prohibits such officer from accepting or exercising functions of any civil office. It was further held that such officers are not prohibited from accepting offices in the State militia by the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 205), which provides in effect that no person who holds an office the salary or compensation attached to which amounts to $2,500 or more shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially thereto authorized by law. This ruling was based upon the ground that the other officers referred to in the act were officers under the Government of the United States and not State officers.

In the same opinion it was held that an office in the National Guard or Organized Militia of the State was not legally incompatible with that of an officer in the Regular Army.

The Attorney General, in an opinion dated January 31, 1912, affirmed the views held by this office as to the legal effect of section 1222, Revised Statutes, but did not express any opinion upon the question of whether the holding of the two offices would be contrary to the provisions of the act of July 31, 1894, or whether it was incompatible or inconsistent with the established policy of the Constitution or laws respecting the two establishments.

So far as this office is concerned, it is now accepted that there is no violation of the statutes above mentioned involved in the acceptance by an Army officer on the active list of an office in the Organized Militia of a State, and that there is no legal incompatibility between the two classes of officers that would prevent a person holding an office in the Regular Army from accepting one in the militia; but said questions were determined from the viewpoint of the Government and in their legal aspects only, and the practical difficulties that might arise or the legal incompatibilities that might result from the different State laws were not considered. The matter now comes before the office in the concrete form of granting permission to an Army officer to accept a State commission, and the questions arise as to whether or not the laws of the State are such as to permit the officer to accept said commission while retaining his office in the Regular Army, or whether limitations can be imposed upon his acceptance, or whether the duties of the two positions are such as to render it inadvisable or impolitic to permit the officer to accept the militia commission, notwithstanding there may be no legal objections to his doing so.

The constitution of the State of ——— provides in Article XI, section 133, that—

"All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia," except certain persons classed as exempt, including among the exemptions—

"All persons in the Army, Navy, or Volunteer forces of the United States, or who have been honorably discharged therefrom."

One construction of this provision would limit the officers of the State militia to those who are citizens and residents of the State of the ages named and would also exclude therefrom officers of the Army of the United States who might even belong to that class. But I take it that the more reasonable view is that the provision is one defining the classes of people who are subject to military duty and defining those who are exempt or excepted therefrom, and that it is not to be construed as a law

fixing the limits of the militia or the eligibility or qualifications thereof. The statutes of the State follow this construction by reenacting the constitutional provision under the heading, "Persons subject to military duty; exemptions," and it is probable, therefore, that the statute and the constitution are intended to define the same thing—that is, the class subject to compulsory military service in the militia. I think, therefore, that the fact that an Army officer is included in the exempt class of the State militia, or in fact might not be a citizen or resident of the State and so not subject to compulsory service, is not necessarily a disqualification.

Article XI, section 138, of the constitution provides that the commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the governor as commander in chief and that no such officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed unless removed in the manner prescribed therein. The methods of removal specified do not include one by voluntary resignation.

Capt. ——— ——— is to be commissioned as a major in the Field Artillery; it is supposed that he will be commissioned as an officer in the line and subject to the requirements of the militia law as to examination and election. The qualifications of commissioned officers of the militia are prescribed in section 71 of the military law of the State. They must be citizens of the United States of the age of 18 years and upward and in addition must possess certain qualifications. Those qualifications for lieutenant colonels and majors are stated as follows:

"A lieutenant colonel and major of the line, at the time of his appointment, must either be an officer in active service, and for two successive years immediately preceding his appointment he must have been in active service in the National Guard of this State as a commissioned officer, or if not in active service at the time of appointment he must have had prior service of at least six years in the National Guard of this State or in the Army of the United States, or in both combined, as a commissioned officer."

Section 22 of the same law prescribes an examination as to the candidate's knowledge of military affairs and his general knowledge and fitness for the service.

Section 75 provides that—

"Colonels or lieutenant colonels and majors * * * shall be elected by officers of the line."

It is to be presumed that Capt. ——— ——— is in position to bring himself within the conditions prescribed by the several laws above noted. It does not appear that citizenship in the State is a necessary qualification to hold an office in the State militia, neither is the lack of residence a disqualification; although by section 138, Article XI, of the constitution absence without leave for a period of six months or more is a cause for removal.

The next question is whether or not the commission of Capt. ——— ——— in the Organized Militia can be limited so as to be made terminable at the will of the Secretary of War. The law fixes no specific term for officers of the militia nor any method of terminating their official relations. The constitution indeed provides that officers of the militia shall not be removed except in a certain specific manner, but this has reference to involuntary removals and not to voluntary resignations, or the acceptance of a commission limited as to its term. Section 126 of Article X of the constitution, respecting officers in general, reads—

"Duration of term.—When the duration of any office is not provided by this constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment."

The constitution does not fix the duration of militia officers, but provides, as above stated, against their removal and recognizes the right of the legislature to fix the terms of such officers by the language—

"No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed and elected unless," etc.

The constitution having fixed no term for militia officers, it is left to the legislature to declare the same by law, and as that body has not acted, these offices under the constitution are to be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. This necessarily means the authority having full power to appoint and not, in the present case, the governor, who is only authorized to issue commissions to officers elected in the manner prescribed by law. The election itself constitutes the appointment and the commission is only evidence thereof. I am therefore of opinion that it would not be competent for the governor to limit a commission so as to make the term depend upon the will of the Secretary of War.

The office of course could be terminated by resignation, and the permission to accept might be coupled with a condition that the officer would tender his resignation upon demand of the Secretary of War. But a militiary office is not terminable at the will of the holder. A resignation thereof must first be accepted before it becomes

effective to absolve the holder from the burdens of the office, and there is no feasible method of securing an assurance of this acceptance in advance.

Under these conditions, I do not believe that an Army officer should be permitted to assume the obligations of an office from which he could not separate himself when his services would be required as an officer in the Army, even were it within the power of the Secretary of War to authorize him to do so. While the officer is so situated that the Government may practically command his services at any time by requiring the termination of his militia office if it conflicts with military duties to the United States, there would be no insuperable objection to his holding both commissions at the same time. The exercise of the duties of the two offices at the same time is not forbidden by law, but conflicting and cumulative orders might render the physical compliance with all of them impossible or impracticable; and it would then be highly injurious to the public service of the United States if the officer's full service should not be under the Government's control. It would seem to be inadvisable to allow an officer to place himself in a position where he could not be relieved from conflicting obligations at the pleasure of the Government.

I think, therefore, that it would not be proper to authorize an officer of the Army to accept a commission in the State militia unless he could do so under conditions that would allow him to separate himself from the militia office when called upon to do so by the Secretary of War, and I advise that the request of Capt. ——— ——— be not granted until such conditions exist.

In this connection it might be stated that in most and perhaps all of the States conditions similar to the above will be found which will hinder officers of the Army from accepting commissions in the State militia, although in many instances it might prove beneficial to both services for them to do so. In some of the States constitutional inhibitions exist against persons holding office in the State unless they are citizens or residents thereof, and probably in all of them it would be necessary to have legislation in order that a governor might issue a commission, terminable at the request of the officer or of the Secretary of War. If it is desired by any of the States that officers of the Regular Army should hold commissions in the State militia the legislature should enact laws that would permit the officer to absolve himself from his obligations as a militia officer whenever it became necessary for him to do so in order for him to discharge fully his duties as an officer in the Regular Army.

(Signed) E. H. Crowder,
Judge Advocate General.

June 18, 1912.

As already stated, it is not the desire of the War Department to coerce the States in any respect in the present matter, but it is desired to strongly bring the matter to the attention of the State authorities and to the Organized Militia in general, as the execution of the plan would bring the Regular Army and Organized Militia in the closest possible contact, would enable each to understand the other, would provide the Organized Militia with an officer who could devote his entire time and work for the good of his command, and it would provide the command with the services of a professional who presumably would be thoroughly competent, and possess a degree of detailed professional knowledge, which, in the general case, it would be entirely unreasonable to expect from a civilian whose time is necessarily devoted between his military duties and the work of attending to his daily business, which provides him a living.

MOBILE ARMY.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS.

The camps of instruction for infantry officers, so successfully carried out in 1910 and 1911, have been continued during the current year, with the same marked excellence in results.

These camps were under the supervision of division commanders, who were authorized to utilize the services of all inspector-instructors in the division. As the number of militia officers attending the camp in any particular State was generally large, inspector-instructors

from neighboring States were brought in to assist the inspector-instructor on duty in the State. This system of rotation from State to State enabled each inspector-instructor to learn conditions in States other than his own, afforded an opportunity for an interchange of ideas, and observation of methods followed in States other than his own. In a few cases States did not desire inspector-instructors from other States, and in these cases the success of the camp was limited.

INSTRUCTION AT INFANTRY OFFICERS' CAMPS.

As a rule the instruction followed closely on the lines developed in previous years, but, due to the new Infantry Drill Regulations, and the greater familiarity of regular officers with militia conditions, combat received more attention, and is now one of the principal subjects in all courses of infantry instruction. Another new feature is field firing problems, which were successfully carried out in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Massachusetts. The value of such problems, in showing the importance of combining target practice with tactical instruction, is beyond argument.

The best practical results were attained in those camps where an organization of the Regular Army was present to serve as a model, and to illustrate proper methods of drill, tactical instruction, administration, field facility, and field problems. In this manner it was possible to present actual object lessons to the National Guard officers, and to vary the instruction to a degree not possible in a school where the whole system of instruction dealt with imaginary organizations.

There is no present necessity for attempting to coordinate the instruction in these camps by prescribing fixed programs of instruction applicable everywhere. Conditions vary widely in the several States, and better results are still attained by calling upon the inspector-instructor on duty with a particular State to prepare a program adapted to local needs. This program should, however, be subject to the supervision of the division commander under whose jurisdiction these camps are held.

It may be accepted that these officers' camps should contain nothing in individual instruction that can be given elsewhere, for example, in correspondence school subjects. Officers camps should deal with essentials of military instruction and be made as practical as possible.

It is thought that too much attention has been given to military sketching during the past year, resulting in nothing tangible beyond some increased facility in map reading, which could, however, have been imparted by other methods. While the importance of sketching in certain lines is recognized, it is manifestly a mistake to teach inexperienced officers the art of map making before they understand their more essential military duties. It is believed that map making should be confined to a few selected subalterns in each regiment, but that the great majority of Infantry officers should be given nothing beyond map reading, and the use of military maps in the field.

In several camps certain noncommissioned officers, such as first sergeants and quartermaster sergeants, were assembled with officers. While this procedure is beneficial, particularly if a model company be present so that the noncommissioned officers may learn their practical military duties, it is not advisable to recommend, for obvious reasons, that commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers be

assembled in the same camp and given the same instruction. It is necessary that the positions of the commissioned officers in the National Guard be strongly accentuated. Noncommissioned officers should be assembled in separate camps or entirely segregated from camps for commissioned officers.

The following recommendations, submitted in reports of officers in charge of these camps to the War Department, meet with my approval:

(1) The elimination of formal lectures as a form of instruction.

(2) No work during the evening.

(3) Camps of at least six days' duration.

(4) Division into classes according to rank, and to former experience of officers in these camps.

(5) Conferences of militia officers on subjects pertinent to their duties as militia officers, such as recruiting, discipline, local interests, armories, etc.

(6) Imparting to commissioned officers proper methods of command and drill, in order that the armory instruction may be improved.

(7) Field firing problem to be included where practicable, in order to demonstrate proper fire direction, fire control, and discipline.

(8) Use of a model company as a practical illustration of correct methods of training.

(9) Actual drilling of subaltern officers, where conditions warrant this step.

Infantry officers' camps of instruction.

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

State or Territory.	Place.	Dates.	Militia officers (students).	Regular officers (instructors).
Alabama	Montgomery, Ala	May 7 to 11	85	7
Arizona	Phoenix, Ariz	May 20 to 25	24	4
Arkansas	Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark	Apr. 8 to 20	91	6
California	Presidio of Monterey, Cal	May 13 to 23	80	12
Connecticut	New Haven, Conn	June 11 to 15	81	5
Florida	St. Augustine, Fla	May 6 to 10	60	5
Indiana	Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind	June 17 to 21	106	13
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	June 17 to 22	83	14
Kentucky	Frankfort, Ky	May 20 to 25	75	6
Maryland	Westminster, Md	June 10 to 15	117	7
Massachusetts	West Newbury, Mass	June 22 to 25	270 [1] 100	17
Michigan	Atkins, Mich	June 24 to 28	[2] 66	11
Minnesota	Camp Lakeview, Minn	June 3 to 8	114	12
Mississippi	Vicksburg, Miss	May 6 to 11	47	5
Montana	Fort W. H. Harrison, Mont	do	41 [1] 19	8
New Jersey	Sea Girt, N. J	May 27 to June 1	163	10
North Carolina	Raleigh, N. C	May 13 to 18	91 [3] 16	6
North Dakota	Sperry, N. Dak	June 19 to 25	[1] 16 28	4
Oklahoma	Guthrie, Okla	June 18 to 29	54	7
Pennsylvania	Mount Gretna, Pa	June 2 to 7	450 [1] 12	26
South Carolina	Fort McPherson, Ga	May 13 to 18	52	7
Tennessee	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga	do	39	4
Texas	Camp Mabry, Tex	May 6 to 16	108	8
Vermont	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	June 11 to 15	46 [1] 25	5
Virginia	Winchester, Va	May 20 to 25	97	6
Wisconsin	Camp Douglas, Wis	May 27 to 29	143	2
Total			2,555 [1] 180	212

[1] Enlisted men attending camps.
[2] Includes 16 medical, 3 signal, and 1 engineer officer in attendance at camp.
[3] Officers of Medical Corps attending camp.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION FOR FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The camp for officers of this arm was held at Fort Riley, Kans., July 6 to 20, and was attended by 89 Field Artillery officers of the Organized Militia.

The time being so limited the course was especially laid out with the object of leading officers up to the point where they could reconnoiter and select good positions for batteries, occupy them in good order, and conduct the fire for adjustment therein. As some of the officers had attended this camp for one or two years previous, while others had never before attended, two classes were formed, a senior and a junior. While the latter was receiving elementary instruction in the subjects mentioned above the former was given a very brief course in the Farriers' and Horseshoers' School and the School for Bakers and Cooks, located at the post. In all cases it was borne in mind that this camp should supplement armory instruction, and should lead up to the course in the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla. Reports were therefore made on each individual officer, and from these reports the following table has been compiled:

State or Territory.	Number of officers attending camp.	Number reported as attentive but needing further elementary instruction.	Number reported as not attentive and needing further elementary instruction.	Number reported as attentive and recommended for school of fire.	Number attentive, well instructed, and graduates of school of fire.
Alabama	2	2			
California	1			1	
Colorado	4		3	1	
Connecticut	1	1			
District of Columbia	2	2			
Georgia	5	5			
Indiana	6	3		2	1
Kansas	4	2		1	1
Louisiana	9	2	1	6	
Massachusetts	6	5		1	
Michigan	5	1		4	
Minnesota	8	7		1	
Missouri	1	1			
New Jersey	4			3	1
New Mexico	1	1			
New York	12	7	1	4	
Ohio	5	3		2	
Oregon	1			1	
Utah	3			2	1
Virginia	9	4		2	3
Total	89	46	5	31	7

The Adjutant General of each State has been informed of the names of the above-tabulated officers.

The following extracts from the report of Capt. W. I. Westervelt, adjutant, Fifth Field Artillery, the camp commander, and to whom thanks are due for the successful conduct of the course, explain it in more detail:

PROGRESS OF THE CAMP.

At the morning sessions all officers were mounted; work was over terrain at such distance from camp as required several miles of riding over varied ground. Maps were used in this work.

Positions were selected each morning and firing data were calculated for them by as many members of the section as practicable.

Fire was simulated from time to time, the instructor announcing after each round the result of his assumed observation and requiring the prescribed changes in data to be given by the student officer.

On July 11 and 12, all batteries of the Sixth Field Artillery were available; on these days the student officers were detailed with the batteries. On July 13 the regimental commander of the Sixth Field Artillery furnished a battalion for the instruction of the militia field officers. This was repeated on July 19.

A class was designated to take a specially prepared course in the Farriers' School and in the School for Bakers and Cooks. This course was necessarily curtailed but, due to the thoughtful personal attention of the two instructors, Capt. C. A. Bach, Subsistence Department, and Lieut. G. M. Lee, Cavalry, much really important instruction was given in a short time.

In horseshoeing an attempt was made to teach the student to recognize good and bad shoeing. For this purpose two sessions were spent in having the student go over point by point and criticize shoes put on by instructors, the reason for each criticism being carefully explained. Normal shoeing was taken up and, in addition, shoeing for corns and for interfering were touched upon.

In hippology the work was begun by a talk on anatomy and physiology, the care of horses, including feeding, exercise, and the treatment of the simpler diseases. This was followed by treatment of injuries in the hospital. Much of the time was spent in judging horses for defects and blemishes and for conformation. The best types obtainable of saddle and artillery horses were shown along with the poorest types in order to bring out by contrast the various good and bad points.

One day was spent in the bakery; a lecture was delivered by Capt. Bach on the chemistry and economy of bread making, after which the students watched as a batch of bread was prepared and baked.

One day was spent in the cooks' school. A lecture was delivered by Lieut. Young on handling the ration, preparing food, varying the menu, and cuts of beef.

AFTERNOON WORK.

The afternoons were utilized for special instruction dismounted. The instructors devoted themselves to personal instruction of individuals for the purpose of clearing up questions in which assistance was needed. All questions, whatever their nature, were cheerfully answered; many professional topics were discussed as the students were very enthusiastic and their desire for information covered a wide range. It was considered, however, that technical instruction in the arm should be the dominant idea during the camp and conversation pertaining to other professional needs was led into more technical fields.

FIRING PRACTICE.

Two hundred and forty-four rounds of shrapnel were authorized for the camp. In addition the State of Virginia was authorized to fire 300 rounds, of which number it was possible to use 272 rounds. There were 22 problems executed and 31 officers fired.

The firing was conducted, with one exception, by the student officers; the first problem was conducted by Capt. Barnes, Sixth Field Artillery, and was very deliberate, all changes in data being explained to the student officers.

During the entire firing each officer was required to observe and record each shot; as no officer knew that he was to fire until designated to do so, attention to the duty of observing shots was constant.

All firing was from masked positions requiring indirect laying. The results were most gratifying.

Cavalry officers of the Organized Militia in attendance at camps of instruction.

State.	Place.	Date.	Militia officers (students).	Regular officers (instructors).
California	Presidio of San Francisco	May 11 to 22	7	5
Arizona	Pole Mountain, Wyo.[1]	July 12 to 22	6	4
Colorado			2	
Maryland	Fort Myer, Va	May 6 to 11	12	3
North Carolina			2	
Pennsylvania			3	
Tennessee			3	
Massachusetts	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.[2]	Sept. 10 to 19	11	5
Rhode Island			11	
Total			57	17

[1] 13 enlisted men from Colorado and 2 from the Arizona Militia attended the camp at Pole Mountain, Wyo.

[2] 3 enlisted men from Massachusetts and 8 from Rhode Island attended the camp at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The instruction of cavalry officers and selected noncommissioned officers of the Organized Militia should be considered in three phases.

The first includes the instruction given during the winter season by the inspector-instructor detailed from the Regular Army for the district.

The second phase is the district officers' camp of instruction. These camps should be held at cavalry posts where Regular troops are available, so that practical instruction can be given involving the actual assignment of militia officers to the various duties of their grades.

The third case should include a camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kans., for cavalry officers who are capable of undertaking advanced work. Or in lieu of such a camp, selected officers should be assigned to regular cavalry regiments which are in the field undergoing practical work.

Until the present year, one camp of instruction for cavalry officers of the Organized Militia was held at Fort Riley, but it was found that so much time was consumed in traveling to and from that post that many officers could not take the time necessary to enable them to attend. The district camps permit of a larger attendance, and very satisfactory results were obtained from those held this year.

Experience has shown that the best results require that the following conditions should obtain at each district camp:

(1) The camp should last 10 days or 2 weeks rather than only 1 week.

(2) There should be present in camp a sufficient force of regular cavalry to permit of all manner of practical instruction, including the exercise of various commands by each militia officer present.

(3) Selected noncommissioned officers should be permitted to attend these camps.

(4) Terrain exercises and tactical rides are of the greatest value, but where troops are available these exercises should always be supplemented by small maneuvers in which the militia officers are assigned actual duties or commands.

(5) As far as practicable the Regular Cavalry officers on militia duty should be employed as instructors, and any other officers of the Regular Army employed as instructors should act under their direction. It must be remembered that these camps are often the culmination of the year's work, and only the inspector-instructors who have been in charge of the work throughout the year know what is required in the way of instruction and how best to impart it to the militia officers present.

These same remarks apply to camps of instruction or maneuvers where militia organizations attend as a whole. A strange officer coming in at this time and attempting to take charge of their instruction may often break up the most important part of the year's work. Failing to know the needs of the particular organization, he may either duplicate instruction already given, or attempt to impart instruction entirely too advanced for the particular organization. Steps will be taken to correct these conditions in the future.

In connection with the officers' camps of instruction shown in the table, particular attention must be called to the thorough course of instruction pursued during the winter by the officers of the Ohio

squadron. The officers of this squadron assemble each quarter for practical instruction, including terrain exercises, tactical rides, and the solution of problems. While this squadron has been fortunate in receiving increasing encouragement and support from the military authorities of the State, the marked progress that has been obtained is due, in a large measure, to the ability, energy, and resourcefulness of the inspector-instructor on duty in this district, and the generally high quality of the personnel undergoing instruction.

Staff officers of the Organized Militia in attendance at a camp of instruction at Fort McPherson, Ga., May 13 to 18, 1912.

State.	Militia officers (students).	Regular officers (instructors).
Florida	1	7
Kentucky	4	
North Carolina	7	
South Carolina	1	
Total	13	7

Medical officers of the Organized Militia in attendance at camps of instruction.

State.	Place.	Date.	Militia officers (students).	Regular officers (instructors).
Florida	St. Augustine, Fla	May 6 to 10	4	1
Kentucky	Frankfort, Ky	May 20 to 25	12	1
Massachusetts	West Newbury, Mass	June 22 to 25	34	4
New York	Peekskill, N. Y	June 22 to 29	84	6
North Carolina	Raleigh, N. C	May 13 to 18	13	1
Pennsylvania	Mount Gretna, Pa	June 2 to 7	18	3
Total			165	16

FIELD INSTRUCTION.

The field instruction of the mobile troops of the Organized Militia was carried on during the present year with the definite object of obtaining increased efficiency for active service in war. To this end a maximum of drills, combat exercises, and marches was prescribed, together with a minimum of ceremonies and a total absence of merely spectacular exhibitions once so prevalent. Guard duty was limited to the security of property, thus permitting practically all of the personnel to be available for more important kinds of instruction. Omitting the subject of joint camps for special arms (field artillery, engineers, signal troops), discussed elsewhere in this report, two general classes of field instruction were provided for in the scheme of instruction ordered by the War Department: First, the Mobile Army joint exercises, in which regulars and militia were combined, and, second, camps within a State, attended only by the militia of that State, with which the War Department had no concern. And, again, the Mobile Army joint exercises comprised two widely different classes—(*a*) joint encampments and (*b*) maneuver campaigns.

In all cases, except State encampments, the arrangements of details necessary to carry out these exercises were in charge of territorial division commanders, under general instructions from the War Department. The program adopted by the division commander was designed in each instance to fit the need of the particular militia organizations participating. Generally during the exercises an opportunity was afforded for a few cohesive drills, where such seemed to be necessary, due to the infrequency with which militia organizations come together on account of their widely separated home stations.

The expenses of the Organized Militia participating in joint exercises with the Regular Army were paid from the appropriation "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, act of July 8, 1912," in so far as this inadequate appropriation extended. Beyond that point the expenses were met by the States either from their Federal allotment under section 1661, Revised Statutes, or from funds appropriated by the State legislature. Five thousand three hundred and seventy-two officers and 61,908 enlisted men participated in these joint exercises with the mobile troops of the Regular Army—a larger number than ever before—thus obtaining a maximum of instruction in field work.

One disappointing feature was the small number of enlisted men in some organizations. Upon the recommendation of the National Militia Board, the Secretary of War ruled that at least 65 per cent of the minimum authorized strength must attend joint exercises in order to participate in the appropriation "Encampment and maneuvers," so that it became necessary in some States to attach men from one organization to another, thus breaking up some units; but, on the other hand, no skeleton organizations attended the joint exercises as in the past.

Maneuver campaigns.—This form of instruction was for the first time made general throughout the country and resulted in five campaigns, set forth in the tables on pages 69–79, which were in each case of unquestioned value in bringing out the lessons essential for efficiency in actual war service. The Organized Militia derived great benefit from maneuver campaigns. In these exercises an effort is made to dispense with using the same ground over and over, with its semi-permanent camps, and conditions more nearly simulating actual field work are substituted. This result is accomplished by conducting a maneuver campaign where the opposing forces start several days apart and approach and locate each other as in actual campaign. This necessitates the proper use of the different arms, the location daily of new camps, the providing of supplies at different points daily, and is generally more interesting and instructive to those participating than was the old plan of using the semi-permanent camp during the entire period. But, at the same time, it must be borne in mind that only well-prepared troops can successfully participate in such a maneuver campaign, and, as a whole, the Organized Militia has not yet reached this proficiency.

The arrangements for these campaigns included due consideration for the unseasoned condition of the militia troops participating therein, and provision was made for short marches, rest days, and opportunities for the solution of minor tactical problems or other instructive exercises.

As a rule the instruction received was most beneficial, since a maneuver campaign places officers and enlisted men face to face with the practical problems encountered in war, and such situations can be given in no other form of instruction. Some difficulty was encountered in the matter of transportation and supply, due to a certain extent to the inexperience of militia officers in these problems, but this weakness now that it is known will be rapidly overcome. It is believed that a few organizations were not sufficiently instructed in the essentials of military work to participate in a maneuver campaign with a maximum of benefit.

Joint camps of instruction.—In addition to maneuver campaigns there were carried out the usual maneuver camps similar to 1908 and 1910, except that during the past summer they were properly camps of instruction, the program of exercises rarely including more than one contact maneuver problem during a single period. In addition to this class of camps the War Department projected and carried out small State joint camps, where the Organized Militia of a single State participated in a camp of instruction with a contingent of the Regular Army. It is believed that the small camp has manifest advantages over those where the militia of several States take part, particularly in the intimate relations between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia sustained in the smaller camps and superior instruction resulting therefrom, and in the future the Division of Militia Affairs will recommend their substitution as far as practicable for the large maneuver camps.

It is believed that the Organized Militia derives the greatest benefit when the contingent of only one State takes part during a certain period, so that the instruction given can be fitted to its needs. The maneuver instruction in the future should be derived solely from the maneuver campaign, where field service conditions are closely simulated.

State encampments.—In addition to the camps of instruction under the direction of the War Department, the usual State encampments were carried out, under section 14 of the militia law, for those States which did not participate in joint exercises either in part or as a whole. The instructional work carried out followed closely in the lines of previous years, except that it was affected somewhat by the class of instruction prescribed by the War Department in joint camps, and consequently short marches and field firing problems were included in many instances. They were as a rule inferior in instructional value to the camps conducted by the War Department.

A statement of State encampments follows:

Joint Army and Militia camps of instruction.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Location.	Date.	Troops participating—Organized Militia.				Regular Army.
		State.	Units.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
			I. MANEUVER CAMPAIGN.			
			CONNECTICUT MANEUVER CAMPAIGN.			
Connecticut, New York, etc.	Aug. 10–19.....	New York.....	First Brigade:			Fifth Infantry; Tenth Cavalry; Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery (less 1 battery); Company B, First Battalion Engineers; Field Company A, Signal Corps; 1 aviation section.
			Headquarters.....	[1] 11	.....	
			Seventh Infantry.....	55	595	
			Twelfth Infantry.....	50	629	
			Sixty-ninth Infantry.....	50	580	
			Seventy-first Infantry.....	51	623	
			Second Brigade:			
			Headquarters.....	8	1	
			Fourteenth Infantry.....	43	539	
			Twenty-third Infantry.....	50	482	
			Forty-seventh Infantry.....	50	545	
			First Cavalry.....	[1] 36	[1] 360	
			Second Cavalry.....	26	238	
			Battery A, First Field Artillery.....	4	118	
			Battery D, First Field Artillery.....	5	100	
			Battery E, First Field Artillery.....	5	69	
			Battery F, First Field Artillery.....	4	82	
			Headquarters Second Field Artillery.....	1	.....	
			Headquarters First Battalion, Second Field Artillery.	3	6	
			Battery A, Second Field Artillery.....	4	90	
			Battery B, Second Field Artillery.....	5	85	
			Battery C, Second Field Artillery.....	5	111	
			Twenty-second Engineers.....	45	468	
			First Company, Signal Corps.....	3	77	
			Second Company, Signal Corps.....	3	38	
			First Ambulance Company.....	5	59	
			Second Ambulance Company.....	4	73	
			First Field Hospital.....	3	39	
			Second Field Hospital.....	3	41	
			Hospital Corps detachments.....	22	72	
			Total.....	554	6,120	

[1] Estimated.

Joint Army and Militia camps of instruction—Continued.

EASTERN DIVISION—Continued.

Location.	Date.	Troops participating—Organized Militia.				Regular Army.
		State.	Units.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
			I. MANEUVER CAMPAIGN—Continued.			
			CONNECTICUT MANEUVER CAMPAIGN—contd.			
Connecticut, New York, etc.	Aug. 10–19	New Jersey	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters	7	3	
			First Infantry	46	517	
			Fourth Infantry	56	556	
			Fifth Infantry	50	499	
			First Troop Cavalry	2	57	
			Second Troop Cavalry	2	46	
			Battery A, Field Artillery	4	99	
			Battery B, Field Artillery	[1] 6	[1] 95	
			Signal Corps Company	4	53	
			First Field Hospital	[1] 4	[1] 25	
			Total	181	1,950	
		Massachusetts	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters	7	2	
			Second Infantry	57	710	
			Sixth Infantry	51	726	
			Second Brigade:			
			Headquarters	9	19	
			Fifth Infantry	58	693	
			Ninth Infantry	52	700	
			First Company, Signal Corps	5	63	
			First Field Hospital	3	34	
			First Ambulance Company	3	54	
			Total	245	3,001	
		Connecticut	First Infantry	52	609	
			Second Infantry	[1] 51	[1] 780	
			First Separate Company, Infantry	54	738	
			First Company, Signal Corps	3	57	
			Troop B, Cavalry	5	62	

			Field Hospital	[1] 3	[1] 33	
			Ambulance Company	[1] 2	[1] 43	
			Total	170	2,322	
		Maine	Second Infantry	54	637	
			Hospital Corps detachment	4	18	
			Total	58	655	
		Vermont	First Infantry	53	605	
			Aggregate	1,261	14,653	
			II. JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.			
			(1) MOUNT GRETNA, PA.			
Mount Gretna, Pa	July 5–14	Pennsylvania	Second Brigade:			
			Headquarters	9	4	Twenty-ninth Infantry; Battery E, Third Field Artillery; First Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry.
			Tenth Infantry	55	751	
			Sixteenth Infantry	52	647	
			Eighteenth Infantry	[1] 55	[1] 703	
			Headquarters and Second Squadron Cavalry	14	229	
			Battery C, Field Artillery	4	91	
			Total	189	2,425	
	July 15–24	Maryland	First Infantry	48	531	
			Second Infantry	49	544	
			Total	97	1,075	
	Do	New Jersey	Second Brigade:			
			Headquarters	7	2	
			Second Infantry	45	442	
			Third Infantry	46	550	
			Total	98	994	
	July 25–Aug. 3	Virginia	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters	4	1	
			First Infantry	44	537	
			Second Infantry	41	457	
			Fourth Infantry	39	430	
			Total	128	1,425	

[1] Estimated.

Joint Army and Militia camps of instruction—Continued.

EASTERN DIVISION—Continued.

Location.	Date.	Troops participating—Organized Militia.				Regular Army.
		State.	Units.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
			II. JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION—Continued.			
			(1) MOUNT GRETNA, PA.—continued.			
Mount Gretna, Pa.....	July 25-Aug. 3....	West Virginia.....	First Infantry.....	43	527	
			Second Infantry.....	40	438	
			Total.....	83	965	
			Aggregate.....	595	6,884	
			(2) ANNISTON, ALA.			
			(Camp Pettus.)			
Anniston, Ala.....	July 25-Aug. 4....	Alabama.....	First Infantry.....	53	692	Seventeenth Infantry; Eleventh Cavalry (less 1 squadron).
	July 6-15.....	.....	Second Infantry.....	48	517	
	July 16-26.....	.....	Fourth Infantry.....	52	588	
			Total.....	153	1,797	
	July 6-15.....	North Carolina.....	Third Infantry.....	50	585	
			Field Hospital No. 1.....	3	29	
			Ambulance Company No. 1.....	2	34	
			Total.....	55	648	
	July 16-25.....	South Carolina.....	First Infantry.....	52	557	
			Second Infantry.....	44	556	
	July 6-15.....	.....	Third Infantry.....	36	421	
			Hospital Corps detachment.....	3	19	
			Total.....	135	1,553	
	Do.....	Tennessee.....	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters.....	6	1	
			First Infantry.....	49	551	
			Third Infantry.....	49	624	
			Troop B, Cavalry (detachment).....	2	25	

			Company A, Signal Corps	3	42	
			Ambulance Company No. 1	2	23	
			Field Hospital No. 1	3	27	
			Hospital Corps detachment	8	21	
			Total	122	1,314	
	July 16-25	Florida	First Infantry	34	488	
			Hospital Corps detachment	2	16	
			Total	36	504	
	Do	Georgia	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters	8	1	
			Fifth Infantry	44	471	
			Third Separate Battalion, Infantry	11	131	
			Fourth Separate Battalion, Infantry	14	176	
			Second Squadron Cavalry	16	163	
			Hospital Corps detachment	5	11	
			Total	98	953	
	July 26-Aug. 4	Kentucky	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters	4	.....	
			First Infantry	33	385	
			Second Infantry	48	658	
			Third Infantry	42	548	
			First Field Hospital	3	25	
			Hospital Corps detachment	11	16	
			Total	141	1,632	
			Aggregate	740	8,401	
			III. STATE JOINT CAMPS.			
			(1) COLUMBUS, MISS.			
Columbus, Miss	Aug. 6-16	Mississippi	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters	9	.....	1 battalion, Seventeenth Infantry.
			Second Infantry	41	472	
			Third Infantry	41	379	
			Troop A, Cavalry	3	39	
			Field Hospital	3	18	
			Hospital Corps detachment	5	.....	
			Total	102	908	

Joint Army and Militia camps of instruction—Continued.

EASTERN DIVISION—Continued.

Location.	Date.	Troops participating—Organized Militia.				Regular Army.
		State.	Units.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
			III. STATE JOINT CAMPS—Continued.			
			(2) HARPERS FERRY, W. VA.			
Harpers Ferry, W. Va..	Aug. 14–28.....	District of Columbia...	First Brigade:			
			Headquarters.....	12	5	1 battery, Third Field Artillery; 1 troop, Fifteenth Cavalry.
			First Infantry.....	36	531	
			Second Infantry.....	39	531	
			First Separate Battalion, Infantry	13	223	
			Company A, Signal Corps.....	3	48	
			First Battery, Field Artillery.....	5	100	
			Ambulance Company No. 1.....	12	46	
			Total.....	120	1,484	

CENTRAL DIVISION.

			I. MANEUVER CAMPAIGN.			
			(1) NEAR LEAVENWORTH, KANS.			
Leavenworth, Kans. (Eastern Kansas).	Aug. 19–28.....	Kansas.....	First Infantry.....	49	598	Seventh Infantry; First Battalion, Sixth Field Artillery (less 1 battery); Second Battalion, Sixth Field Artillery (less 1 battery); Thirteenth Cavalry (less headquarters of 1 squadron and 2 troops); Second Squadron Fifteenth Cavalry; Second Battalion Engineers (less 1 company); Company D, Signal Corps; Ambulance Company No. 3.
			Second Infantry.....	53	629	
			Two separate companies Infantry.....	4	80	
			Hospital Corps detachment	6	17	
			Total.....	112	1,324	
	Do	Oklahoma.....	First Infantry.....	51	650	
	Aug. 19–29.....	Missouri.....	Second Infantry.....	[1] 50	[1] 550	
			Hospital Corps detachment.....	3	8	
			Total.....	53	558	
			Aggregate.....	216	2,532	

			(2) SPARTA, WIS.			
Sparta, Wis. (near)	July 15–24	Illinois	Third Infantry	50	469	Provisional Infantry Regiment; Battery D, Fifth Field Artillery; Third Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry; Sixth Cavalry (less 1 squadron); ½ Field Hospital No. 1; ½ Ambulance Company No. 3.
			Sixth Infantry	48	606	
			Total	98	1,075	
	Do	South Dakota	Fourth Infantry	47	435	
			Hospital Corps detachment	4	4	
			Total	51	439	
	July 22–31	Wisconsin	Second Infantry	51	691	
	July 25–31		Third Infantry	49	760	
	July 22–Aug. 3		Battery A, First Field Artillery	4	86	
			Hospital Corps detachment	8	27	
			Total	112	1,564	
	Aug. 6–15	Minnesota	Second Infantry	55	700	
			Third Infantry	55	700	
			Hospital Corps detachment	7	17	
			Total	[1] 117	[1] 1,417	
			Aggregate	378	4,495	
			II. JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.			
			(1) ALEXANDRIA, LA.			
Alexandria, La. (near)	Aug. 8–14	Texas	First Provisional Infantry Regiment	47	559	Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry.
			Second Provisional Infantry Regiment	46	507	
			Third Provisional Infantry Regiment	[1] 55	[1] 650	
			Hospital Corps detachment	4	25	
			Total	152	1,741	
	July 18–27	Louisiana	Provisional Infantry Regiment	49	454	
			Hospital Corps detachment	3	.....	
			Total	52	454	
	July 27–Aug. 6	Arkansas	First Infantry	47	540	
			Aggregate	251	2,735	

[1] Estimated.

Joint Army and Militia camps of instruction—Continued.

CENTRAL DIVISION—Continued.

Location.	Date.	Troops participating—Organized Militia.				Regular Army.
		State.	Units.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
			II. JOINT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION—Continued.			
			(2) POLE MOUNTAIN, WYO.			
Pole Mountain, Wyo...	July 8–27.....	Nebraska.....	First Infantry.....	48	510	Eleventh Infantry; Ninth Cavalry (less 1 squadron); Ambulance Company No. 1; ½ Field Hospital No. 1.
			Hospital Corps detachment.....	2	9	
			Total.....	50	519	
	July 29–Aug. 4....	Wyoming.....	Third Infantry.....	31	308	
			Hospital Corps detachment.....	4	16	
			Total.....	35	324	
	July 18–27.....	Colorado.....	Provisional Infantry Regiment.....	51	516	
			Aggregate.....	136	1,359	
			(3) FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.			
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	July 15–Aug. 1....	Indiana.....	First Infantry.....	42	556	Twenty-third Infantry (less 1 battalion).
			Second Infantry.....	43	528	
			Third Infantry.....	48	499	
			Total.....	133	1,583	
	July 25–Aug. 1....	Ohio.....	Sixth Infantry.....	47	519	
			Eighth Infantry.....	47	594	
			Hospital Corps detachment.....	7	9	
			Total.....	101	1,122	
			Aggregate.....	234	2,705	
			(4) CAMP AT FORT RILEY, KANS.			
			(Field Artillery.)			
Fort Riley, Kans.....	June 25–July 4....	Illinois.....	Headquarters First Battalion, Field Artillery..	2	2	Sixth Field Artillery.
			Battery A, Field Artillery.....	4	86	

			Battery B, Field Artillery	4	92	
			Battery C, Field Artillery	3	86	
			Total	13	266	
	Do	Kansas	Battery A, Field Artillery	6	70	
	Do	Colorado	Provisional Battery, Field Artillery	4	101	
	Do	Missouri	Battery B, Field Artillery	5	66	
			Aggregate	28	503	
			III. STATE JOINT CAMPS.			
			(1) NEAR SPRINGFIELD, ILL.			
Springfield, Ill. (near)	July 6–13	Illinois	First Infantry	52	541	Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.
	July 13–20		Second Infantry	46	470	
	July 27–Aug. 3		Fourth Infantry	45	627	
	Aug. 3–10		Fifth Infantry	48	577	
	July 20–27		Seventh Infantry	52	713	
	Aug. 10–17		Eighth Infantry	55	646	
			Total	298	3,574	
			(2) LUDINGTON, MICH.			
Ludington, Mich	Aug. 14–23	Michigan	First Infantry	49	722	Twenty-sixth Infantry (less 1 battalion).
			Second Infantry	52	716	
			Third Infantry	49	669	
			Headquarters First Field Artillery	3	2	
			Battery A, First Field Artillery	3	103	
			Battery B, First Field Artillery	4	48	
			Company A, Signal Corps	5	52	
			Company A, Engineers	4	68	
			Field Hospital No. 1	4	53	
			Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2	6	97	
			Total	179	2,530	
			(3) CAMP, NEVADA, MO.			
Nevada, Mo. (near)	July 7–14	Missouri	First Infantry	35	341	First Battalion, Seventh Infantry.
	Do		Third Infantry	41	394	
	July 14–21		Fourth Infantry	36	332	
	July 14–20		Sixth Infantry	29	359	
	July 7–14		Ambulance Company No. 1	6	10	
	Do		Ambulance Company No. 2	8	17	
			Total	155	1,453	

Joint Army and Militia camps of instruction—Continued.

CENTRAL DIVISION—Continued.

Location.	Date.	Troops participating—Organized Militia.				Regular Army.
		State.	Units.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
			III. STATE JOINT CAMPS—Continued.			
			(4) CAMP AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.			
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Aug. 11–18	Ohio	1 battalion of engineers (band)	18	223	Company M, Third Battalion Engineers.
			(5) CAMP NEAR IOWA FALLS, IOWA.			
Iowa Falls, Hardin County, Iowa.	Aug. 12–21	Iowa	Fifty-third Infantry	52	592	First Squadron, Sixth Cavalry.
			Fifty-fourth Infantry	52	557	
			Fifty-fifth Infantry	48	516	
			Fifty-sixth Infantry	45	549	
			Field Hospital	4	21	
			Hospital Corps detachment	14	45	
			Total	215	2,280	

WESTERN DIVISION.

			I. MANEUVER CAMPAIGNS.			
			(1) MANEUVER CAMPAIGN IN VICINITY OF MONTEREY, CAL.			
Monterey, Cal.	Aug. 11–21	Utah	5 companies Infantry	17	222	Sixth Infantry; Twelfth Infantry (less Companies C and G); Sixteenth Infantry; Troop A, First Cavalry; Field Company E, Signal Corps; Field Hospital No. 2; Ambulance Company No. 2; Field Bakery No. 3.
			First Battery, Field Artillery	4	90	
			Company A, Signal Corps	4	43	
			Total	25	355	
	Do	California	Second Infantry	50	600	
			Fifth Infantry	50	600	
			Seventh Infantry	50	600	
			1 squadron Cavalry (4 troops)	12	200	
			2 batteries, Field Artillery	10	176	
			1 company Signal Corps	3	65	

			Hospital Corps detachments	15	60	
			Total	[1] 190	[1] 2,301	
			Aggregate	215	2,656	
			(2) MANEUVER CAMPAIGN, GRAYS HARBOR, WASH.			
Grays Harbor, Wash	July 21–30	Washington	Second Infantry	51	673	Twenty-first Infantry; Twenty-fifth Infantry; Third Squadron, First Cavalry; Headquarters and Second Battalion, Second Field Artillery; Company F, Second Battalion Engineers; Detachment Signal Corps.
			Troop B, Cavalry	3	63	
			Company A, Signal Corps	4	56	
			Hospital Corps detachments	4	16	
			Total	62	808	
	Do	Oregon	Third Infantry	46	482	
			Ambulance Company	3	18	
			Hospital Corps detachment	3	6	
			Total	52	506	
	July 20–28	Idaho	Second Infantry	43	511	
			Aggregate	157	1,825	
			II. STATE JOINT CAMPS.			
			(1) FORT WM. HENRY HARRISON, MONT.			
Fort Wm. Henry Harrison, Mont.	July 15–22	Montana	Second Infantry	34	359	Third Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry.
			Hospital Corps detachment	4	17	
			Total	38	376	
			(2) FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.			
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	Aug. 2–14	Arizona	First Infantry	30	301	Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Fourth Cavalry.
			1 troop Cavalry	[1] 4	[1] 30	
			Hospital Corps detachment	2	1	
			Total	36	332	
			Grand total	5,372	61,908	

[1] Estimated.

State camps.

State or Territory.	Location.	Date.	Organization.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	Mobile	Sept. 12–19	First Battalion Field Artillery.	.....	.....
Colorado	Bailey (Park County).	July 13–21	Signal Corps	.....	.....
	Golden	Sept. 13–22	Engineer Company A	3	32
			Total	3	32
Connecticut	Middlebury	July 13–20	Troop A, Cavalry	3	55
	Various places in Connecticut.	July 27–Aug. 4	Troop B, Cavalry	3	59
	Niantic	July 29–Aug. 3.	Battery, Field Artillery	3	52
			Total	9	166
Delaware	Camp Cannon (State range).	July 27–Aug. 3.	First Infantry	31	330
			Sanitary troops with First Infantry.	3	7
			Total	34	337
Florida	Camp Gilchrist (Black Point).	July 6–13	Second Infantry	29	464
			Detachment Hospital Corps with Second Infantry.	2	19
			Total	31	483
Georgia	Savannah (near)	July 28–Aug. 3	Battery A, Field Artillery	4	35
			Battery B. Field Artillery	2	60
			Total	6	95
Hawaii	Camp Damon (Moanalua, Oahu).	Aug. 29–Sept. 2.	First Infantry	25	276
			First Hospital Corps	1	4
			Total	26	280
Idaho	Weiser	July 3–5	Third Battalion, Second Regiment of Infantry.	15	248
Illinois	Practice march	July 5–14	First Regiment, Cavalry	37	465
		Do	Sanitary troops with First Cavalry.	3	21
			Total	40	486
Indiana	do	Sept 1–8	Battery A, First Field Artillery.	5	81
		Sept. 10–17	Battery B, First Field Artillery.	5	64
		Aug. 22–29	Battery C, First Field Artillery.	4	73
			Total	14	218
Louisiana	Camp Mabrey, Tex., and other places.	Aug. 4–14	First Squadron Cavalry	6	64
Massachusetts	West Barnstable	July 7–14	Eighth Infantry	47	652
		July 27–Aug. 2.	Headquarters First Battalion, Field Artillery.	4	7
		July 6–13	Battery A, Field Artillery	5	108
		Aug. 3–10	Battery B, Field Artillery	5	98
		July 27–Aug. 2.	Battery C, Field Artillery	5	129
	Boxford	July 13–20	Second Corps cadets	19	187
	Hingham	do	First Corps cadets	16	181
	Bedford	July 6–13	First Squadron Cavalry	19	215
			Total	120	1,577
Minnesota	Camp Lakeview	July 8–17	First Infantry	58	958
	Practice march	June 22–July 1.	Headquarters, First Field Artillery.	4	2
		do	Battery A, First Field Artillery.	5	66
		do	Battery B, First Field Artillery.	5	72
		do	Battery C, First Field Artillery.	3	66
			Total	75	1,164

State camps—Continued.

State or Territory.	Location.	Date.	Organization.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Missouri	Wallach's farm	July 20–28	Battery A, Field Artillery	3	39
	St. Joseph	July 22–29	Company A, Signal Corps	2	71
	Practice march	July 20–28	Troop B, Cavalry	2	38
		Aug. 18–25	First Field Hospital	1	13
			Total	8	161
Nebraska	Grand Island	Aug, 21–28	Second Infantry	43	374
		do	Detachment Field Hospital No. 1.	9	14
		do	Signal Corps	[1] 2	[1] 60
			Total	54	448
New Hampshire	Weare Center	June 10–15	First Infantry and Band	49	671
		do	Detachment Hospital Corps	4	16
		do	Battery A, Field Artillery	6	108
		do	Detachment Hospital Corps	1	6
		do	Troop A, Cavalry	3	46
		do	Detachment Hospital Corps	1	5
		do	Third Battalion, First Infantry and Machine Gun Company.	.....	.....
			Total	[1] 64	[1] 852
New York	Manlius	July 14–20	Troop H, First Cavalry	1	52
		July 21–27	Troop I, First Cavalry	1	54
	Huntington, Long Island.	July 28–Aug. 3.	Troop F, Second Cavalry	1	32
		Sept. 15–22	Troop G, Second Cavalry	1	41
			Total	4	179
North Carolina	Camp Glenn	July 16–25	First Infantry	49	585
		do	Detachment Hospital Corps with First Infantry.	4	12
		do	Second Infantry	47	553
		do	Detachment Hospital Corps with Second Infantry.	2	12
		do	Troop A, Cavalry	3	47
			Total	105	1,209
North Dakota	Camp Burke	July 16–22	First Infantry	35	382
		do	Hospital Corps	3	23
			Total	38	405
Ohio	Camp Perry	Aug. 13–19	Second Infantry	46	616
		Aug. 24–31	Fifth Infantry	49	469
		July 21–28	Ninth Battalion, Infantry	16	234
		Aug. 19–26	First Battalion, Field Artillery.	12	159
	Plymouth	Aug. 5–12	Headquarters, First Field Battalion, Signal Corps.	12	.....
		do	Company A, Signal Corps, Field.	4	46
		do	Company B, Signal Corps, Field.	4	43
	Practice march	July 20–23	First Infantry	.....	.....
	Fort Ancient	July 24–28	do	44	394
		Aug. 18–25	First Ambulance Company	4	31
		do	Second Ambulance Company	3	45
		do	First Field Hospital	5	32
		do	Second Field Hospital	5	24
	Delaware	Aug. 5–12	Fourth Infantry	49	560
	Marietta	Aug. 19–26	Seventh Infantry	49	577
	Dayton	Sept. 1–8	Third Infantry	50	457
	Novelty	Aug. 3–10	First Squadron, Cavalry	15	163
			Total	[1] 357	3,850

[1] Estimated.

State camps—Continued.

State or Territory.	Location.	Date.	Organization.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	July 22–31	Division Headquarters	10	2
		July 22–29	Headquarters, First Brigade, Infantry.	9	6
		do	First Infantry	48	632
		do	Second Infantry	48	674
		July 24–31	Headquarters, Third Brigade, Infantry.	10	6
		July 21–29	Third Infantry	46	618
		July 24–31	Headquarters, Fourth Brigade, Infantry.	1	3
		July 23–31	Fourth Infantry	44	608
		do	Sixth Infantry	48	616
		July 24–31	Eighth Infantry	52	654
		July 22–30	Ninth Infantry	52	733
		July 23–30	Twelfth Infantry	50	703
		July 22–30	Thirteenth Infantry	45	595
		July 22–29	Fourteenth Infantry	39	499
		July 22–30	First Squadron, Cavalry	15	207
		July 24–31	Battery B, Field Artillery	4	74
		July 21–29	Company A, Signal Corps, Field.	3	51
		July 21–31	Hospital Corps Detachment	16	67
			Total	540	6,748
Rhode Island	Quonset Point	Aug. 4–11	First Squadron, Cavalry	13	149
		June 23–30	Light Battery A, Field Artillery.	4	95
		do	Field Hospital	4	29
			Total	21	273
South Carolina	Greenville	Sept. 9–18	First Infantry, Company G	1	42
Tennessee	Nashville	July 27–Aug. 5.	Company G, Infantry, unattached.	3	52
Texas	Camp Mabrey	Aug. 2–14	First Squadron, First Cavalry	14	171
	Practice march	July 14–24	Battery A, First Field Artillery.	2	60
			Total	16	231
Vermont	State reservation	Aug. 4–9	First Infantry	48	600
			Hospital Corps Detachment	4	19
			Total	[1] 52	[1] 619
Wisconsin	Wisconsin State Military reservation.	July 13–19	First Infantry	[1] 55	[1] 700
		July 22–24	Second Inantry	[1] 55	[1] 700
		do	Third Infantry	[1] 55	[1] 700
		do	Battery A, First Field Artillery	[1] 4	[1] 100
		Aug. 3–9	Troop A, First Cavalry	[1] 3	[1] 50
			Total	[1] 172	[1] 2,250
			Grand total	1,981	24,179

[1] Estimated.

EXTRACTS FROM COMMENTS OF THE ADJUTANTS GENERAL ON THE INSTRUCTION OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA IN JOINT EXERCISES DURING 1912.

Arizona (by Col. Charles W. Harris).—I consider that from every standpoint this was the best maneuver camp at Fort Huachuca that the National Guard of Arizona ever attended. The officers received more real benefit from the work for the reason that they each had some work to perform. The usual way in maneuver camps is for the commanding officer of a regiment to receive an order to take his troops at such a time to such a place. This he does, and after a few hours he receives an order to return to camp. That evening, from some point, information sifts down that they were defeated or that they did something else, and that is the real work they are given.

At the camp this year the officers handled their own men; they were given problems to work out with the number of men in their commands and after the problems they could discuss the work with intelligence, for they knew what they had done. I believe that the small camps are of much more benefit to the majority of the officers than the large camps. At the same time we find it much harder to get men to attend camps held in Arizona than we do to attend camps held outside the State, for there is no inducement for attendance at camps inside the State, except absolute interest in the work.

California (by Brig. Gen. E. A. Forbes).—In my opinion the recent joint maneuvers and marching campaign of the mobile forces of the State of California were the most valuable and instructive for the National Guard of any ever held; in fact, I think that none other has approached these maneuvers for instruction purposes. This was the real thing without bullets. A soldier may read and look at diagrams, and even observe operations of that kind, but when he actually has to get in and do the work he learns; and in this campaign many things were driven into him by the necessity of the occasion that he never would have acquired otherwise. The instruction in taking care of the men on the march, in loading their wagons, in transportation, details in outpost work, scouting, advance guard, constant skirmishes and daylight attack, and taking care of their animals, and in all the details that went to make up the work of the campaign, was of incalculable benefit and of immeasurably more value than at maneuvers held at a stationary camp and where the troops have no other transportation than that of loading on and off the trains.

Colorado (by Brig. Gen. John Chase).—It is the opinion of this office, confirmed by the reports of the various officers of the National Guard of Colorado present at the maneuver camp at Pole Mountain, that the program arranged was excellently planned for progressive instruction and was based upon a just appreciation of the present State training of the National Guard of Colorado. The undersigned, however, has always felt that where the Government and State have gone to the expense of mobilization and the men have met the necessary sacrifice of time to be present at mobilization, instruction should be only on those subjects which can not be held at the home station. The desire is general throughout the National Guard of Colorado for a longer period of encampment. Thirty hours would be required for three organizations of the National Guard of Colorado to report at Laramie if no stop were made at Denver, and of course a similar period for the return journey. The instruction received in a journey of this length and the entraining and care of troops en route is, of course, of very great value, but it lessens the period for field maneuvers.

Connecticut (Brig. Gen. George M. Cole).—In my opinion, the Connecticut maneuvers were the best that Connecticut troops have ever taken part in. We were favored with excellent weather, and the entire plan of the maneuvers was so well laid out that the men, coming as they did from the office and the shop, were not worn out before they got into action. I think also that the enlisted men got more real instruction and benefit in this maneuver than in any previous one.

My observation and remarks are confined almost entirely to the Provisional Brigade of Infantry, Red Army, which was especially favored in having for its commanding officer Col. Calvin D. Cowles, Fifth Infantry, and to whose untiring efforts the brigade owes much, and, in fact, I might say all of its success in actions and comforts.

* * * * * * *

The only recommendations I have to make are that all future maneuvers may be conducted on a similar plan.

District of Columbia (by Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter).—The good results obtained at Harpers Ferry camp lead me to believe that the camp instruction is of more value to the guard than that obtained throughout the balance of the year and would do more to prepare the guard for field service.

* * * * * * *

As the instruction given to the guard is bound to be of an elementary character, due to existing and unavoidable conditions, and as the camp instruction is considered the most valuable that can be given, it is believed that the restriction requiring three months' service prior to the camp to Federal pay for camp service does not give the best result in this guard.

Florida (Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster).—I am not in a position to make any recommendations in this connection, for the reason that it was not my privilege to witness the maneuvers, nor have the reports been received at this office as yet from the officers who participated in this tour of duty.

Through unofficial sources, however, I am advised that there were not a sufficient number of instructors on duty with the troops to carry out to the best advantage the plans for the work which was undertaken. It is thought that the same difficulty was experienced at these maneuvers as at the encampment in this State which preceded it, where there was only one instructor for the line and one for the sanitary troops.

It is recommended that where instructors are detailed to attend encampments of the National Guard, or to serve with National Guard organizations that are participating in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army, that the number of such instructors be not less than one commissioned officer for each battalion and one noncommissioned officer for each company.

Illinois (by Brig. Gen. F. S. Dickson).—Illinois was this year fortunate in having an opportunity to try out two very different systems of militia training.

1. Participation with Regular organizations in joint maneuver camp involving "war game" at Sparta, Wis.

2. The encampment of a battalion of Regulars with our remaining organizations within the State camp.

After a careful consideration of the results obtained, viewed from the conditions, State militia, I am unqualifiedly convinced of the superiority of plan No. 2. While doubtless exposing myself as a reactionary, yet in absolute candor I can not agree with the many officers touching the superior advantages to be gained by extended and complicated joint maneuvers. This conclusion is based wholly upon a State militia viewpoint. Among the advantages of the joint maneuver as effecting the State force may be—

First. Increased enlistments in local organizations by reason of anticipation of the unusual.

Second. The increased activities of the several staff officers because of their being, to a greater or less degree, thrown on their own resources, and the decided advantage that follows from the association of the Regular with the militiamen as to ways and means of doing things.

So far as the maneuver itself is concerned, I think on the whole it is of a very questionable value from the fact that if there be a considerable force mobilized the necessary maneuver undertaken simulates a war condition which is both beyond the intelligence and jurisdiction of all but the very few commanding officers. So far as the enlisted men are concerned it resolves itself into an endurance test in which they are caused to "march up the hill and then march down again." So far as the officers are concerned, including those at least up to colonel commanding regiment, they are attempting to burden themselves with matters which, in my temerity, I might suggest in actual warfare would be none of their business, but would properly belong to the general whose business it would be to plan.

This State having tried each of the plans suggested in the beginning of this letter, I have no hesitation in saying that for militia training the plan of encamping a battalion of Regulars in the State camp, where they may instruct and develop officers and men, is vastly superior in its results to both the State and the Government to that of sending raw troops to an extended maneuver.

Indiana (by Brig. Gen. Geo. W. McCoy).—I have to advise that the instruction received at the joint camp this year at Fort Benjamin Harrison is considered more beneficial to the organized militia of Indiana than that received at any previous camp. This is attributed to the willingness of the commanding officer of joint camp, Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-third Infantry, to give our people the benefit of his varied experience, together with that of the officers of his regiment.

During the tour details of enlisted men from the Twenty-third Infantry were scattered throughout the various companies of the guard and practically all the officers of the Twenty-third Infantry were likewise detailed. The result being that our people received more careful instruction and supervision than was possible heretofore.

The program was a little strenuous, perhaps, but upon the whole there was little complaint about overwork, and it would be hard for us to suggest improvement in the scheme of instruction as laid down and carried out by the commanding officer of this camp.

Louisiana (Maj. Gen. Oswald W. McNeese).—As was expected, the joint camp held near Alexandria was the most profitable in which the Louisiana National Guard ever participated. The instruction was thorough and constant, due to the fact that a large number of regular officers were available as instructors. While it is generally understood that the essential feature of the joint camps is practical instruction in field work, it is the belief of this office that the subfeatures create a more lasting impression and make better soldiers, especially of the enlisted men. In the matter of camp sanitation, for instance, the fact is ever present to the men that no particle of food must be exposed to the fly; that excretia must be deposited in a place protected from the attention of this insect, etc. Also, the ambitious militiamen study the habits and customs exhibited by the Regular, so that when they return to their home stations they may put what has been learned and observed into practice at drill and in the armory. For that reason it is believed every opportunity should be furnished the enlisted men of the two forces to get closer together. It has been noticed that usually at joint camps the location of the two forces is so far apart that such association can not be made easy or natural, and it seldom dawns upon the militiamen, until camp is about to break, that he is a welcome visitor to the camp of his brother of the Regular service.

The greatest impression made in the minds of the National Guard officer is the earnest and conscientious manner in which the officer of the Regular Army goes about his duties. The National Guard officer is inspired with a determination to work in a like manner in the guard as far as his time will permit.

Maine (by Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill).—Regimental quartermasters and commissaries received the maximum instruction from the Connecticut maneuver campaign. The principal gain to company officers came through practical instruction in making and breaking camp, systematically and expeditiously.

In future maneuvers State authorities should be more definitely informed regarding the supply arrangements. In this State at least the instructions from eastern division headquarters were construed to mean that participating troops would be supplied daily with rations and forage from a supply train which would follow the troops closely, thus obviating the necessity of heavily loaded regimental trains. On this supposition but 2 horses were furnished for each wagon, and of course proved inadequate when rations and forage for three-day periods were turned over to regimental commissaries and quartermasters.

It is believed that the practice of appointing a brigade commander from the Regular service for troops from States having no brigade organization is excellent. The Second Maine Infantry found its tour of duty under Col. Calvin D. Cowles, Fifth Infantry, United States Army, very instructive, and it is the unanimous belief of the officers of that regiment that they learned far more under Col. Cowles's handling than they would had their regiment been attached to an incomplete brigade from some other State.

The importance of having regimental wagons plainly marked was clearly demonstrated. Wagons marked in accordance with the Provisional Infantry Equipment Manual (in small letters and on only one side of the wagon) were difficult to pick up at supply depots and on the march when the wagon train was in confusion. Wagons should be so marked as to be easily identified from either side and from front and rear.

It is believed that the field allowance of tentage fixed by paragraph 231, F. S. R., can be still further reduced in the interest of increased mobility.

Massachusetts (by Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson).—In connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign I would make the following suggestions:

1. That instruction in handling wagon trains could be obtained exactly as well if they were made neutral, and the comfort and convenience of the men would be much enhanced.

2. That autotruck supply trains be provided to distribute forage, rations, wood and water from bases directly to regiments.

3. That organizations be located in their camps for the night as near as possible to the place where the action of the day terminated and as soon thereafter as possible. The wearisome march away to a camp site and getting settled, sometimes late in the evening, is one of the most discouraging features of a maneuver.

4. That as a large controlled maneuver is in the nature of a contest or play, a larger force of neutrals who might be designated as provosts or by any other term, be provided to see that machinery did not clog or stop to the discomfort of the participants, by reason of the lack of orders or conflict of authority. I observed certain cases where wagon trains were awaiting orders from their brigade commander or division commander and were receiving orders from provost-marshals and umpires. There seemed to be no supreme authority.

Mississippi (Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge).—It appears to be the unanimous opinion of the National Guard officers that the instruction received at this camp was of more practical benefit than of any previous camp. As the schedule of exercises was adopted from the recommendations of the inspector-instructor on duty with this State, who was cognizant of the needs of this organization, it is believed that better results were obtained than would have been realized from following a general schedule formulated by officers unacquainted with degree of training possessed by the troops.

The results of this camp tend to strengthen the opinion of the undersigned that small State camps with Regular troops attending are of more benefit to this National Guard organization than larger camps where the individual soldier and smaller units are practically lost sight of. While the instruction of the National Guard is important its maintenance appears to be more so. The State joint camp has also the advantage over the larger camp on account of shorter period required for transportation.

Nebraska (Brig. Gen. E. H. Phelps).—My personal opinion is that the instruction was the best of any camp our troops have ever participated in, and this is also the opinion of the officers of the regiment.

It may be that we are led to this opinion, however, because of the attractiveness of the trip to Pole Mountain, Wyo., the terrain on the Fort Riley Reservation being practically as suitable for maneuvers.

This suggests the idea that troops will attend camp at a ground they have not been over, with better zeal than a ground they are familiar with.

New York (Brig. Gen. William Verbeck).—The instruction received by the National Guard of this State was most profitable and excellently carried out. The program of movements was well thought out, and working out of the problem of the maneuver was highly satisfactory. The guard as a whole were enthusiastic in carrying out the desires of the War Department, and are unanimous in considering that the maneuver campaign was highly successful, and are therefore enthusiastic for carrying out this system of instruction in future years.

The element that militated against the carrying out of the desires of the War Department with complete success was the partial failure of the problem of transportation, supply, and subsistence. It can be said that the whole matter of supply and subsistence would have been highly satisfactory except for the partial failure of the solution of the problem of transportation.

Blame in this respect does not seem to attach to the functions of the staff departments of the United States, all of whose officers seem to have been conscientious and untiring in the carrying out of their arduous duties. One suggestion might be made in this respect, namely, the assembling of the officers detailed as quartermasters and commissaries as a board some days in advance of the actual mobilization, in order to study out the special problems with reference to the weakness of the National Guard in staff administration. Such a board would have foreseen and determined in advance the shortcomings that must be inevitable in such a mobilization of units representing different States, with the special problem in this State of having the two brigades placed in different armies; with the further suggestion that such an assembling of a board of quartermasters and commissaries could have been held in connection with a camp of instruction of the staff departments of the quartermasters and commissaries of the State, similar to the camp of instruction that was held previous to this maneuver of the medical officers at Peekskill.

Ohio (Brig. Gen. Charles C. Weybrecht).—The instruction received by the Sixth and Eighth Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison under the supervision of Col. Edward Glenn seems to me to be of far-reaching benefit to the commands. I am very sorry that we did not make arrangements for the presence of all our Infantry regiments at Fort Benjamin Harrison during the present year to receive same course of instructions. Owing to the elimination of unnecessary details, which we have heretofore always considered necessary and which we realize now of subordinate importance to the instruction of the commands, more instruction was given this year to regiments than would have been possible in the old camp of 30 days' duration.

Regarding the joint exercises of the Corps of Ohio Engineers, the commanding officer of the Corps of Engineers advises me that it was the best camp his battalion has ever participated in, and owing to the genuine interest manifested by the troops of the Regular service associated with him, his battalion learned more than at any other previous camp.

Oklahoma (Brig. Gen. F. M. Canton).—In reference to your letter of August 22, desiring me to express my views concerning the instruction received by the National Guard of this State in the joint exercises held by the Regular Army about Fort Leavenworth, Kans., I regard this as one of the most instructive tours of duty ever participated in by the Oklahoma National Guard since its organization. The heat at this time of the year was bad in Kansas, but our men stood the work remarkably well and showed

their stamina by expressing their willingness for another trip. I would suggest that a 15 days' tour of duty would be much better, allowing 4 or 5 days' preliminary work preceding the regular maneuvers. Any time of the year would be all right where it does not conflict with the harvesting of crops of the young farmers who are members of the Oklahoma National Guard. The month of October would be very pleasant as far as the weather is concerned in this part of the country, but during that month I think the military duties would probably interfere with harvesting the cotton crop, and a number of the young officers and enlisted men would be in attendance in schools in this State also.

Oregon (Brig. Gen. W. E. Finzer).—It is believed that great value was obtained from these maneuvers, more than is apparent at this time. Preliminary instruction to individuals in field exercises is necessary before participating in joint maneuvers.

The service of communication should have had more attention. The amount of transportation was not sufficient to carry necessary loads, forage, and rations. The Army ration was found sufficient when supplied. The nonsupply of rations is the weakness of all maneuvers of any magnitude. The baggage was cut to a minimum and this proved an advantage in view of the limited transportation.

Staff officers attached to supply departments were given little opportunity to learn their duties.

South Carolina (Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Moore).—I was much pleased and gratified with the progress and improvements shown by their instructions and feel that these instructions are very valuable to the guard, but I think could be very much improved by extending the period to 15 days, thereby obtaining a decidedly higher proficiency than can be had from the short period of 10 days.

From what I gathered during this encampment I am of the opinion that all details as to the general instructions and plans for execution of said exercises should devolve upon the commander of the joint maneuver camp, so that the whole period would be occupied for the very best interest of the guard. If the management and execution of these problems be left to regimental commanders of the militia they frequently are governed by the request and often demand that there is too much work and not sufficient time for pleasure and recreation, and in said cases the work is frequently minimized or curtailed so that the best results are not accomplished. I do not believe that on such occasions the men should be debarred from a reasonable amount of recreation and pleasure, but I do think that in view of the fact that the opportunity and time is so limited that there should be the strictest application of study in all branches, and this can best be carried out by the programs being issued from the commanding officer of the camp, and the execution of such programs would not be questioned, as would be the case if left to the regimental commanders and inspector instructors attached to duty with the guard.

I would suggest that in the future at such camps of instruction that the adjutants general be detailed for duty, as I deem it essential that they should be present for the purpose of observing these maneuvers; and there are many instances where their presence is absolutely necessary, to say nothing of the valuable knowledge and instructions which they derive from such contact, not only with their own guard but with the guard from other States.

South Dakota (Brig. Gen. C. H. Englesby).—The South Dakota troops have participated in maneuver camps since the plan of joint maneuvers was inaugurated and it was the opinion of both the officers and enlisted men present that the 1912 maneuvers were the most successful, beneficial, and satisfactory of any yet attended, and from any point of view they were of the greatest benefit to the troops participating.

It is the opinion of the State authorities, however, that 100 per cent more benefit could be derived on an expenditure of 25 per cent more money if the time allotted for the maneuvers were extended to at least 2 weeks, and preferably 3 weeks of time in camp. Under the existing plan of 10 days camp most of the money appropriated for maneuver purposes finds its way into the treasury of the transportation companies, and it is suggested that more camps be established where it would require less money for the transportation of troops participating, or that the allotment for the movement be increased.

It is further suggested that an officers' school, preceding the maneuvers by at least 30 days, be required, to be paid for from funds allotted under section 1661, and that maps of the reservation in which the maneuvers are to be held be furnished the officers attending the school.

Tennessee (Brig. Gen. Frank Maloney).—The instruction received by the National Guard of Tennessee at the Anniston maneuvers was, as a whole, very profitable and satisfactory. The assignment of Regular Army officers to the various organizations of this State was very beneficial to the organizations. On account of the number of medical organizations present there were not enough medical officers of the Regular

Army to allow one to each organization, and our field hospital did not receive detailed instruction, which was desired, although there was a very great improvement in the organization during the 10 days at camp.

I am of the opinion that the problem period of the camp should be longer than was allowed at Anniston. It seems that both officers and men take a great deal more interest, and the work is more realistic when there is a contest on than when the men are merely out at drill. The problem at Anniston lasted for two days, and I believe that both officers and men learned more in this period than all the rest of the time. By having a large number of Regular officers present sufficient time can be allowed the problem to enable the instructors to see that advance and rear guard and attack formation and outpost duty is properly performed and understood as the problem develops.

Utah (Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood).—That considered from the viewpoint of general results as to instruction received it was, as a whole, very satisfactory.

The Infantry battalion of five companies was made the third battalion of the Twelfth United States Infantry, assigned to the Blue force, and participated in all duties of this organization as a regiment and in the field. I believe this battalion absorbed as much out of this tour of duty as it is possible to obtain in the same length of time and under similar conditions.

The battery and Signal Corps were assigned to the Red force and of course acted independently of each other. While I believe the campaign was of great benefit to each of those organizations, yet I am of the opinion that the fact of their being branches of the service of which large use should be made was in a measure overlooked in the press of other important matters, and that they did not get as much action and experience as they might had special study been made as to how they could have been used most effectively to add strength to the Red force and for their particular instruction.

Michigan (from the Adjutant General of Michigan).—It is the opinion of this office that the Michigan National Guard received satisfactory instruction at the joint camp at Ludington and that progress was made toward greater efficiency. The comment among the officers of the Michigan National Guard is that the course of instruction, and the work of officers of the Army in instructing and advising the National Guard, proved beneficial, especially so in fact, following as it did, the officers' school held last spring.

There is one feature of the instruction of the guard which this office believes worthy of special emphasis, and that is the need of a settled policy of instruction. Those officers charged with the schooling of the Organized Militia should remain on duty for a period of several years. Judging from my observations and the statements of our officers, the Army officers who came to that camp with a knowledge of the standard of efficiency in the Michigan National Guard, and acquaintance with the officers, accomplished more than those who were at Ludington for their first tour of duty with the Michigan troops. Unless Army officers are interested in the Organized Militia and are willing to assume the somewhat perplexing and bothersome duties of instructors, they should never be detailed for that purpose.

The course of instruction pursued has been discussed with regimental commanders, majors, and line officers, and the general comment is favorable to the progressive scheme of instruction, largely made up of small maneuvers, with a big maneuver or so at the end. I believe much can be accomplished by attention to drill and small maneuvers at such camps as this one, interspersed every two or three years by a maneuver campaign. In the latter higher officers would secure their opportunity to command and subordinates and the men secure their instruction in marching and bivouacing.

The practice of sending regular troops to camp with us is of great benefit. Michigan officers strongly recommend the plan of breaking up regular organizations and using the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men to give the guard organizations the benefit of their example and individual instruction. This close contact with the Regulars in most instances heightened the interest of the guardsmen in the maneuvers, and gave them opportunity to compare their ways of doing things with the ways of the Army to their benefit.

Virginia (by Brig. Gen. W. W. Sale.)—It is the consensus of opinion that the maneuvers held this year at Mount Gretna, Pa., were the most successful and instructive that this State has yet participated in. The commanding general First Brigade, Virginia Volunteers, whose command was ordered by this State to participate in such maneuvers, reports as follows:

"I have attended the past four such camps—Chickamauga, Ga., 1906 and 1908, Gettysburg, Pa., 1910, and Mount Gretna, 1912—and I regard the instruction at the latter as more valuable and beneficial. There has been a gradual improvement in the system in each camp. The experience gained in those preceding seems to have been

profited by, and an endeavor has been made to adopt the most simple system of instruction, as well as to give more consideration to the comfort of the men.

"The instructors were courteous, energetic, well informed, and gifted in the art of imparting knowledge. The close association through living with organizations to which attached produced the very best effect, and enabled officers of organizations to gain much valuable information, through query when the occasion arose, that would otherwise have been missed. It was also observed that the officers quickly became attached, in a most friendly way, to the instructors, and with all embarrassment and timidity removed, which frequently exists without personal acquaintance, constant discussions of military questions and customs of the service were engaged in. This system, in my opinion, is a great improvement and resulted in much good.

"I feel that the brigade was fortunate to have been assigned to Mount Gretna, and that great benefit was derived from the instruction received. Col. Cecil, the camp commander and a Virginian, was deeply interested in the work as well as the welfare of the men, and gave both features his close personal attention. He was at all times most courteous and anxious to render every assistance that might be rendered."

Wisconsin (Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman).—It is the opinion of myself and in general that of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard that the instruction received by the Organized Militia of Wisconsin at the joint exercises held in conjunction with the Regular Army this year was the best instruction in preparation for actual service that the Wisconsin National Guard ever received. It was thorough and practical in every respect and the experience will be extremely valuable should this force ever be called into active service.

I am of the opinion that too many umpires are a detriment rather than a benefit, owing to the fact of too much conflicting instruction and to the tendency on the part of umpires to prematurely interfere with the intentions of the officers in command. This brings about confusion and dissatisfaction and oftentimes brings failure when if the officer were left to himself he might work out his problem satisfactorily to himself and to the umpires. I believe that comparatively few umpires of high standing and thorough experience to exercise general supervision of the work and to pass intelligent criticism upon it at various stages is a better plan than to have an umpire attached to so many of the several units.

Other than this I have no suggestions to make, excepting to advocate a continuance of campaign maneuvers whenever the funds are available and the time propitious.

Washington (by Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn).—It is the opinion of this office that the plans followed in both the joint maneuvers and joint exercises held in this State during the present year have been practically the best that could have been adopted. This office can see no way in which the general scheme can be materially improved upon. With special reference to the Grays Harbor maneuver campaign, in which the mobile troops of this State were engaged with troops of the Regular Army and those of the States of Oregon and Idaho, it was particularly gratifying to observe that the National Guard organizations received during this tour of duty experiences along lines never before followed. The practical work of breaking and moving camp from day to day, according to the exigencies of the military situation, has never before been done by the organizations of this State, and the instruction obtained along those lines in this year's maneuvers has filled a gap always heretofore existing. With reference to the joint exercises of the Coast Artillery Reserves with the Regular Coast Artillery troops of the Army at Fort Worden, the scheme of progressive instruction which has been followed in former years as well as this seems to be the very best that could be used in the instruction of this branch. By following it very excellent results have been obtained, and it would seem to me undesirable to make any change in the general plan for future similar instruction.

SPECIAL CAMPS FOR SPECIAL ARMS.

Heretofore a camp of this nature has been held at Sparta, Wis. Due to the shortage of Regular Field Artillery, it was impossible to hold this camp this year, so a similar one was held at Fort Riley, Kans., where the entire Sixth Field Artillery (horse) is stationed. The plan under which such a camp is held is set forth in the report of my predecessor for last year. It is the most economical method of instruction yet devised, and at the same time the one by which the greatest efficiency and progress are secured by the Organized Militia. The War Department is prevented from extending the plan to other parts of the United States (as was recommended by

the National Militia Board) only by the shortage of Regular Field Artillery.

At the Fort Riley Camp this year 6 batteries of the Organized Militia were present—1 each from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado, and 3 from Illinois. The details of the conduct of the camp and results accomplished are set forth in the following report of the camp commander, to whom thanks are due for the excellent results accomplished:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 13, 1912.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, CENTRAL DIVISION,
Chicago, Ill.

(Through military channels.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the Joint Camp of Instruction for Militia Field Artillery held under my command on the Fort Riley, Kans., Military Reservation June 25 to July 4, 1912, pursuant to General Orders, No. 10, c. s., headquarters, central division.

ATTENDANCE.

1. (*a*) The Sixth Field Artillery (horse); (*b*) militia organizations.

Organization.	Strength.		Arrived at camp.	Left camp.
	Officers.	Men.		
Battery A, Kans. N. G.	5	71	2 p. m., June 26	6 a. m., July 4.
Battery B, Mo. N. G.	3	64	2.45 a. m., June 25	2 p. m., July 3.
Provisional Battery, Colo	4	101	1 p. m., June 25	2.22 p. m., July 3.
Battery A, Ill. N. G	4	86	6 a. m., June 26	3 p. m., July 3.
Battery B, Ill. N. G.	3	92	do	Do.
Battery C, Ill. N. G.	3	84	do	Do.
Headquarters First Battalion, Ill. N. G.	2	3	do	Do.
Medical Corps, Mo	3	2	2.45 p. m., June 25	2 p. m., July 3.
Medical Corps, Ill	2	.....	6 a. m., June 26	3 p. m., July 3.
Medical Corps, Kans	1	.....	2 p. m., June 26	6 a. m., July 4.

* * * * * * *

I went into camp with my regiment on June 24, so as to have everything in good running order when the militia arrived.

As the amount and character of the instruction were left to my discretion, I decided to incorporate each militia battery with one of mine as fully as could be done, to give each battery the instruction it most needed and which was most desired and to teach them by actual practice to perform all duties just as my officers, batteries, and men do.

To this end each militia battery was encamped with a Regular battery by prolonging the company streets for the men and placing the militia officers' tents in line with the tents of my officers. The same kitchen shed was used by both batteries so paired, ranges of Regulars on one side and those of the militia on the other.

The formations for roll calls and other duties were conducted simultaneously by Regular and militia batteries; reports, etc., made in the same manner and at the same time by all. As fast as possible the militia personnel was fed into its Regular battery for mounted instruction, etc., until practically the whole Regular personnel, officers and men, were supplanted, but the Regular officers and noncommissioned officers still accompanied the battery as instructors and advisers of the corresponding militia personnel and to assist them in their duties. In short, my intention was to employ as fully as it could be done the entire personnel of my regiment as instructors of the corresponding persons of the militia. The plan worked well and was very successfully carried out.

Work of the militia batteries.—In general this work embraced stable duty, harnessing (including fitting harness), maneuvers, marching, reconnoissance, and selection of firing positions and observing stations, marking routes, advance to and occupation of positions, formation and exercise in full marching order, subcaliber practice, and service practice for the First Battalion, Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard, and

for all batteries except the Provisional Battery of Colorado National Guard, for which no expenditure of ammunition was authorized. Considerable instruction in riding was given to the men of batteries which desired it.

(*a*) *Special instruction of militia personnel.*—Some indoor firing instruction and gunnery, also instruction in the care and use of instruments and calculation of firing data, etc., was given to officers. At all times they were given advice, explanation, and instruction as they needed or requested the same.

In order to interest the militia officers in hand-breadth measurement of angles, their hand and finger breadths were carefully determined by selected officers and a record of same given to each officer.

(*b*) The militia medical officers were placed under the camp surgeon, First Lieut. A. D. Davis, and given practice and instruction in first-aid and Hospital Corps drill (16 hours), field-service regulations (9 hours), hygiene and camp sanitation (18 hours), Army regulations (9 hours), manual of Medical Department (16 hours).

In addition to the above instruction one medical officer was detailed each day as sanitary inspector for the camp and submitted a written report to the camp surgeon. One medical officer was detailed each day to hold sick call. A demonstration of packing medical supplies on pack mules was given. A tactical ride for the purpose of selecting sites for the various aid stations was held. An exhibition inspection and drill of a regular hospital corps detachment was given. One lecture on preventative medicine in the United States Army was delivered and a visit made to the Fort Riley post hospital.

(*c*) The militia stable sergeants were instructed in their ordinary duties by the Regular stable sergeants and Veterinarian W. J. Stokes, Sixth Field Artillery, who spent three evenings discussing common injuries and sicknesses, including the rational methods of handling same. The militia stable sergeants helped the Regular stable sergeants in caring for animals on sick report and accompanied the veterinarian on his morning inspections of sick horses.

(*d*) The militia buglers were instructed daily by Chief Trumpeter W. M. Nolan, Sixth Field Artillery.

(*e*) The battalion specialists and the battery signal details were instructed with the specialists of the regiment. The clerks were instructed and assisted by the Regular battery clerks and the cooks by the Regular battery cooks and mess sergeants in cooking, etc., and in handling the ration to advantage. The bills of fare for the Regular and militia batteries paired together were practically the same, and the meals furnished were very satisfactory.

(*f*) Guard duty: Certain officers and men of the militia voluntarily performed tours of guard duty and special effort was made in their instruction.

(*g*) Service practice: Service practice was conducted as follows:

[First Battalion Field Artillery, I. N. G., Maj. A. V. Smith, commanding.]

Organization.	Problem.	Ammunition expended.	
		Shell.	Shrapnel.
Battalion problem in conducting direction of fire	1	18	106
Battery A, Ill. N. G.	5	36	79
Battery B, Ill. N. G.	3	18	74
Battery C, Ill. N. G.	5	28	77
Battery A, Kans. N. G	4	.....	100
Battery B, Mo. N. G	3	8	60

The major, Illinois National Guard, and each officer present of all of the above batteries were given a firing problem. The problems were given in writing and were generally well executed. Full precautions for safety were taken in every case. It was believed better to do everything carefully and as correctly as possible and not to rush matters in order to make a time record. Many officers had never before fired a shot nor observed any firing before this encampment. The militia officers conducted their firing surprisingly well, all things considered. All available officers, Regular and militia, were required to attend each firing and record their observations of fire. Immediately after each firing a critique was held on the ground by the officer supervising the practice, and the range officer's report was read and observations of fire checked by it.

Endeavor was made to keep the camp as a model in neatness, cleanliness, and sanitation.

The militia officers and men showed great interest, and even enthusiasm, in all the instruction given them, and it is believed that all were much benefited by their attendance at this camp.

The behavior of the militiamen was admirable; not a single case of disorder came to my attention during the encampment.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, Sixth Field Artillery, provided a large recreation tent for the men, in which were kept tables, seats, reading matter, writing material, and games. This tent was lighted at night with electricity from the chaplain's own plant.

In addition, the chaplain conducted daily (after dark) a first-class, outdoor moving-picture show, free to all. This added greatly to the pleasure of the men, kept them in camp, and was in the interest of discipline.

In conclusion, I desire to state that every effort was made to forward the instruction of the militia batteries in every particular possible during the short time available for the purpose, that the militia officers were very appreciative of the instruction given them and their organizations, and that I believe this joint encampment was unusually successful.

Very respectfully,

ELI D. HOYLE,
Colonel Sixth Field Artillery, Commanding Regiment.

ENGINEER JOINT CAMPS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The Ohio Battalion of Engineers, composed of battalion headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, and D, attended a joint camp of instruction with Company M, Third Battalion, Engineers, United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 11 to 18, 1912.

The camp was held this year owing to the success attending similar camps in the past, and reports indicate that the most satisfactory results were obtained.

All organizations made up a single camp and maintained a combined guard. Owing to the location and shape of the camp, fatigue and police duties were separately performed. For Engineer drill the following division was made:

Military bridges.—Regulars: 1 officer and selected detail of enlisted men. Militia: 3 officers and 10 selected men from each organization.

Reconnaissance.—Regulars: 1 officer and selected detail of enlisted men. Militia: Selected men equally from all companies for sketching, lithography, photography, photographic and panoramic sketching.

Field fortification.—Regulars: 2 officers; all available enlisted men from Company M, Engineers. Militia: 2 captains; all available lieutenants and enlisted men from all four companies.

Medical instruction and first aid, sanitation, etc.—Regulars: 1 officer. Militia: 2 officers, band, and Hospital Corps.

Tactical instruction and general supervision.—Regulars: 2 officers. Militia: 2 officers.

At all engineer drills the Regular and militia detachments were combined. The tactical exercises were held separately, but it is believed the principle of combined instruction should be extended to this class of drill as well.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the inspector-instructor:

A feature of the 1912 course of instruction at Fort Leavenworth was that all work was done in accordance with a tactical situation except certain laboratory instruction in the processes of map reproduction. * * * This feature was very beneficial and should be embodied in future courses.

In a 10-days course, 6 days should be allotted to situations in which the greater portion of the force is imaginary, and the Engineers can have full time to carry out the works involved. During this period certain parties, such as those for demolition and

reconnaissance may have to be given instruction not in accordance with any situation in order to give the necessary individual training, but the pioneer and pontonier work can practically all be carried out under a situation. Two days should be allotted to situations involving the use of engineer troops in small maneuvers, giving them experience in attack and defense and outposts, especially in their own tactics on such duty but with a limited amount of infantry work. Special care should be taken in having the position sketches made, obstacles crossed, mines hunted out, positions reconnoitered and panoramic sketches made noting which are real and which are dummy works, positions organized for defense after attack, alarms and flares actually used, and similar works, such as engineers have on the battlefield done as part of the maneuvers. Two days should be allotted to maneuvers in which the engineers form part of a larger force. Care should be taken in these maneuvers to give them opportunity to cooperate with other arms and to carry out their special rôle on the battlefield. Much of their work will have to be simulated, both because the cost is too great and because maneuvers proceed more rapidly than battles, but the training will be beneficial. All arms start with their own training and work up to combined training. Engineers troops requiring both technical and tactical training naturally require more time before being placed on combined training, but no matter how incomplete the preparatory work, combined training should form a part of every year's work, for it is combined training that will be needed on the field of battle. The engineers themselves must learn how to best cooperate with other arms, while the generals who are to use them must have practice in handling their troops at maneuvers, in order to get the best cooperation from and the most effective use of all arms.

I have referred in previous reports to the difficulty of giving tactical instruction without a course at the Army service schools. The presence of Capt. Guthrie and the great assistance rendered by him confirmed what before was only a theory, namely, that the officers who are to instruct militia should be given at least a short special course at the Army Service Schools, even if they can not take the regular course. Such a course was given last year but no engineer officers were in attendance. In the next course, a number of engineer officers should be included so that the tactical instruction of the engineer militia may be facilitated. Every camp I attend impresses upon me more and more the necessity for such training.

The sending of the Ohio battalion to Fort Leavenworth was unique in the training of engineer militia and a long step in advance of anything that has been done in former years. None of the engineer militia have a complete equipment, nor anything corresponding to field army and siege parks. The cost of such equipment is too great to be borne by the States. None of the armories, unless it be in New York, have the laboratory facilities for training in map reproduction processes, and so far as I know, no militia troops are equipped for lithographic work. Sufficient horses for mounted work are always a problem at State camps, and those obtaining are so lacking in training as to lose half their value. In other ways similar conditions prevail.

At Fort Leavenworth, Maj. Brown placed the entire resources of the Engineer depot and battalion at the disposal of the Ohio battalion and aided by his presence and the use of his entire battalion in the course of training. Maj. Sayre supplied horses and placed the excellent laboratories of the Field Engineer School and their entire working staffs at our disposal, thereby giving a course of training that would have been possible in no other way. Every facility available for training was freely given and everyone stood ready with offers of assistance even more than could be accepted. I am safe in saying that four State camps, even with a company of Regulars in attendance, could not have given an equal amount of instruction.

The sending of militia organizations to regular posts is the cheapest way, aside from its other advantages, that Regular troops and militia can be brought together. A battalion of militia is little larger than a company of regular engineers and the transportation required for their equipment is less than would be required for the equipment that would have to be sent to them in addition to that required by the regular company.

The only objection is that considerable time is taken from the work of troops at the post, but this can be largely obviated by sending several militia organizations at once to the same post. The Ohio battalion, and the companies from Michigan and Oklahoma could be camped at once at Fort Leavenworth and the Regular battalion there used to give them their instruction. The Colorado company can not be sent because its members are all students of the school of mines. It can not use ponton equipment for lack of water at its station. This situation can be handled best by sending from Fort Leavenworth 2 or 3 officers, 40 or 50 selected men, and 1 car of special equipment from the Engineer depot. As to the remaining organizations, I am not sufficiently familiar to say, but a similar plan can probably be worked out for them.

The sending of militia organizations to posts can take place generally in alternate years, one year at posts and one year at combined maneuvers.

A mistake likely to be made by a new instructor is the adoption of too rigorous a course. The militia soldier is generally soft when he comes to camp and can not do the same amount of work as a trained man. If he is pushed beyond reasonable limits of endurance he will give the organization a bad name at home and make its recruiting difficult. The course of instruction should be laid out carefully, and, if necessary, changed from time to time, so as not to overtax the men and give them some time for rest and healthy recreation. The instructor must be on the watch that the men do not go stale from overwork and yet are kept as busy as possible. By this means the best results are attained, the men taking interest and responding readily. Where there is a band, its evening concerts do much toward making a man forget his fatigue and discomforts. Although not provided in the Regular service, I believe a band should be attached to every battalion of militia engineers as is done in Ohio. There are other improvements that might be made, such as making the militia national instead of State, and providing them with some compensation for service, but I doubt if the scope of this report is intended to cover such matters. In general, the same keen sympathy and watchful attention that is required to build up a good company will give equal results in militia training.

The attendance of Regular and militia troops at joint encampments affords the militia organizations such instruction as is impossible to secure otherwise, and it is recommended that, when possible, this manner of instruction be continued.

Signal Troops—Joint Camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Field Company A, Signal Corps, Kansas National Guard, attended a joint camp of instruction with Field Company D, Signal Corps, United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 28 to September 7, 1912.

This camp was held at the request of the State authorities, as the Kansas field company in question was not sufficiently equipped and trained to take part in the joint maneuvers. It is believed this company received material benefit from this instruction, and it is recommended that joint camps be held when possible in the future.

State camps of instruction.—The First Battalion, Signal Corps, composed of battalion headquarters, and Field Companies A and B, was encamped at Plymouth, Ohio, August 5 to 12, 1912. Both companies are type A organizations, supplied with the latest equipment, and have recently been organized into a field battalion. At the request of the State authorities the battalion of Signal troops was permitted to hold a separate encampment instead of attending maneuvers with the remainder of the State troops. The instruction given was necessarily of an extremely elementary character, as the companies were very largely composed of new men and equipment. Under these conditions it is believed that progress was made and benefit derived from the camp.

INFANTRY.

The infantry of the Organized Militia consists of 6,216 officers and 91,627 enlisted men, organized into 139 regiments, 8 separate battalions, and 14 separate companies. This shows an increase of 2,712 enlisted men and a reduction of 175 commissioned officers over the corresponding reports for 1911. The number of regiments have been reduced by two, and three additional separate battalions and five separate companies have been added.

There are too many infantry regiments of the Organized Militia maintained in an incomplete state of organization, by the permanent lack of one or more companies. Separate battalions and com-

panies should not be maintained, where it is possible to incorporate them into a regiment, but it is recognized that they form a necessary part of the Organized Militia in States where a complete regiment can not be maintained, or where racial questions prevent their affiliation.

The organization of the Regular Army in respect to the assignment of companies to battalions is not always followed out, while the regiments are not in every instance assigned to a definite territorial limit in a State or Territory. Both steps should be taken without further delay, since they involve no particular difficulty.

A marked improvement in preparedness for field service has been made during the past year, but the improvement has not been general or widespread, and has been confined in most instances to States where the general military efficiency has always been good.

The greatest defect in instruction appears to be a general lack of attendance in both armory and field work, so that only a fair proportion of the enlisted personnel received military training in its entirety during the year. There has been a noticeable increase of interest in infantry battle training, due to the new drill regulations, and their instruction should in future years receive the attention warranted by its importance. The inclusion of maneuver campaigns in instructional schemes during the year has resulted in more attention being given to marching, and to acquiring facility in field service. Nevertheless the infantry of the Organized Militia, like all other arms, suffers from the lack of opportunity for adequate drill and training, so that in the limited time available during the year only the very essentials of a soldier's trade can be acquired.

It is important that infantry instructions follow the lines considered necessary in order to attain average proficiency in the essentials of training, which includes armory instruction, small-arms practice, and field service in a fair proportion. Wherever a particular form of training is followed to an extreme, other kinds of work just as essential are neglected. Officers of the Organized Militia must be primarily trained as instructors of inexperienced men, since this will be their chief task in case of war. The work of the inspector-instructors has been very apparent in the better realization of the necessity and importance of well-trained infantry.

The field training of the infantry can scarcely be begun during the few days which can be devoted to field service in the average State. It is not thought possible to increase this period of field service, due to the peculiar situation of the average man in the Organized Militia, and to the difficulties encountered in his civilian status. With the training received in officers' camps of instruction, maneuver camps, and maneuver campaigns, particularly in the commissioned personnel of the Organized Militia, there is some expectation that the necessary discipline and training of the infantry would follow quickly after the mobilization of war. This problem is nevertheless affected by the number of weak infantry companies and regiments, which afford a trained nucleus far too small for any practical purpose should a war mobilization be directed.

While the infantry is fairly well equipped for the minimum strength prescribed by the President, there are nevertheless many deficiencies in complete regimental equipment, and in supplies necessary to fit out new men who would be called to the colors in the event of war.

It is remarked that the state of equipment like everything else is far from uniform, and varies widely in the several States. Deficiencies in clothing, particularly in overcoats and shoes, are common, while but few regiments are equipped with transportation and none with complete units. Encouraging progress has been made the past year in furnishing transportation units to infantry regiments, and it is anticipated that the time will shortly arrive when the full complement of wagons and harness now issued to the Regular Army may be required of the Organized Militia. Horses must of necessity be hired for these wagons.

In spite of urgent representation of the War Department, the care of the rifle is not wholly satisfactory, although some improvement is noted during the past year.

During the coming year the War Department expects to determine upon a suitable machine-gun organization for infantry regiments, which will probably be authorized as a separate company, and attached to infantry regiments. A separate company will provide an organization which can be called into the service of the United States in time of war, and need not necessarily conform to the detailed organization prescribed for the Regular Army. It is also expected that headquarters detachments and mounted scouts will also be organized and attached to regiments in a similar manner.

Since these regimental detachments are for specific purposes, they must be sanctioned by the Secretary of War before they can be paid from Federal appropriations and the announced policy of theWar Department is to authorize them for regiments which are completely armed, uniformed, and equipped as prescribed by Militia Regulations. There is no advantage to be gained by providing detachments for incomplete regiments.

The principal needs for the infantry of the Organized Militia are strong and efficient organizations, and therefore an improvement in quality, rather than quantity. Incomplete regiments should be completed or mustered out, and weak companies eliminated. It is believed to be essential in several States to reduce the number of infantry organizations, and to increase the efficiency of those remaining.

As a whole, the efficiency of the infantry varies widely. In several States it is excellent in instruction, equipment, and training, but in others it is infantry in name only.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The problem of securing an adequate and efficient field artillery continues to be the most difficult one to solve. With the single exception of pay for the Organized Militia, the question of field artillery is also the most important problem to solve. Looking at the question from the Federal point of view, and this contemplates the use of the Organized Militia by tactical divisions or larger units, a large part of the infantry now maintained at a considerable cost will lose very materially in efficiency, unless accompanied in the field and supported in action by vastly more field artillery than is now in existence. Nor can the deficiency in this arm be made good by hastily created volunteers after the outbreak of war—a realization of the length of time necessary to secure efficiency in this arm with its pres-

ent gun, coupled with the growing importance of the arm, is probably the factor that has decided all nations except the United States to overwhelmingly increase their field artillery relative to the other arms.

In another part of this report there is discussed the subject of the creation of divisional districts, in each of which an attempt will be made to organize additional auxiliary troops, particularly field artillery, so as to supply in time missing units, and there is also shown elsewhere in this report the approximate number and character of auxiliary troops that each State should maintain in proportion to its Infantry. (See page 31.) As there is no possibility of the field artillery component of the troops being reduced, but on the contrary there is a great probability of its being increased, the attention of the Organized Militia, irrespective of arm, corps, or department, is earnestly invited to the necessity of fostering the field artillery. The infantry, above all other arms, is interested in this problem, for without more field artillery part of the infantry could not be maintained in the field against a force of anywhere near the same size adequately provided with field artillery.

With reference to the existing artillery much progress toward efficiency has been made during the past year. The training has been more definitely directed toward field service, and increased support has been given by adjutants general, and finally it is gratifying to state that the other arms of the service have manifested a more friendly and appreciative attitude toward the field artillery.

Through the courtesy of Regular field artillery officers not connected with the Organized Militia, mounted instruction has been extended to militia batteries in two cases. The District of Columbia Battery has used the horses of the Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Myer for riding hall instruction one evening each week, and the Minnesota Battalion has made similar use of the horses of Battery D, Fifth Field Artillery, at Fort Snelling. While this entails extra work on the Regular Field Artillery by caring for these horses late in the evening after the Organized Militia have finished with them, and while it also affects the horses by having them used by untrained men, yet there have been no complaints on the part of the Regulars; on the contrary, every facility is believed to have been extended to the militia batteries. The plan thus utilized to a limited extent would, if put in general application, practically solve the difficult question of mounted instruction for the Organized Militia. But no such general application can be made for the reason that the Regular Army has not the field artillery to be so utilized. In the entire territory east of the Mississippi, where four-fifths of the militia batteries of the United States are stationed, there is but one station having Regular field artillery, and that is Fort Myer, Va.

There has been an increased amount of target practice, and better results have been obtained than in the past, though target practice can hardly be said to have yet begun in this arm of the service. While four-fifths of the State batteries are east of the Mississippi, and two-fifths of them are east of the Allegheny Mountains and north of Virginia, the United States owns but one field artillery target ground east of the Mississippi (Sparta, Wis.) and none at all east of

the Allegheny Mountains. It must be borne in mind that the field artillery practice differs from that of all other arms, except the coast artillery, in that it actually finds its range from gun to target by firing. All of its practice is therefore of two kinds—fire for adjustment and fire for effect. The fire for adjustment, which involves getting the correct range, distributing the fire of the four guns over the front of the target, and adjusting the height of burst of the shrapnel is the valuable part for instruction.

When the fire is once properly adjusted, fire for effect is merely a question of the number of rounds a battery commander is willing to fire, and hence, except in rare cases, is never held. A target having once been adjusted on, the battery to continue its instruction must either seek a new target or a new firing practice. In either case, when in addition it is remembered that the range of the guns is about 5 miles, it is readily seen that a large uninhabited tract of country is necessary. The country in the East, where most of the militia batteries are located, being thickly settled, suitable ranges do not exist conveniently located to the batteries, and hence the great majority of these batteries can have only the most elementary firing, and as a rule they derive but little real instruction from it. Several target firing grounds centrally located for batteries of contiguous States should be secured by the Federal Government, just as small-arms ranges are now secured in each State with Federal funds, either by purchase or lease. It is absurd to think that the only arm of the service (field artillery) which has no action on the battle field except fire, can secure efficiency without thorough target practice conducted under all sorts of conditions, and under the supervision of competent instructors.

Supplementing the officers' camp of elementary instruction mentioned elsewhere in this report, there was held this year at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., a camp of a month's duration, where supplementary instruction was given to 25 selected officers of this arm. The course was almost entirely practical and was confined to calculation of firing data, panoramic sketching, and conduct of fire against stationary and moving targets representing machine guns, infantry in various positions, cavalry, and artillery. Twenty-one of the officers who attended received certificates of proficiency. Although the problems given were much simpler than those usually given at schools of fire, yet they represented by far the most difficult targets the officers of the Organized Militia had ever fired at, and it is therefore gratifying to note the ability and skill shown by those who successfully completed the course. It is for the purpose of enabling these graduates to train on and also to disseminate the knowledge they acquired at the Fort Riley and Fort Sill camps that the acquisition of field artillery target ranges in other parts of the country is so necessary.

Under the heading "Armories" in this report certain general information relative to each State is given. The following table shows specific information relative to field artillery obtaining at the time of the inspection under section 14 of the militia law, January–April, 1912:

State.	Battery.	Number of consecutive days on practice march or in camps of instruction, calendar year 1911.	Average number in attendance, marches, or camps, 1911.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction, 1911.	Average number in attendance, assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who performed less than 25 per cent of military duty (exclusive of camps).	Number of horses continuously available for instruction.	Does drill hall contain facilities for mounted instruction?	Stable accommodations.	Does drill hall contain facilities for subcaliber practice?	Firing practice held in 1911.	Extent to which mounted drills are held.
Alabama	B	8	91	24	37	35	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	About 12 a year.
	D	10	78	48	25	20	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	About 8 a year.
California	A	1	57	23	51	29	....	No..	....	Yes.	No..	None.
	B	5	40	35	55	22	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Occasionally.
Colorado	A	5	30	48	23	39	....	No..	....	Yes.	Yes.	Rarely.
	B	5	22	21	19	17	....	No..	....	Yes.	Yes.	None.
Connecticut	A	6	81	62	46	4	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	Summer camp only.
District of Columbia.	A	15	45	44	45	18	....	No..	....	No..	No..	None except summer camp.
Georgia	A	4	37	47	28	3	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	6 a year.
	B	.....	.....	52	35	22	....	No..	....	No..	No..	4 a year.
Illinois	A	10	87	49	53	.....	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	None.
	B	21	77	42	64	10	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	Do.
	C	10	65	43	50	.....	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	Do.
Indiana	A	10	87	50	60	19	....	Yes.	....	Yes.	Yes.	Summer camp.
	B	10	79	45	55	.....	....	No..	....	Yes.	Yes.	Occasionally.
	C	10	83	50	36	28	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	Summer camp.
Kansas	A	10	105	24	48	24	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	3 past year.
Louisiana:												
Washington Artillery.	A	14	49	....	.....	.....	....	No..	....	No..	No..	4 a year.
	B	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Do.
	C	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Do.
Field Artillery.	A	10	56	26	30	20	....	No..	....	No..	No..	1 a year.
	B	10	50	53	25	35	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Do.
Massachusetts	A	9	102	29	97	.....	16	No..	....	Yes.	No..	Section drill.
	B	8	101	42	59	2	9	No..	....	No..	No..	Weekly for 5 months.
	C	8	129	47	82	.....	2	No..	....	No..	No..	3 a year.
Michigan	A	12	100	54	55	11	....	No..	....	Yes.	No..	Once a week.
	B	12	50	61	40	2	....	No..	....	No..	No..	None.
Minnesota	A	.....	.....	34	40	.....	....	No..	....	No..	No..	3 a week.
	B	14	64	44	70	.....	....	No..	....	No..	No..	
	C	14	91	52	35	1	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Do.
Missouri	A	9	5	48	52	8	9	No..	35	No..	Yes.	Weekly—fair weather.
	B	15	85	42	64	57	1	No..	16	Yes.	Yes.	7 a year.
New Hampshire	A	6	115	33	70	9	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	None.
New Jersey	A	8	88	31	87	.....	14	Yes.	14	Yes.	Yes.	Every night—1 section.
	B	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	1	No..	....	No..	Yes.	8 during season.
New Mexico	A	10	59	34	23	80	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	1 exclusive of summer camp.
New York:												
First Battalion.	A	10	99	12	88	.....	39	Yes.	54	Yes.	Yes.	2 a week—drill season.
	B	10	72	(1)	(1)	.....	38	Yes.	60	Yes.	Yes.	Weekly.
	C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Yes.	30	Yes.	No..	Do.
Second Battalion.	D	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	68	Yes.	90	Yes.	(2)	Platoon drills weekly.
	E	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	68	Yes.	70	Yes.	(2)	Weekly.
	F	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	68	Yes.	70	Yes.	(2)	Section drill.
Separate Battery	A	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	16	Yes.	25	No..	(3)	Weekly.
Ohio	A	10	72	48	35	4	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	5 a year.
	B	14	62	58	42	10	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	15 a year.
	C	10	52	47	27	5	6	No..	14	Yes.	Yes.	Weekly.
Oregon	A	13	96	40	62	25	12	No..	16	No..	Yes.	Do.
Pennsylvania	B	8	84	54	54	9	....	No..	....	No..	No..	None.
	C	8	77	42	32	23	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Do.
Rhode Island	A	10	90	38	80	.....	28	No..	....	No..	Yes.	2 or 3 section drills.
Texas	A	12	73	50	53	.....	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	3 a year.
Utah	1st	11	68	44	34	10	....	No..	....	No..	Yes.	None.
Virginia, First Battalion.	A	8	62	52	70	.....	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Rarely.
	B	8	54	52	60	.....	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Very rarely
	C	8	64	46	53	8	....	No..	....	No..	No..	Rarely.
Wisconsin	A	18	64	64	57	10	20	No..	30	No..	Yes.	Weekly.

[1] No record. [2] Organized Sept. 21, 1911. [3] Organized Aug. 31, 1911.

Statement showing the organizations of Field Artillery existing on Oct. 1, 1912.

State.	Battalion headquarters.	Number of existing batteries.	Number equipped with 3-inch matériel.
Alabama	1	2	2
California	.....	2	2
Colorado	1	2	2
Connecticut	.....	1	1
District of Columbia	.....	1	1
Georgia	.....	2	2
Illinois	1	3	3
Indiana	1	3	3
Kansas	.....	1	1
Louisiana	1	3	2
Massachusetts	1	3	3
Michigan	1	2	2
Minnesota	1	3	3
Missouri	.....	2	2
New Hampshire	.....	1	1
New Jersey	.....	2	2
New Mexico	.....	1	1
New York [1]	2	7	7
Ohio	1	3	3
Oregon	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania	.....	2	2
Rhode Island	.....	1	1
Texas	.....	1	1
Utah	.....	1	1
Virginia	1	3	3
Wisconsin	.....	1	1
Total	12	54	53

[1] On May 28, 1912, the Field Artillery of New York was reorganized as 2 regiments. No regimental headquarters have yet been equipped, as the 5 additional batteries thus provided for have not yet been organized.

In the reports of my predecessors the question of providing a nucleus of horses for each battery was discussed, and in recommendations made to that effect I concur. In addition, there should be a small permanent Federal enlisted personnel provided each battery to care for the horses, to care for the expensive matériel, to act as instructors, etc. In the Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States the organization of 16 tactical divisions, each containing 16 batteries, besides ammunition, trains, etc., is considered. This would mean 256 batteries, of which there are now in existence only 54, leaving 202 to be created. Field Artillery is not a State police force. It is intended, primarily, for actual war, and is therefore entirely a Federal need. The greater part of the expense of maintenance should, therefore, fall on the Federal Government. From all of the above, I am of the opinion that this arm can never be obtained in sufficient quantity and quality, except by special financial aid from the Federal Government.

CAVALRY.

The principal problem involved in providing a force of efficient cavalry in the Organized Militia is twofold.

First, the system of peace instruction must permit thorough mounted training of the entire personnel; and second, some system must be adopted by the Federal Government for properly mounting the Organized Militia cavalry raised to war strength in the event of mobilization for war service.

In militia organizations having good facilities for mounted training throughout the year little difficulty is experienced in securing proper recruits. Some cavalry organizations, however, are cavalry in name only. A recruit enlists, believing he is joining a mounted organization, only to find that it has mounted instruction once a year, and that during the short period of the summer encampment, and then he is often placed on a mount so unsuitable that it is a humiliation to the soldier.

The problem of giving each man proper mounted training in time of peace can be partially met by concentrating the Organized Militia cavalry as far as practicable, and by providing a few horses that can be used in turn by the several troops. This is well illustrated by the First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, which has 484 troops in the city of Chicago. The regiment owns 51 horses, and has a riding hall. These horses are used by the troops in turn, and as a result the personnel of the city troops is very creditably instructed in their mounted duties. This only partially solves the question, however, for when the entire regiment must be mounted for camp service for instruction, or for active field duty, it is very difficult to secure proper mounts for the whole command, and the efficiency of the regiment is thus pulled down by the poor quality of the mounts. It could not give such a good account of itself as its training would otherwise permit if it were well mounted.

It is becoming more and more difficult each year to rent or purchase suitable riding horses. The increasing seriousness of this situation should be realized by the Federal Government, and steps should be taken to subsidize suitable mounts all over the country. The contract of subsidy should not only permit the purchase of the horse for war service, but it should also permit the hire of the horse for peace training.

In general, it must be said that where mounted training has been possible, the organizations have continued to increase in efficiency, but where there are no facilities for such training, the troops would be of little value as cavalry to the Federal Government, except after months of delay. This question of providing suitable mounts for the Organized Militia is referred to again in the chapter entitled "Horses for Mounted Organizations," to which attention is particularly invited.

Organizations of militia cavalry which are situated near Regular cavalry posts should be permitted to go to those posts and be mounted up and trained upon the mounts of the regulars. This will not only give the militia cavalry organizations valuable instruction in their practical duties, but it will also bring the two cavalry services into closer relations, which will be a benefit to both.

Little can be accomplished in those States which give their cavalry organizations only the same allowances for expenses as are allowed dismounted organizations. Each arm should wish to see the other maintained in an efficient condition, for each is a member of the same team and only efficient team work can win in the end. To encourage those States owning mounts, it would be well, in making the allotments under the act of May 27, 1908, to give a State an additional credit of, say, 100 men for each serviceable horse maintained during the past year, and on hand at the date the allotment is made.

The State and Federal Governments should not permit the personnel of organizations to constantly be put to personal expense in bearing part of the burden of maintaining the organizations to which they belong. The passage of the pay bill will partially remedy this condition, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, but many States almost totally fail to realize their responsibility in this matter.

The attendance in camps of a number of cavalry organizations was almost perfect. In many organizations it is difficult for men to be away at the end of the month, and particularly on June 30, and this should be taken into consideration by those authorities fixing the dates of camps to be attended by militia organizations.

Some complaint has been heard that much time has been consumed in preparing camps for occupancy. For troops having only a few days for camp service they should not be required to perform labor which is not strictly military or in line with their instruction. This does not mean that their tents should be pitched for them, but it does mean that general camp facilities should all be constructed and provided for before the arrival of the troops.

Some camp commanders have detailed cavalry on extensive orderly duty, and thus interfered with proper military training. Others, in formulating maneuver problems, have placed the opposing forces so near each other in the initial setting of the problem that the cavalry situation was entirely unnatural.

Guard duty in camp should be reduced to the minimum, and performed in the most practical way, so as to interfere as little as possible with the more important instruction.

Each inspector-instructor has performed the many duties devolving upon him in a most satisfactory manner. Each has been confronted with an entirely different problem, but these officers have shown by their ability, energy, and tact, and their resourcefulness in successfully solving the many questions presented to them, that they are especially fitted for the work.

Statement showing the cavalry organizations existing at the time of the 1912 inspections made under sec. 14, Militia Law.

State.	Regimental headquarters.	Squadron headquarters.	Total number of troops.	How horses are provided for mounted drills.	Number of mounted drills other than at encampments.
Arizona	.....	.....	1	Hired	Monthly.
California	.....	1	4	.....do	4.[1]
Colorado	.....	1	3	Owns 11, remainder hired.	4.
Connecticut	.....	.....	2	Owns 34	Troop A, 39; Troop B, none.
Georgia	.....	1	5	Owns 49, remainder hired.	4.[1]

[1] Average.

Statement showing the cavalry organizations existing at the time of the 1912 inspections made under sec. 14, Militia Law—Continued.

State.	Regimental headquarters.	Squadron headquarters.	Total number of troops.	How horses are provided for mounted drills.	Number of mounted drills other than at encampments.
Illinois	1	3	9	Owns 51	Weekly.
Louisiana			2	Owns 17, remainder hired.	15.
Maryland			1	Hired	Weekly.
Massachusetts		1	4	.....do	None.
Michigan			2	.....do	5.
Mississippi			1	Owns 41	8.
Missouri			1	Owns 14	Each squad 3 a month.
New Hampshire			1	Not provided	None.
New Jersey			2	Owns 70, remainder hired.	First troop weekly, second troop, 10 yearly.
New York	2	2	14	Owns 455	Weekly during October–April.
Ohio		1	4	Owns 13, remainder hired.	75.[1]
Pennsylvania		2	8	Owns 18, remainder hired.	(2)
Rhode Island		1	3	Hired	3.
Tennessee			1	.....do	3.
Texas		1	4	.....do	None.
Vermont		1	2	Owned by school and members of troops.	108.
Washington			1	Owns 26, remainder hired.	Weekly.
Wisconsin			1	Owns 42, remainder hired.	52.

[1] Average.
[2] Troop A, First Squadron, monthly; other troops, weekly by platoons; Second Squadron, no drills.

NOTE.—Organized since inspection: New York, Troop I, First Cavalry, Troop G, Second Cavalry; North Carolina, Troop A.

SIGNAL TROOPS.

Not until the strength, organization, and equipment of field companies of the Regular Army had been determined upon and prescribed in orders, was it possible to fix these requirements for similar organizations of the Organized Militia. The lack of uniformity existing among militia signal troops has now largely disappeared, owing to the fact that these definite requirements have now been adopted for the Signal troops of the regular establishment.

In order to make the militia organizations conform to those of the Regular Army and still preserve the proper proportion in strength to the other arms of the State forces, three types of field companies are provided for, as follows:

Type A: Identical with that of the Regular Army and comprising 4 wire sections, 2 radio sections, and having a total of 4 officers and 98 enlisted men, 81 of whom are mounted.

Type B: Same as type A, omitting the radio appliances and operating personnel and therefore including 4 wire sections, 3 officers, and 75 enlisted men, 60 of whom are mounted.

Type C: One half as large as type B, and comprising 2 wire sections, 1 officer, and 41 enlisted men, 31 of whom are mounted.

Later the type D company was provided for. This latest type is composed of 2 wire sections and 2 radio sections, having 3 officers and 69 enlisted men, 55 of whom are mounted.

The several types of companies enumerated above differ in the number of wire and radio sections composing them, but each wire and

radio section is complete in itself and conforms to those of the Regular Army field companies in personnel and equipment.

At the present time there are 24 field companies in the Organized Militia of the several States, organized as follows:

Type A companies	13
Type C companies	6
Type D companies	5
Total	24

There are no type B companies. It is observed that over 50 per cent of these organizations are of the type A class, and it is hoped to expand the remainder into type A companies as rapidly as possible, so that eventually all may be of that type.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has recently standardized the field company equipment and purchased sufficient quantities to fill the requisitions from the Organized Militia. It is therefore hoped that all militia field companies will soon be thoroughly and uniformly provided with the latest prescribed equipment.

With these field companies organized and equipped in accordance with the Regular Army standard, the first important step toward ultimate efficiencywill have been taken, and it is thought that although actual efficiency has not yet been attained in these organizations, satisfactory progress has been made during the past year.

The following table shows the type of field companies now existing and the distribution:

State.	Types of companies now existing.	Field companies mustered out during fiscal year.
Alabama		1
California	1 type A	1
Colorado	1 type C	
Connecticut	1 type D	
District of Columbia	1 type D	
Illinois	1 type A	
Indiana	1 type A	
Kansas	1 type C	
Louisiana	1 type C	
Massachusetts	1 type A	
Michigan	1 type D	1
Missouri	1 type A	1
Nebraska	1 type C	
New Hampshire	1 type C	(Detachment) 1
New Jersey	1 type A	
New York	2 type A	
Ohio	2 type A	
Oklahoma	1 type C	
Pennsylvania	1 type A	
Tennessee	1 type A	
Utah	1 type D	
Rhode Island		1
South Dakota		1
Vermont	1 type D	
Washington	1 type A	
Total	24 companies	(1 detachment) 6

This division has recently requested the detail of an officer for duty as inspector-instructor of the field companies of the Organized Militia of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. This district will contain a total of 6 field companies, or 25 per cent of the field companies of the Organized Militia.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Reports indicate a diversity of equipment existing among the several engineer companies of the Organized Militia. It may be said in general, however, that these organizations are equipped with carpenter outfit, map reproduction outfit, mining, blasting, and demolition outfit, pioneer and intrenching outfit, photograph outfit, and reconnaissance outfit, and as such constitute pioneer companies.

Engineer troops of the Organized Militia are distributed as follows:

State.	Companies now existing.	Companies mustered out during fiscal year.
Colorado	1	.....
Michigan	1	.....
Nebraska	.....	1
New York	[1] 12	.....
Ohio	[2] 4	.....
Oklahoma	1	.....
Pennsylvania	2	.....
Total	21	1

[1] Organized as a regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies each.
[2] Organized as a battalion.

These organizations have the technical equipment enumerated above, and reports indicate satisfactory progress during the past year.

The Secretary of War has recently directed the detail of Capt. William D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, for duty as inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia. Capt. Anderson has been assigned station in New York City, and it is contemplated that he instruct the Ohio and Pennsylvania engineer organizations in addition to those of the State of New York. This will constitute a total of 18 companies or all but 4 of the total number of engineer companies in the entire Organized Militia which will be receiving such instruction.

SANITARY TROOPS.

A marked improvement in the efficiency of the sanitary troops of the Organized Militia has been noted during the last year, not only in the instruction and equipment of the units that have been in existence for some years but in the reorganization of these units along more satisfactory lines and in the organization also of new units.

The strength of the Medical Corps (officers and enlisted men) as shown by the annual inspections this year under section 14 of the Militia Law is 3,453, a gain of 1,172, or 51.4 per cent, over the strength as shown at the inspections in 1911. The inspections for 1911 showed there were 6 field hospitals and 5 ambulance companies. The same inspections in 1912 showed there were 13 field hospitals and 11 ambulance companies; and on October 1, 1912, there were 20 field hospitals and 16 ambulance companies in the Organized Militia.

There has been a commendable effort made to abandon the plan of having isolated detachments of a few Hospital Corps men scattered about at different stations in favor of organizing larger units at a fewer number of stations where instruction can be better coordinated and made to include a broader and more varied field. It is believed in general that the enlisted sanitary personnel of not less than three regiments of infantry or the equivalent of other troops should be organized at one station. Where this is done these enlisted men may be instructed not only in their duties as regimental sanitary troops but also in the duties connected with field hospitals and ambulance companies. Where this is done these instructed men form a valuable nucleus around which to build the expansion necessary in case of a serious war. It does not preclude the definite assignment of the individual enlisted men to specific organizations of the line with which they are to do duty whenever the troops are ordered out for field duty either in active service or for purp ses of instruction.

In States having field hospitals or ambulance companies organized the regimental sanitary units may well be organized at the same stations and be attached to these organizations for instruction.

The concentration of the officers and enlisted men of the sanitary units at a few stations insures the coordination of their instruction as well as giving increased opportunities for its scope. The chief objection to this policy, viz, the necessity of having medical officers scattered about throughout the State to facilitate the physical examination of recruits, can be met by forming a corps of medical reserve officers for the purpose as has already been done in a number of States.

The instruction of the sanitary units of the Organized Militia has been somewhat facilitated in certain States during the past year by the detail of sergeants from the Hospital Corps of the Regular Army for periods varying from two to three months.

In a number of States, as shown by the table on page 66 of medical officers camps of instruction, special arrangements were made to assemble the medical officers in camps where practical instruction in their field duties could be given them by officers of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.

Seven officers of the Medical Corps of the Organized Militia were authorized to take the course of instruction at the Army Service School for Medical Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at its initial session, April 1 to May 11, 1912. But five of the seven militia officers were able to avail themselves of this privilege and these completed the course with credit and their qualifications of proficiency are a matter of record in the War Department.

The increased interest on the part of the respective State authorities in the sanitary troops of the Organized Militia, as manifested by the increase in strength and the improvement in the equipment and instruction of these units, merits recognition by the Federal Government, and this office has under consideration a plan whereby inspector-instructors and sergeant-instructors from the Medical Department of the Regular Army may be provided for the Organized Militia in the same manner as is now done for the coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, and engineers.

TARGET PRACTICE, SMALL ARMS.

The table on pages 112 and 113 of this report gives the result of small-arms practice during the target year 1911, compiled from the reports of the adjutants general of the several States, and supplemented by data obtained during the inspection under section 14 of the militia law. An examination of this table leads to the belief that instruction in target practice is not generally satisfactory in the Organized Militia to-day, except in those States where, as shown by column 13 of the table, 60 per cent or more of the total strength armed with the rifle have qualified as third-class men or better, and all States below this average may be properly considered deficient in one of the most important forms of instruction. The number of men taking part in small-arms practice varies widely throughout the country, exceeding 90 per cent of the enrolled strength armed with the rifle in the States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maine, and Delaware, while in Virginia, Hawaii, Louisiana, and South Carolina it is only about 10 per cent or less. It should be borne in mind that this table is made up from reports of target practice of the several States to the Division of Militia Affairs, and no allowance has been made for rifle practice which may have been held and not reported to the War Department, but the amount and value of practice not so reported is believed to be negligible as a factor of instruction.

Taking the grade of third class as a classification in which a rifle shot would be considered fairly efficient for the battlefield, we see in column 13 of the table that only about 60 per cent of the Organized Militia has had adequate battlefield practice. Of the total number qualifying as third-class men or better, amounting to 68,851, the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Illinois furnish 32,495, or practically 50 per cent, while their Organized Militia comprises only about 30 per cent of the Organized Militia of the country. It is apparent that the amount of rifle practice is not evenly distributed throughout the country, and while a few States are to be graded as excellent, some of them, as for instance, Virginia and South Carolina, are deficient to an extensive degree.

The War Department is primarily concerned with the number of men who receive instruction in rifle practice, and not with the number of names that appear on the rolls of organizations, but who have been given no opportunity to fire the rifle; therefore, in considering the extent of small-arms instruction in the whole country, a comparison is made with the total enrolled strength of the organizations armed with the rifle. This comparison in the table is based on the strength as shown by the annual return of the adjutants general dated December 31, 1911:

Statement showing small-arms practice of successive years.

Years.	Strength of organizations armed with rifle.	Total number firing rifle (from reports on target practice).	Percentage firing rifle.
1907	97,642	64,096	65.64
1908	101,929	71,876	70.52
1909	108,851	76,009	69.83
1910	109,658	66,053	60.24
1911	111,829	73,869	66.06

The table above shows that the proportion of officers and enlisted men taking part in target practice to the enrolled strength of the Organized Militia has not materially increased in the past five years, and that over 30 per cent of the Organized Militia has received no instruction in rifle firing.

It is believed that the proposed firing regulations will tend to correct this unsatisfactory condition of affairs by providing courses of target practice which will enable a larger proportion of the Organized Militia to take part.

The target practice of the Organized Militia should be increased so that every enlisted man armed with the rifle shall receive instructions in its use. This can only be done by a determined effort on the part of the States which at present are deficient in this important form of military instruction.

FIELD-FIRING PROBLEMS.

The past year has been notable for the interest displayed in field firing by the Organized Militia. In addition to field-firing problems at officers' camps of instruction, referred to elsewhere in this report, the State of New York conducted two problems which showed excellent results in instruction, while a combat exercise was carried out at the National Rifle Association shoot at Sea Girt, N. J., and was unique in that it demonstrated a practical method of determining superiority of fire.

Field firing has a large field in the small-arms instruction of the Organized Militia. It seems not only to create and stimulate interest in rifle practice, but affords opportunity for training the officers and enlisted men in the problems to be encountered on the firing line in war, and combines tactical instruction with rifle firing, a most desirable and beneficial result.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.

There has been a noticeable deficiency in preliminary instruction in target practice in many States, with the result that individuals have been advanced to range practice with insufficient knowledge of the handling and sighting of the rifle.

Referring to the table on pages 112 and 113, it is noted that but 15,715 members of the Organized Militia, or only 14 per cent of the total strength armed with the rifle, fired the gallery practice test. This does not represent the total number who participated in indoor shooting, but it is nevertheless expressive of the deficiency in preliminary instruction.

Each armory should be equipped with aiming and pointing devices, and with a suitable gallery range, and a certain degree of proficiency in preliminary instruction should be required before a soldier is advanced to practice on the target range. Indoor competitions are looked upon with great favor as a means of promoting interest in rifle practice.

SMALL-ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The department has always recognized the possibilities of small-arms competitions as a means of promoting interest in rifle practice and for this reason has consistently encouraged the holding of rifle matches, when there was any reasonable ground to assume that the benefits to the service would be commensurate with the expenses involved.

The attitude of the War Department in this respect with reference to small arms competitions held without the limits of the State is set forth in paragraph 98 of the Bulletin of Militia Notes dated July 16, 1912.

In addition to the small-arms competitions classed in paragraph 289, Militia Regulations, as state and national, the War Department also recognizes a third class, viz, interstate competitions. Interstate competitions are interpreted to include all competitions where teams leave the boundary of their respective States (except in the case of the national competition, referred to in pars. 289, 290, and 291, Militia Regulations).

Interstate competitions should, as a rule, be limited to States in contiguous territory, because of the additional expense involved in traveling any great distance, and of the greater local interest displayed by the public in the contests.

In considering the uses made of the funds for the promotion of rifle practice in any State, the War Department is not concerned so much with the actual disbursements of these funds, as it is with the results accomplished and in considering these results, the official source of information in the last annual report of target practice submitted by the adjutant general of the State. It is believed that the interests of the Government are best subserved when the funds allotted for the promotion of rifle practice are so used as to give instruction in rifle firing to the greatest possible number of men in organizations armed with the rifle, rather than when these funds are to a great extent disbursed in meeting the expenses of a select few to the exclusion of instruction to the many.

In this respect an examination of the annual reports of target practice and of the monthly accounts of disbursing officers discloses certain practices which it is believed are not to the best interests of the Organized Militia, among which practices may be mentioned the following:

(*a*) Permitting the rifle team to be composed every year of the same men who are specially favored in obtaining almost unlimited quantities of ammunition and who have unlimited time at their disposal for practice. Where this policy prevails, other men are discouraged from even attempting to make the team.

(*b*) Permitting the rifle team to be composed of officers or enlisted men who are in no way charged with the instruction of other members of the Organized Militia in rifle firing. Such a policy must necessarily result in losing some of the greatest benefits to be derived from competitions as a means of promoting rifle practice.

(*c*) Permitting high ranking officers, even as high as brigadier general, to be included in the team as members, alternates, coach, captain, spotter, etc. When it is remembered that the members of

the team receive the pay of their grade, not only during the competition, which often lasts as much as two weeks, and for the time required in traveling to and from the competition, but also for the period devoted to preliminary team practice which, in some cases, has lasted a month, it will readily be seen why in general this practice is not viewed with favor by the War Department, though at the same time it is appreciated that there are exceptional cases where such a detail has been to the best interests of the service. The same conditions obtain at certain camps for rifle practice where high ranking officers are placed on duty as executive officers, range officers, etc., though the command participating at any one time is less than a battalion and sometimes less than a company.

It is the intention of the War Department to present these and other phases of small-arms firing to the National Militia Board for their consideration at the next meeting.

With reference to the national matches to be held again next year, an effort will be made to secure from Congress a special appropriation to meet the expenses involved in sending teams of the Organized Militia to participate therein. The past method of meeting these expenses from the allotment to the respective States was unjust and therefore unsatisfactory, in that the cost to States at a distance from the place of competition was much greater than was the cost to States nearer thereto.

TARGET RANGES.

The number of target ranges available for the Organized Militia has a direct effect upon the promotion of rifle practice, and during the past year there has been a decided increase in range facilities throughout the country.

The States with the highest standing in rifle practice have not only continued to hold their present target ranges, but have increased them by constructing additional ones, while several States with poor facilities for small-arms firing in the past have made a marked improvement, so that a corresponding increase of the number of men firing the rifle is expected when the results of the 1912 rifle practice are known.

With a steady increase in the density of population throughout the central and eastern portions of the United States, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable ranges which may be used with safety to the local inhabitants. This difficulty has been accentuated by the requirements in Special Course C, of long-range practice as a factor in qualification for marksmanship. It is believed that the reduction of ranges for qualification to 600 yards proposed in the revised firing regulations will largely overcome this difficulty, and enable suitable ranges to be obtained without great difficulty.

The best equipped States for rifle practice usually operate one or more large ranges where the various organizations armed with the rifle obtain their target practice as a part of their instruction in camp service. These large ranges are usually supplemented by local ranges in the vicinity of the station of the particular organization, where practically all of the preliminary instruction practice is carried out. The larger ranges serve an excellent purpose in the promotion

of rifle practice by affording opportunities for the various competitions so potent in sustaining interest in small-arms firing. It should be accepted as an axiom that the State mobilization points should be equipped with target ranges, in order to afford an opportunity for instruction in rifle practice for the great number of recruits which will be necessary in case of actual mobilization.

To provide facilities for field firing, large tracts of land similar to the military reservation at Sparta, Wis., should be obtained at central points throughout the country, where camp service in this form of instruction could be held at intervals. Ranges such as these could also be used by the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia to carry out its service practice.

Statement showing result of rifle practice for the year 1911.

State or Territory.	Strength of organizations armed with the rifle—based on annual returns of strength Dec. 31, 1911.	Based on annual reports of small-arms firing.											Based on data furnished inspecting officer at annual inspection, 1912.		
		Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men (who have fired rifle).	Total firing rifle.	Percentage of total strength armed with rifle (column 2) firing rifle (column 10).	Total qualified as third class or better.	Percentage of total strength armed with rifle (column 2) qualifying as third class or better (column 12).	Number of men who have fired gallery-practice test (p. 52, S.A.F.M., 1909).	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C (p. 105, S.A.F.M., 1909).	Number of men who have fired marksman's course, Regular Army course (pp. 92 and 93, S.A.F.M., 1909).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Alabama	3,570	6	25	63	74	171	472	310	1,121	31.40	811	22.72	45	717	.....
Arizona	656	36	30	103	33	28	80	.....	310	47.26	310	47.26	.....	191	1
Arkansas	1,501	74	13	268	114	133	118	72	792	52.76	720	47.97	56	729	.....
California	3,030	268	97	733	130	128	144	.....	1,500	49.50	1,500	49.50	625	1,029	.....
Colorado	1,254	87	52	133	23	6	6	222	529	42.19	307	24.48	574	349	53
Connecticut	2,414	215	58	953	104	120	133	.....	1,583	65.58	1,583	65.58	.....	1,560	.....
Delaware	256	26	3	68	25	52	40	137	351	98.60	214	60.11	182	272	.....
District of Columbia	1,463	190	33	632	54	42	29	59	1,039	71.02	980	66.99	420	889	.....
Florida	1,278	24	18	105	44	40	42	337	610	47.73	273	21.36	.....	255	.....
Georgia	2,720	266	42	665	190	151	194	.....	1,508	55.44	1,508	55.44	21	1,480	7
Hawaii	582	.....	.....	12	11	11	7	26	67	11.51	41	7.04	134	80	26
Idaho	635	44	12	152	76	50	51	.....	385	60.63	385	60.63	.....	404	.....
Illinois [1]	5,568	31	376	185	271	560	3,128	.....	4,551	81.73	4,551	81.73	2,735	23	2,285
Indiana	1,943	143	124	342	161	103	94	163	1,130	58.16	967	49.77	201	892	54
Iowa	2,878	376	220	1,214	170	143	50	85	2,258	78.46	2,173	75.50	1,659	1,928	7
Kansas	1,469	162	36	476	63	81	44	102	964	65.62	862	58.68	459	711	.....
Kentucky	1,634	34	8	426	205	186	121	115	1,095	67.01	980	59.99	.....	811	28
Louisiana	1,538	1	.....	29	47	26	39	23	165	10.72	142	9.23	.....	90	.....
Maine	1,065	224	55	398	64	44	47	185	1,017	95.49	832	78.12	74	721	.....
Maryland	1,890	227	25	932	74	49	108	234	1,649	87.25	1,415	74.87	.....	1,609	.....
Massachusetts	5,289	1,023	110	2,740	402	217	125	.....	4,617	87.29	4,617	87.29	716	4,143	.....
Michigan	2,459	224	79	517	138	191	642	.....	1,792	72.88	1,792	72.88	865	1,145	5
innesota	2,296	134	74	588	168	183	201	4	1,352	59.40	1,348	59.40	.....	1,772	.....

Mississippi	1,233	14	9	160	142	189	217	152	883	71.61	731	59.29	.....	794	.....
Missouri	2,793	85	15	329	114	111	168	225	1,047	37.49	822	29.43	184	845	4
Montana	806	32	30	93	21	27	30	.....	233	28.91	233	28.91	137	129	.....
Nebraska	1,348	12	19	252	47	78	80	59	547	40.58	488	36.20	152	613	2
Nevada [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1,031	53	9	129	58	38	31	416	734	71.19	318	30.84	148	295	.....
New Jersey	3,642	237	85	1,414	254	223	211	647	3,071	84.32	2,424	66.56	2,299	2,472	63
New Mexico	765	5	6	39	26	19	17	30	142	18.56	112	14.64	183	195	45
New York [3]	14,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,967	75.65	10,544	72.73	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	2,316	20	2	454	147	203	445	435	1,706	73.66	1,271	54.88	1,104	1,799	8
North Dakota	656	40	14	174	76	46	52	43	445	67.82	402	61.28	.....	420	.....
Ohio	5,663	245	114	2,001	485	478	581	.....	3,904	68.94	3,904	68.94	313	3,802	63
Oklahoma	858	12	1	151	87	83	251	27	612	71.33	585	68.18	.....	345	.....
Oregon	1,237	106	57	217	53	80	89	1	603	48.75	602	48.75	8	608	.....
Pennsylvania	10,115	1,566	135	4,599	1,620	1,177	459	392	9,948	98.35	9,556	94.47	142	8,940	40
Rhode Island	1,262	50	186	411	68	40	198	.....	953	75.52	953	75.52	.....	126	.....
South Carolina	1,865	8	.....	7	5	6	4	166	196	10.51	30	1.61	33	28	14
South Dakota	785	.....	.....	112	67	109	265	.....	553	70.45	553	70.45	.....	318	.....
Tennessee	1,379	23	5	210	169	220	199	.....	826	59.90	826	59.90	40	836	1
Texas	2,799	50	10	205	101	56	67	296	785	28.05	489	17.48	80	392	.....
Utah	245	8	7	19	6	4	7	11	62	25.31	51	20.82	30	52	.....
Vermont	786	34	18	275	36	19	47	.....	429	54.58	429	54.58	.....	356	.....
Virginia	2,149	23	2	15	2	1	.....	.....	43	2.00	43	2.00	57	23	4
Washington	1,147	241	34	374	46	43	47	.....	785	68.44	785	68.44	101	658	3
West Virginia	1,320	76	19	443	187	160	148	44	1,077	81.59	1,033	78.26	.....	971	.....
Wisconsin	2,928	478	160	1,471	293	228	174	.....	2,804	95.78	2,804	95.78	1,938	2,702	82
Wyoming	715	5	13	44	13	22	32	.....	129	18.04	129	18.04	.....	130	18
Total	111,829	7,238	2,440	25,332	6,765	6,375	9,734	5,018	73,869	66.06	68,428	61.19	15,715	49,649	2,813

[1] Fired Regular Army course.

[2] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

[3] Fired special State course.

COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

As shown elsewhere in this report, the strength of the coast artillery reserves at the last inspection, January–April, 1912, was 127 companies, comprising 381 company officers and 7,228 enlisted men. It is stated in the report of the Chief of Coast Artillery for 1908 that 18,547 enlisted coast artillerymen should be supplied by the Organized Militia to carry out the proposed plan of furnishing one-half of a complete manning detail for the gun defenses within the continental limits of the United States. It is apparent, therefore, that there still exists a considerable shortage in the amount of coast artillery that should be supplied by the Organized Militia. In this connection the minimum authorized strength for a company of coast artillery (in the Organized Militia) at the present time is 63 men. As the strength in the Regular coast artillery for a company is 104 men, it may be advisable to increase the minimum authorized strength in the Organized Militia. A company of about 100 men is required for the service of a major caliber two-gun battery, or mortar battery, to which the greater part of the militia are assigned. At present there are very few if any companies of Organized Militia coast artillery large enough to serve a two-gun 10-inch battery. The ideal coast artillery company should consist of sufficient men to immediately take charge of and serve a battery of the type to which the company is assigned. The question of increasing the size of companies of coast artillery so as to adapt the size of the manning detail to the caliber and kind of gun to be handled will shortly be considered. However, even were the number of men in an organization increased so as to more nearly correspond to the number in a regular company, there would be a considerable shortage, not only in the number of enlisted men but also in number of units in the Organized Militia.

It is thought that service in the coast artillery reserves is one peculiarly adapted to citizen soldiery, since it involves the close defense of their homes and does not take them away long distances from their business, as is the case with the mobile army. It is surprising, therefore, that all seaboard States have not organized their quota of this arm. Almost no State has its full quota, and the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, although having coast lines to be protected, have no coast artillery reserves at all. It should be stated, however, that some progress is being made in organizing reserves, as is evidenced in the State of Oregon, which has during the past year organized eight companies.

INSPECTION AND INSTRUCTION.

A uniform system of instruction was first promulgated in General Orders, No. 44, War Department, 1908, which comprised in a general way drill at the guns and stations, problems in attack and defense, including night work, and considerable infantry instruction. As the coast artillery reserves developed during the succeeding years they gradually outgrew this order and the character of instruction that should be given to fit these men for actual service at the guns became apparent. Accordingly General Orders, No. 9, War Department,

1912, were promulgated. The exercises held under this order consisted essentially of subcaliber and service practice. The limited time spent at the encampments, usually from 8 to 15 days, would not permit a more extended program of exercises, although in most cases a certain amount of infantry instruction was undertaken. The exercises have in general been quite satisfactory, and more benefit has resulted than from those held under General Orders, No. 44, War Department, 1908. Battery commanders are acquiring knowledge and developing initiative necessary for them to conduct the fire of their batteries without assistance. This improvement applies also to subalterns and enlisted men of companies. The instruction of coast artillery reserves, particularly that at the annual encampments, should be conducted by officers permanently on such duty, who are in a position to more fully realize the limitations and capabilities of the militia, while on the other hand constant association will enable the instructor to observe and correct deficiencies that are not apparent at the annual encampments. All inspections should likewise be made by inspector-instructors.

The system of instruction, supplemented by examinations for all personnel, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 166, War Department, 1911, has gone far toward standardizing and coordinating the instruction for the entire coast artillery militia. The questions for examination are supplied by the War Department, and certificates of proficiency awarded those who qualify. The requirements follow very closely those laid down for the Regular Coast Artillery. The names of officers and enlisted men who have satisfactorily passed examinations, together with the duties for which they are qualified, are stated below:

State.	Name.	Rank.	Course.
Maine	William O. Peterson	Lieutenant colonel	Basic.
	Frank E. Cummings	Captain	Do.
	Ara Cushman, jr	do	Do.
	Cornelius A. Feury	do	Do.
	Harry Goodier	do	Do.
	Fred A. Guptill	do	Do.
	Vernon W. Hall	do	Do. Emplacement officer. Range and communication officer. Battery commander.
	Henry W. Hobbs	do	Basic.
	William Smith	do	Do.
	Daniel W. Wentworth	do	Do.
	Edward H. Besse	First lieutenant	Do.
	Ralph G. Hayes	do	Do.
	James Y. Kinmond	do	Do.
	George E. Fogg	Second lieutenant	Do. Emplacement officer. Range and communication officer.
	Harvey P. Winslow	do	Basic. Emplacement officer.
Massachusetts	Walter E. Lombard	Colonel	Basic.
	George F. Quinby	Lieutenant colonel	Do.
	E. Dwight Fullerton	Major	Do.
	Benjamin B. Shedd	do	Do.
	Frederick W. Allen	Captain	Do.
	Alonzo K. Crowell	do	Do.
	H. Stanley Cushing	do	Do.
	Olin D. Dickerman	do	Do.
	George E. Horton	do	Do.
	Marshall S. Holbrook	do	Do.
	Albert L. Kendall	do	Do.
	G. Morgan King	do	Do.
	William Renfrew	do	Do.
	Harry A. Skinner	do	Do.

State.	Name.	Rank.	Course.
Massachusetts	Calvin S. Tilden	Captain	Basic.
	Alonzo F. Woodside	do	Do.
	Frank A. D. Bullard	First lieutenant	Do.
	Arthur W. Burton	do	Do.
	Thomas J. Clifford	do	Do.
	Charles H. Edson	do	Do.
	Walter J. Gilbert	do	Do.
	Frank M. Gunby	do	Do.
	Harry J. Kane	do	Do.
	Charles H. Lawrence	do	Do.
	Edward W. Raymond	do	Do.
	John A. Stitt	do	Do.
	Cyrus H. Stowell	do	Do.
	Frank A. Young	do	Do.
	Horace J. Baum	Second lieutenant	Do.
	William D. Cottam	do	Do.
	Edwin G. Hopkins	do	Do.
	Joseph H. Hurney	do	Do.
	Augustus S. Reed	do	Do.
	George R. Sawyer	do	Do.
	Richard Wastcoat	do	Do.
	Winthrop Alexander	Sergeant	Do.
	F. W. Bean	do	Do.
	H. A. McMorrow	do	Do.
	Edward O. Risem	do	Do.
	H. A. Murch	Corporal	Do.
	Albert S. Bullens	Master electrician	Master electrician.
	Clarence E. Churchill	Engineer	Engineer.
	Marshall Underwood	Fireman	Fireman.
Connecticut	H. S. Dorsey	Lieutenant colonel	Basic.
	J. A. Hagberg	Major	Do.
	L. J. Herrmann	do	Do.
	V. M. King	do	Do. Emplacement officer. Range and communication officer.
	A. C. Bennett	Captain	Basic.
	G. E. Church	do	Do.
	D. Connor	do	Do.
	E. L. Darbie	do	Do.
	J. J. Haff	do	Do.
	G. E. Hawes	do	Do.
	C. W. Judson	do	Do.
	A. Mossman	do	Do.
	M. B. Payne	do	Do. Emplacement officer.
	S. T. Smith, jr	do	Basic. Emplacement officer.
	R. L. Taylor	do	Basic.
	D. R. August	First lieutenant	Do.
	W. R. Dennison	do	Do.
	G. S. Gadbois	do	Do.
	E. S. Hall	do	Do.
	C. R. Nichols	do	Do.
	W. N. Potter	do	Do.
	G. J. Schoen	do	Do.
	W. E. Warner	do	Do.
	A. W. Barrows	Second lieutenant	Do.
	E. R. Barrows	do	Do.
	H. A. Bradford	do	Do.
	L. J. Brague	do	Do.
	W. J. Cullen	do	Do.
	J. S. Duffy	do	Do.
	J. M. Ives	do	Do.
	C. H. Metcalf	do	Do.
	L. R. O'Neill	do	Do.
	F. Q. Smith	do	Do.
	I. A. Warren	do	Do.
	F. E. Withee	do	Do.
New York	Charles O. Davis	Colonel	Do.
	J. T. Ashley	Lieutenant colonel	Do.
	Azel Ames	Major	Do.
	J. J. Byrne	do	Do.
	Paul Loeser	do	Do.
	W. H. Roberts	do	Do.
	F. W. Ward	do	Do.
	Charles Wylie	do	Do.
	H. C. Alden	Captain	Do.
	R. S. Allyn	do	Do. Emplacement officer.
	A. M. Bremer	do	Basic.
	J. J. Cowdrey	do	Do.
	A. M. Day	do	Do.
	W. D. Finke	do	Do.

State.	Name.	Rank.	Course.
New York	A. C. B. McNevin	Captain	Basic. Emplacemet officer.
	Harry Meekes	do	Basic.
	Mills Miller	do	Do. Emplacement officer.
	F. G. Munson	do	Basic.
	R. P. Orr	do	Do.
	J. L. Plock	do	Do.
	W. D. Spear	do	Do.
	H. V. Van Auken	do	Do.
	B. F. Wetzelberg	do	Do.
	H. B. Arnold	First lieutenant	Do.
	G. U. Gates	do	Do.
	E. T. Harris	do	Do.
	G. B. Hartley	do	Do.
	John C. Hegeman	do	Do.
	A. M. Henry	do	Do.
	T. W. Jackson	do	Do.
	J. D. Jennings	do	Do.
	J. E. Matthews	do	Do.
	John Miller	do	Do.
	H. C. Mooney	do	Do.
	F. C. Schussler	do	Do.
	R. Stebbins	do	Do.
	Julius Tannenbaum	do	Do.
	J. G. Ten Eyck	do	Do.
	J. W. Thomas	do	Do.
	H. M. Wright	do	Do.
	J. H. Cunniff	Second lieutenant	Do.
	R. Hulsart	do	Do.
	St. Clair Smith, jr	do	Do.
	George W. Scott	Sergeant	Electrician sergeant, first class.
	William W. Stone	do	Electrician sergeant, second class.
California	Sidney E. Clyne	Captain	Basic.
Washington	Seth W. Ellison	Major	Do.
	Harvey J. Moss	do	Do.
	George D. Robertson	do	Do.
	Harry H. Beetle	Captain	Do.
	John M. Coy	do	Do.
	Joseph W. Kindall	do	Do.
	George W. Mock	do	Do.
	Bertram W. Paschke	do	Do.
	David A. Thornburg	do	Do.
	Walter P. Botsford	First lieutenant	Do.
	Lowell G. Fuller	do	Do.
	Clarence Parker	do	Do.
	Carlos A. Pennington	do	Do.
	Webley M. Vestal	Second lieutenant	Do.

NOTE.—It will be noted that only those States to which inspector-instructors have been detailed are represented on this list. Some States have not taken up the matter of instruction under the order, though the second examination is to be held Nov. 11, 1912.

The temporary detail of instructors from the nearby coast artillery posts, while still necessitated to some extent, has not proven entirely satisfactory, while on the other hand the permanent detail of inspector-instructors has proven eminently so. The character of service furnished by the sergeant-instructors is also entirely satisfactory. These sergeants being continuously present at the armories and being familiar with all the minutia of coast artillery appliances are especially useful in the instruction of the Organized Militia. Many more sergeants than are now on this duty could be used to great advantage were they available, but in this arm, as well as in all others, the War Department has been prevented from carrying out the full intent of Congress in authorizing the detail of noncommissioned officers to the Organized Militia. Failure, as stated elsewhere in this report, is due to the excessive drain on the Regular service, which can ill afford to spare so many men.

OFFICERS' CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Officers' camps of instruction were held in 1911–12 by the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. The officers were organized into provisional companies of coast artillery for subcaliber and service practice at heavy-gun batteries. In this manner officers are educated for their duties to an extent not believed attainable in the same time by any other method.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Probably the best measure of the efficiency of these troops is the result obtained by them at their annual service practice. Each year's practice has shown improvement over the preceding. At present practically all organizations fire their allowance of ammunition at moving targets with a degree of accuracy that speaks well for the companies firing. Reports to October 1, 1912, show 269 shots fired from 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch rifles at varying ranges and under varying conditions. Of this number, 78 (29 per cent) were hits on a material rectangular target 30 feet high and 60 feet wide. Thirty-two shots were fired from 12-inch mortars, 14 (43 per cent) of which were hits on a circular horizontal target 100 yards in diameter. This record is very creditable to the organizations concerned and is satisfactory to the War Department, but must not lead to erroneous conclusions as to the capabilities of the troops. The fire was directly under the supervision of instructors from the Regular Army, who in many cases rendered active assistance. No attempt has been made to hold any but battery service practice. Fire command practice with subcaliber ammunition is reported by some organizations.

DUMMY ARMAMENT.

Service in the coast artillery differs from service in the other arms in that the soldier is separated from his weapons during about 11 months of the year. In order to properly prepare him for service during the remaining month at the coast artillery forts, it is necessary that some means be provided by which he may prepare himself. This problem is being solved by the use of dummy armament equipment. A total of $338,170 has been appropriated by Congress for the manufacture and installation of such equipment, which is supplied without charge against the States' allotments and is placed in armories owned by the States. This armament consists of one 10-inch rifle on disappearing carriage, one 12-inch mortar and carriage, and one 3-inch rapid-fire gun. Fire-control installations are now in practically all armories.

An estimate for $225,000 for purchase of dummy armament has been submitted for the consideration of Congress at the coming session.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE MILITIA LAW.

The following tables show the designations and stations of the Organized Militia; members present and absent from the annual inspections; the instruction given during the year ended December 31, 1911; conformity in physical examination to Regular Army standards; and number of men with more than one year's service in the Regular Army or Organized Militia:

ALABAMA.

State designation: Alabama National Guard.
State headquarters: Montgomery. Commander in chief: Gov. Emmet O'Neal. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Scully; address, Montgomery.
Organizations:
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies.
Field artillery: 1 battalion of 2 batteries.
Sanitary troops: 3 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Birmingham): First, Second, and Third Infantry.
Unattached:
Infantry: Fourth Infantry.
Field Artillery: First Field Artillery Battalion.
Sanitary troops: 3 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	Birmingham..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Montgomery..	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.[1]	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains[2]	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	Montgomery..	11	.....	11	6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	(3).....	....	35	35	20	(4)	(4)	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters....	Birmingham..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	.....
Battery B.....	Montgomery..	5	91	96	23	8	24	.....	.....	No..	(5)
Battery D.....	Birmingham..	4	92	96	34	10	48	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Total.....	.....	10	183	193	57	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	50
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Troy.....	12	8	20	4	8	(5)	.....	.....	No..	8
Band.....	.....do.....	....	28	28	2	8	(5)	.....	.....	No..	19
Company A.....	Mobile.....	2	70	72	14	8	26	.....	.....	No..	36
Company B.....	.....do.....	1	52	53	23	8	(5)	.....	(5)	No..	45
Company C.....	Geneva.....	3	91	94	2	7	28	.....	25	Yes.	50
Company D.....	Fort Deposit..	3	68	71	17	8	25	.....	15	No..	54
Company E.....	Mobile.....	2	58	60	2	8	52	.....	.....	No..	42
Company F.....	Dothan.....	3	58	61	9	8	35	.....	51	No..	35
Company G.....	Brewton.....	3	80	83	15	7	32	.....	.....	Yes.	58
Company H.....	Troy.....	2	66	68	11	7	38	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company I.....	Enterprise....	3	74	77	11	10	40	.....	.....	No..	50
Company K.....	Evergreen.....	3	62	65	5	8	52	15	.....	No..	62
Company M.....	Mobile.....	2	95	97	39	8	50	.....	.....	No..	84
Total.....	.....	39	810	849	154	.....	....	15	91	.....	577
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Montgomery..	13	8	21	4	8	(5)	.....	.....	No..	(5)
Band.....	.....do.....	....	26	26	.....	8	(5)	.....	.....	No..	(5)
Company A.....	.....do.....	3	53	56	9	11	52	.....	35	No..	27
Company B.....	Birmingham..	3	59	62	31	7	52	.....	.....	No..	15

[1] 1 assigned to each regiment of infantry.
[2] 1 each assigned to the Second and Third Infantry.
[3] Detachments stationed at Anniston, Montgomery, and Troy.
[4] Detachments had, respectively, 10, 10, and 8 days' camp of instruction; 8, 4, and 0 assemblies for drill or instruction.
[5] No record.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry—Contd.											
Company C	Selma	3	58	61	9	7	30	.....	2	Yes.	44
Company D	Montgomery	3	75	78	6	8	52	.....	64	No.	14
Company E	Lafayette	3	66	69	46	8	5	.....	3	No.	66
Company F	Tuscaloosa	3	55	58	9	8	28	.....	.....	No.	17
Company G	Eufaula	3	67	70	32	8	52	.....	38	No.	25
Company H	Andalusia	3	73	76	26	10	25	.....	59	No.	69
Company I	Luverne	3	70	73	1	8	24	.....	50	No.	40
Company K	Tuskegee and Opelika.	3	71	74	21	8	48	.....	.....	No.	39
Company L	Tallassee	3	59	62	8	8	24	.....	56	No.	42
Company M	Demopolis	3	63	66	22	8	28	10	49	No.	41
Total		49	803	852	224	.....	....	10	356	.....	439
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Anniston	14	8	22	8	8	....	.....	.....	No.	8
Company A	Woodlawn	3	51	54	20	8	52	.....	.....	No.	15
Company B	Birmingham	3	64	67	31	10	48	.....	38	No.	49
Company C	Gadsden	3	80	83	19	8	104	.....	.....	No.	39
Company D	Anniston	3	55	58	4	8	40	.....	23	No.	40
Company E	Decatur	3	58	61	26	8	48	.....	63	Yes.	18
Company F	Albertville	3	68	71	33	8	12	.....	2	No.	(1)
Company G	Birmingham	2	50	52	21	.....	....	.....	.....	No.	30
Company H	Alexander City.	3	68	71	17	10	28	.....	50	No.	60
Company I	Oxford	3	70	73	10	8	24	.....	5	No.	50
Company K	Florence	3	58	61	21	8	24	.....	50	No.	57
Company L	Talladega	3	55	58	32	10	24	20	35	No.	15
Company M	Sylacauga	3	63	66	24	8	24	.....	.....	No.	36
Total		49	748	797	266	.....	....	20	266	.....	417
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Montgomery	14	8	22	6	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Band	Cullman	....	18	18	10	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	(1)
Company A	Montgomery	3	61	64	22	8	56	.....	4	No.	39
Company B	Atmore	3	64	67	25	.....	24	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company C	Birmingham	3	49	52	33	7	24	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company D	Phoenix City	3	58	61	12	.....	16	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company E	Greenville	3	57	60	10	8	9	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company F	Dadeville	3	74	77	36	8	18	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Company G	Ozark	3	62	65	17	.....	23	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company K	Monroeville	3	61	64	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company L	East Lake	3	58	61	19	.....	23	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company M	Headland	3	63	66	17	.....	25	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Total		44	633	677	207	.....	....	.....	4	.....	105
Grand total		213	3,212	3,425	934	.....	....	45	717	.....	1,616

[1] No record.

ARIZONA.

State designation: National Guard of Arizona.
State headquarters: Phoenix. Commander in chief: Gov. George W. P. Hunt. Adjutant General: Col. Lewis W. Coggins; address, Phoenix.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Cavalry: Troop A.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Adjutant General's Department.	Phoenix	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Phoenix	4	.....	4	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	do	....	1	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Morenci	3	40	43	6	2	53	.....	44	Yes.	17
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Clifton	12	4	16	7	.....	....	.....	.....	No.	4
Company A	Phoenix	3	43	46	28	11	54	.....	31	Yes.	32
Company B	do	3	53	56	40	11	54	.....	27	Yes.	49
Company C	Tempe	2	46	48	42	10	35	.....	20	Yes.	44
Company D	Mesa	3	34	37	25	.....	44	.....	17	Yes.	24
Company E	Prescott	2	13	15	6	.....	26	.....	3	Yes.	9
Company F	Clifton	2	10	12	11	.....	(2)	.....	.....	No.	10
Company G	Douglas	3	53	56	26	10	53	.....	7	Yes.	51
Company I	Flagstaff	3	41	44	28	10	30	.....	(2)	No.	33
Company K	Tucson	3	49	52	21	10	42	.....	43	Yes.	29
Company L	Yuma	3	59	62	36	10	(2)	.....	(2)	Yes.	50
Company M	Florence	3	45	48	37	.....	(2)	.....	.....	Yes.	45
Total		42	450	492	307	.....	....	.....	148	.....	380
Grand total		51	491	542	315	.....	....	.....	192	.....	398

[1] Assigned to First Infantry.

[2] No record.

ARKANSAS.

State designations: Arkansas National Guard.
State headquarters: Little Rock. Commander in chief: Gov. George W. Donaghey. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. W. B. Green; address, Little Rock.
Organizations:
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Black Rock): First and Second Infantry.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	Black Rock...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department.....	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1).....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	(2).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	Little Rock...	15	.....	15	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corps of Engineers.....	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	.....do.....	14	8	22	8	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	8
Band.....	.....do.....	....	24	24	1	.....	(3)	.....	.....	No..	19
Company A [4].....	Prescott.....	3	42	45	45	.....	(3)	.....	29	No..	41
Company B.....	Cabot and Bebee.	3	55	58	17	.....	24	.....	34	No..	35
Company C.....	Arkadelphia ..	3	47	50	2	.....	(3)	.....	.....	No..	1
Company D.....	Eldorado.....	3	58	61	11	.....	(3)	.....	37	No..	35
Company E.....	Black Rock...	3	55	58	14	.....	48	.....	32	No..	50
Company F.....	Conway.....	3	58	61	11	.....	14	.....	.....	No..	1
Company G.....	McCrory.....	3	38	41	19	.....	12	.....	30	No..	8
Company H.....	Yellville.....	3	58	61	32	.....	24	.....	36	No..	57
Company I.....	Warren.....	3	27	30	2	.....	18	.....	.....	No..	.....
Company K.....	Lonoke.....	3	47	50	28	.....	41	.....	42	No..	39
Company L.....	Piggott.....	3	58	61	27	.....	50	.....	39	No..	28
Company M.....	Blytheville...	3	57	60	14	.....	38	.....	39	No..	40
Total.....	.....	50	632	682	231	.....	....	.....	318	.....	362
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Paris.....	14	7	21	9	.....	....	.....	19	No..	7
Band.....	Russellville...	....	24	24	12	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	5
Company A.....	Siloam Springs	3	45	48	18	.....	48	48	38	No..	28
Company B.....	Fayetteville...	3	57	60	11	.....	27	.....	39	No..	26
Company C.....	Dardanelle....	3	54	57	15	.....	20	.....	27	Yes.	29
Company D.....	Eureka Springs	3	58	61	30	.....	56	.....	39	No..	50

[1] One each assigned to Brigade Headquarters, First and Second Infantry.
[2] One assigned to each regiment of infantry.
[3] No record.
[4] Company not present for inspection.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry—Contd.											
Company E	Paris	3	56	59	39	.....	....	.....	45	No..	.....
Company F	Magazine	3	58	61	33	.....	....	.....	42	No..	32
Company G	Hope	3	53	56	26	.....	....	.....	22	No..	30
Company H	Atkins	3	58	61	32	.....	16	.....	28	No..	25
Company I	Heber Springs.	3	58	61	19	.....	24	.....	36	No..	43
Company K	Ozark	3	52	55	19	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	9
Company L	Ola	3	58	61	3	.....	47	8	38	No..	34
Company M	Harrison	3	58	61	10	.....	48	.....	38	Yes.	53
Total	.....	50	696	746	276	.....	....	56	411	.....	371
Grand total	.....	139	1,328	1,467	507	.....	....	56	729	.....	733

CALIFORNIA.

State designation: National Guard of California.
State headquarters: Sacramento. Commander in chief: Gov. Hiram W. Johnson. Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. E. A. Forbes; address, Sacramento.
Organizations:
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops.
Field Artillery: 2 separate batteries.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Coast Artillery Corps: 11 companies.
Sanitary troops: 6 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Los Angeles): Second, Fifth, and Seventh Infantry.
Unattached:
Cavalry: First Squadron.
Field Artillery: Batteries A and B.
Signal troops: Company B, type A.
Coast Artillery Corps: First to Eleventh Companies, inclusive.
Sanitary troops: 6 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Los Angeles	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Sacramento	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Sacramento	15	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	55	55	3	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Corps of Engineers	Sacramento	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps:											
Company B	San Francisco.	3	60	63	.....	2	75	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Cavalry:											
First Squadron—											
Headquarters	do	3	.....	3	.....	10	7	.....	2	Yes.	.....
Troop A	Bakersfield	3	50	53	16	2	38	34	22	Yes.	32
Troop B	Sacramento	3	46	49	10	.....	52	27	27	Yes.	27
Troop C	Salinas	3	50	53	3	.....	50	41	35	Yes.	27
Troop D	Los Angeles	3	47	50	10	14	56	13	37	Yes.	23
Total		15	193	208	39	.....	....	115	123	.....	109
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	do	5	94	99	27	1	23	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Battery B	Oakland	5	88	93	8	5	35	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Total		10	182	192	35	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	66
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	San Francisco.	11	5	16	1	11	44	3	.....	Yes.	5
Band	do	....	28	28	4	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	9
First Company	do	3	53	56	5	11	43	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Second Company	do	1	57	58	16	11	57	.....	.....	Yes.	52
Third Company	do	2	57	59	7	11	50	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Fourth Company	do	2	63	65	6	11	48	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Fifth Company	San Diego	3	63	66	15	8	49	26	.....	Yes.	60

[1] One assigned to each regiment of infantry.
[1] Detachments stationed at San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, Yountville, and Oakland.
[2] Detachments had, respectively, 11, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0 days camp of instruction; 51, 47, 48, 0, 44, 48 assemblies for drill or instruction.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Coast Artillery Corps—Continued.											
Sixth Company	San Francisco.	3	51	54	9	11	47	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Seventh Company	.....do.....	2	65	67	19	11	50	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Eighth Company	San Diego.....	2	61	63	28	8	49	16	.....	Yes.	38
Ninth Company	San Francisco.	3	61	64	6	11	53	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Tenth Company	.....do.....	2	60	62	7	11	41	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Eleventh Company	San Mateo....	2	51	53	4	11	39	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Total	.....	36	675	711	127	.....	....	45	.....	.....	411
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chico.....	13	8	21	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	.....do.....	....	28	28	6	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	.....do.....	3	58	61	8	.....	47	16	45	Yes.	45
Company B	Williams.....	3	47	50	7	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Company C	Fresno.....	3	58	61	5	.....	40	.....	34	Yes.	43
Company D	Redding.....	3	43	46	11	.....	50	24	19	Yes.	30
Company E	Sacramento...	3	67	70	1	.....	[1]12	(1)	(1)	Yes.	20
Company F	Woodland....	3	60	63	5	.....	49	9	43	Yes.	50
Company G	Sacramento...	3	34	37	10	.....	42	9	32	Yes.	30
Company H	Napa.....	2	31	33	9	.....	36	.....	25	Yes.	25
Company I	Oroville.....	3	58	61	18	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	57
Company K	Fresno.....	2	46	48	1	.....	36	.....	1	Yes.	26
Company L	Bakersfield....	3	42	45	8	1	47	.....	36	Yes.	34
Company M	Hanford.....	2	50	52	7	.....	46	.....	10	Yes.	33
Total	.....	46	630	676	96	.....	....	58	245	.....	464
Fif h Infantry:											
Headquarters	Oakland.....	10	3	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	3
Band	San Francisco.	....	30	30	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Oakland.....	3	57	60	11	2	36	.....	26	Yes.	42
Company B	San Jose.....	2	60	62	7	1	54	36	10	Yes.	26
Company C	Berkeley.....	3	56	59	3	1	36	.....	27	Yes.	39
Company D	San Rafael....	3	58	61	3	4	50	22	46	Yes.	38
Company E	Santa Rosa....	3	58	61	8	.....	45	19	18	Yes.	24
Company F	Oakland.....	3	51	54	8	2	51	.....	3	Yes.	37
Company G	Alameda.....	3	53	56	10	3	52	.....	31	Yes.	42
Company H	Hayward.....	3	58	61	1	.....	55	52	50	Yes.	51
Company I	Livermore....	3	58	61	4	2	34	6	29	Yes.	33
Company K	Petaluma.....	2	59	61	3	.....	42	.....	48	Yes.	49
Company L	Palo Alto.....	2	57	59	3	.....	56	37	.....	Yes.	38
Company M	San Jose.....	3	58	61	9	2	58	28	.....	Yes.	36
Total	.....	43	716	759	70	.....	....	200	288	.....	483
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Los Angeles...	13	6	19	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	Pomona.....	....	26	26	2	1	48	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company A	Los Angeles...	3	49	52	.....	.....	49	6	48	Yes.	43
Company B	.....do.....	3	58	61	8	.....	51	21	51	Yes.	49
Company C	.....do.....	3	52	55	.....	.....	43	2	17	Yes.	26
Company D	Pomona.....	3	60	63	.....	1	49	46	52	Yes.	35
Company E	Santa Monica.	2	63	65	11	(2)	[3]7	(2)	(2)	Yes.	2
Company F	Los Angeles...	3	58	61	.....	1	30	.....	28	Yes.	45
Company G	Redlands.....	1	53	54	5	.....	53	20	22	Yes.	35
Company H	Long Beach...	2	51	53	11	2	48	8	27	Yes.	47
Company I	Pasadena.....	3	62	65	5	.....	98	46	50	Yes.	36
Company K	San Bernardino.	3	51	54	1	.....	50	47	33	Yes.	33
Company L	Santa Ana....	2	56	58	14	.....	36	.....	24	Yes.	54
Company M	Riverside.....	3	35	38	4	.....	44	11	21	Yes.	36
Total	.....	44	680	724	61	.....	....	207	373	.....	469
Grand total	.....	234	3,191	3,425	433	.....	....	625	1,029	.....	2,084

[1] Mustered in Jan. 16, 1912.

[3] Mustered in Mar. 1, 1912.

COLORADO.

State designation: Colorado National Guard.
State headquarters: Denver. Commander in chief: Gov. John F. Shafroth. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. John Chase; address, Denver.
Organizations:
Infantry: 2 regiments of 11 companies each.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops.
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 batteries.
Corps of Engineers: 1 company.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Denver): First and Second Infantry.
Unattached:
Cavalry: First Squadron.
Field Artillery: First Battalion.
Corps of Engineers: Company A.
Signal troops: Signal Corps Company, type B.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	(1)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Denver	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	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department.	....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Denver	6	.....	6	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(3)	....	21	21	5	(4)	(4)	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Corps of Engineers	Denver	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company A	Golden	3	36	39	10	5	52	.....	31	No.	24
Signal Corps Company	Denver	2	39	41	6	7	58	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Cavalry:											
First Squadron—											
Headquarters	....do	3	1	4	2	5	....	.....	4	No.	1
Troop B	....do	1	32	33	8	5	52	25	18	No.	27
Troop C	....do	3	47	50	12	5	53	42	46	No.	38
Troop D	Boulder	1	56	57	14	7	53	21	13	No.	37
Total		8	136	144	36	.....	....	88	81	.....	103
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Denver	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery A	....do	3	52	55	26	5	48	.....	.....	No.	18
Battery B	....do	4	52	56	23	5	21	.....	.....	No.	27
Total		9	104	113	49	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	45

1 Vacancy in office of brigade commander.
2 One each assigned to First and Second Infantry.
3 Detachments stationed at Boulder and Denver.
4 Detachments had, respectively, 5 and 10 days camp of instruction: 52 and 53 assemblies for drill or instruction.

COLORADO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Denver	10	[1] 16	26	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Band	....do	....	27	27	1	.....	5	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Company A	....do	2	35	37	13	5	55	21	18	Yes.	21
Company B	....do	2	40	42	22	5	56	27	43	Yes.	18
Company C	Ault	2	37	39	9	5	45	16	21	No.	14
Company D	Greeley	3	46	49	16	5	52	23	31	Yes.	24
Company E	Windsor	2	40	42	12	5	56	42	16	No.	40
Company F	Fort Collins	3	49	52	17	5	33	32	18	No.	31
Company H	Brush	3	71	74	43	5	52	22	.....	Yes.	28
Company I	Fort Morgan	2	62	64	30	5	54	20	.....	Yes.	30
Company K	Denver	3	64	67	.....	5	52	42	38	No.	39
Company L	....do	2	39	41	18	5	52	22	19	Yes.	19
Company M	Longmont	3	37	40	11	5	50	34	14	No.	25
Total	.....	37	563	600	192	.....	....	301	218	.....	301
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Colorado Spgs.	6	4	10	1	3	....	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Band	Victor	....	16	16	6	3	52	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company A	Colorado Spgs.	3	48	51	7	9	42	48	14	Yes.	33
Company B	Trinidad	1	33	34	14	5	41	6	.....	Yes.	22
Company C	Lamar	3	74	77	18	8	55	26	7	Yes.	28
Company E	Montrose	1	45	46	27	5	57	9	1	Yes.	26
Company F	Grand Junct'n	2	47	49	21	5	44	20	.....	Yes.	2
Company G	Delta	3	36	39	9	5	43	.....	2	Yes.	10
Company H	La Junta	1	40	41	22	3	55	15	7	Yes.	23
Company I	Fort Lupton	3	36	39	13	5	30	35	16	Yes.	6
Company K	Victor	3	49	52	29	5	50	.....	2	Yes.	37
Company L	Fowler	3	41	44	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	No.	1
Company M	Denver	2	40	42	16	5	66	26	23	Yes.	19
Total	.....	31	509	540	183	.....	....	185	72	.....	211
Grand total	.....	110	1,408	1,518	481	.....	....	574	402	.....	708

[1] Includes 9 men detailed as mounted orderlies.

CONNECTICUT.

State designation: Connecticut National Guard.
State headquarters: Hartford. Commander in chief: Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; address, Hartford.
Organizations:
Infantry: First and Second Infantry; First Separate Company (colored).
Cavalry: Troops A and B.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Signal troops: First Company, type D.
Coast Artillery Corps: First Company, and Third to Fourteenth Companies, inclusive.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Company No. 1; Field Hospital No. 1; 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Adjutant General's Department.	Hartford	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	.....do	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pay Department	.....do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	.....do	6	13	19	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	13
Chaplains	[1]	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Hartford	13	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company No. 1.	.....do	....	28	28	3	7	12	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Field Hospital No. 1.	New Haven	....	25	25	3	6	11	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Hospital Corps	[2]	....	21	21	2	10	25	.....	.....	Yes.	12
Total		13	74	87	8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	52
Signal Corps:											
First Company	[3]	3	76	79	5	7	[4]	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Cavalry:											
Troop A	New Haven	3	62	65	2	6	39	.....	37	Yes.	51
Troop B	Hartford	2	66	68	4	6	43	.....	52	Yes.	13
Total		5	128	133	6	.....	....	.....	89	.....	64
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	[5]	3	82	85	18	6	62	.....	.....	Yes.	59
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Stamford	14	3	17	1	10	....	.....	14	Yes.	3
Band	Bridgeport	....	27	27	1	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	26
First Company	New London	4	46	50	4	10	32	.....	55	Yes.	29
Third Company	Norwich	3	48	51	5	10	37	.....	48	Yes.	33
Fourth Company	Bridgeport	3	42	45	5	10	29	.....	15	Yes.	14
Fifth Company	Norwich	3	59	62	12	10	32	.....	53	Yes.	23
Sixth Company	Norwalk	2	49	51	5	10	33	.....	10	Yes.	39
Seventh Company	Stamford	1	43	44	2	10	31	.....	11	Yes.	18
Eighth Company	Danbury	3	49	52	5	10	32	.....	7	Yes.	25
Ninth Company	Stamford	3	63	66	9	10	25	.....	15	Yes.	28
Tenth Company	New London	4	57	61	9	10	30	.....	52	Yes.	46
Eleventh Company	Bridgeport	3	56	59	6	10	30	.....	24	Yes.	27
Twelfth Company	Greenwich	2	49	51	2	10	31	.....	24	Yes.	34
Thirteenth Company	Danielson	3	40	43	3	10	30	.....	44	Yes.	25
Fourteenth Company	Bridgeport	3	30	33	2	10	29	.....	10	Yes.	27
Total		51	661	712	71	.....	....	.....	382	.....	297

1 One each assigned to Coast Artillery Corps and First and Second Infantry.
2 Detachments stationed at Bridgeport and Waterbury.
3 Two detachments, 1 at Hartford and 1 at New Haven.
4 Detachments had, respectively, 28 and 31 assemblies for drill or instruction.
5 Two platoons, 1 at Branford and 1 at Guilford.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Hartford	14	8	22	.....	6	....	.....	16	Yes.	8
Band	....do	....	28	28	3	6	3	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	....do	2	66	68	4	6	27	.....	45	Yes.	43
Company B	....do	3	49	52	4	6	31	.....	38	Yes.	32
Company C	Middletown	3	70	73	4	6	28	.....	28	Yes.	47
Company D	Bristol	3	52	55	12	6	28	.....	40	Yes.	46
Company E	New Britain	2	56	58	5	6	36	.....	51	Yes.	21
Company F	Hartford	3	46	49	6	6	31	.....	49	Yes.	40
Company G	South Manchester.	2	53	55	6	6	27	.....	42	Yes.	38
Company H	Hartford	3	62	65	4	6	29	.....	48	Yes.	33
Company I	New Britain	2	49	51	2	6	31	.....	38	Yes.	24
Company K	Hartford	3	55	58	6	6	31	.....	50	Yes.	34
Company L	Willimantic	3	53	56	7	6	43	.....	42	Yes.	41
Company M	Winsted	3	45	48	8	6	30	.....	45	Yes.	38
Total	.....	46	692	738	71	.....	....	.....	532	.....	473
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	New Haven	11	6	17	1	6	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	....do	....	26	26	6	6	....	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Waterbury	3	62	65	.....	6	33	.....	50	Yes.	41
Company B	New Haven	3	60	63	5	6	31	.....	14	Yes.	20
Company C	....do	3	53	56	5	6	30	.....	36	Yes.	36
Company D	....do	3	68	71	5	6	38	.....	45	Yes.	44
Company E	....do	3	62	65	4	6	18	.....	23	Yes.	31
Company F	....do	3	65	68	1	6	30	.....	73	Yes.	28
Company G	Waterbury	3	57	60	8	6	29	.....	33	Yes.	27
Company H	....do	3	63	66	3	6	32	.....	50	Yes.	9
Company I	Meriden	3	56	59	9	6	31	.....	21	Yes.	33
Company K	Wallingford	3	52	55	4	6	36	.....	36	Yes.	25
Company L	Meriden	3	49	52	6	6	29	.....	51	Yes.	19
Company M	Torrington	2	65	67	.....	6	31	.....	67	Yes.	24
Total	.....	46	744	790	57	.....	....	.....	499	.....	368
First Separate Company Infantry (colored).	New Haven	3	62	65	12	6	31	.....	58	Yes.	39
Grand total	.....	188	2,535	2,713	248	.....	....	.....	1,560	.....	1,512

DELAWARE.

State designation: Delaware National Guard.
State headquarters: Dover. Commander in chief: Gov. Simeon S. Pennewill. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. I. Pusey Wickersham; address, Wilmington.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Adjutant General's Department.	Wilmington...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chaplains.....	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	Wilmington...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	.....do.....	....	7	7	.....	7	52	.....	.....	Yes.	6
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	.....do.....	10	6	16	.....	8	48	6	6	No..	6
Band.....	.....do.....	....	22	22	1	8	48	.....	.....	No..	21
Company A.....	.....do.....	2	39	41	7	8	40	23	45	No..	36
Company B.....	Milford.....	2	41	43	15	8	42	16	44	No..	27
Company C.....	Wilmington...	2	40	42	3	8	50	30	30	No..	33
Company D.....	.....do.....	2	35	37	9	8	53	23	35	No..	15
Company E.....	Newark.....	2	44	46	3	9	48	12	20	No..	14
Company F.....	Wilmington...	3	33	36	5	8	52	26	37	No..	13
Company G.....	Dover.....	2	38	40	1	8	44	26	35	No..	18
Company H.....	New Castle....	1	31	32	1	8	....	20	20	No..	2
Total.....	.....	26	329	355	45	.....	....	182	272	.....	185
Grand total.....	.....	34	339	373	45	.....	....	182	272	.....	194

[1] Assigned to First Infantry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

United States designation: National Guard of the District of Columbia.
Headquarters: Washington. Commander in chief: President of the United States. Adjutant General: Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter (major of infantry, United States Army); address, Washington.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 separate battalion of 4 companies.
Field Artillery: 1 battery.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 1 ambulance company.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Washington): First and Second Infantry; First Separate Battalion of Infantry (colored).
Attached:
Field Artillery: First Battery.
Signal troops: Company A, type D.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Company.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Washington	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pay Department	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	.....do.....	7	1	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	.....do.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Washington	11	.....	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company	.....do.....	....	40	40	2	12	24	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Corps of Engineers	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps:											
Company A	.....do.....	3	44	47	8	13	39	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	.....do.....	5	87	92	26	15	44	.....	.....	Yes.	62
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	.....do.....	14	8	22	.....	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	.....do.....	....	26	26	.....	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	.....do.....	2	46	48	14	13	35	(2)	14	Yes.	43
Company B	.....do.....	2	38	50	.....	13	35	(2)	15	Yes.	24
Company C	.....do.....	2	21	23	5	13	35	3	14	Yes.	19
Company D	.....do.....	2	48	50	4	13	35	(2)	28	Yes.	18
Company E	... .do.....	2	41	43	.....	13	38	(2)	39	Yes.	29
Company F	.....do.....	2	29	31	6	13	40	12	13	Yes.	18
Company G	.....do.....	2	37	39	6	13	40	32	22	Yes.	30
Company H	.....do.....	2	29	31	5	13	40	(2)	23	Yes.	21
Company I	.....do.....	2	44	46	6	13	43	42	32	Yes.	32
Company K	.....do.....	2	35	37	2	13	43	18	25	Yes.	26
Company L	.....do.....	3	39	42	.....	13	43	(2)	24	Yes.	27
Company M	.....do.....	2	43	45	13	13	43	(2)	18	Yes.	27
Total	.....	39	484	523	61	.....	....	107	267	.....	347

[1] Assigned to Second Infantry.

[2] No record.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	13	8	21	1	10	....	.....	16	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	10	24	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company A	do	1	41	42	5	10	39	10	26	Yes.	30
Company B	do	1	36	37	4	10	39	11	34	Yes.	35
Company C	do	3	34	37	.....	10	39	28	51	Yes.	26
Company D	do	2	30	32	6	10	39	14	26	Yes.	20
Company E	do	3	41	44	.....	10	38	16	32	Yes.	26
Company F	do	2	35	37	.....	10	35	10	28	Yes.	17
Company G	do	2	34	36	1	10	34	.....	24	Yes.	35
Company I	do	2	45	47	2	10	43	36	50	Yes.	19
Company K	do	2	56	58	.....	10	46	17	53	Yes.	28
Company L	do	3	49	52	15	10	43	20	30	Yes.	20
Company M	do	3	47	50	.....	10	43	13	23	Yes.	34
Total		37	484	521	34	.....	....	175	393	.....	324
First Separate Battalion of Infantry (colored):											
Headquarters	Washington	3	1	4	.....	15	4	.....	4	Yes.	1
Company A	do	3	60	63	2	10	44	30	50	Yes.	25
Company B	do	3	65	68	1	10	44	45	70	Yes.	49
Company C	do	3	63	66	2	10	41	32	53	Yes.	39
Company D	do	3	63	66	2	10	40	31	52	Yes.	45
Total		15	252	267	7	.....	....	138	229	.....	159
Grand total		134	1,396	1,530	138	.....	....	420	889	.....	959

FLORIDA.

State designation: National Guard of Florida.
State headquarters: Tallahassee. Commander in chief: Gov. Albert W. Gilchrist. Adjutant General: Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster; address, St. Augustine.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies.
Coast Artillery Corps: 1 company.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Jacksonville): First and Second Infantry.
Unattached:
Coast Artillery Corps: First Company.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).			Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.						
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Jacksonville...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	St. Augustine.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pay Department.....	.....do.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1).....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	(2).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	St. Augustine.	10	.....	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corps of Engineers.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast Artillery Corps:											
First Company.....	Plant City....	3	52	55	15	10	60	.....	24	Yes.	28
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Jacksonville...	10	4	14	3	8	55	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Band.....	.....do.....	....	21	21	7	8	55	.....	.....	Yes.	21
Company A.....	.....do.....	2	41	43	16	8	43	.....	22	Yes.	14
Company B.....	.....do.....	1	62	63	34	8	62	.....	14	Yes.	24
Company C.....	Tallahassee....	3	62	65	15	8	62	.....	35	Yes.	31
Company D.....	Jacksonville...	1	50	51	31	8	48	.....	12	Yes.	24
Company E.....	Live Oak.....	1	52	53	18	8	56	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company F.....	Jacksonville...	3	47	50	12	8	57	.....	56	Yes.	11
Company I.....	Pensacola.....	1	47	48	7	(3)	8	.....	(3)	Yes.	(3)
Company K.....	Defuniak Springs.	3	46	49	27	8	34	.....	9	Yes.	29
Company L.....	Apalachicola..	1	61	62	2	8	47	.....	(4)	Yes.	25
Company M.....	Pensacola.....	2	52	54	9	8	24	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Total.....	.....	28	545	573	181	.....	....	.....	148	.....	226

[1] One each attached to brigade headquarters, First and Second Infantry, detailed from Ordnance Department.
[2] Assigned to First and Second Infantry.
[3] Mustered in Oct. 31, 1911.
[4] No record.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Orlando	10	5	15	.....	8	53	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Band	Miami	....	22	22	2	8	53	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Company A	Ocala	3	51	54	12	8	21	.....	(1)	Yes.	39
Company B	Leesburg	1	40	41	23	2	24	.....	(1)	Yes.	36
Company C	Orlando	3	38	41	5	8	32	.....	(1)	Yes.	34
Company E	Starke	1	21	22	10	8	2	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Company F	Tampa	1	49	50	19	8	51	.....	(1)	Yes.	45
Company G	St. Petersburg	3	53	56	17	8	58	.....	13	Yes.	36
Company H	Gainesville	3	48	51	5	8	35	.....	14	Yes.	14
Company I	Key West	3	57	60	9	8	64	.....	56	Yes.	46
Company K	Daytona	2	57	59	38	8	72	.....	.....	Yes.	52
Company L	Miami	3	42	45	18	8	48	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company M	....do	3	61	64	9	8	34	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Total		36	544	580	167	.....	....	.....	83	.....	386
Grand total		100	1,145	1,245	363	.....	....	.....	255	.....	640

[1] No record.

GEORGIA.

State designation: National Guard of Georgia.
State headquarters: Atlanta. Commander in chief: Gov. Joseph M. Brown. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Wm. G. Obear; address, Atlanta.
Organizations:
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 separate battalion of 4 companies; 1 separate battalion of 3 companies; 1 unassigned company.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops; 1 separate troop.
Field Artillery: 2 batteries.
Coast Artillery Corps: 4 companies.
Sanitary troops: 6 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Atlanta): First, Second, and Fifth Infantry.
Attached:
Infantry: Third Battalion; Fourth Battalion; Company E, unassigned.
Cavalry: Second Squadron; Troop A.
Field Artillery: Batteries A and B.
Coast Artillery Corps: First to Fourth Companies, inclusive.
Sanitary troops: 6 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Atlanta	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pay Department	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	7	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Atlanta	17	.....	17	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(3)	....	37	37	8	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Corps of Engineers	Atlanta	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry:											
Second Squadron—											
Headquarters	.....do	3	1	4	.....	7	....	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Troop B	McIntosh	3	38	41	4	5	24	.....	27	Yes.	20
Troop F	Gainesville	3	45	48	9	7	24	.....	47	Yes.	17
Troop K	Augusta	3	43	46	4	7	50	.....	40	Yes.	19
Troop L	Atlanta	2	49	51	1	7	38	21	45	Yes.	29
Total		14	176	190	18	.....	....	21	159	.....	86
Troop A	Savannah	3	52	55	8	7	40	.....	51	Yes.	31
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	.....do	4	56	60	6	8	47	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Battery B	Atlanta	5	59	64	8	.....	52	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Total		9	115	124	14	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	60

[1] One each assigned to brigade: First, Second, and Fifth Infantry, Third and Fourth Battalions of Infantry, and Second Squadron of Cavalry.
[2] One each assigned to Coast Artillery Corps, First, Second, and Fifth Infantry.
[3] Detachments with the Coast Artillery Corps: Battery B, Field Artillery; Squadron of Cavalry; First, Second, and Fifth Infantry had, respectively, 10, 10, 10, 2, 8, and 8 days' camp of instruction; 34, 20, 41, 0, 33, and 30 assemblies for drill or instruction.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard.	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Savannah	4	14	18	1	10	38	.....	.....	Yes.	14
First Company	do	2	33	35	1	10	38	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Second Company	do	3	42	45	.....	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Third Company	do	2	49	51	2	10	35	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Fourth Company	do	3	47	50	1	10	37	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Total		14	185	199	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	123
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Savannah	13	8	21	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	7
Band	Brunswick	....	21	21	2	.....	42	.....	.....	No..	16
Company A	Thomasville	3	27	30	12	.....	57	.....	36	No..	21
Company B	Valdosta	2	28	30	12	.....	9	.....	.....	No..	25
Company C	Fitzgerald	2	46	48	11	.....	51	.....	.....	No..	29
Company E	Waynesboro	3	39	42	2	.....	53	.....	.....	No..	12
Company F	Laycross	3	41	44	16	.....	44	.....	.....	No..	33
Company G	Brunswick	2	41	43	4	.....	42	.....	.....	No..	32
Company H	Savannah	3	59	62	.....	.....	44	.....	43	No..	43
Company I	do	3	41	44	2	.....	51	.....	48	No..	29
Company K	do	2	40	42	2	.....	50	.....	40	No..	27
Company L	do	3	44	47	5	.....	47	.....	29	No..	31
Company M	do	2	43	45	3	.....	46	.....	27	No..	30
Total		41	478	519	71	.....	....	.....	223	.....	335
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Macon	12	8	20	2	8	....	.....	7	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	27	27	4	8	54	.....	.....	No..	1
Company A	Jackson	3	58	61	2	8	30	.....	50	No..	37
Company B	Macon	3	56	59	.....	8	64	.....	47	Yes.	35
Company C	do	2	43	45	11	8	35	.....	5	Yes.	28
Company D	Augusta	3	46	49	4	8	51	.....	35	No..	31
Company E	Milledgeville	2	59	61	6	8	45	.....	56	No..	24
Company F	Macon	2	57	59	.....	8	61	.....	66	Yes.	21
Company G	Barnesville	3	48	51	3	8	43	.....	41	No..	39
Company H	Monroe	3	37	40	3	8	23	.....	37	No..	22
Company I	Augusta	2	58	60	16	8	51	.....	32	No..	24
Company K	do	3	49	52	5	8	58	.....	2	No..	36
Company L	Griffin	3	51	54	4	8	56	.....	46	No..	20
Company M	Forsyth	3	48	51	.....	8	57	.....	32	No..	30
Total		44	645	689	60	.....	....	.....	456	.....	356
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Atlanta	12	7	19	1	8	....	.....	13	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	20	20	1	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	14
Company A	do	2	45	47	9	8	52	.....	40	Yes.	27
Company B	do	2	44	46	8	8	49	.....	29	Yes.	31
Company C	do	2	37	39	3	8	52	.....	51	Yes.	24
Company D	do	3	45	48	3	8	51	.....	50	Yes.	31
Company E	do	3	47	50	8	.....	4	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company F	do	3	52	55	4	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company G	do	3	52	55	9	.....	1	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Company H	do	3	49	52	4	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	10
Company I	do	2	53	55	14	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	10
Company K	do	3	46	49	9	8	51	.....	32	Yes.	25
Company L	do	3	38	41	7	8	53	.....	56	Yes.	16
Company M	do	3	57	60	8	8	51	.....	54	Yes.	31
Total		44	592	636	88	.....	....	.....	325	.....	229

GEORGIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Third Battalion, Infantry:											
Headquarters	Elberton	2	1	3	.....	8	....	.....	1	Yes.	1
Company F	Marietta	2	40	42	1	8	21	.....	28	Yes.	30
Company H	Winder	3	57	60	14	8	29	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company I	Elberton	3	58	61	7	8	46	.....	29	Yes.	40
Total	.....	10	156	166	22	.....	....	.....	58	.....	101
Fourth Battalion, Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbus	3	1	4	1	8	6	.....	3	No..	1
Company C	do	3	60	63	13	8	47	.....	39	No..	32
Company E	Albany	3	40	43	.....	8	45	.....	40	Yes.	20
Company F	Athens	3	42	45	.....	8	51	.....	66	Yes.	23
Company L	Americus	3	38	41	2	12	48	.....	.....	No..	25
Total	.....	15	181	196	16	.....	....	.....	148	.....	101
Unassigned Infantry:											
Company E	Lindale	3	58	61	1	8	31	.....	67	No..	47
Grand total	.....	237	2,676	2,913	315	.....	....	21	1,487	.....	1,498

HAWAII.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.
Territorial headquarters: Honolulu. Commander in chief: Gov. Walter F. Frear. Adjutant General: Col. John W. Jones; address, Honolulu.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Sanitary troops: First Hospital Company.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Adjutant General's Department.	Honolulu	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	[1]	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Honolulu	5	.....	5	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Hospital Company.	do	....	16	16	5	18	40	.....	.....	No.	14
Corps of Engineers	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	9	5	14	1	11	6	8	4	Yes.	5
Band	do	....	18	18	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Company A	do	2	50	52	24	6	58	32	28	No.	15
Company B	do	3	65	68	32	6	56	4	4	No.	18
Company C	do	3	51	54	24	6	51	29	29	No.	18
Company D	Hilo, Hawaii	3	49	52	6	6	51	22	40	Yes.	34
Company E	Honolulu	3	62	65	24	6	49	25	1	No.	42
Company F	do	3	72	75	34	6	54	7	.....	No.	42
Company G	do	2	71	73	29	6	57	7	.....	No.	37
Company I	Wailuku, Maui	3	50	53	21	6	48	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company L	Lahaina, Maui	3	59	62	25	7	32	.....	.....	No.	44
Total		[2]35	552	587	220	.....	....	134	106	.....	307
Grand total		47	569	616	227	.....	....	134	106	.....	321

[1] Assigned to First Infantry.

[2] Includes 1 infantry officer, extra, attached as signal officer.

IDAHO.

State designation: National Guard of Idaho.
State headquarters: Boise. Commander in chief: Gov. James H. Hawley. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. F. A. McCall; address, Boise.
Organizations:
Infantry: Second Infantry.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Adjutant General's Department.	Boise	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Boise	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	do	.....	21	21	4	.....	12	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Twin Falls	13	4	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Band	Sand Point	.....	27	27	2	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company A	do	3	58	61	14	10	44	.....	41	Yes.	34
Company B	Nampa	3	64	67	28	(3)	3	.....	(3)	Yes.	10
Company C	Coeur d'Alene	3	66	69	27	13	29	.....	40	Yes.	35
Company D	Twin Falls	3	68	71	40	10	36	.....	45	No.	38
Company E	Rathdrum	3	60	63	15	10	25	.....	46	Yes.	34
Company F	Moscow	3	53	56	10	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	Yes.	8
Company G	Caldwell	3	58	61	21	10	19	.....	36	Yes.	17
Company H	Boise	3	62	65	20	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)	Yes.	2
Company I	Payette	3	76	79	16	10	28	.....	40	Yes.	54
Company K	Idaho Falls	3	65	68	24	10	14	.....	68	No.	23
Company L	Weiser	3	58	61	32	10	39	.....	47	Yes.	44
Company M	Rexburg	3	59	62	26	10	.....	.....	41	Yes.	35
Total	.....	49	778	827	276	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	338
Grand total	.....	57	799	856	282	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	347

[1] Assigned to Second Infantry.
[2] Mustered in Jan. 12, 1912.
[3] Mustered in Dec. 11, 1911.
[4] Mustered in Feb. 10, 1912.
[5] Mustered in Mar. 1, 1912.

ILLINOIS.

State designation: Illinois National Guard.
State headquarters: Springfield. Commander in chief: Gov. Charles D. Deneen. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Frank S. Dixon; address, Springfield.
Organizations:
Infantry: 6 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 12 companies and 1 machine-gun platoon each.
Cavalry: 1 regiment of 9 troops.
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 batteries.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 1 field hospital; 10 detachments.

Table of organization.

(Division: Headquarters, Chicago.)

First Brigade (headquarters, Chicago): First, Second, and Seventh Infantry.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Decatur): Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Infantry.
Third Brigade (headquarters, Moline): Third and Sixth Infantry.
Cavalry: First Regiment.
Field Artillery: First Battalion.
Signal troops: Signal Company, type A.
Sanitary troops: Field Hospital; 10 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	(1)	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Springfield	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	do	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ordnance Department.	do	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2)	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(3)	9	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Springfield	47	.....	47	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(4)	.....	137	137	18	(5)	(5)	.....	.....	Yes.	115
Field hospital	Chicago	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Total		47	156	203	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Corps of Engineers	Springfield	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps	Chicago	4	63	67	4	8	43	.....	.....	Yes.	28
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	do	15	7	22	1	10	51	.....	10	Yes.	7
Band	do	.....	14	14	.....	10	51	.....	10	Yes.	13
Troop A	do	2	50	52	7	10	50	.....	40	Yes.	19
Troop B	Bloomington	3	22	25	10	10	50	40	10	Yes.	9
Troop C	Chicago	3	48	51	8	10	51	34	51	Yes.	15

1 Commanders of divisions and brigades.
2 1 assigned to each regiment of Infantry.
3 1 assigned to the First Cavalry and to each regiment of Infantry.
4 5 detachments stationed at Chicago (with First Cavalry, First, Second, Seventh and Eighth Infantry), 1 each at Danville, Geneseo, Hillsboro, Paris, and Rockford.
5 Detachments had, respectively, 10, 7, 8, 7, 8, 0, 8, 8, 8, 8 days camp of instruction; 45, 55, 52, 16, 38, 35, 0, 30, 12, 20 assemblies for drill or instruction.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Cavalry—Contd.											
Troop D	Springfield	1	36	37	16	10	30	(1)	(1)	Yes.	14
Troop E	Chicago	3	59	62	10	10	52	21	59	Yes.	26
Troop F	do	3	57	60	2	10	56	4	47	Yes.	17
Troop G	Peoria	2	49	51	28	10	53	.....	20	Yes.	16
Troop H	Chicago	2	54	56	7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	Yes.	6
Troop I	do	3	51	54	6	10	50	35	40	Yes.	24
Total		37	447	484	95	.....	....	134	277	.....	166
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Waukegan	3	2	5	1	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Battery A	Danville	3	64	67	2	10	49	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Battery B	Chicago	3	90	93	25	21	42	.....	.....	Yes.	56
Battery C	Waukegan	3	69	72	12	10	43	.....	.....	Yes.	35
Total		12	225	237	40	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	130
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	13	7	20	.....	8	104	.....	21	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	8	104	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	do	3	48	51	1	8	51	48	59	Yes.	26
Company B	do	3	40	43	1	8	55	39	39	Yes.	30
Company C	do	3	55	58	4	8	53	58	54	Yes.	22
Company D	do	3	37	40	1	8	57	27	36	Yes.	14
Company E	do	3	44	47	1	8	52	31	43	Yes.	28
Company F	do	3	40	43	.....	8	56	35	23	Yes.	21
Company G	do	2	43	45	2	8	55	53	30	Yes.	31
Company H	do	2	53	55	2	8	52	22	35	Yes.	17
Company I	do	3	38	41	3	8	53	36	30	Yes.	24
Company K	do	2	42	44	3	8	49	35	29	Yes.	24
Company L	do	3	40	43	1	8	39	42	28	Yes.	21
Company M	do	3	38	41	1	8	55	44	34	Yes.	21
Machine-gun platoon	do	1	17	18	1	8	40	14	13	Yes.	9
Total		47	570	617	21	.....	....	484	474	.....	323
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	12	6	18	.....	8	52	.....	17	Yes.	6
Band	do	....	27	27	.....	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	do	3	42	45	5	8	52	22	9	Yes.	19
Company B	do	3	38	41	5	8	43	34	35	Yes.	19
Company C	do	3	33	36	5	8	50	51	13	Yes.	16
Company D	do	3	51	54	6	8	51	29	13	Yes.	17
Company E	do	3	50	53	6	8	51	52	24	Yes.	21
Company F	do	3	35	38	3	8	51	39	15	Yes.	19
Company G	do	3	44	47	13	8	45	24	18	Yes.	28
Company H	do	3	40	43	4	8	45	37	6	Yes.	17
Company I	do	3	33	36	3	8	47	49	30	Yes.	13
Company K	do	3	39	42	10	8	50	49	26	Yes.	11
Company L	do	3	33	36	6	8	47	47	17	Yes.	19
Company M	do	2	33	35	3	8	50	49	21	Yes.	22
Total		47	504	551	69	.....	....	482	244	.....	254
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Rockford	14	6	20	1	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	Dekalb	....	28	28	3	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	do	3	31	34	5	.....	45	40	6	Yes.	24
Company B	Hoopeston	2	50	52	7	8	52	.....	49	Yes.	27
Company C	Ottawa	2	38	40	10	8	49	19	23	Yes.	15
Company D	Aurora	3	40	43	9	8	48	.....	4	Yes.	19

[1] No record.

[2] Mustered in Mar. 9, 1912.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Third Infantry—Contd.											
Company E	Elgin	3	42	45	3	10	52	24	4	Yes.	36
Company F	Pontiac	3	46	49	16	8	(1)	.....	28	Yes.	21
Company G	Woodstock	2	46	48	22	8	(1)	34	.....	Yes.	22
Company H	Rockford	3	40	43	6	8	52	28	5	Yes.	14
Company I	Aurora	3	44	47	15	8	54	.....	4	Yes.	33
Company K	Rockford	3	39	42	12	8	(1)	35	(1)	Yes.	33
Company L	Kankakee	2	43	45	14	8	34	.....	11	Yes.	34
Company M	Savanna	2	44	46	33	8	47	14	.....	Yes.	43
Total		45	537	582	156	.....	....	194	134	.....	355
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Springfield	13	7	20	1	8	....	.....	.....	No.	7
Band	do	....	28	28	5	8	....	.....	.....	No.	25
Company A	Casey	2	57	59	19	8	60	42	5	No.	25
Company B	Newton	3	34	37	2	8	56	8	10	No.	28
Company C	Sullivan	3	55	58	17	8	46	.....	48	No.	39
Company D	Paris	3	51	54	11	8	50	(1)	.....	No.	37
Company E	Greenville	2	46	48	15	8	58	.....	43	No.	39
Company F	Mount Vernon	3	37	40	20	8	47	39	37	No.	26
Company G	Effingham	3	45	48	5	8	44	14	23	No.	31
Company H	Shelbyville	3	38	41	4	8	45	48	15	No.	33
Company I	Vandalia	3	52	55	21	8	44	22	19	No.	26
Company K	Cairo	1	58	59	15	8	37	(1)	(1)	No.	21
Company L	Olney	2	38	40	11	8	48	.....	6	No.	25
Company M	Champaign	3	43	46	7	8	73	55	16	No.	37
Total		44	589	633	153	.....	....	228	222	.....	399
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Quincy	13	8	21	2	8	(1)	.....	.....	No.	8
Band	do	....	26	26	8	8	(1)	.....	.....	No.	26
Company A	Pekin	3	38	41	20	8	44	30	7	No.	30
Company B	Jacksonville	3	42	45	11	8	33	.....	.....	No.	1
Company C	Springfield	2	39	41	17	8	43	(1)	1	No.	12
Company D	Bloomington	3	39	42	22	8	42	(1)	10	No.	22
Company E	Macomb	1	35	36	10	8	49	31	4	No.	15
Company F	Quincy	3	48	51	9	8	49	(1)	16	No.	32
Company G	Peoria	3	46	49	20	8	51	36	31	No.	34
Company H	Decatur	3	33	36	21	8	49	37	4	No.	33
Company I	Danville	3	56	59	14	8	44	53	28	No.	48
Company K	Delavan	3	52	55	10	8	46	55	43	No.	38
Company L	Peoria	2	38	40	19	8	50	.....	6	No.	33
Company M	Canton	3	45	48	9	8	50	46	49	No.	32
Machine-gun platoon	Springfield	1	22	23	7	8	47	.....	.....	No.	22
Total		46	567	613	199	.....	....	288	199	.....	386
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Rock Island	11	8	19	6	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	
Band	Monmouth	....	28	28	2	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Company A	Rock Island	3	36	39	11	8	50	14	36	Yes.	24
Company B	Geneseo	2	50	52	7	8	40	9	35	Yes.	35
Company C	Galesburg	3	40	43	12	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Company D	Oak Park	3	56	59	3	8	55	.....	27	Yes.	42
Company E	Sterling	3	49	52	19	8	60	51	15	Yes.	32
Company F	Moline	3	40	43	13	8	44	37	41	Yes.	39
Company G	Dixon	3	40	43	3	8	....	25	6	Yes.	18
Company H	Monmouth	3	40	43	7	8	48	24	11	Yes.	27
Company I	Morrison	2	48	50	9	8	63	.....	.....	Yes.	35
Company K	Kewanee	3	51	54	12	8	50	.....	12	Yes.	28
Company L	Freeport	3	48	51	8	8	59	.....	49	Yes.	27
Company M	Galena	2	27	29	7	8	45	11	9	Yes.	17
Total		44	561	605	119	.....	....	171	241	.....	378

[1] No record.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	13	7	20	.....	8	51	.....	19	Yes.	7
Band	....do	....	28	28	.....	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	16
Company A	....do	3	55	58	7	8	48	21	7	Yes.	37
Company B	....do	3	40	43	8	8	47	14	13	Yes.	25
Company C	....do	2	57	59	4	8	51	23	8	Yes.	36
Company D	....do	3	43	46	8	8	51	25	8	Yes.	25
Company E	....do	3	75	78	.....	8	51	13	31	Yes.	34
Company F	....do	1	49	50	18	8	54	67	17	Yes.	27
Company G	....do	3	45	48	13	8	50	46	20	Yes.	30
Company H	....do	3	50	53	10	8	51	27	27	Yes.	32
Company I	....do	3	67	70	11	8	47	29	9	Yes.	25
Company K	....do	3	48	51	11	8	51	29	13	Yes.	20
Company L	....do	3	44	47	6	8	50	19	14	Yes.	34
Company M	....do	3	45	48	10	8	50	20	18	Yes.	32
Total		46	653	699	106	.....	....	333	204	.....	380
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	13	8	21	4	8	40	5	10	No..	8
Band	....do	....	27	27	3	8	40	5	20	No..	26
Company A	....do	3	52	55	10	8	34	51	19	No..	34
Company B	....do	3	65	68	20	8	40	48	21	No..	55
Company C	....do	3	57	60	11	8	50	57	49	No..	46
Company D	....do	3	54	57	23	8	42	48	18	No..	50
Company E	....do	3	54	57	22	8	48	41	33	No..	33
Company F	....do	3	46	49	10	8	53	48	57	No..	17
Company G	Bloomington	3	51	54	32	8	40	65	10	No..	36
Company H	Springfield	3	53	56	13	.....	51	.....	6	No..	28
Company I	Quincy	3	55	58	23	8	40	53	3	No..	47
Company K	Peoria	3	52	55	30	8	53	[1]	16	No..	22
Company L	Jacksonville	2	61	63	27	8	....	[1]	[1]	No..	24
Company M	Metropolis	3	71	74	10	8	50	[1]	51	No..	27
Total		48	706	754	238	.....	....	421	313	.....	453
Grand total		[2]521	5,586	6,107	1,251	.....	....	2,735	2,308	.....	3,393

[1] No record.

[2] Includes 9 aids to division and brigade commanders.

INDIANA.

State designation: Indiana National Guard.
State headquarters: Indianapolis. Commander in chief, Gov. Thomas R. Marshall. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. George W. McCoy; address, Indianapolis.
Organizations:
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each.
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 batteries.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 1 ambulance company; 1 field hospital of 3 detachments.

Table of organization.

First brigade (headquarters, Indianapolis): First, Second, and Third Infantry.
Field Artillery: Artillery Battalion.
Signal troops: Company A, type B.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Company No. 1; Field Hospital.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	Indianapolis..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pay Department.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department..	.....do.....	[1] 1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	[2].....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	[3].....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	Indianapolis..	18	.....	18	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company No. 1.[4]	Frankfort.....	....	41	41	4	[5] 10	[5] 50	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Field hospital.....	[6].....	....	57	57	7	[7]	[7]	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Total.....	.....	18	98	116	11	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	76
Corps of Engineers.....	Indianapolis..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company A.....	.....do.....	4	32	36	19	12	50	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Field Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters.....	Rockville.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery	Indianapolis..	5	96	101	11	10	50	.....	.....	Yes.	51
Battery B.....	Fort Wayne ..	5	80	85	15	10	45	.....	.....	Yes.	51
Battery C.....	Rockville.....	5	77	82	1	10	50	.....	.....	Yes.	48
Total.....	.....	18	253	271	28	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	150

[1] Also inspector of small-arms practice.
[2] One each assigned to First and Third Infantry.
[3] One each assigned to First, Second, and Third Infantry.
[4] Organized Mar. 1, 1912; was formerly integral part of field hospital.
[5] In camp of instruction and held assemblies for drill while part of field hospital.
[6] Detachments at Angola, Bloomington, and Indianapolis.
[7] Detachments had, respectively, 10, 0, and 10 days' camp of instruction; 26, 8, and 50 assemblies for drill or instruction.

INDIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Auburn	13	7	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Band	Vincennes	....	27	27	8	10	(4)	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company A	....do	3	58	61	12	10	52	.....	42	Yes.	35
Company B	Terre Haute	3	39	42	3	10	50	30	20	Yes.	22
Company C	New Albany	1	48	49	14	10	52	.....	32	Yes.	33
Company D	Spencer	3	59	62	18	10	56	.....	43	Yes.	41
Company E	Evansville	3	54	57	33	10	50	.....	30	Yes.	42
Company F	Madison	1	56	57	7	10	50	.....	39	Yes.	26
Company G	Muncie	3	46	49	7	10	50	44	.....	Yes.	4
Company H	Bloomington	2	57	59	14	10	52	.....	7	Yes.	34
Company I	Washington	3	34	37	5	10	50	.....	40	Yes.	31
Company K	Martinsville	1	54	55	28	10	51	.....	3	Yes.	42
Company L	Mount Vernon	3	62	65	31	10	52	.....	61	Yes.	50
Company M	Jeffersonville	3	43	46	19	10	50	.....	15	Yes.	26
Total	.....	42	644	686	204	.....	....	74	332	.....	417
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	12	7	19	7	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	Marion	....	25	25	3	10	52	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Indianapolis	3	37	40	5	10	52	.....	22	Yes.	25
Company B	Crawfordsville	3	54	57	4	10	50	.....	64	Yes.	42
Company C	Indianapolis	3	30	33	5	10	51	.....	22	Yes.	28
Company D	....do	3	29	32	12	10	49	.....	28	Yes.	12
Company E	Franklin	3	45	48	19	10	50	.....	8	Yes.	29
Company F	Winchester	3	51	54	11	10	51	.....	41	Yes.	21
Company G	Portland	3	51	54	14	10	42	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Company H	Indianapolis	3	39	42	11	10	48	.....	31	Yes.	28
Company I	Kokomo	2	36	38	.....	10	50	.....	27	Yes.	24
Company K	New Castle	3	41	44	19	10	28	.....	5	Yes.	27
Company L	Lebanon	3	49	52	11	10	52	.....	20	Yes.	46
Company M	Anderson	3	46	49	15	10	40	.....	5	Yes.	9
Total	.....	47	540	587	136	.....	....	.....	273	.....	364
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	14	4	18	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4
Band	Peru	....	28	28	.....	10	51	.....	.....	No.	26
Company A	Albion	3	58	61	27	10	48	21	22	Yes.	53
Company B	Angola	3	46	49	6	10	50	.....	59	Yes.	28
Company C	Monticello	2	47	49	5	10	51	24	36	Yes.	34
Company D	Fort Wayne	3	49	52	16	10	51	.....	23	Yes.	39
Company E	Elkhart	3	52	55	22	10	70	35	34	Yes.	36
Company F	South Bend	3	53	56	6	10	52	.....	45	Yes.	30
Company G	Columbia City	2	55	57	12	10	51	30	65	Yes.	19
Company H	Warsaw	3	49	52	12	10	50	.....	16	Yes.	26
Company I	Plymouth	2	44	46	24	10	48	17	.....	Yes.	45
Company K	Auburn	2	54	56	23	10	52	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Company L	Goshen	3	35	38	5	10	50	.....	23	Yes.	20
Company M	Rensselaer	3	67	60	11	10	51	.....	12	Yes.	41
Total	.....	46	631	677	174	.....	....	127	341	.....	421
Grand total	.....	192	2,200	2,392	572	.....	....	201	946	.....	1,445

IOWA.

State designation: Iowa National Guard.
State headquarters: Des Moines. Commander in chief: Gov. Beryl F. Carroll. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Guy E. Logan; address, Des Moines.
Organizations:
Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each.
Sanitary troops: 1 field hospital; 4 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Ames):
Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Infantry.
Attached:
Sanitary troops: Field Hospital No. 1; 4 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	Ames	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Des Moines	12	.....	12	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field hospital	do	....	33	33	3	10	33	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	48	48	2	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	69
Total		12	81	93	7	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	98
Corps of Engineers	Des Moines	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	13	8	21	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	Cedar Rapids	....	28	28	2	10	90	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company A	Dubuque	1	47	48	.....	10	74	57	30	Yes.	29
Company B	Waterloo	3	66	69	.....	10	75	71	57	Yes.	31
Company C	Cedar Rapids	2	58	60	8	10	74	41	46	Yes.	36
Company D	Manchester	3	59	62	2	10	70	49	39	Yes.	44
Company E	Charles City	3	60	63	10	10	74	56	56	Yes.	49
Company F	Tipton	3	52	55	6	10	73	50	44	Yes.	31
Company G	Vinton	3	57	60	9	10	74	57	37	Yes.	41
Company H	Clinton	2	37	39	2	10	67	41	37	Yes.	27
Company I	Waukon	3	61	64	17	10	73	67	50	Yes.	56
Company K	Eagle Grove	3	54	57	3	10	74	61	55	Yes.	17
Company L	Independence	2	54	56	16	10	72	36	23	Yes.	20
Company M	Cedar Falls	3	58	61	3	10	78	24	34	Yes.	3
Total		44	699	743	78	.....	....	610	508	.....	415
Fifty-fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Iowa City	14	8	22	4	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	Ottumwa	....	28	28	1	10	74	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	Fort Madison	2	58	60	6	10	75	60	59	Yes.	23

1 One assigned to each regiment.
2 Detachments at Des Moines, Iowa City, Clinton, and Sioux City.
3 Detachments had, respectively, 10, 10, 10, and 9 days' camp of instruction; 40, 33, 47, and 52 drills.

IOWA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Fifty-fourth Infantry—Continued.											
Company B	Davenport	3	53	56	8	10	74	49	52	Yes.	43
Company C	Muscatine	3	61	64	1	10	72	82	71	Yes.	31
Company D	Washington	3	58	61	2	10	66	8	34	Yes.	44
Company E	Centerville	3	46	49	5	10	74	67	49	Yes.	40
Company F	Oskaloosa	3	59	62	3	10	76	73	77	Yes.	34
Company G	Ottumwa	3	48	51	4	10	74	51	59	Yes.	37
Company H	Burlington	3	52	55	4	10	74	46	53	Yes.	34
Company I	Iowa City	3	58	61	.....	10	70	53	46	Yes.	34
Company K	Grinnell	3	52	55	6	10	74	58	34	Yes.	41
Company L	Keokuk	3	61	64	3	10	74	29	32	Yes.	44
Company M	Fairfield	3	56	59	7	10	76	69	41	Yes.	41
Total		49	698	747	54	.....	....	645	607	.....	478
Fifty-fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Des Moines	14	8	22	3	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	Clarinda	....	22	22	4	10	70	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Company A	Des Moines	3	47	50	8	10	74	.....	62	Yes.	32
Company B	....do	2	22	24	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Yes.	(1)
Company C	Ames	3	61	64	7	10	74	18	.....	Yes.	48
Company D	Knoxville	3	58	61	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	Yes.	(2)
Company E	Shenandoah	3	61	64	11	10	76	73	66	Yes.	42
Company F	Villisca	3	47	50	2	10	71	50	50	Yes.	40
Company G	Winterset	3	51	54	7	10	49	52	43	Yes.	28
Company H	Chariton	3	42	45	4	10	74	55	49	Yes.	31
Company I	Clarinda	2	47	49	15	10	72	36	13	Yes.	40
Company K	Corning	3	46	49	7	10	73	.....	.....	Yes.	21
Company L	Council Bluffs	3	44	47	4	10	63	59	7	Yes.	25
Company M	Red Oak	3	58	61	.....	10	74	61	52	Yes.	25
Total		48	614	662	79	.....	....	404	342	.....	359
Fifty-sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fort Dodge	14	8	22	6	.....	....	.....	5	Yes.	8
Band	Des Moines	....	28	28	1	10	36	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Company A	Mason City	2	54	56	7	10	50	.....	36	Yes.	25
Company B	Idagrove	3	59	62	7	10	50	.....	50	Yes.	42
Company C	Webster City	3	59	62	3	10	50	.....	45	Yes.	20
Company D	Carroll	3	62	65	9	10	51	.....	50	Yes.	45
Company E	Sheldon	3	59	62	2	10	51	.....	16	Yes.	19
Company F	Fort Dodge	2	60	62	2	10	49	.....	52	Yes.	42
Company G	....do	2	58	60	.....	10	51	.....	45	Yes.	44
Company H	Sioux City	2	54	56	6	10	51	.....	9	Yes.	17
Company I	Boone	2	64	66	7	10	50	.....	31	Yes.	18
Company K	Emmetsburg	2	59	61	6	10	52	.....	48	Yes.	43
Company L	Sioux City	1	49	50	11	10	51	.....	40	Yes.	31
Company M	Cherokee	2	60	62	17	10	49	.....	51	Yes.	51
Total		41	733	774	84	.....	....	.....	478	.....	409
Grand total		215	2,825	3,040	302	.....	....	1,659	1,935	.....	1,759

[1] Organized Apr. 11, 1912.

[2] Organized Jan. 8, 1912.

KANSAS.

State designation: Kansas National Guard.
State headquarters, Topeka. Commander in chief: Gov. Walter R. Stubbs. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin; address, Topeka.
Organizations:
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 separate companies.
Field Artillery: 1 battery.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Topeka): First and Second Infantry, First Provisional Company of Infantry, Second Provisional Company of Infantry.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Signal troops: Company A, type B.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Topeka	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Subsistence Department.	.....do	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pay Department	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	.....do	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Topeka	8	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	Lawrence	....	24	24	3	10	37	.....	.....	No.	21
Corps of Engineers	Topeka	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Wellington	3	26	29	7	10	50	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	Topeka	5	114	119	42	10	24	.....	.....	Yes.	39
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lawrence	13	8	21	5	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	.....do	....	28	28	1	10	24	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Company A	Clay Center	3	53	56	11	10	62	(3)	40	Yes.	34
Company B	Burlingame	3	61	64	29	12	34	46	17	Yes.	58
Company C	Burlington	3	51	54	17	10	35	35	32	Yes.	35
Company D	Paola	3	63	66	23	10	35	.....	10	Yes.	47
Company E	Fredonia	3	59	62	26	10	34	(3)	25	Yes.	46
Company F	Hiawatha	3	44	47	13	10	26	(3)	11	Yes.	41
Company G	Fort Scott	3	56	59	17	10	41	.....	19	Yes.	38
Company H	Lawrence	3	59	62	1	10	50	60	64	Yes.	44
Company I	Manhattan	3	53	56	11	10	39	41	20	Yes.	33
Company K	Coffeyville	3	48	51	24	10	62	.....	3	Yes.	48
Company L	Yates Center	3	60	63	3	10	41	.....	36	Yes.	43
Company M	Iola	3	66	69	29	10	36	(3)	1	Yes.	21
Total	.....	49	709	758	210	.....	....	182	278	.....	497

[1] One each assigned to brigade headquarters, First and Second Infantry (detailed from Ordnance Department).
[2] Assigned to Second Infantry.
[3] No record.

KANSAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newton	14	8	22	6	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	Topeka	....	28	28	1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Company A	Wichita	3	46	49	13	10	68	.....	18	Yes.	25
Company B	Holton	3	62	65	4	10	48	25	4	Yes.	61
Company C	Garden City	2	50	52	7	10	96	65	74	Yes.	16
Company D	Newton	3	60	63	20	10	55	34	28	Yes.	32
Company E	Hutchinson	3	65	68	.....	10	50	45	56	Yes.	40
Company F	Larned	3	60	63	8	10	36	70	38	Yes.	37
Company G	Osborne	3	65	68	2	12	98	38	36	Yes.	35
Company H	Winfield	3	65	68	12	10	30	(2)	77	Yes.	32
Company I	Wichita	2	60	62	11	10	52	.....	16	Yes.	41
Company K	Independence	3	56	59	7	10	55	.....	27	Yes.	22
Company L	Emporia	3	58	61	16	10	45	(2)	13	Yes.	37
Company M	Salina	3	63	66	29	10	52	.....	11	Yes.	38
Total		48	746	794	136	.....	....	277	398	.....	428
First Provisional Company, Infantry.	Lawrence	3	65	68	11	10	40	.....	35	Yes.	39
Second Provisional Company, Infantry.	Ellsworth	3	54	57	3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	Yes.	4
Grand total		138	1,741	1,879	412	.....	....	459	711	.....	1,053

[1] Mustered in Jan. 26, 1912. [2] No record. [3] Mustered in Jan. 29, 1912.

KENTUCKY.

State designation: Kentucky State Guard.
State headquarters: Frankfort. Commander in chief: Gov. James B. McCreary. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Haldeman; address, Frankfort.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 5 separate companies.
Sanitary troops: 1 field hospital.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Lexington): Second and Third Infantry; separate infantry, Companies A, C, E, F, and H.
Unattached:
Sanitary troops: Field Hospital.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Lexington	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Frankfort	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Frankfort	17	.....	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Hospital	Louisville	....	33	33	5	30	13	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lexington	14	8	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	20	20	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	(3)
Company A	London	3	49	52	.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	Yes.	9
Company B	Harlan	3	43	46	5	10	24	.....	41	Yes.	40
Company C	Lexington	3	58	61	4	10	47	.....	50	Yes.	33
Company D	Salyersville	3	59	62	3	10	27	.....	50	Yes.	41
Company E	Whitesburg	2	58	60	6	10	33	.....	56	Yes.	53
Company F	Jackson	3	59	62	19	10	53	.....	47	Yes.	40
Company G	Somerset	2	51	53	5	10	27	.....	38	Yes.	30
Company H	Middlesboro	3	44	47	8	10	37	.....	42	Yes.	22
Company I	Booneville	3	57	60	19	10	40	.....	42	Yes.	43
Company K	Ashland	3	60	63	20	10	25	.....	37	Yes.	24
Company M	Beattyville	3	49	52	19	10	40	.....	48	Yes.	36
Total		45	615	660	110	.....	....	.....	451	.....	379
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Hopkinsville	13	6	19	1	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	30	75	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Bowling Green.	3	58	61	30	10	31	.....	48	Yes.	37
Company B	Henderson	3	49	52	16	10	34	.....	41	Yes.	38
Company C	Livermore	3	50	53	13	.....	12	.....	7	Yes.	8
Company D	Hopkinsville	3	58	61	10	10	40	.....	47	Yes.	56
Company E	Madisonville	3	54	57	7	10	31	.....	43	Yes.	25
Company F	Vine Grove	3	58	61	16	10	32	.....	27	Yes.	55
Company G	Earlington	3	58	61	21	10	45	.....	26	Yes.	44

[1] Assigned to brigade headquarters, detailed from Ordnance Department.
[2] One unassigned; 1 assigned to Third Infantry.
[3] Mustered in Mar. 5, 1912.
[4] Mustered in Apr. 1, 1912.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent		
Third Infantry—Contd.											
Company H	Hartford	3	58	61	28	10	12	.....	56	Yes.	39
Company I	Leitchfield	2	51	53	28	10	31	.....	30	Yes.	45
Company K	Owensboro	1	42	43	13	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Yes.	18
Company L	Frankfort	2	48	50	20	.....	9	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Company M	Calhoun	2	52	54	29	10	25	.....	35	Yes.	25
Total		44	670	714	232	.....	....	.....	360	.....	429
Separate companies of Infantry:											
Band	Louisville	....	28	28	.....	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company A	.....do.....	3	46	49	11	10	16	.....	28	Yes.	33
Company C	.....do.....	3	41	44	21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	Yes.	23
Company E	.....do.....	3	44	47	16	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	Yes.	20
Company F	.....do.....	3	48	51	23	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	Yes.	30
Company H	.....do.....	3	54	57	15	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	Yes.	39
Total		15	261	276	86	.....	....	.....	28	.....	147
Grand total		145	1,580	1,725	440	.....	....	.....	829	.....	979

[1] Mustered in Apr. 6, 1912.
[2] Band, Companies C, E, F, and H mustered in, respectively, Feb. 17, Jan. 19, Jan. 26, Jan. 29, and Jan. 19, 1912.

LOUISIANA.

State designation: Louisiana National Guard.
State headquarters: Baton Rouge. Commander in chief: Gov. Jared R. Sanders. Adjutant General: Maj. Gen. Oswald W. McNeese; address, Baton Rouge.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 2 troops.
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 batteries; 1 battalion of 2 batteries.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, New Orleans): Second Infantry.
Cavalry: Troop A, First Squadron.
Field Artillery: Louisiana Field Artillery; Washington Artillery.
Signal troops: Signal Corps Company, type C.
Unattached:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Cavalry: Troop B, First Squadron.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	New Orleans..	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2).....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	Baton Rouge..	8	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	Shreveport....	....	31	31	11	10	50	.....	.....	No..	5
Signal Corps Company ..	New Orleans..	3	56	59	37	8	48	.....	.....	No..	44
Cavalry:											
First Squadron—											
Troop A.....	.....do	3	79	82	18	14	100	.....	.....	No..	36
Troop B	Jennings.....	3	57	60	31	10	32	.....	14	No..	21
Total.....	.....	6	136	142	49	.....	....	.....	14	.....	57
Field Artillery:											
Louisiana Field Artillery [3]—											
Headquarters....	New Orleans..	3	3	6	1	10	18	.....	.....	No..	3
Battery A.....	.....do.....	3	82	85	33	10	26	.....	.....	No..	49
Battery B.....	.....do.....	3	85	88	27	10	53	.....	.....	No..	57
Total.....	.....	9	170	179	61	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	109

[1] Vacancy in office of brigade commander.
[2] One each assigned to First and Second Infantry and Washington Artillery.
[3] Mustered out June 30, 1912.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Field Artillery—Contd.											
Washington Artillery—											
Headquarters	New Orleans	5	5	10	1	14	4	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Battery A	....do	3	99	102	28	14	....	.....	.....	Yes.	65
Battery B	....do	2	73	75	22	15	....	.....	.....	Yes.	(1)
Battery C	....do	3	79	82	37	12	....	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Total		13	256	269	88	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	93
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Monroe	9	4	13	3	8	....	.....	.....	No.	4
Band	Lake Charles	....	20	20	3	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	No.	20
Company A	St. Francisville	3	58	61	36	8	24	.....	(1)	No.	13
Company B	Breaux Bridge	3	54	57	23	8	36	.....	.....	No.	37
Company C	Opelousas	3	57	60	17	8	32	.....	19	No.	53
Company D	Monroe	3	48	51	25	8	36	.....	.....	No.	30
Company E	Baton Rouge	3	63	66	35	8	28	.....	13	No.	40
Company F	Ruston	3	104	107	66	8	52	.....	9	No.	81
Company G	Lafayette	3	45	48	37	8	10	.....	.....	No.	45
Company H	Natchitoches	3	50	53	36	8	25	.....	(1)	No.	38
Company I	Amite	3	78	81	35	9	30	.....	.....	No.	38
Company K	Lake Charles	1	46	47	2	8	50	.....	35	No.	35
Company L	Shreveport	2	35	37	11	8	50	.....	.....	No.	19
Company M	Leesville	3	47	50	12	8	50	.....	.....	No.	31
Total		42	709	751	341	.....	....	.....	76	.....	484
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	New Orleans	8	11	19	3	8	20	.....	.....	No.	11
Band	....do	....	12	12	.....	8	....	.....	.....	No.	10
Company A	....do	1	43	44	26	8	(1)	.....	(1)	No.	20
Company B	Gretna	3	80	83	44	8	36	.....	.....	No.	45
Company C	New Orleans	2	62	64	33	8	(1)	.....	.....	No.	34
Company D	....do	1	45	46	19	8	(1)	.....	.....	No.	23
Company E	....do	3	48	51	10	8	50	.....	.....	No.	35
Company F	....do	2	52	54	35	8	(1)	.....	.....	No.	40
Company G	....do	1	70	71	29	8	51	.....	.....	No.	60
Company H	....do	1	79	80	18	8	90	.....	.....	No.	49
Total		22	502	524	217	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	327
Grand total		119	1,860	1,979	807	.....	....	.....	90	.....	1,119

[1] No record.

MAINE.

State designation: National Guard of the State of Maine.
State headquarters: Augusta. Commander in chief: Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill; address, Augusta.
Organizations:
Infantry: Second Infantry.
Coast Artillery Corps: First to Twelfth Companies, inclusive.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Adjutant General's Department.	Augusta	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	do	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ordnance Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Augusta	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	48	48	12	10	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Portland	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Band	do	....	28	28	6	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	28
First Company	do	2	44	46	6	10	42	.....	12	Yes.	29
Second Company	do	2	58	60	14	10	51	.....	15	Yes.	18
Third Company	Auburn	3	43	46	11	10	48	.....	37	Yes.	19
Fourth Company	Bath	2	57	59	25	10	34	.....	38	Yes.	23
Fifth Company	Portland	3	51	54	13	10	31	.....	21	Yes.	47
Sixth Company	Sanford	3	43	46	11	10	43	50	52	Yes.	31
Seventh Company	Biddeford	3	46	49	14	10	42	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Eighth Company	Lewiston	3	42	45	4	10	36	24	35	Yes.	11
Ninth Company	do	3	42	45	10	10	34	.....	29	Yes.	25
Tenth Company	Brunswick	3	61	64	7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	Yes.	13
Eleventh Company	Portland	2	39	41	6	10	55	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Twelfth Company	Westbrook	3	52	55	6	10	45	.....	52	Yes.	19
Total		42	611	653	133	.....	....	74	291	.....	319
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Houlton	12	5	17	.....	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Band	do	....	28	28	1	10	60	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	Pittsfield	3	59	62	3	10	49	.....	49	Yes.	52
Company B	Rumford Falls.	3	64	67	14	10	26	.....	34	Yes.	22
Company C	Livermore Falls.	3	58	61	15	10	42	.....	33	Yes.	21
Company D	Norway	3	39	42	9	10	45	.....	34	Yes.	30
Company E	Skowhegan	2	45	47	24	10	32	.....	36	Yes.	21
Company F	Dover	3	62	65	16	10	29	.....	57	Yes.	47
Company G	Bangor	3	58	61	10	10	27	.....	12	Yes.	31
Company H	Waterville	3	58	61	18	10	12	.....	45	Yes.	51
Company I	Eastport	3	60	63	10	10	45	.....	39	Yes.	34
Company K	Farmington	3	52	55	10	10	37	.....	22	Yes.	.....
Company L	Houlton	3	54	57	11	10	49	.....	40	Yes.	26
Company M	Augusta	3	51	54	16	10	37	.....	29	Yes.	32
Total		47	693	740	157	.....	....	.....	430	.....	400
Grand total		106	1,356	1,462	302	.....	....	74	721	.....	761

1 Assigned to Second Infantry.
2 Detachments stationed at Waterville and Norway.
3 Detachments had, respectively, 45 and 24 drills.
4 Mustered in Apr. 1, 1912.

MARYLAND.

State designation: Maryland National Guard.
State headquarters: Annapolis. Commander in chief: Gov. Philips L. Goldsborough. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Charles F. Macklin; address, Annapolis.
Organizations:
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 separate company.
Cavalry: 1 troop.
Coast Artillery Corps: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 1 company, hospital corps.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Baltimore): First, Fourth, and Fifth Infantry.
First Separate Company of Infantry (colored).
Cavalry: Troop A.
Coast Artillery Corps: First Company.
Sanitary troops: Company A, Hospital Corps.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Baltimore	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Annapolis	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pay Department	do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(3)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Annapolis	17	.....	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps— Company A	Baltimore	....	35	35	4	10	35	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Corps of Engineers	Annapolis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Pikeville	2	44	46	1	11	40	.....	57	Yes.	27
Coast Artillery Corps:											
First Company	Baltimore	3	41	44	14	10	29	.....	.....	Yes.	33
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Hagerstown	11	5	16	2	10	....	.....	20	Yes.	5
Band	Westminster	....	28	28	9	10	34	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	Frederick	3	43	46	3	10	37	.....	47	Yes.	23
Company B	Hagerstown	1	43	44	10	10	37	.....	49	Yes.	22
Company C	Cambridge	2	41	43	5	10	35	.....	43	Yes.	29
Company D	Belair	3	52	55	18	10	37	.....	55	Yes.	20
Company E	Elkton	3	50	53	2	10	36	.....	54	Yes.	40
Company G	Cumberland	3	52	55	3	10	41	.....	53	Yes.	37
Company H	Westminster	3	44	47	14	10	38	.....	44	Yes.	17
Company I	Salisbury	2	46	48	22	10	38	.....	44	Yes.	12
Company K	Havre de Grace.	3	51	54	40	10	38	.....	46	Yes.	35
Company M	Annapolis	3	42	45	11	10	41	.....	33	Yes.	20
Total		37	497	534	139	.....	....	.....	488	.....	288

[1] Vacancy; authority of brigade commander exercised by The Adjutant General.
[2] Assigned to First and Fourth Infantry; detailed from the Ordnance Department.
[3] One each assigned to the First, Fourth, and Fifth Infantry.

MARYLAND—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Baltimore	10	8	18	1	10	34	.....	21	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	[1] 1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1
Company A	do	2	41	43	5	10	32	.....	31	Yes.	13
Company B	do	3	45	48	.....	10	33	.....	49	Yes.	31
Company C	do	3	40	43	2	10	33	.....	40	Yes.	14
Company D	do	2	51	53	5	10	32	.....	46	Yes.	.....
Company E	do	1	37	38	3	10	30	.....	24	Yes.	23
Company F	do	3	40	43	.....	10	32	.....	51	Yes.	32
Company G	do	2	37	39	3	10	35	.....	34	Yes.	28
Company H	do	2	49	51	2	10	36	.....	44	Yes.	25
Company I	do	2	39	41	6	10	32	.....	27	Yes.	26
Company K	do	3	46	49	.....	10	36	.....	37	Yes.	24
Company L	do	2	42	44	.....	10	35	.....	31	Yes.	18
Company M	do	2	30	32	6	10	33	.....	25	Yes.	20
Total		37	506	543	33	.....	....	.....	460	.....	263
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Baltimore	11	8	19	1	10	....	.....	23	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	4	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4
Company A	do	2	41	43	1	10	42	.....	52	Yes.	20
Company B	do	3	38	41	1	10	37	.....	37	Yes.	21
Company C	do	2	40	42	2	10	42	.....	34	Yes.	19
Company D	do	3	47	50	5	10	37	.....	41	Yes.	14
Company E	do	3	31	34	.....	10	45	.....	47	Yes.	19
Company F	do	3	52	55	6	10	37	.....	53	Yes.	34
Company G	do	2	40	42	.....	10	44	.....	46	Yes.	23
Company H	do	3	40	43	1	10	37	.....	30	Yes.	18
Company I	do	2	45	47	1	10	37	.....	53	Yes.	33
Company K	do	3	44	47	4	10	34	.....	47	Yes.	25
Company L	do	3	43	46	.....	10	36	.....	41	Yes.	28
Company M	do	3	47	50	.....	10	36	.....	57	Yes.	39
Total		43	520	563	22	.....	....	.....	561	.....	305
First Separate Company, Infantry (colored).	Baltimore	3	58	61	10	10	33	.....	43	Yes.	40
Grand total		160	1,706	1,866	228	.....	....	.....	1,609	.....	993

[1] Drum major.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State designation: Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.
State headquarters: Boston. Commander in chief: Gov. Eugene N. Foss. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson; address, Boston.
Organizations:
Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 corps of 4 companies each.
Cavalry: 1 separate squadron of 4 troops.
Field Artillery: 1 separate battalion of 3 batteries.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Coast Artillery Corps: 12 companies.
Sanitary troops: 1 ambulance company; 1 field hospital.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Boston): Second and Sixth Infantry.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Boston): Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Infantry.
Unattached:
Infantry: First and Second Corps of Cadets.
Cavalry: First Squadron.
Field Artillery: First Battalion.
Signal troops: Signal Corps Company, type A.
Coast Artillery Corps: First to Twelfth Companies, inclusive.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Company No. 1; Field Hospital No. 1.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	Boston	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	.....do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Subsistence Department.	.....do	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pay Department	.....do	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	.....do	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chaplains	[1]	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Boston	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company No. 1.	.....do	....	48	48	11	9	39	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Field Hospital No. 1.	.....do	....	32	32	5	8	55	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Total		40	80	120	16	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	71
Signal Corps Company	Boston	4	58	62	2	9	50	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Corps of Engineers	.....do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry:											
First Squadron—											
Headquarters	.....do	[2] 4	1	5	.....	9	....	.....	8	Yes.	1
Troop A	.....do	3	62	65	7	8	45	.....	59	Yes.	60
Troop B	.....do	3	65	68	5	9	32	.....	65	Yes.	33
Troop C	Cambridge	3	58	61	6	8	37	.....	44	Yes.	32
Troop D	Boston	3	52	55	4	8	46	.....	50	Yes.	42
Total		16	238	254	22	.....	....	.....	226	.....	168

[1] One assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps and to each regiment of Infantry.
[2] Includes 1 veterinarian.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters ...	Lawrence.....	[1] 4	5	9	.....	8	....	.....	.....	Yes	2
Battery A.....	Boston.....	5	128	133	2	9	29	.....	.....	Yes.	74
Battery B.....	Worcester.....	5	109	114	16	8	42	.....	.....	Yes.	59
Battery C.....	Lawrence.....	5	106	111	7	8	47	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Total.....	.....	19	348	367	25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	176
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters.....	Boston.....	15	32	47	6	10	40	3	40	Yes.	32
Band.....	.....do.....	....	27	27	5	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	26
First Company.....	.....do.....	2	58	60	11	10	41	42	45	Yes.	34
Second Company....	.....do.....	3	56	59	15	10	40	56	33	Yes.	41
Third Company.....	.....do.....	2	52	54	13	10	27	26	29	Yes.	32
Fourth Company....	New Bedford .	2	56	58	13	10	42	30	61	Yes.	18
Fifth Company.....	Chelsea.....	3	63	66	3	10	55	63	62	Yes.	24
Sixth Company.....	Cambridge....	3	63	66	7	10	24	.....	38	Yes.	44
Seventh Company...	Boston.....	3	62	65	7	10	41	62	42	Yes.	32
Eighth Company ...	.....do.....	3	57	60	11	10	36	48	35	Yes.	17
Ninth Company.....	Taunton.....	3	57	60	13	10	45	50	48	Yes.	36
Tenth Company.....	Brockton.....	3	59	62	4	10	48	59	46	Yes.	37
Eleventh Company..	Boston.....	2	58	60	14	10	41	32	57	Yes.	44
Twelfth Company...	Fall River....	3	59	62	2	10	42	17	58	Yes.	42
Total.....	.....	47	759	806	124	.....	....	488	594	.....	459
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Springfield....	13	8	21	.....	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band.....	.....do.....	....	28	28	3	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company A.....	Worcester.....	3	60	63	5	8	47	.....	58	Yes.	20
Company B.....	Springfield....	3	45	48	4	8	44	.....	42	Yes.	29
Company C.....	Worcester.....	3	57	60	6	8	50	.....	42	Yes.	25
Company D.....	Holyoke.....	3	57	60	7	8	53	.....	59	Yes.	36
Company E.....	Orange.....	3	57	60	7	8	48	.....	57	Yes.	37
Company F.....	Pittsfield.....	3	55	58	7	8	46	.....	47	Yes.	30
Company G.....	Springfield....	3	56	59	13	8	37	.....	53	Yes.	38
Company H.....	Worcester.....	3	53	56	3	8	50	.....	42	Yes.	29
Company I.....	Northampton.	2	55	57	4	8	19	.....	16	Yes.	15
Company K.....	Springfield....	3	48	51	12	8	48	.....	36	Yes.	17
Company L.....	Greenfield....	3	53	56	25	8	40	.....	43	Yes.	31
Company M.....	Adams.....	3	51	54	5	8	46	.....	43	Yes.	42
Total.....	.....	48	683	731	101	.....	....	.....	538	.....	380
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Charlestown..	13	8	21	1	9	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band.....	.....do.....	....	28	28	5	9	....	.....	8	Yes.	28
Company A.....	.....do.....	3	60	63	1	9	36	.....	57	Yes.	45
Company B.....	.....do.....	2	60	62	4	9	37	.....	53	Yes.	25
Company C.....	Newton.....	3	53	56	3	9	42	.....	56	Yes.	38
Company D.....	Plymouth....	3	54	57	1	9	56	.....	55	Yes.	16
Company E.....	Medford.....	3	53	56	1	9	49	.....	50	Yes.	39
Company F.....	Waltham.....	3	60	63	7	9	42	.....	60	Yes.	39
Company G.....	Woburn.....	3	56	59	3	9	37	.....	51	Yes.	21
Company H.....	Charlestown ..	3	54	57	3	9	43	.....	52	Yes.	32
Company I.....	Attleboro.....	3	57	60	3	9	53	.....	60	Yes.	42
Company K.....	Hingham.....	3	58	61	.....	9	53	.....	43	Yes.	31
Company L.....	Malden.....	3	59	62	4	9	49	.....	60	Yes.	20
Company M.....	Hudson.....	3	60	63	1	9	56	.....	56	Yes.	44
Total.....	.....	48	720	768	37	.....	....	.....	661	.....	428

[1] Includes 1 veterinarian.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fitchburg	14	8	22	1	8	1	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	28	28	9	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	16
Company A	Lawrence and Wakefield.	3	58	61	.....	8	....	.....	60	Yes.	24
Company B	Fitchburg	2	56	58	2	8	41	.....	43	Yes.	31
Company C	Lowell	3	52	55	3	8	51	.....	42	Yes.	30
Company D	Fitchburg	3	60	63	.....	8	38	.....	50	Yes.	25
Company E	South Framingham.	3	60	63	4	8	45	.....	48	Yes.	42
Company F	Marlboro	3	60	63	.....	8	56	.....	55	Yes.	23
Company G	Lowell	3	56	59	3	8	40	.....	54	Yes.	28
Company H	Stoneham and Lawrence.	3	59	62	1	8	54	.....	24	Yes.	30
Company I	Concord	1	52	53	12	8	42	.....	42	Yes.	33
Company K	Lowell	3	55	58	4	8	41	.....	60	Yes.	35
Company L	Boston	3	53	56	1	5	57	.....	49	Yes.	23
Company M	Milford	3	56	59	3	8	46	.....	49	Yes.	32
Total		47	713	760	43	.....	....	.....	576	.....	380
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cambridge	14	8	22	2	8	....	.....	8	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	28	28	4	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	do	3	51	54	5	8	47	.....	37	Yes.	23
Company B	Everett	3	56	59	13	9	43	.....	59	Yes.	20
Company C	Cambridge	3	53	56	2	8	45	.....	54	Yes.	19
Company D	Lynn	3	55	58	10	8	42	.....	53	Yes.	15
Company E	Cambridge	3	54	57	5	8	43	.....	54	Yes.	29
Company F	Haverhill	3	55	58	8	8	42	.....	55	Yes.	42
Company G	Gloucester	3	60	63	3	8	35	30	52	Yes.	33
Company H	Salem	3	59	52	4	8	39	.....	27	Yes.	22
Company I	Lynn	3	53	56	8	8	50	.....	51	Yes.	37
Company K	Somerville	3	60	63	5	9	46	.....	60	Yes.	19
Company L	Lawrence	2	58	60	5	9	41	.....	32	Yes.	20
Company M	Somerville	3	59	62	7	8	42	30	48	Yes.	51
Total		49	709	758	81	.....	....	60	590	.....	366
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Boston	13	7	20	3	8	....	.....	8	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	26	26	1	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company A	do	2	55	57	3	8	39	23	19	Yes.	47
Company B	do	3	58	61	4	8	5	30	60	Yes.	55
Company C	do	2	60	62	.....	8	50	50	50	Yes.	26
Company D	do	3	59	62	5	8	48	40	29	Yes.	22
Company E	do	3	57	60	4	8	46	.....	55	Yes.	48
Company F	Lawrence	3	58	61	5	8	42	25	42	Yes.	27
Company G	Worcester	2	54	56	4	8	42	.....	52	Yes.	41
Company H	Boston	3	58	61	.....	8	48	.....	58	Yes.	40
Company I	do	2	59	61	4	9	43	.....	34	Yes.	27
Company K	Clinton	3	55	58	.....	8	63	.....	55	Yes.	35
Company L	Natick	3	55	58	4	8	51	.....	60	Yes.	2
Company M	Lowell	2	53	55	6	8	42	.....	61	Yes.	29
Total		44	714	758	43	.....	....	168	583	.....	428
First Corps of Cadets:											
Headquarters	Boston	4	1	5	.....	9	12	.....	1	Yes.	.....
Company A	do	3	46	49	2	9	30	.....	49	Yes.	38
Company B	do	3	58	61	3	9	30	.....	52	Yes.	42
Company C	do	3	51	54	8	9	31	.....	51	Yes.	49
Company D	do	3	54	57	6	9	32	.....	54	Yes.	47
Total		16	210	226	19	.....	....	.....	207	.....	176

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Corps of Cadets:											
Headquarters	Salem	3	1	4	.....	8	32	.....	1	Yes.	1
Company A	do	3	35	38	4	8	30	.....	36	Yes.	18
Company B	do	3	52	55	3	8	25	.....	43	Yes.	17
Company C	do	3	42	45	1	8	40	.....	46	Yes.	21
Company D	do	3	50	53	4	8	39	.....	42	Yes.	33
Total		15	180	195	12	.....	....	.....	168	.....	90
Grand total		[1] 443	5,421	5,864	525	.....	....	716	4,143	.....	3,174

[1] Includes 3 officers, aids to brigade commanders.

MICHIGAN.

State designation: Michigan National Guard.
State headquarters: Lansing. Commander in chief: Gov. Chase S. Osborn. Adjutant General: Maj. Roy C. Vandercook; address, Lansing.
Organizations:
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each.
Cavalry: 2 troops..
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 batteries.
Engineer Corps: 1 company.
Signal Corps: 1 company. .
Sanitary troops: 2 ambulance companies; 1 field hospital.

Table of Organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Kalamazoo): First, Second, and Third Infantry.
Unattached:
Cavalry: Troops A and B.
Field Artillery: First Battalion.
Engineer Corps: Company A.
Signal troops: Company A, type D.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2; Field Hospital No. 1.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).			Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.						
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line	Kalamazoo	[1]	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Dement.	Lansing	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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	[2]	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	[2]	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Lansing	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company No. 1.	Detroit	....	36	36	7	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Ambulance Company No. 2.	Bay City	....	35	35	7	10	50	.....	.....	Yes.	35
Field Hospital No. 1.	Grand Rapids	....	48	48	5	10	43	.....	.....	Yes.	11
Total		30	119	149	19	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	65
Corps of Engineers:											
Company A	Calumet	4	67	71	9	10	58	.....	54	Yes.	43
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Ypsilanti	3	48	51	5	9	52	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Cavalry:											
Troop A	South Haven	3	52	55	10	10	44	.....	51	No.	41
Troop B	Detroit	2	40	42	8	10	57	.....	10	Yes.	25
Total		5	92	97	18	.....	....	.....	61	.....	66

[1] The brigade commander is also chief of staff. [2] One assigned to each regiment of Infantry.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Lansing	2	2	4	1	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Battery A	....do	5	74	79	10	12	54	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Battery B	....do	5	41	46	5	12	61	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Total		12	117	129	16	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	64
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Detroit	14	8	22	1	10	....	5	5	Yes.	8
Band	....do	....	27	27	.....	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	....do	3	59	62	7	10	44	.....	30	Yes.	38
Company B	....do	3	48	51	10	10	44	62	25	Yes.	23
Company C	....do	3	53	56	9	10	57	58	24	Yes.	37
Company D	....do	3	53	56	.....	10	46	60	65	Yes.	33
Company E	....do	3	51	54	1	10	47	35	44	Yes.	19
Company F	....do	3	44	47	8	10	49	35	44	Yes.	29
Company G	....do	3	57	60	14	10	57	40	23	Yes.	30
Company H	....do	2	47	49	9	10	50	20	34	Yes.	21
Company I	Ann Arbor	3	56	59	.....	10	52	.....	50	Yes.	39
Company K	Detroit	3	42	45	7	10	53	5	.....	Yes.	20
Company L	Jackson	3	70	73	8	12	48	64	11	Yes.	21
Company M	....do	3	52	55	7	10	46	40	7	Yes.	33
Total		49	667	716	81	.....	....	424	362	.....	375
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Grand Rapids	14	8	22	4	10	....	.....	1	Yes.	8
Band	....do	....	27	27	3	10	52	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Cold Water	3	62	65	30	10	54	.....	17	Yes.	39
Company B	Grand Rapids	3	60	63	18	10	43	.....	.....	Yes.	48
Company C	Kalamazoo	2	54	56	.....	10	54	46	15	Yes.	35
Company D	Big Rapids	3	62	65	9	10	51	.....	64	Yes.	29
Company E	Ionia	3	51	54	3	10	46	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company F	Grand Haven	3	53	56	5	10	50	44	20	Yes.	35
Company G	Grand Rapids	3	60	63	.....	10	47	25	46	Yes.	43
Company H	....do	3	80	83	.....	10	45	.....	29	Yes.	15
Company I	Muskegon	3	72	75	1	10	56	64	42	Yes.	37
Company K	Grand Rapids	3	53	56	1	10	42	3	56	Yes.	34
Company L	Adrian	3	63	66	13	10	51	67	15	Yes.	46
Company M	Kalamazoo	3	57	60	13	10	54	.....	33	Yes.	56
Total		49	762	811	100	.....	....	249	338	.....	478
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cheboygan	13	5	18	3	10	....	.....	7	Yes.	5
Band	Saginaw	....	24	24	.....	10	5	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Company A	Flint	3	58	61	16	10	47	(1)	16	Yes.	30
Company B	Bay City	3	66	69	22	10	48	30	30	Yes.	31
Company C	Port Huron	3	56	59	6	10	44	66	44	Yes.	51
Company D	Alpena	3	57	60	3	10	41	(1)	(1)	Yes.	19
Company E	Pontiac	3	39	42	25	10	35	(1)	11	Yes.	29
Company F	Saginaw	3	53	56	3	10	51	40	46	Yes.	31
Company G	Houghton	3	67	70	8	10	40	28	30	Yes.	41
Company H	Owosso	3	61	64	18	10	47	.....	54	Yes.	48
Company I	Manistee	2	59	61	1	10	47	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company K	Cheboygan	2	54	56	11	10	52	28	32	Yes.	37
Company L	Menominee	3	65	68	10	10	48	(1)	9	Yes.	50
Company M	Sault Ste. Marie.	3	60	63	5	10	45	(1)	51	Yes.	38
Total		47	724	771	131	.....	....	192	330	.....	453
Grand total		215	2,596	2,811	379	.....	....	865	1,145	.....	1,564

[1] No record.

MINNESOTA.

State designation: Minnesota National Guard.
State headquarters: St. Paul. Commander in chief: Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood; address, St. Paul.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies and 1 machine-gun company; 2 regiments of 12 companies each.
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 batteries.
Sanitary Troops: 4 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, St. Paul): First, Second, and Third Infantry.
Attached:
Field Artillery: First Battalion.
Sanitary Troops: 4 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	(3).....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	St. Paul.....	17	.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	(4).....	....	35	35	9	10	(5)	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Corps of Engineers.....	St. Paul.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters....	.....do.....	[6] 4	2	6	.....	14	40	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Battery A.....	.....do.....	5	61	66	13	.....	34	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Battery B.....	Minneapolis...	5	80	85	6	14	44	.....	.....	Yes.	49
Battery C.....	St. Paul.....	5	87	92	23	14	52	.....	.....	Yes.	70
Total.....	.....	19	230	249	42	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	145
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Minneapolis...	14	8	22	.....	14	....	.....	18	Yes.	8
Band.....	.....do.....	....	28	28	.....	14	52	.....	11	No..	13
Company A.....	.....do.....	3	65	68	24	14	47	.....	50	Yes.	27
Company B.....	.....do.....	3	73	76	5	16	53	.....	71	Yes.	45
Company C.....	St. Paul.....	3	73	76	6	14	41	.....	58	Yes.	26
Company D.....	.....do.....	3	68	71	1	14	47	.....	61	Yes.	55
Company E.....	.....do.....	2	55	57	4	14	45	.....	55	Yes.	38
Company F.....	Minneapolis...	3	73	76	4	14	45	.....	58	Yes.	33
Company G.....	.....do.....	3	64	67	7	(7)	[7]10	.....	(7)	Yes.	4
Company H.....	St. Paul.....	3	64	67	10	14	41	.....	40	Yes.	26
Company I.....	Minneapolis...	3	73	76	.....	14	52	.....	72	Yes.	34

[1] Vacancy in office of brigade commander.
[2] One each assigned to First and Third Infantry.
[3] One each assigned to State headquarters, First, Second, and Third Infantry.
[4] One detachment at Minneapolis and three at St. Paul (1 each with Second and Third Infantry and the First Field Artillery).
[5] Detachments had, respectively, 2, 6, 16, and 0 drills.
[6] Includes 1 veterinarian.
[7] Organized Oct. 31, 1911.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Infantry—Contd.											
Company K	Minneapolis	3	72	75	6	(1)	[1]10	.....	(1)	Yes.	27
Company L	St. Paul	3	69	72	13	14	49	.....	63	Yes.	35
Company M	Minneapolis	3	73	76	18	14	50	.....	65	Yes.	38
Machine-gun Company.	.....do	3	44	47	7	(2)	[2]8	.....	(2)	Yes.	10
Total		52	902	954	105	.....	....	.....	622	.....	419
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Austin	14	7	21	2	13	....	.....	8	Yes.	7
Band	New Ulm	....	27	27	.....	13	52	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	.....do	3	58	61	11	14	51	.....	55	Yes.	38
Company B	Faribault	3	67	70	14	13	42	.....	39	Yes.	30
Company C	Winona	3	27	30	.....	13	50	.....	54	Yes.	16
Company D	Northfield	2	55	57	7	11	35	.....	37	Yes.	26
Company E	Fairmont	3	61	64	18	10	59	.....	46	Yes.	43
Company F	Worthington	3	61	64	21	14	66	.....	35	Yes.	47
Company G	Austin	3	66	69	15	14	51	.....	48	Yes.	56
Company H	Mankato	3	44	47	10	15	52	.....	44	Yes.	23
Company I	Owatonna	3	68	71	9	10	53	.....	40	Yes.	45
Company K	St. Peter	3	72	75	6	14	56	.....	56	Yes.	29
Company L	Redwood Falls	3	54	57	8	14	49	.....	51	Yes.	25
Company M	Madison	3	57	60	24	14	47	.....	38	Yes.	46
Total		49	724	773	145	.....	....	.....	551	.....	458
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Paul	14	7	21	1	13	....	.....	17	Yes.	7
Band	Duluth	....	28	28	4	13	52	.....	14	Yes.	27
Company A	.....do	3	62	65	4	13	52	.....	65	Yes.	58
Company B	Anoka	3	44	47	8	13	42	.....	35	Yes.	34
Company C	Duluth	3	72	75	9	13	57	.....	64	Yes.	48
Company D	Zumbrota	3	63	66	15	13	41	.....	41	Yes.	42
Company E	Duluth	3	61	64	8	13	52	.....	37	Yes.	21
Company F	Eveleth	3	58	61	11	13	49	.....	58	Yes.	24
Company G	Princeton	3	67	70	13	13	47	.....	68	Yes.	38
Company H	Olivia	3	60	63	19	13	41	.....	37	Yes.	27
Company I	Crookston	3	73	76	6	13	60	.....	55	Yes.	43
Company K	Stillwater	2	59	61	4	(3)	[3]9	.....	(3)	Yes.	36
Company L	Red Wing	3	57	60	3	14	47	.....	51	Yes.	21
Company M	Hibbing	3	52	55	16	13	69	.....	57	Yes.	39
Total		49	763	812	121	.....	....	.....	599	.....	465
Grand total		210	2,655	2,865	424	.....	....	.....	1,772	.....	1,512

[1] Organized Nov. 1, 1911. [2] Organized Nov. 2, 1911. [3] Organized Oct. 31, 1911.

MISSISSIPPI.

State designation: Mississippi National Guard.
State headquarters: Jackson. Commander in chief: Gov. Earl Brown. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge; address, Jackson.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies.
Cavalry: 1 troop.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Rosedale): Second and Third Infantry.
Cavalry: Troop A.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	Rosedale	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Jackson	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Jackson	10	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Detachment, Field Hospital.	Brooksville	.....	20	20	14	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Second Detachment, Field Hospital	Jackson	.....	13	13	9	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	13
Total		10	33	43	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Macon	2	43	45	30	12	8	.....	33	Yes.	37
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Meridian	13	7	20	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Band	Corinth	.....	28	28	20	10	(3)	.....	.....	No.	28
Company A	Shubuta	1	41	42	34	10	18	.....	34	No.	41
Company B	Aberdeen	2	46	48	14	10	27	.....	35	Yes.	18
Company C	Columbus	3	48	51	16	10	41	.....	40	No.	32
Company D	Meridian	2	61	63	40	10	37	.....	27	Yes.	45
Company E	Laurel	3	52	55	29	10	44	.....	55	Yes.	47
Company F	Columbia	2	58	60	40	10	30	.....	39	Yes.	51
Company H	Macon	3	55	58	44	10	26	.....	42	No.	51
Company I	Timberville	3	56	59	32	10	20	.....	35	No.	(3)
Company K	Caledonia	2	56	58	46	10	6	.....	37	No.	34
Company L	Newton	2	48	50	23	10	15	.....	34	No.	38
Company M	Gulfport	2	50	52	18	10	44	.....	39	No.	49
Total		38	606	644	359	.....	.....	.....	417	.....	441

[1] One each assigned to First Brigade, Second and Third Infantry.
[2] One each assigned to Second and Third Infantry.
[3] No record.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Natchez	13	6	19	2	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	Saltillo	....	28	28	14	10	30	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	Vicksburg	3	24	27	17	10	15	.....	26	No..	24
Company B	Natchez	3	32	35	18	10	34	.....	35	Yes.	28
Company C	do	2	26	28	9	10	39	.....	32	Yes.	26
Company D	Yazoo City	3	44	47	30	10	28	.....	42	No..	35
Company E	Port Gibson	3	65	68	51	10	26	.....	50	No..	[1]
Company F	Jackson	1	34	35	23	10	[1]	.....	45	No..	33
Company G	Greenwood	2	55	57	30	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Company H	Brookhaven	3	71	74	44	10	40	.....	56	Yes.	36
Company K	Cleveland	3	63	66	46	10	28	.....	58	No..	56
Company L	Inverness	3	58	61	43	10	38	.....	.....	No..	10
Total		39	506	545	327	.....	....	.....	344	.....	289
Grand total		[2]106	1,188	1,294	744	.....	....	.....	794	.....	786

[1] No record.

[2] Includes 2 officers, aids to brigade commander.

MISSOURI.

State designation: National Guard of Missouri.
State headquarters: Jefferson City. Commander in chief: Gov. Herbert S. Hadley. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold; address, Jefferson City.
Organizations:
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 10 companies each.
Cavalry: 1 troop.
Field Artillery: 2 batteries.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 2 ambulance companies; 1 field hospital.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Nevada): First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Infantry.
Cavalry: Troop B.
Field Artillery: Batteries A and B.
Signal Corps: Company A, type A.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2; Field Hospital.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	Nevada	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Jefferson City.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pay Department	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	.....do.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	.....	25	.....	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company No. 1.	St. Louis	....	17	17	5	(3)	17	.....	.....	Yes.	13
Ambulance Company No. 2.	Kansas City	....	19	19	9	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Field Hospital	St. Joseph	....	12	12	2	9	29	.....	.....	Yes.	11
Total	.....	25	48	73	19	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	29
Corps of Engineers	Jefferson City.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signals Corps:											
Company A	Kansas City	3	70	73	23	10	48	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Cavalry:											
Troop B	St. Louis	2	50	52	5	8	58	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	.....do.....	5	54	59	20	9	48	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Battery B	Kansas City	4	110	114	51	15	42	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Total	.....	9	164	173	71	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	66

[1] One assigned to brigade, and one to each regiment of Infantry.
[2] One each assigned to First, Third, and Sixth Infantry.
[3] Organized Mar. 31, 1912.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Louis	12	5	17	2	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Band	....do	....	14	14	1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	Yes.	(1)
Company A	....do	2	58	60	8	8	54	.....	58	Yes.	31
Company B	....do	3	50	53	10	10	50	62	54	Yes.	19
Company C	....do	1	29	30	16	8	49	.....	7	Yes.	16
Company D	....do	2	51	53	20	8	50	.....	40	Yes.	21
Company E	....do	2	49	51	12	8	45	.....	24	Yes.	28
Company F	....do	....	17	17	8	.....	47	.....	9	Yes.	7
Company G	....do	2	47	49	14	8	51	43	24	Yes.	30
Company H	....do	3	31	34	6	8	49	.....	22	Yes.	17
Company I	....do	3	41	44	19	8	55	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company K	....do	2	58	60	3	8	52	.....	42	Yes.	21
Company L	....do	2	43	45	34	8	52	.....	16	Yes.	22
Company M	....do	2	45	47	15	8	43	.....	38	Yes.	32
Total		36	538	574	168	.....	....	105	334	.....	271
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pierce City	14	6	20	7	8	....	.....	8	Yes.	5
Band	Aurora	....	21	21	3	8	48	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Company A	Carthage	3	48	51	14	10	51	.....	12	Yes.	26
Company B	Butler	3	63	66	7	8	33	.....	26	Yes.	20
Company C	Lamar	3	46	49	9	8	42	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company D	Monett	3	52	55	21	8	29	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Company E	Pierce City	2	41	43	9	8	52	.....	1	Yes.	25
Company F	Joplin	1	46	47	17	10	48	12	18	Yes.	17
Company G	Aurora	3	46	49	24	8	35	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Company H	Nevada	3	50	53	17	8	35	16	23	Yes.	23
Company I	Webb City	2	65	67	5	12	48	.....	1	Yes.	24
Company K	Springfield	3	44	47	14	8	47	.....	1	Yes.	8
Company L	Jefferson City	3	36	39	11	10	51	.....	4	Yes.	22
Company M	Neosho	3	41	44	13	8	60	.....	13	Yes.	20
Total		46	605	651	171	.....	....	28	107	.....	272
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Kansas City	13	8	21	4	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	....do	....	28	28	4	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Company A	....do	3	52	55	3	8	58	.....	27	Yes.	21
Company B	....do	3	50	53	26	8	50	.....	23	Yes.	29
Company C	....do	2	29	31	8	8	56	.....	14	Yes.	.....
Company D	....do	2	28	30	.....	8	56	.....	29	Yes.	22
Company E	....do	3	53	56	3	8	51	.....	27	Yes.	32
Company F	Independence	3	53	56	12	8	51	.....	23	Yes.	17
Company G	Kansas City	3	28	31	10	8	49	.....	16	Yes.	12
Company H	Liberty	3	25	28	5	8	50	.....	16	Yes.	7
Company I	Kansas City	3	44	47	6	8	49	.....	21	Yes.	21
Company K	....do	3	23	26	1	8	46	.....	27	Yes.	11
Company L	....do	3	24	27	1	8	44	.....	15	Yes.	18
Company M	....do	3	36	39	12	8	24	.....	21	Yes.	17
Total		47	481	528	95	.....	....	.....	259	.....	233
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Joseph	11	2	13	.....	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Band	....do	....	28	28	24	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	Tarkio	3	57	60	25	10	50	.....	26	Yes.	17
Company B	Unionville	1	61	62	21	8	52	30	2	Yes.	17
Company C	Kirksville	3	52	55	21	9	48	.....	18	Yes.	52
Company D	Trenton	2	59	61	13	8	71	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company E	Hannibal	2	48	50	4	8	56	.....	.....	Yes.	38

[1] Organized Feb. 7, 1912.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Fourth Infantry—Contd.											
Company F	Maryville	3	46	49	18	10	54	.....	30	Yes.	35
Company G	Columbia	3	64	67	34	8	43	21	2	Yes.	41
Company H	Louisiana	2	55	57	34	10	44	.....	2	Yes.	38
Company K	St. Joseph	1	47	48	23	8	48	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Company M	Moberly	3	45	48	20	7	47	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Total		34	564	598	237	.....	....	51	80	.....	313
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Caruthersville.	9	7	16	1	9	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	Lutesville	....	27	27	6	9	52	.....	.....	Yes.	3
Company A	West Plains	3	42	45	6	9	40	.....	29	Yes.	24
Company B	Perryville	3	32	35	2	9	28	.....	.....	Yes.	14
Company C	Ste. Genevieve	2	35	37	30	9	54	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Company D	Poplar Bluff	2	59	61	39	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company E	Mountain Grove.	2	23	25	12	9	49	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Company F	Jackson	3	48	51	32	9	49	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company G	Lutesville	3	39	42	18	9	46	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company I	Caruthersville.	3	68	71	32	9	46	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company K	Cape Girardeau.	3	36	39	9	9	36	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company M	Fredericktown	3	52	55	33	9	49	.....	40	Yes.	51
Total		36	468	504	210	.....	....	.....	69	.....	300
Grand total		262	2,995	3,257	999	.....	....	184	849	.....	1,536

MONTANA.

State designation: National Guard of Montana.
State headquarters: Helena. Commander in chief: Gov. Edwin L. Norris. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Phil Greenan; address, Helena.
Organizations:
Infantry: Second Infantry.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
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							
Pay Department	do	1		1							
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1		1							
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Helena	3		3	1						
Hospital Corps	(2)		22	22	6					(3)	6
Corps of Engineers	Helena	1		1							
Signal Corps	do	1		1							
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	14	9	23	5	6			2		6
Band	Fort Benton		22	22	11	6					
Company A	Bozeman	3	55	58	18	6	40	27	35	No.	31
Company B	Butte	2	61	63	33	(4)	(4)	(4)	11	Yes.	49
Company C	Havre	3	63	66	10		16		6	No.	8
Company D	Lewiston	3	53	56	18	6	28	(4)	(4)	No.	28
Company E	Miles City	3	55	58	24	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	No.	27
Company F	Kalispell	3	59	62	11	6	41	50	32	No.	43
Company G	Great Falls	3	57	60	34	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	No.	(4)
Company H	Kalispell	3	56	59	9	6	40	36	36	No.	37
Company I	Glendive	3	42	45	11	6	55	(4)	(4)	Yes.	4
Company K	Billings	3	50	53	16	6	39	(4)	7	No.	24
Company L	Libby	3	71	74	37	6	22	24	(4)	No.	55
Company M	Fort Benton	3	53	56	22		6 5	(6)	(6)	No.	4
Total		49	706	755	259			137	129		319
Grand total		61	728	789	266			137	129		325

1 Assigned to Second Infantry.
2 Detachments at Helena and Billings.
3 Detachment at Helena, yes; at Billings, no.
4 No record.
5 Mustered in Jan. 24, 1912.
6 Records incomplete.

NEBRASKA.

State designation: Nebraska National Guard.
State headquarters: Lincoln. Commander in chief: Gov. Chester H. Aldrich. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Ernest H. Phelps; address, Lincoln.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies.
Signal Corps: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 1 field hospital.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Fullerton): First and Second Infantry.
Attached:
Signal troops: Company A, type C.
Sanitary troops: Field Hospital No. 1.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	Fullerton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Lincoln	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Lincoln	11	.....	11	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Hospital No. 1	.....do	....	36	36	13	10	56	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Fremont	3	40	43	15	10	48	.....	.....	No..	22
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Stanton	13	8	21	6	10	....	.....	.....	No..	8
Band	Bloomfield	....	28	28	11	10	50	.....	.....	No..	26
Company A	York	3	43	46	12	12	42	.....	20	No..	34
Company B	Stanton	2	46	48	9	12	46	24	41	Yes.	33
Company C	Beatrice	2	57	59	12	10	46	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Company D	Norfolk	3	24	27	8	16	12	8	6	No..	21
Company E	Blair	3	50	53	22	12	50	15	41	No..	45
Company G	Geneva	3	40	43	12	16	52	.....	26	Yes.	9
Company H	Osceola	3	52	55	10	12	5	.....	28	Yes.	1
Company I	Auburn	3	48	51	11	10	12	.....	.....	No..	1
Company K	Wymore	3	61	64	12	13	55	.....	.....	No..	35
Company L	Omaha	3	44	47	4	12	44	.....	35	No..	17
Company M	McCook	3	39	42	9	16	56	.....	36	No..	22
Total		44	540	584	138	.....	....	47	233	.....	284
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albion	9	1	10	3	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	1
Band	Central City	....	28	28	7	10	22	.....	.....	No..	2
Company A	Kearney	3	41	44	5	14	48	.....	32	Yes.	37
Company B	Beaver City	3	45	48	12	23	50	.....	41	Yes.	27
Company C	Nebraska City	3	62	65	26	13	50	.....	49	No..	48
Company D	Hastings	3	54	57	9	18	50	.....	.....	No..	25

[1] One each assigned to brigade (detailed from Adjutant General's Department) and to First and Second Infantry (detailed from Ordnance Department).
[2] One each assigned to First and Second Infantry.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry—Contd.											
Company E	Holdrege	3	21	24	4	10	52	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Company F	Lincoln	3	51	54	6	16	50	30	42	Yes.	18
Company G	Omaha	3	35	38	10	12	50	.....	45	No..	19
Company H	Aurora	3	48	51	14	12	50	.....	41	No..	42
Company I	Omaha	3	26	29	19	12	50	.....	42	No..	3
Company K	Schuyler	3	46	49	18	16	52	40	30	No..	30
Company L	Alma	3	48	51	22	16	48	23	30	Yes.	34
Company M	Albion	3	49	52	29	15	35	12	28	No..	26
Total	.....	45	555	600	184	.....	....	105	380	.....	321
Grand total	.....	[1] 118	1,171	1,289	354	.....	....	152	613	.....	663

[1] Includes two aids to brigade commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State designation: New Hampshire National Guard.
State headquarters: Concord. Commander in chief: Gov. Robert P. Bass. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly. Address: Concord.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Cavalry: Troop A.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Signal troops: Signal Corps Company, type C.
Coast Artillery Corps: First to Fourth Companies, inclusive.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Concord	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	do	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pay Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Concord	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	43	43	5	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Signal Corps Company	Nashua	1	7	8	2	6	21	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Peterboro	3	58	61	9	6	37	.....	14	Yes.	52
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	Manchester	5	101	106	11	6	33	.....	.....	Yes.	74
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Portsmouth	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Company	do	3	50	53	13	8	45	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Second Company	Laconia	3	59	62	6	8	44	.....	.....	Yes.	51
Third Company	Exeter	2	52	54	5	8	47	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Fourth Company	Dover	3	44	47	3	8	32	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Total		15	205	220	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Keene	13	8	21	.....	6	.....	.....	3	Yes.	8
Band	Manchester	....	27	27	3	6	24	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	do	3	59	62	10	6	39	.....	56	Yes.	46
Company B	do	3	57	60	15	6	33	.....	38	Yes.	20
Company C	Concord	3	38	41	4	6	37	.....	5	Yes.	22
Company D	Nashua	3	55	58	10	6	26	20	5	Yes.	36
Company E	Concord	1	61	62	16	6	25	.....	6	Yes.	37
Company F	Manchester	3	58	61	5	6	30	60	57	Yes.	15
Company G	Keene	2	56	58	11	6	22	.....	2	Yes.	50
Company H	do	3	55	58	4	6	31	36	37	Yes.	28
Company I	Nashua	3	57	60	4	6	26	.....	5	Yes.	23
Company K	Manchester	3	65	58	17	6	27	.....	34	Yes.	24
Company L	Berlin	3	56	59	9	6	27	32	20	Yes.	27
Company M	Newport	3	56	59	19	6	32	.....	13	Yes.	24
Machine Gun Company.	Franklin	3	45	48	1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	Yes.	12
Total		49	753	802	128	.....	....	148	281	.....	396
Grand total		92	1,171	1,263	182	.....	....	148	295	.....	712

[1] Assigned to First Infantry.
[2] Detachments at Concord and Manchester.
[3] Detachments had, respectively, 8 and 6 days' camp of instruction; 32 and 24 drills.
[4] Organized Mar. 27, 1912.

NEW JERSEY.

State designation: National Guard of New Jersey.
State headquarters: Trenton. Commander in chief: Gov. Woodrow Wilson. Adjutant General: Brig Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr.; address, Trenton.
Organizations:
Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each.
Cavalry: 2 separate troops.
Field Artillery: 2 separate batteries.
Sanitary troops: 1 field hospital; 5 detachments.

Table of organization.

(Division: Headquarters, Jersey City.)

First Brigade (headquarters, Newark): First, Fourth, and Fifth Infantry.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Trenton): Second and Third Infantry.
Cavalry: First and Second Troops.
Field Artillery: Batteries A and B.
Signal troops: Signal Corps Company, type A.
Sanitary troops: First Field Hospital; 5 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Trenton	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2)	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(3)	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Trenton	30	.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Field Hospital.	Newark	....	21	21	1	(4)	(4)	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Hospital Corps	(5)	....	72	72	7	6	(6)	.....	.....	Yes.	54
Total		30	93	123	10	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	63
Corps of Engineers	Trenton	9	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Signal Corps: Signal Corps Company.	Jersey City	3	60	63	3	6	28	.....	.....	Yes.	54
Cavalry:											
First Troop	Newark	3	92	95	4	7	26	86	82	Yes.	57
Second Troop	Red Bank	3	62	65	17	6	42	60	57	Yes.	46
Total		6	154	160	21	.....	....	146	139	.....	103

1 Commanders of division and brigades.
2 One each assigned to division, brigades, and regiments of Infantry.
3 One each assigned to Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Infantry.
4 Organized Feb. 7, 1912.
5 Detachments stationed at Newark, Trenton, Camden, Jersey City, and Paterson.
6 Detachments had, respectively, 34, 37, 20, 46, and 30 assemblies for drill or instruction.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	East Orange	5	121	126	5	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	81
Battery B	Camden	5	111	116	1	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Total	.....	10	232	242	6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	117
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newark	13	8	21	.....	7	42	15	22	No..	8
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	7	42	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	do	3	60	63	8	7	32	56	22	No..	24
Company B	do	2	51	53	3	7	35	39	31	No..	44
Company C	do	3	52	55	10	7	47	45	38	No..	27
Company D	do	2	55	57	5	7	34	48	36	No..	23
Company E	do	2	65	67	7	7	25	52	39	No..	45
Company F	do	3	52	55	4	7	21	32	33	No..	32
Company G	do	2	60	62	2	7	32	55	40	No..	27
Company H	do	3	53	56	9	7	38	45	35	No..	29
Company I	do	2	59	61	10	7	37	45	36	No..	30
Company K	do	3	55	58	9	7	31	31	31	No..	21
Company L	do	3	56	59	6	7	32	56	41	No..	27
Company M	do	2	56	58	12	7	33	48	24	No..	20
Total	.....	43	710	753	85	.....	...	567	428	.....	381
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Trenton	13	8	21	4	8	....	15	10	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	28	28	2	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	do	3	45	48	5	8	38	44	49	Yes.	29
Company B	do	3	45	48	6	8	49	48	49	Yes.	43
Company C	Elizabeth	3	62	65	13	8	....	....	41	Yes.	26
Company D	Trenton	3	44	47	12	8	48	34	34	Yes.	32
Company E	do	2	49	51	1	8	42	54	59	Yes.	41
Company F	Elizabeth	3	65	68	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Yes.	15
Company G	Freehold	3	41	44	3	8	4	49	44	Yes.	37
Company H	New Brunswick.	3	48	51	6	8	63	46	40	Yes.	40
Company I	Elizabeth	2	58	60	4	8	32	50	37	Yes.	29
Company K	Plainfield	3	48	51	1	8	39	45	53	Yes.	31
Company L	Princeton	2	47	49	5	8	42	57	45	Yes.	43
Company M	Somerville	3	58	61	11	8	46	49	96	Yes.	39
Total	.....	46	646	692	78	.....	....	491	557	.....	441
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Camden	14	8	22	.....	7	....	8	16	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	7	4	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Salem	2	59	61	2	7	45	48	57	Yes.	35
Company B	Camden	2	50	52	9	8	8	45	49	Yes.	35
Company C	do	3	50	53	14	8	45	44	42	Yes.	47
Company D	do	2	50	52	2	7	36	50	40	Yes.	32
Company E	Mount Holly	2	64	66	9	8	41	50	55	No..	48
Company F	Camden	2	55	57	13	8	40	35	48	Yes.	45
Company G	Beverly	2	51	53	4	6	41	52	47	Yes.	31
Company H	Asbury Park	3	52	55	2	7	39	50	56	Yes.	21
Company I	Woodbury	3	50	53	7	8	40	50	53	Yes.	28
Company K	Bridgeton	2	52	54	10	8	47	52	50	Yes.	47
Company L	Atlantic City	3	51	54	1	7	47	51	56	Yes.	36
Company M	Camden	3	51	54	16	8	41	31	38	Yes.	36
Total	.....	43	671	714	89	.....	....	566	607	.....	474

[1] Organized Feb. 9, 1912.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Jersey City	13	8	21	1	8	4	7	17	No.	7
Band	do	...	28	28	1	8	6	.....	.....	No.	28
Company A	do	3	59	62	5	7	29	27	32	No.	55
Company B	do	2	49	51	5	7	30	28	25	No.	35
Company C	do	2	63	65	11	7	23	37	37	No.	26
Company D	do	3	55	58	13	7	31	7	22	No.	45
Company E	do	2	51	53	10	7	30	6	21	No.	43
Company F	do	3	58	61	17	8	31	9	27	No.	37
Company G	do	3	59	62	11	8	29	3	27	No.	33
Company H	do	3	55	58	19	8	29	10	26	No.	32
Company I	Bayonne	3	53	56	3	8	29	.....	23	No.	32
Company K	Hoboken	3	57	60	.....	8	30	19	36	No.	25
Company L	Jersey City	3	61	64	7	8	30	31	31	No.	49
Company M	Union Hill	3	37	40	6	8	31	10	37	No.	38
Total		46	693	739	109	.....	.....	194	361	.....	485
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Paterson	13	8	21	1	8	2	23	21	No.	8
Band	do	...	28	28	.....	8	2	.....	.....	No.	28
Company A	Passaic	3	50	53	7	8	33	.....	40	No.	47
Company B	Paterson	2	50	52	1	8	29	35	34	No.	44
Company C	do	3	56	59	10	8	38	.....	34	No.	42
Company D	do	2	54	56	8	8	34	54	45	Yes.	25
Company E	do	3	55	58	7	8	33	48	46	No.	24
Company F	Englewood	3	52	55	14	8	31	35	35	No.	35
Company G	Hackensack	3	58	61	10	8	29	52	40	No.	20
Company H	Orange	2	54	56	11	8	32	.....	23	No.	27
Company I	do	1	54	55	28	8	32	.....	23	No.	40
Company K	Montclair	3	49	52	6	8	35	43	35	No.	36
Company L	Leonia	2	54	56	13	8	33	45	35	No.	43
Company M	Rutherford	2	48	50	9	7	30	.....	32	No.	34
Total		42	670	712	125	.....	.....	335	443	.....	453
Grand total		345	3,934	4,279	526	.....	.....	2,299	2,535	.....	2,576

NEW MEXICO.

State designation: National Guard of New Mexico.
State headquarters: Santa Fe. Commander in chief: Gov. William C. McDonald. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. A. S. Brookes; address, Santa Fe.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Sanitary troops: 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Santa Fe	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Santa Fe	8	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	18	18	4	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	(4)	12
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	Roswell	5	87	92	38	10	34	.....	.....	No.	59
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Santa Fe	14	3	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Band	do	....	28	28	2	14	52	.....	.....	No.	.....
Company A	Las Cruces	3	64	67	32	14	52	30	20	No.	51
Company B	Carlsbad	3	46	49	10	14	50	22	49	No.	29
Company C	Artesia	2	51	53	18	14	27	51	40	No.	33
Company D	Silver City	3	46	49	27	14	120	15	.....	No.	45
Company E	Santa Fe	3	60	63	18	13	24	.....	35	No.	18
Company F	do	3	48	51	41	14	1	.....	.....	No.	46
Company G	Albuquerque	3	53	56	18	14	24	.....	26	No.	36
Company H	Las Vegas	3	52	55	25	10	52	.....	6	No.	.....
Company K	Clovis	3	53	56	13	13	58	53	49	No.	32
Company L	Tucumcari	3	24	27	13	13	18	12	15	No.	20
Company M	Portales	3	67	70	9	(5)	[5] 11	(5)	(5)	No.	5
Total		46	595	641	233	.....	....	183	240	.....	315
Grand total		64	700	764	281	.....	....	183	240	.....	386

[1] Assigned to First Infantry.
[2] Detachments at Albuquerque and Roswell.
[3] Detachments had, respectively, 14 and 10 days' camp of instruction, 24 and 0 drills.
[4] Detachment at Albuquerque, yes; at Roswell, no.
[5] Organized Feb. 12, 1912.

NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.
State headquarters: Albany. Commander in chief: Gov. John A. Dix. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. William Verbeck; address, Albany.
Organizations:
Infantry: 11 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies.
Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops; 1 regiment of 6 troops.
Field Artillery: 2 separate battalions of 3 batteries each; 1 separate battery.
Corps of Engineers: 12 companies.
Signal troops: 2 companies.
Coast Artillery Corps: 1 district of 12 companies; 1 district of 10 companies; 1 district of 9 companies.
Sanitary troops: 2 ambulance companies; 2 field hospitals; 28 detachments.

Table of organization.

(Division: Headquarters, Albany.)

First Brigade (headquarters, New York): Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Infantry.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Brooklyn): Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Infantry.
Third Brigade (headquarters, Albany): First, Second, and Tenth Infantry.
Fourth Brigade (headquarters, Buffalo): Third, Sixty-fifth, and Seventy-fourth Infantry.
Attached:
Cavalry: First and Second Cavalry.
Field Artillery: First and Second Battalions; Battery A (separate).
Corps of Engineers: Twenty-second Regiment.
Signal troops: First and Second Companies, type A.
Coast Artillery Corps: Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts.
Sanitary troops: First and Second Ambulance Companies; First and Second Field Hospitals; 28 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).			Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.						
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	(1)	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Albany	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	6	51	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Subsistence Department.	do	5	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Ordnance Department	do	32	18	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Chaplains	(2)	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Albany	100	.....	100	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(3)	....	309	309	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	272
First Ambulance Company	Binghamton	....	37	37	4	.....	2	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Second Ambulance Company	Rochester	....	19	19	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	Yes.	3
First Field Hospital.	New York	....	42	42	2	13	29	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Second Field Hospital	Albany	....	31	31	2	13	53	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Total		100	438	538	29	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	377

1 Commanders of division and brigades.
2 One each assigned to the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Infantry, First Cavalry, Twenty-second Engineers, and Eighth Artillery District.
3 Eleven detachments at New York; 7 at Brooklyn; 1 each at Binghamton, Middletown, Rochester, and Troy; 2 each at Albany, Buffalo, and Syracuse.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Corps of Engineers	Albany	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-second Regiment:											
Headquarters	New York	16	5	21	.....	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Band	do	.....	27	27	2	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Company A	do	2	52	54	1	8	32	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Company B	do	2	40	42	2	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company C	do	3	32	35	3	8	32	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Company D	do	3	35	38	4	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company E	do	3	47	50	6	8	32	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Comapny F	do	3	65	68	3	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	52
Company G	do	3	61	64	3	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Company H	do	3	51	54	2	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Company I	do	2	75	77	2	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Company K	do	3	41	44	1	8	30	.....	.....	Yes.	21
Company L	do	2	63	65	7	8	30	.....	.....	Yes.	46
Company M	do	2	52	54	3	8	31	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Total		47	646	693	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441
Signal Corps	[1]	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Company	New York	3	71	74	1	12	33	.....	.....	Yes.	63
Second Company	Brooklyn	2	55	57	2	10	46	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Total		9	126	135	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Cavalry:											
First Cavalry—											
Headquarters	New York	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Troop A	do	3	54	57	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	46
Troop B	Albany	3	58	61	.....	2	33	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Troop C	New York	3	38	41	.....	[2]	[2]	.....	[2]	Yes.	14
Troop D	Syracuse	3	59	62	.....	2	47	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Troop E	New York	3	53	56	2	.....	31	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Troop F	do	2	59	61	1	2	31	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Troop G	do	3	54	57	1	2	31	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Troop H	Rochester	1	56	57	8	[3]	[3]	.....	[3]	Yes.	5
Total		32	437	469	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
Second Cavalry—											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	2	1	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Troop A	do	3	46	49	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Troop B	do	2	49	51	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Troop C	do	3	45	48	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Troop D	do	2	52	54	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Troop E	do	3	41	44	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	Yes.	10
Troop F	do	.....	28	28	1	[4]	[4]	.....	[4]	Yes.	2
Total		[5] 16	262	278	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	New York	3	5	8	.....	10	12	.....	.....	Yes.	3
Battery A	do	4	111	115	5	10	12	.....	.....	Yes.	74
Battery B	Brooklyn	4	107	111	1	10	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	75
Battery C	Binghamton	4	85	89	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	67
Total		15	308	323	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219

[1] One each detailed with headquarters of division and First, Second, and Third Brigades.
[2] Mustered in Feb. 2, 1912.
[3] Mustered in Apr. 16, 1912.
[4] Mustered in Apr. 23, 1912.
[5] Includes one officer, additional, detailed as aid to the division commander.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Field Artillery—Contd.											
Second Battalion:											
Headquarters	New York	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Battery D	.....do....	3	115	118	4	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Battery E	.....do....	4	69	73	6	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Battery F	.....do....	3	82	85	4	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Total	.....	13	271	284	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Separate Battery A	Syracuse..	5	107	112	3	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	Yes.	11
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn .	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirteenth Artillery District:											
Headquarters	.....do....	17	10	27	.....	16	33	.....	.....	Yes.	10
Band	.....do....	.....	26	26	1	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	26
First Company	.....do....	3	99	102	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	52
Second Company	.....do....	3	60	63	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Third Company	.....do....	3	60	63	3	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	54
Fourth Company	.....do....	3	88	91	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	60
Fifth Company	.....do....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	47
Sixth Company	.....do....	2	100	102	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	87
Seventh Company	.....do....	2	80	82	1	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	65
Eighth Company	.....do....	3	77	80	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	52
Ninth Company	.....do....	1	40	41	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Tenth Company	.....do....	2	61	63	3	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Eleventh Company	.....do....	2	55	57	2	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	47
Twelfth Company	.....do....	3	59	52	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Total	.....	44	875	919	10	16	....	.....	.....	.....	667
Ninth Artillery District:											
Headquarters	New York	16	4	20	.....	16	29	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Band	.....do....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Thirteenth Company	.....do....	2	39	41	4	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Fourteenth Company	.....do....	2	57	59	7	.....	27	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Fifteenth Company	.....do....	3	60	63	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Sixteenth Company	.....do....	2	51	53	1	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Seventeenth Company	.....do....	1	65	66	7	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Eighteenth Company	.....do....	1	56	57	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Nineteenth Company	.....do....	2	50	52	1	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Twentieth Company	.....do....	1	47	48	1	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Twenty-first Company	.....do....	2	59	61	5	.....	27	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Twenty-second Company	.....do....	2	44	46	6	.....	27	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Total	.....	34	559	593	32	16	....	.....	.....	.....	360
Eighth Artillery District:											
Headquarters	New York	11	5	16	.....	14	36	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Band	.....do....	.....	26	26	1	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Twenty-fifth Company.	.....do....	2	57	59	1	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	45
Twenty-sixth Company.	.....do....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Twenty-seventh Company.	.....do....	2	45	47	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Twenty-eighth Company.	.....do....	1	46	47	7	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	39

[1] Mustered in Sept. 21, 1911.

[2] Mustered in Aug. 31, 1911.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspectio (present and absent).				Instruction during yea ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination red ccord-ing to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Coast Artillery Corps—Continued.											
Eighth Artillery District—Contd.											
Twenty-ninth Company.	New York	2	40	42	7	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Thirtieth Company.	.....do	3	51	54	2	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Thirty-first Company.	.....do	2	64	66	8	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Thirty-second Company.	.....do	1	49	50	1	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Thirty-third Company.	.....do	2	40	42	1	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Total		26	469	495	28	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	315
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Binghamton	13	8	21	1	9	23	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	.....do	....	21	21	.....	9	23	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Company A	Utica	2	76	78	2	9	27	.....	.....	Yes.	66
Company B	.....do	2	63	65	4	9	28	.....	.....	Yes.	60
Company C	Watertown	2	74	76	3	9	38	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Company D	Ogdensburg	3	69	72	2	9	34	.....	.....	Yes.	60
Company E	Newburgh	3	77	80	.....	9	27	.....	.....	Yes.	76
Company F	Walton	2	62	64	5	9	28	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company G	Oneonta	3	76	79	4	9	37	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company H	Binghamton	2	67	69	2	9	42	.....	.....	Yes.	55
Company I	Middletown	3	52	55	1	9	38	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company K	Malone	3	69	72	.....	9	49	.....	.....	Yes.	49
Company L	Newburgh	3	74	77	1	9	29	.....	.....	Yes.	48
Company M	Mohawk	2	65	67	1	9	25	.....	.....	Yes.	48
Total		[1]44	853	897	26	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	637
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Troy	13	8	21	.....	9	52	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	.....do	....	26	26	.....	9	52	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	.....do	3	72	75	.....	9	32	.....	.....	Yes.	58
Company B	Cohoes	3	96	99	.....	9	26	.....	.....	Yes.	94
Company C	Troy	3	62	65	3	9	28	.....	.....	Yes.	48
Company D	.....do	2	72	74	.....	9	29	.....	.....	Yes.	56
Company E	Schenectady	1	93	94	.....	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	79
Company F	.....do	2	87	89	.....	9	31	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Company G	Gloversville	3	52	55	.....	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Company H	Amsterdam	2	49	51	3	9	29	.....	.....	Yes.	45
Company I	Whitehall	3	54	57	.....	9	30	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company K	Glens Falls	3	53	56	1	9	36	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company L	Saratoga Springs.	1	46	47	2	9	32	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company M	Hoosick Falls.	3	63	66	.....	9	30	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Total		[1]43	833	876	9	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	607
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Rochester	13	7	20	.....	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	.....do	....	27	27	.....	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company A	.....do	3	100	103	.....	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Company B	Geneva	2	62	64	.....	9	41	.....	.....	Yes.	48
Company C	Syracuse	3	86	89	1	9	39	.....	.....	Yes.	67
Company D	Oswego	2	79	81	.....	9	43	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Company E	Niagara Falls.	1	85	86	3	9	31	.....	.....	Yes.	74
Company F	Medina	2	84	86	1	9	48	.....	.....	Yes.	79
Company G	Rochester	3	58	61	5	9	41	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company H	.....do	3	65	68	1	9	54	.....	.....	Yes.	40

[1] Includes 1 officer additional, detailed as aid to the commanding general, Third Brigade.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Third Infantry—Contd.											
Company I	Olean	3	70	73	3	9	42	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company K	Hornell	1	64	65	.....	9	37	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Company L	Elmira	3	82	85	.....	9	34	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Company M	Auburn	3	83	86	.....	9	50	.....	.....	Yes.	67
Total		[1]43	952	995	14	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	644
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	14	7	21	.....	8	36	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	8	36	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	do	3	51	54	.....	8	26	.....	.....	Yes.	47
Company B	do	3	78	81	1	8	27	.....	.....	Yes.	66
Company C	do	3	71	74	1	8	24	.....	.....	Yes.	59
Company D	do	3	61	64	1	8	29	.....	.....	Yes.	49
Company E	do	3	77	80	.....	8	29	.....	.....	Yes.	55
Company F	do	3	90	93	6	8	32	.....	.....	Yes.	66
Company G	do	3	73	76	.....	8	26	.....	.....	Yes.	61
Company H	do	3	75	78	.....	8	26	.....	.....	Yes.	63
Company I	do	3	67	70	1	8	28	.....	.....	Yes.	55
Company K	do	3	100	103	.....	8	30	.....	.....	Yes.	58
Company L	do	3	47	50	2	8	29	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Company M	do	3	46	49	.....	8	23	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Total		50	871	921	12	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	681
Tenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albany	12	7	19	.....	9	....	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	23	23	.....	9	....	.....	.....	Yes.	10
Company A	do	3	40	43	2	9	38	.....	.....	Yes.	14
Company B	do	3	56	59	2	9	36	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company C	do	3	74	77	.....	9	23	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Company D	do	1	58	59	.....	9	29	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company E	Catskill	3	48	51	4	9	24	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company F	Hudson	2	58	60	4	9	28	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Company G	Yonkers	2	57	59	.....	10	29	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Company H	Mt. Vernon	3	71	74	.....	10	22	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Company I	Flushing	3	94	97	2	10	31	.....	.....	Yes.	70
Company K	Poughkeepsie	3	68	71	3	9	38	.....	.....	Yes.	56
Company L	White Plains	3	68	71	2	9	29	.....	.....	Yes.	61
Company M	Kingston	2	92	94	.....	9	31	.....	.....	Yes.	80
Total		[2]43	814	857	19	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	567
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	12	8	20	1	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	6	6	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Company A	do	3	66	69	1	3	33	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company B	do	2	62	64	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company C	do	2	53	55	3	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company D	do	3	45	48	1	.....	34	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company E	do	2	60	62	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company F	do	3	50	53	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	47
Company G	do	....	50	50	1	.....	38	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company H	do	2	95	97	2	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	46
Company I	do	1	62	63	2	1	32	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company K	do	2	59	61	1	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Company L	do	2	69	71	7	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	59
Company M	do	2	40	42	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Total		[3]39	725	764	19	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	397

[1] Includes 1 officer additional, detailed as aid to the commanding general, Fourth Brigade.
[2] Includes 1 officer additional, detailed as aid to the division commander.
[3] Includes 3 officers additional, 1 each detailed as aid on staff of the division commander and of the commanding generals, First and Second Brigades.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	13	7	20	.....	8	36	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	.....do	....	2	2	.....	8	36	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company A	.....do	3	60	63	.....	8	39	.....	.....	Yes.	58
Company B	.....do	3	47	50	.....	8	33	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company C	.....do	2	50	52	.....	8	36	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company D	.....do	2	46	48	3	8	53	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company E	.....do	2	55	57	.....	8	42	.....	.....	Yes.	51
Company F	.....do	3	52	55	.....	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company G	.....do	1	55	56	4	8	45	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company H	.....do	3	49	52	7	8	41	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Company I	.....do	3	43	46	2	8	24	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company K	.....do	1	31	32	2	8	47	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Company L	.....do	2	49	51	.....	8	8	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company M	.....do	3	47	50	.....	8	33	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Total		[1] 42	593	635	18	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	410
Twenty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	[2] 17	8	25	3	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	.....do	....	2	2	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company A	.....do	3	75	78	3	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	53
Company B	.....do	2	66	68	1	2	39	.....	.....	Yes.	53
Company C	.....do	3	81	84	1	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company D	.....do	2	47	49	2	.....	23	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Company E	.....do	3	39	42	2	.....	26	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company F	.....do	2	38	40	2	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Company G	.....do	2	100	102	1	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	64
Company H	.....do	2	43	45	2	.....	27	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company I	.....do	3	62	65	1	.....	27	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Company K	.....do	3	66	69	3	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Company L	.....do	2	37	39	2	.....	27	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company M	.....do	3	64	67	2	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Total		47	728	775	25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	472
ty-seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	11	7	18	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	.....do	....	5	5	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Company A	.....do	3	54	57	1	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Company B	.....do	2	62	64	9	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Company C	.....do	2	46	48	5	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company D	.....do	3	73	76	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Company E	.....do	2	63	65	8	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	52
Company F	.....do	2	42	44	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company G	.....do	3	72	75	3	.....	26	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company I	.....do	1	56	57	1	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Company K	.....do	2	53	55	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Total		31	533	564	27	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	338
Si ty-fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Buffalo	12	6	18	.....	9	8	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	.....do	....	2	2	.....	9	8	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company A	.....do	3	62	65	1	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company B	.....do	2	52	54	2	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Company C	.....do	2	50	52	.....	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Company D	.....do	2	64	66	.....	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	58
Company E	Jamestown	3	78	81	.....	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	59
Company F	Buffalo	2	46	48	.....	9	40	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company G	.....do	3	64	67	1	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	46

[1] Includes 1 officer additional, detailed as aid to the commanding general, Second Brigade.
[2] Includes 3 captains unassigned.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Sixty-fifth Infantry—Continued.											
Company H	Buffalo	3	51	54	3	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Company I	.....do	3	60	63	.....	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company K	.....do	2	54	56	3	9	45	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Company L	.....do	3	55	58	1	9	14	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Company M	.....do	2	62	64	9	9	31	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Total	.....	42	706	748	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441
Sixty-ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	13	6	19	1	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	.....do	.....	3	3	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	3
Company A	.....do	1	55	56	6	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company B	.....do	1	75	76	8	.....	40	.....	.....	Yes.	51
Company C	.....do	3	53	56	6	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	49
Company D	.....do	3	76	79	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	71
Company E	.....do	2	68	70	12	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	60
Company F	.....do	3	68	71	4	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	60
Company G	.....do	3	44	47	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company H	.....do	2	49	51	9	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company I	.....do	2	85	87	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Company K	.....do	2	55	57	4	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company L	.....do	2	41	43	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Total	.....	37	678	715	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455
Seventy-first Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	14	7	21	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	.....do	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company A	.....do	3	57	60	3	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company B	.....do	3	70	73	1	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Company C	.....do	2	64	66	2	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	38
Company D	.....do	3	54	57	1	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company E	.....do	3	78	81	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	35
Company F	.....do	3	53	56	3	.....	31	.....	.....	Yes.	16
Company G	.....do	3	62	65	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	45
Company H	.....do	3	61	64	2	.....	36	.....	.....	Yes.	53
Company I	.....do	3	60	63	1	.....	28	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Company K	.....do	3	91	94	1	.....	33	.....	.....	Yes.	65
Company L	.....do	3	54	57	1	.....	29	.....	.....	Yes.	39
Company M	.....do	2	62	64	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Total	.....	48	799	847	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487
Seventy-fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Buffalo	13	8	21	.....	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	.....do	.....	9	9	.....	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Company A	.....do	3	57	60	2	9	34	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Company B	.....do	2	58	60	4	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Company C	.....do	3	67	70	6	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company D	.....do	3	68	71	2	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Company E	.....do	2	78	80	5	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Company F	.....do	2	68	70	7	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Company G	.....do	3	83	86	6	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	55
Company H	.....do	.....	81	81	4	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Company I	.....do	3	49	52	1	9	33	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company K	Tonawanda	3	59	62	4	9	57	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company L	Buffalo	3	58	61	3	9	30	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Company M	.....do	3	72	75	2	9	35	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Total	.....	[1] 44	815	859	46	.....	.....	.....	[2]	.....	452
Grand total	.....	990	14,477	15,467	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,591

[1] Includes 1 officer additional, detailed as aid to commanding general, Fourth Brigade.
[2] State has special course.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State designation: North Carolina National Guard.
State headquarters: Raleigh. Commander in chief: Gov. W. W. Kitchen. Acting Adjutant General: Maj. Gordon Smith; address, Raleigh.
Organization:
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each.
Coast artillery Corps: 5 companies.
Sanitary troops: 1 ambulance company; 1 field hospital; 2 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Oxford): First, Second, and Third Infantry.
Unattached:
Coast Artillery Corps: First to Fifth Companies, inclusive.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Company No. 1; First Field Hospital; 2 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
General officers of the line.	Oxford	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Raleigh	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	.....do	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	.....do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	.....do	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector of small-arms practice.	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Raleigh	18	.....	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company No. 1.	.....do	....	42	42	22	8	16	.....	.....	No..	37
First Field Hospital.	Asheville	....	36	36	3	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	24	24	7	8	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Total		18	102	120	37	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	81
Corps of Engineers	Raleigh	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Salisbury	5	6	11	2	12	24	.....	.....	No..	5
First Company	Newbern	3	38	41	9	12	24	30	10	No..	24
Second Company	Wilmington	3	56	59	2	12	57	.....	.....	No..	42
Third Company	Greensboro	3	43	46	6	12	48	12	10	Yes.	30
Fourth Company	Salisbury	3	46	49	3	12	24	.....	10	No..	18
Fifth Company	Charlotte	3	45	48	10	12	52	27	10	No..	25
Total		20	234	254	32	.....	....	69	40	.....	144
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Shelby	13	8	21	3	8	....	.....	12	No..	8
Band	Raleigh	....	25	25	3	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Hickory	3	48	51	8	8	52	47	48	No..	33
Company B	Gastonia	3	50	53	7	8	36	56	56	Yes.	23
Company C	Winston - Salem.	3	46	49	4	8	52	.....	42	No..	29
Company D	Charlotte	3	50	53	10	8	52	.....	54	No..	31
Company E	Statesville	3	49	52	13	8	52	.....	50	No..	29

[1] One assigned to each regiment of Infantry.
[2] Detachments at Kinston and Reidsville.
[3] Detachments had, respectively, 26 and 24 assemblies for instruction.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Infantry—Contd.											
Company F	Asheville	3	48	51	12	8	52	45	46	Yes.	34
Company G	Shelby	3	50	53	11	8	36	.....	50	No..	45
Company H	Waynesville	3	45	48	3	8	40	30	49	No..	34
Company I	Mount Airy	3	41	44	7	8	52	45	45	No..	20
Company K	Asheville	3	40	43	3	8	52	43	46	Yes.	40
Company L	Concord	3	54	57	8	8	40	.....	45	No..	32
Company M	High Point	2	50	52	1	8	48	.....	48	No..	34
Total	.....	48	604	652	93	.....	....	266	591	.....	417
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	13	7	20	8	8	....	.....	46	No..	7
Band	Kinston	....	28	28	4	8	48	.....	.....	No..	18
Company A	Tarboro	3	40	43	5	8	36	44	44	No..	35
Company B	Kinston	3	48	51	5	8	52	44	48	No..	25
Company C	Rocky Mount	3	46	49	7	8	52	40	49	No..	31
Company D	Goldsboro	3	51	54	10	8	52	50	45	No..	40
Company E	do	3	55	58	8	8	24	40	45	No..	38
Company F	Fayetteville	3	51	54	7	8	35	.....	49	No..	20
Company G	Washington	3	41	44	5	8	24	48	48	Yes.	27
Company H	Clinton	3	45	48	5	8	24	52	51	No..	33
Company I	Edenton	3	57	60	13	8	52	60	45	No..	30
Company K	Wilson	1	46	47	6	8	24	55	56	No..	35
Company L	Lumber Bridge	3	52	55	8	8	25	55	55	Yes.	33
Company M	Dunn	3	50	53	13	8	24	51	43	No..	3
Total	.....	47	617	664	104	.....	....	539	624	.....	375
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Reidsville	14	7	21	7	8	....	.....	47	No..	7
Band	Raleigh	....	28	28	5	8	40	.....	.....	No..	22
Company A	Lexington	3	4	44	11	8	52	25	44	No..	28
Company B	Raleigh	3	6	68	9	8	40	50	47	No..	20
Company C	Henderson	3	64	67	21	8	30	.....	51	No..	29
Company D	Louisburg	3	47	50	28	8	52	40	44	Yes.	29
Company E	Oxford	3	51	54	15	8	24	36	50	No..	35
Company F	Franklinton	3	52	55	5	8	24	39	52	Yes.	30
Company G	Reidsville	3	48	51	3	8	30	.....	38	No..	34
Company H	Warrenton	3	51	54	7	8	36	.....	47	No..	25
Company I	Burlington	3	45	48	6	8	24	10	53	No..	39
Company K	Asheboro	3	49	52	6	.....	13	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Company L	Thomasville	3	47	50	5	8	24	30	39	No..	41
Company M	Durham	3	56	59	4	8	52	.....	40	Yes.	23
Total	.....	50	651	701	132	.....	....	230	552	.....	364
Grand total	.....	230	2,208	2,438	398	.....	....	1,104	1,807	.....	1,381

NORTH DAKOTA.

State designation: North Dakota National Guard.
State headquarters: Bismarck. Commander in chief: Gov. John Burke. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. W. C. Treumann; address, Bismarck.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Adjutant General's Department.	Bismarck	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Bismarck	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	Lisbon	....	23	23	1	10	36	.....	.....	Yes.	23
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Grafton	13	7	20	1	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	4
Band	Lisbon	....	28	28	5	11	61	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Company A	Bismarck	2	52	54	4	11	66	.....	48	Yes.	39
Company B	Fargo	3	54	57	12	11	59	.....	39	Yes.	43
Company C	Grafton	3	52	55	4	11	59	.....	24	Yes.	43
Company D	Minot	3	49	52	27	11	57	.....	29	Yes.	31
Company E	Williston	3	47	50	10	11	69	.....	47	Yes.	27
Company F	Mandan	3	43	46	9	11	58	.....	25	Yes.	17
Company G	Valley City	3	43	46	11	11	46	.....	32	Yes.	37
Company H	Jamestown	3	44	47	10	11	69	.....	43	Yes.	32
Company I	Wahpeton	2	50	52	13	11	55	.....	32	Yes.	27
Company K	Dickinson	3	48	51	15	11	64	.....	24	Yes.	40
Company L	Hillsboro	2	33	35	5	11	50	.....	37	Yes.	30
Company M	Devils Lake	3	41	44	5	11	72	.....	40	Yes.	25
Total	.....	46	591	637	131	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	410
Grand total	.....	53	614	667	135	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	433

[1] Assigned to First Infantry.

[2] No record.

OHIO.

State designation: Ohio National Guard.
State headquarters: Columbus. Commander in chief: Gov. Judson Harmon. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Charles C. Weybrecht; address, Columbus.
Organizations:
Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 4 companies.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops.
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 batteries.
Corps of Engineers: 1 battalion of 4 companies.
Signal troops: 1 field battalion of 2 companies, type A.
Sanitary troops: 2 ambulance companies; 2 field hospitals; 6 detachments.

Table of organization.

(Division: Headquarters, Akron.)

First Brigade (headquarters, Toledo): First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Infantry.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Columbus): Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Infantry.
Cavalry: First Squadron.
Field Artillery: First Battalion.
Corps of Engineers: Battalion of Engineers.
Signal troops: Field Battalion.
Sanitary troops: First and Second Ambulance Companies; First and Second Field Hospitals; 6 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Columbus	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	do	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pay Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2)	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(3)	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Columbus	47	.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Ambulance Company.	Toledo	....	33	33	2	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Second Ambulance Company.	Columbus	....	64	64	5	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	51
First Field Hospital	Cincinnati	....	43	43	.....	8	48	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Second Field Hospital.	Columbus	....	52	52	7	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Hospital Corps detachment(colored).	do	....	5	5	1	9	50	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Hospital Corps	(4)	....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		47	218	265	16	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	152

[1] Commanders of division, First and Second Brigades.
[2] One each assigned to division, First and Second Brigades, battalion of Engineers, squadron of Cavalry. Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Infantry.
[3] One assigned to each regiment of Infantry, except First.
[4] Detachments with Second, Third, and Fourth Infantry, battalion of Field Artillery, and battalion of Engineers.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Corps of Engineers	Columbus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battalion of Engineers:											
Headquarters	Cleveland	3	2	5	.....	10	50	2	7	Yes.	2
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	do	2	35	37	4	16	50	.....	35	Yes.	15
Company B	do	3	37	40	.....	10	50	.....	45	Yes.	15
Company C	do	3	47	50	1	10	50	46	52	Yes.	32
Company D	do	3	43	46	2	10	50	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Total		14	192	206	7	.....	....	48	141	.....	113
Signal Corps Field Battalion:											
Headquarters	Columbus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company A	Toledo	3	31	34	3	8	48	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Company B	Columbus	2	31	33	3	13	51	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Total		6	62	64	6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	38
Cavalry:											
First Squadron—											
Headquarters	Cleveland	[1] 6	.....	6	.....	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Troop A	do	2	53	55	12	8	58	.....	57	Yes.	35
Troop B	Columbus	3	40	43	4	8	60	.....	11	Yes.	20
Troop C	Cincinnati	3	49	52	7	8	20	.....	.....	No.	1
Troop D	Toledo	3	52	55	11	8	27	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Total		17	194	211	34	.....	....	.....	68	.....	60
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Columbus	3	1	4	.....	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Battery A	Cleveland	2	54	56	6	10	48	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Battery B	Toledo	3	57	60	8	14	58	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Battery C	Briggsdale	4	47	51	5	10	47	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Total		12	159	171	19	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	90
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cincinnati	10	2	12	.....	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	2
Band	do	....	30	30	9	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Company A	do	2	36	38	8	8	51	.....	48	Yes.	25
Company B	do	2	39	41	6	8	51	.....	42	Yes.	25
Company C	do	2	28	30	7	8	52	.....	40	Yes.	7
Company D	Hillsboro	2	36	38	5	8	51	.....	44	Yes.	23
Company E (machine gun).	Cincinnati	3	44	47	1	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	19
Company F	do	1	28	29	2	8	53	.....	24	Yes.	13
Company G	do	2	37	39	4	8	49	.....	29	Yes.	7
Company H	Lebanon	3	30	33	4	8	48	.....	45	Yes.	21
Company I	Cincinnati	3	29	32	6	8	53	.....	31	Yes.	14
Company K	Batavia	2	48	50	9	8	50	.....	62	Yes.	36
Company L	Manchester	3	41	44	8	8	51	.....	17	Yes.	29
Company M	Greenfield	3	41	44	5	8	52	.....	22	Yes.	25
Total		38	469	507	74	.....	....	.....	404	.....	263
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lima	13	8	21	2	9	14	.....	21	Yes.	8
Band	Tiffin	....	24	24	.....	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company A	Findlay	3	51	54	12	8	51	.....	47	Yes.	35
Company B	Paulding	3	60	63	.....	8	63	.....	56	Yes.	36
Company C	Lima	3	54	57	5	8	51	.....	59	Yes.	36
Company D	Van Wert	2	56	58	2	8	51	.....	61	Yes.	20
Company E	Hicksville	2	60	62	7	8	49	.....	62	Yes.	42

[1] Includes 3 veterinarians, 1 each assigned to Troops A, B, and D.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry—Contd.											
Company F	Spencerville	3	53	56	4	8	51	.....	56	Yes.	35
Company G	Ada	3	59	62	3	8	51	.....	53	Yes.	43
Company H	Bowling Green	3	63	66	1	8	50	.....	58	Yes.	42
Company I	Kenton	3	52	55	13	8	51	.....	49	Yes.	44
Company K	St. Marys	3	48	51	3	8	51	.....	50	Yes.	28
Company L	Sycamore	3	54	57	3	8	56	.....	63	Yes.	45
Company M	Ottawa	3	60	63	6	8	51	.....	51	Yes.	48
Total		47	702	749	60	.....	....	.....	686	.....	485
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Dayton	14	7	21	.....	8	1	.....	9	Yes.	7
Band	Sidney	....	26	26	1	8	8	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company A	Covington	2	29	31	1	8	51	.....	16	Yes.	18
Company B	Springfield	3	41	44	3	8	51	.....	29	Yes.	18
Company C	Piqua	3	36	39	1	8	51	.....	32	Yes.	15
Company D	Urbana	1	44	45	4	8	52	44	47	Yes.	43
Company E	Hamilton	3	49	52	14	8	46	.....	14	Yes.	46
Company F	Eaton	3	36	39	2	8	52	.....	25	Yes.	13
Company G	Dayton	3	53	56	.....	8	50	.....	64	Yes.	40
Company H	do	3	47	50	12	8	51	.....	44	Yes.	35
Company I	Xenia	2	40	42	17	8	48	.....	26	Yes.	34
Company K	Dayton	3	52	55	12	8	52	.....	51	Yes.	41
Company L	Sidney	3	57	60	2	8	51	.....	36	Yes.	48
Company M	Greenville	2	32	34	4	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	35
Total		45	549	594	70	.....	....	44	393	.....	419
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbus	13	6	19	.....	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	do	....	28	28	4	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company A	do	2	48	50	10	8	51	.....	22	Yes.	32
Company B	do	3	38	41	2	10	50	.....	47	Yes.	17
Company C	do	2	26	28	5	8	49	.....	42	Yes.	15
Company D	Marion	3	47	50	8	8	48	.....	44	Yes.	34
Company E	Marysville	3	59	62	.....	8	53	.....	58	Yes.	32
Company F	Circleville	3	41	44	2	8	51	.....	49	Yes.	26
Company G	Newark	2	36	38	2	8	50	.....	32	Yes.	16
Company H	Chillicothe	3	41	44	.....	8	51	.....	45	Yes.	30
Company I	Columbus	3	34	37	3	8	52	.....	47	Yes.	24
Company K	Delaware	2	45	47	.....	10	51	.....	46	Yes.	22
Company L	Blanchester	3	45	48	3	8	50	.....	43	Yes.	42
Company M	Washington C. H.	3	45	48	4	8	51	50	42	Yes.	36
Total		45	539	584	43	.....	....	50	517	.....	356
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cleveland	13	7	20	1	11	50	8	8	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	28	28	3	11	50	.....	.....	Yes.	21
Company A	Berea	2	35	37	2	11	50	.....	34	Yes.	17
Company B	Elyria	3	27	30	5	10	62	.....	41	Yes.	14
Company C	Cleveland	2	42	44	1	12	48	.....	29	Yes.	24
Company D	Warren	2	25	27	3	11	45	.....	33	Yes.	19
Company E	Geneva	3	35	38	2	11	51	.....	35	Yes.	28
Company F	Cleveland	3	39	42	12	12	47	.....	44	Yes.	.....
Company G	Norwalk	2	40	42	7	13	48	.....	22	Yes.	13
Company H	Youngstown	3	41	44	5	11	48	.....	52	Yes.	14
Company I	Cleveland	3	58	61	6	11	51	57	44	Yes.	31
Company K	do	3	46	49	1	11	46	36	54	Yes.	31
Company L	Conneaut	3	50	53	8	18	54	.....	54	Yes.	7
Company M	Youngstown	3	44	47	2	11	49	.....	56	Yes.	28
Total		45	517	562	59	.....	....	101	506	.....	254

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Toledo	9	6	15	4	8	51	.....	7	Yes.	5
Band	Defiance	....	28	28	.....	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	Toledo	3	42	45	7	8	51	.....	27	Yes.	27
Company C	.....do	3	50	53	7	8	51	.....	57	Yes.	34
Company D	Fostoria	3	46	49	7	8	51	.....	62	Yes.	22
Company E	Bryan	2	44	46	1	8	50	.....	38	Yes.	28
Company F	Napoleon	3	37	40	2	8	51	.....	50	Yes.	26
Company G	Defiance	3	48	51	.....	8	51	.....	38	Yes.	43
Company H	Toledo	2	31	33	1	8	50	.....	20	Yes.	21
Company I	Clyde	2	40	42	1	8	51	.....	34	Yes.	30
Company K	Fremont	3	37	40	2	8	50	.....	22	Yes.	27
Company L	Toledo	3	36	39	3	8	48	.....	25	Yes.	23
Company M	Oak Harbor	3	49	52	6	8	38	.....	29	Yes.	35
Total		39	494	533	41	.....	....	.....	409	.....	345
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Marietta	13	6	19	1	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	Zanesville	....	26	26	1	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	.....do	2	38	40	5	8	52	.....	36	Yes.	22
Company B	Marietta	3	49	52	5	8	60	.....	50	Yes.	20
Company C	Pomeroy	3	53	56	4	8	51	.....	28	Yes.	25
Company D	Somerset	2	37	39	2	8	51	.....	44	Yes.	33
Company E	Caldwell	3	40	43	10	8	52	.....	37	Yes.	35
Company F	Lancaster	3	44	47	1	8	50	.....	51	Yes.	29
Company G	Logan	3	47	50	10	8	51	.....	44	Yes.	37
Company H	New Lexington.	3	47	50	2	8	52	.....	40	Yes.	29
Company I	Ironton	3	47	50	3	8	51	.....	49	Yes.	19
Company K	Portsmouth	3	36	39	7	8	48	.....	37	Yes.	21
Company L	Athens	3	62	65	4	8	50	.....	56	Yes.	43
Company M	McConnelsville.	3	40	43	6	8	52	.....	28	Yes.	13
Total		47	572	619	61	.....	....	.....	500	.....	356
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Bucyrus	13	7	20	.....	8	2	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	Akron	....	28	28	9	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	Bucyrus	2	41	43	2	8	50	.....	1	Yes.	29
Company B	Akron	3	42	45	13	8	51	.....	1	Yes.	30
Company C	Canton	3	43	46	11	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company D	Wooster	3	56	59	.....	8	62	50	17	Yes.	41
Company E	Ashland	3	44	47	2	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Company F	Akron	3	37	40	8	14	63	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company G	Wadsworth	3	39	42	13	8	48	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company H	Shreve	3	50	53	6	8	51	.....	3	Yes.	40
Company I	Tiffin	3	44	47	6	8	51	.....	19	Yes.	21
Company K	Alliance	2	39	41	5	8	50	.....	28	Yes.	27
Company L	Galion	3	34	37	4	8	51	20	13	Yes.	25
Company M	Mansfield	3	45	48	7	10	53	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Total		47	549	596	77	.....	....	70	82	.....	387
Ninth Infantry (colored):											
Headquarters	Cleveland	3	1	4	1	8	2	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Band	Columbus	....	28	28	2	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	Springfield	3	54	57	4	8	51	.....	16	Yes.	24
Company B	Columbus	3	57	60	20	8	49	.....	53	Yes.	36
Company C	Dayton	3	53	56	9	8	51	.....	44	Yes.	26
Company D	Cleveland	3	50	53	3	8	50	.....	46	Yes.	20
Total		15	243	258	38	.....	....	.....	159	.....	134
Grand total		518	5,462	5,980	608	.....	....	313	3,865	.....	3,452

OKLAHOMA.

State designation: Oklahoma National Guard.
State headquarters: Oklahoma City. Commander in chief: Gov. Lee Cruce. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Frank M. Canton; address, Oklahoma City.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Corps of Engineers: Company A.
Signal troops: Signal Company, type C.
Sanitary troops: Field Hospital No. 1.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Oklahoma City.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	(1).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	Oklahoma City.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Hospital No. 1.	.....do.....	....	31	31	8	8	45	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Corps of Engineers:											
Company A.....	Lawton.....	3	47	50	30	8	31	.....	23	No..	11
Signal Corps Company..	Oklahoma City.	3	56	59	20	8	16	.....	.....	No..	33
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Chandler.....	14	8	22	7	8	....	.....	.....	.....	8
Band.....	Shawnee.....	....	28	28	17	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A.....	Tulsa.....	3	62	65	26	8	52	.....	20	Yes.	40
Company B.....	Chandler.....	3	58	61	19	8	57	.....	57	No..	29
Company C.....	Shawnee.....	3	70	73	31	8	24	.....	.....	No..	34
Company D.....	McAlester.....	3	68	71	28	8	50	.....	.....	No..	20
Company E.....	Pawnee.....	3	60	63	29	8	25	.....	45	Yes.	19
Company F.....	Muskogee.....	3	67	70	33	8	24	.....	70	No..	35
Company G.....	Ardmore.....	3	61	64	47	8	47	.....	22	No..	24
Company H.....	Durant.....	3	66	69	34	8	42	.....	19	No..	56
Company I.....	Alva.....	3	69	72	41	9	49	.....	20	No..	48
Company K[2].....	Enid.....	3	63	66	32	9	53	.....	58	No..	36
Company L.....	Antlers.....	3	64	67	35	14	24	.....	.....	No..	40
Company M.....	Oklahoma City.	1	61	62	21	8	....	.....	11	No..	25
Total.....	.....	48	805	853	400	.....	....	.....	322	.....	442
Grand total.....	.....	59	939	998	458	.....	....	.....	345	.....	512

[1] Assigned to First Infantry.

[2] Includes machine-gun platoon.

OREGON.

State designation: Oregon National Guard.
State headquarters: Portland. Commander in chief: Gov. Oswald West. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer; address, Portland.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Coast Artillery Corps: First to Eighth Companies, inclusive.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Company.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Portland	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department.	do	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Portland	12	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance Company.	do	....	42	42	20	10	44	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	do	5	102	107	22	13	40	.....	.....	Yes.	53
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Eugene	10	2	12	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	2	Yes.	2
First Company	Ashland	3	44	47	9	10	48	.....	42	Yes.	13
Second Company	Eugene	2	63	65	8	10	40	.....	23	Yes.	39
Third Company	do	3	62	65	1	10	46	.....	61	Yes.	26
Fourth Company	Roseburg	3	62	65	17	10	42	.....	30	Yes.	30
Fifth Company	Albany	1	63	64	22	10	54	.....	22	Yes.	42
Sixth Company	Cottage Grove	1	64	65	1	10	44	.....	57	Yes.	35
Seventh Company	Oregon City	3	63	66	15	10	48	.....	25	Yes.	27
Eighth Company	Portland	2	94	96	.....	(4)	42	.....	(4)	Yes.	13
Total		28	517	545	73	.....	....	.....	262	.....	227
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Portland	11	5	16	1	10	....	.....	.....	No.	5
Band	do	....	28	28	14	10	80	.....	.....	No.	10
Company A	Baker City	2	57	59	20	10	18	8	16	Yes.	24
Company B	Portland	3	61	64	.....	10	51	.....	53	No.	26
Company C	do	2	57	59	12	10	51	.....	52	No.	27
Company D	Corvallis	3	67	70	8	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)	Yes.	2
Company E	Portland	3	58	60	22	10	51	.....	31	No.	32
Company F	do	3	64	67	22	10	51	.....	32	No.	41
Company G	Dallas	3	58	61	9	10	35	.....	17	No.	23
Company H	Portland	3	56	59	6	10	51	.....	75	No.	18
Company I	Woodburn	3	69	72	18	10	43	.....	30	Yes.	49
Company K	Portland	3	61	63	17	10	51	.....	23	No.	20
Company M	Salem	3	60	63	3	10	40	.....	17	Yes.	37
Total		40	701	741	153	.....	....	8	346	.....	312
Grand total		102	1,362	1,464	271	.....	....	8	608	.....	634

[1] Assigned to Third Infantry.
[2] 1 each assigned to Coast Artillery Corps and Third Infantry.
[3] Organized Dec. 12, 1911.
[4] Organized Dec. 15, 1911.
[5] Organized Jan. 6, 1912.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State designation: National Guard of Pennsylvania.
State headquarters: Harrisburg. Commander in chief: Gov. John K. Tener. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Thos. J. Stewart; address, Harrisburg.
Organizations:
Infantry: 9 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies.
Cavalry: 2 squadrons of 4 troops each.
Field Artillery: 2 batteries.
Corps of Engineers: 2 companies.
Signal troops: 1 company.
Sanitary troops: 13 detachments.

Table of organization.

(Division: Headquarters, Wilkes-Barre.)

First Brigade (headquarters, Philadelphia): First, Second, and Third Infantry.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Oil City): Tenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Infantry.
Third Brigade (headquarters, Sunbury): Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Infantry.
Cavalry: First and Second Squadrons.
Field Artillery: Batteries B and C.
Corps of Engineers: Companies A and B.
Signal troops: Company A, type A.
Sanitary troops: 13 detachments.
Unattached:
Fourth Brigade (headquarters, Philadelphia): Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Infantry.
Infantry: Fourteenth Infantry.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line	(1).....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Harrisburg....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	.....do.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Subsistence Department.	.....do.....	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2).....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	(3).....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	Harrisburg....	45	.....	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	(4).....	....	146	146	10	8	(5)	.....	.....	Yes.	136
Corps of Engineers:											
Company A.....	Scranton.....	3	50	53	16	8	41	15	54	Yes.	39
Company B.....	Philadelphia..	3	37	40	9	10	45	.....	36	Yes.	26
Total.....	.....	6	87	93	25	.....	....	15	90	.....	65
Signal Corps:											
Company A.....	Pittsburgh....	2	51	53	11	8	47	.....	.....	Yes.	28

1 Commanders of division and brigades.
2 1 assigned to each regiment of Infantry.
3 1 assigned to each regiment of Infantry, except First, Third, and Twelfth Infantry.
4 1 detachment with each regiment of Infantry.
5 Detachments with Infantry regiments, had, in numerical order, respectively, 23, 9, 12, 41, 9, 36, 43, 50, 36, 38, 30, 22, and 30 assemblies for instruction.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Cavalry:											
First Squadron:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	1
First Troop	do	4	58	62	11	8	33	.....	64	Yes.	52
Second Troop	do	3	55	58	.....	8	35	.....	58	Yes.	51
Troop A	do	3	53	56	4	8	39	.....	55	Yes.	19
Troop G	do	3	47	50	1	8	36	.....	44	Yes.	41
Total		15	214	229	16	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	164
Second Squadron:											
Headquarters	Harrisburg	3	1	4	.....	8	.....	.....	1	Yes.	1
Governor's Troop	do	3	57	60	6	8	51	24	62	Yes.	43
Sheridan Troop	Tyrone	3	55	58	2	8	48	.....	63	Yes.	25
Troop F	New Castle	3	58	61	9	8	41	.....	53	Yes.	42
Troop H	Coraopolis	3	58	61	9	.....	10	.....	.....	Yes.	14
Total		15	229	244	26	.....	.....	24	179	.....	125
Field Artillery:											
Battery B	Pittsburgh	5	80	85	10	8	54	.....	.....	Yes.	60
Battery C	Phoenixville	4	81	85	9	8	42	.....	.....	Yes.	60
Total		9	161	170	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	14	6	20	1	8	24	.....	7	Yes.	5
Band	do	.....	28	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	do	3	57	60	15	8	40	.....	73	Yes.	19
Company B	do	3	48	51	4	8	38	.....	53	Yes.	31
Company C	do	3	54	57	10	8	41	.....	69	Yes.	37
Company D	do	3	63	66	.....	10	42	.....	79	Yes.	32
Company E	do	3	57	60	3	8	43	.....	68	Yes.	38
Company F	do	3	53	56	8	8	41	.....	64	Yes.	23
Company G	do	3	52	55	14	8	42	.....	68	Yes.	26
Company H	do	3	52	55	12	8	39	.....	58	Yes.	22
Company I	do	2	58	60	8	8	33	.....	61	Yes.	40
Company K	do	3	50	53	13	8	33	.....	57	Yes.	48
Company L	do	3	48	51	4	8	39	.....	53	Yes.	32
Company M	do	2	48	50	15	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Total		48	674	722	105	.....	.....	.....	710	.....	398
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	14	8	22	1	8	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	do	.....	27	27	.....	8	25	.....	24	Yes.	27
Company A	do	3	59	62	4	8	41	.....	69	Yes.	28
Company B	do	2	57	59	28	8	41	.....	65	Yes.	44
Company C	do	2	55	57	21	8	38	.....	72	Yes.	42
Company D	do	3	57	60	20	8	42	.....	69	Yes.	46
Company E	do	3	60	63	19	8	43	.....	77	Yes.	46
Company F	do	3	60	63	23	8	39	.....	74	Yes.	44
Company G	do	3	58	61	8	8	41	.....	78	Yes.	41
Company H	do	3	56	59	10	8	41	.....	70	Yes.	31
Company I	do	3	58	61	22	8	42	.....	74	Yes.	39
Company K	do	3	57	60	10	8	41	.....	74	Yes.	43
Company L	do	3	60	63	7	8	42	.....	72	Yes.	42
Company M	do	3	52	55	23	8	46	.....	76	Yes.	35
Total		48	724	772	196	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	516
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	14	7	21	1	8	15	.....	7	Yes.	7
Band	do	.....	27	27	2	8	15	.....	.....	Yes.	16
Company A	do	2	57	59	13	8	44	.....	51	Yes.	36

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Third Infantry—Contd.											
Company B	Philadelphia	2	60	62	17	8	42	.....	40	Yes.	40
Company C	do	3	58	61	19	8	38	.....	67	Yes.	28
Company D	do	2	45	47	16	8	40	.....	33	Yes.	28
Company E	do	1	58	59	12	8	46	.....	70	Yes,	40
Company F	do	3	49	52	3	8	44	.....	60	Yes.	26
Company G	do	1	53	54	9	8	46	.....	45	Yes.	28
Company H	do	3	47	50	16	8	35	.....	61	Yes.	41
Company I	do	3	55	58	8	8	44	.....	54	Yes.	39
Company K	do	3	58	61	6	8	41	.....	55	Yes.	39
Company L	do	1	56	57	14	8	42	.....	34	Yes.	35
Company M	do	2	45	47	20	8	39	.....	29	Yes.	26
Total		40	675	715	156	.....	....	.....	606	.....	429
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Allentown	14	6	20	4	5	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	Lancaster	....	28	28	2	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	Reading	3	56	59	6	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Company B	Allentown	3	58	61	3	8	41	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company C	Columbia	3	59	62	.....	8	54	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company D	Allentown	2	58	60	13	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company E	Hamburg	3	55	58	2	8	44	.....	.....	Yes.	42
Company F	Pottsville	3	58	61	.....	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company G	Pine Grove	3	58	61	.....	8	44	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company H	Lebanon	3	58	61	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Company I	Reading	3	55	58	.....	8	44	.....	.....	Yes.	44
Company K	Lancaster	3	50	53	3	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Total		43	599	642	33	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	369
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	12	7	19	1	8	....	.....	9	Yes.	1
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	Pottstown	2	58	60	6	8	36	.....	64	Yes.	48
Company B	Chester	3	48	51	18	8	44	.....	54	Yes.	35
Company C	do	3	48	51	14	8	40	.....	48	Yes.	38
Company D	Phoenixville	3	61	64	15	8	41	.....	60	Yes.	48
Company E	Philadelphia	3	54	57	7	8	38	.....	57	Yes.	22
Company F	Norristown	3	64	67	15	8	42	.....	65	Yes.	28
Company G	Doylestown	3	44	47	14	8	40	.....	50	Yes.	37
Company H	Media	3	45	48	19	8	38	.....	58	Yes.	34
Company I	West Chester	3	47	50	3	8	39	.....	56	Yes.	29
Company K	Philadelphia	3	56	59	25	8	40	.....	80	Yes.	17
Company L	do	3	59	62	14	8	34	.....	63	Yes.	43
Company M	do	3	58	61	19	8	40	.....	71	Yes.	45
Total		47	677	724	170	.....	....	.....	735	.....	453
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Harrisburg	14	7	21	.....	.....	....	.....	22	Yes.	6
Band	Carlisle	....	28	28	.....	8	46	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company A	York	3	58	61	2	8	50	.....	69	Yes.	30
Company B	Tamaqua	3	55	58	.....	8	44	.....	68	Yes.	29
Company C	Chambersburg	3	53	56	3	8	46	.....	62	Yes.	42
Company D	Harrisburg	3	58	61	.....	8	51	.....	67	Yes.	22
Company E	Mahanoy City	3	53	56	.....	9	42	.....	74	Yes.	21
Company F	Huntington	3	58	61	2	8	48	.....	58	Yes.	30
Company G	Carlisle	3	57	60	4	8	40	.....	62	Yes.	25
Company H	Pottsville	3	60	63	.....	8	46	.....	61	Yes.	20
Company I	Harrisburg	3	57	60	2	8	49	.....	64	Yes.	46
Company K	York	3	58	61	4	8	29	.....	66	Yes.	14
Company L	Bedford	3	56	59	.....	8	47	.....	55	Yes.	36
Total		47	658	705	17	.....	....	.....	728	.....	344

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Wilkes-Barre	12	8	20	3	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	....do	....	28	28	3	8	....	.....	8	Yes.	26
Company A	....do	3	53	56	9	8	39	50	59	Yes.	36
Company B	....do	3	53	56	12	8	44	.....	60	Yes.	50
Company C	Pittston	3	63	66	11	8	47	.....	67	Yes.	44
Company D	Wilkes-Barre	3	55	58	4	8	37	.....	68	Yes.	21
Company E	....do	3	57	60	8	8	42	.....	64	Yes.	35
Company F	....do	3	47	50	13	8	43	.....	60	Yes.	21
Company G	Hazleton	3	49	52	11	8	51	.....	61	Yes.	35
Company H	Pittston	2	59	61	35	8	44	.....	57	Yes.	45
Company I	Plymouth	2	60	62	9	8	43	.....	74	Yes.	29
Company K	Wilkes-Barre	3	54	57	11	8	38	.....	49	Yes.	43
Company L	Nanticoke	3	61	64	2	8	31	.....	65	Yes.	38
Company M	Pittston	3	59	62	22	8	43	.....	64	Yes.	55
Total		46	706	752	153	.....	....	50	756	.....	485
Tenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Greensburg	14	6	20	1	8	....	.....	24	Yes.	6
Band	Connellsville	....	28	28	2	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	11
Company A	Monongahela	3	61	64	7	8	47	.....	56	Yes.	40
Company B	New Brighton	3	62	65	4	9	53	.....	69	Yes.	43
Company C	Somerset	3	59	62	2	8	33	.....	63	Yes.	58
Company D	Connellsville	3	58	61	8	12	42	.....	70	Yes.	32
Company E	Mt. Pleasant	2	60	62	6	8	46	.....	68	Yes.	47
Company F	Indiana	3	64	67	7	8	39	.....	69	Yes.	33
Company G	Hollidaysburg	3	58	61	18	10	52	.....	72	Yes.	45
Company H	Washington	2	57	59	4	8	55	.....	72	Yes.	36
Company I	Greensburg	3	68	71	15	10	33	.....	72	Yes.	23
Company K	Waynesburg	3	61	64	3	8	34	.....	70	Yes.	36
Company L	Blairsville	3	60	63	3	8	43	.....	72	Yes.	38
Company M	Altoona	3	56	59	25	8	53	.....	65	Yes.	20
Total		48	758	806	105	.....	....	.....	842	.....	468
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lewisburg	14	8	22	3	8	....	.....	23	Yes.	8
Band	Williamsport	....	28	28	2	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	23
Company A	Lewisburg	3	58	61	8	8	46	.....	61	Yes.	44
Company B	Williamsport	3	58	61	17	8	44	.....	59	Yes.	47
Company C	Milton	3	58	61	9	8	47	.....	68	Yes.	35
Company D	Williamsport	3	58	61	15	8	43	.....	63	Yes.	37
Company E	Sunbury	3	58	61	16	8	47	.....	66	Yes.	25
Company F	Danville	3	59	62	7	8	46	.....	62	Yes.	43
Company G	Williamsport	3	50	53	17	8	42	.....	54	Yes.	37
Company H	Lock Haven	3	60	63	13	8	50	.....	31	Yes.	46
Company I	Williamsport	3	58	61	17	8	40	.....	67	Yes.	35
Company K	Sunbury	3	60	63	14	8	49	.....	58	Yes.	27
Company L	Bellefonte	2	62	64	22	8	....	.....	49	Yes.	48
Company M	Lewistown	3	58	61	23	8	54	.....	64	Yes.	49
Total		49	733	782	173	.....	....	.....	725	.....	504
Thirteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Scranton	13	7	20	1	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	....do	....	26	26	.....	8	50	.....	.....	Yes.	3
Company A	....do	2	42	44	17	8	40	.....	50	Yes.	21
Company B	....do	3	44	47	12	8	44	.....	60	Yes.	32
Company C	....do	3	48	51	16	8	41	.....	58	Yes.	23
Company D	....do	3	57	60	7	8	44	.....	64	Yes.	36
Company E	Honesdale	3	51	54	23	8	38	.....	60	Yes.	22
Company F	Scranton	3	59	62	18	8	43	.....	57	Yes.	37
Company H	....do	3	47	50	14	8	41	.....	60	Yes.	33

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Thirteenth Infantry—Continued.											
Company I	Easton	3	67	70	5	8	44	45	80	Yes.	40
Company K	Scranton	3	58	61	5	8	43	.....	60	Yes.	40
Company L	.....do	3	66	69	31	8	41	.....	57	Yes.	21
Total		42	572	614	145	.....	....	45	606	.....	315
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pittsburgh	11	7	18	1	8	52	.....	24	Yes.	7
Band	.....do	....	27	27	1	8	52	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	.....do	3	59	62	16	8	34	.....	45	Yes.	20
Company B	.....do	3	58	61	18	8	49	.....	70	Yes.	21
Company D	.....do	2	60	62	25	8	48	.....	33	Yes.	22
Company E	.....do	3	60	63	30	8	50	.....	42	Yes.	32
Company F	.....do	3	64	67	8	9	49	.....	68	Yes.	29
Company G	.....do	3	47	50	9	8	39	.....	55	Yes.	28
Company H	.....do	3	62	65	20	10	50	.....	52	Yes.	41
Company I	.....do	3	53	56	13	8	50	.....	40	Yes.	30
Company K	McKeesport	3	58	61	6	.....	18	.....	17	Yes.	19
Total		37	555	592	147	.....	....	.....	446	.....	273
Sixteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Oil City	14	8	22	.....	8	3	.....	24	Yes.	8
Band	Butler	....	28	28	4	8	46	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company A	Corry	3	58	61	25	12	46	.....	70	Yes.	25
Company B	Meadville	2	58	60	21	8	25	.....	58	Yes.	49
Company C	Bradford	2	56	58	17	8	49	.....	75	Yes.	35
Company D	Oil City	2	59	61	24	9	31	.....	58	Yes.	36
Company E	Kane	3	58	61	.....	8	20	.....	38	Yes.	2
Company F	Franklin	3	58	61	17	8	47	.....	70	Yes.	40
Company G	Erie	3	55	58	13	8	43	.....	59	Yes.	29
Company H	Ridgway	3	58	61	16	9	44	.....	60	Yes.	39
Company I	Warren	3	56	59	19	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Company K	Kittanning	3	58	61	19	8	33	.....	58	Yes.	46
Company L	Butler	2	57	59	15	10	42	8	68	Yes.	24
Company M	Grove City	3	58	61	10	8	31	.....	58	Yes.	46
Total		46	725	771	200	.....	....	8	696	.....	446
Eighteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pittsburgh	14	8	22	1	8	52	.....	25	Yes.	7
Band	.....do	....	27	27	3	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Company A	.....do	2	58	60	25	8	49	.....	49	Yes.	27
Company B	.....do	3	59	62	5	8	55	.....	64	Yes.	40
Company C	.....do	3	60	63	9	8	50	.....	47	Yes.	19
Company D	.....do	2	58	60	29	8	49	.....	46	Yes.	21
Company E	.....do	3	58	61	10	8	49	.....	59	Yes.	35
Company F	.....do	3	58	61	9	8	48	.....	57	Yes.	17
Company G	.....do	2	58	60	9	8	59	.....	56	Yes.	24
Company H	.....do	3	63	66	36	8	48	.....	66	Yes.	27
Company I	.....do	3	58	61	16	10	51	.....	62	Yes.	22
Company K	.....do	3	65	68	7	10	52	.....	55	Yes.	38
Company L	.....do	3	64	67	16	10	52	.....	68	Yes.	43
Company M	.....do	2	54	56	29	10	51	.....	51	Yes.	20
Total		46	748	794	174	.....	....	.....	705	.....	368
Grand total		743	9,705	10,448	1,901	.....	....	142	[1] 8,980	.....	5,879

[1] Includes 41 staff officers and post noncommissioned staff officers.

RHODE ISLAND.

State designation: Rhode Island National Guard.
State headquarters: Providence. Commander in chief: Gov. Aram J. Pothier. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Abbot, jr.; address, Providence.
Organizations:
Cavalry: First Squadron.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Coast Artillery Corps: First District (First to Eighth Companies, inclusive; Seventeenth Company) Second District (Ninth to Sixteenth Companies, inclusive).
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
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	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Subsistence Department.	do	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ordnance Department.	do	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Chaplains	(1)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Providence	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	do	.....	39	39	3	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Corps of Engineers	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry:											
First Squadron—											
Headquarters	do	4	1	5	.....	8	42	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Troop A	Pawtucket	.....	42	42	8	8	45	.....	21	Yes.	27
Troop B	Providence	3	55	58	3	8	37	.....	47	Yes.	42
Troop C	do	3	57	60	.....	8	42	.....	58	Yes.	40
Total		10	155	165	11	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	110
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	Providence	4	100	104	6	10	38	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Coast Artillery Corps:											
First Artillery District—											
Headquarters	do	11	8	19	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	do	.....	31	31	3	8	11	.....	.....	Yes.	22
First Company	do	2	55	57	5	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Second Company	do	2	54	56	.....	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Third Company	do	3	64	67	2	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	47
Fourth Company	do	3	55	58	1	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Fifth Company	Westerly	3	51	54	3	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Sixth Company	Woonsocket	3	36	39	8	8	39	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Seventh Company.	Providence	3	58	61	1	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Eighth Company	Pawtucket	3	54	57	3	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Seventeenth Company.	Providence	2	23	25	3	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Total		35	489	524	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312

[1] One each assigned to First and Second Districts, Coast Artillery Corps.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Coast Artillery Corps—Continued.											
Second Artillery District—											
Headquarters....	Providence....	[1] 13	9	22	.....	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Band.....	.....do.....	....	26	26	.....	8	48	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Ninth Company.	.....do.....	3	57	60	8	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Tenth Company.	.....do.....	3	58	61	10	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Eleventh Company.	River Point...	3	57	60	6	8	23	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Twelfth Company.	Woonsocket...	3	65	68	5	8	32	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Thirteenth Company.	Providence....	3	55	58	5	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Fourteenth Company.	.....do.....	2	32	34	4	8	37	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Fifteenth Company.	Pawtucket....	3	60	63	3	8	36	.....	.....	Yes.	35
Sixteenth Company.	Providence....	1	45	46	5	8	38	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Total.....	.....	34	464	498	46	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	276
Grand total....	.....	100	1,257	1,357	95	.....	....	.....	126	.....	813

[1] Includes 1 officer, unassigned, attached to Hospital Corps as supply officer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State designation: National Guard of South Carolina.
State headquarters: Columbia. Commander in chief: Gov. Cole L. Blease. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. William W. Moore; address, Columbia.
Organizations:
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each.
Coast Artillery Corps: 2 companies.
Sanitary troops: 3 detachments.

Table of organization.

First brigade (headquarters, Columbia): First, Second, and Third Infantry.
Sanitary troops: 3 detachments.
Unattached:
Coast Artillery Corps: First and Second Companies.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line	Columbia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	do	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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	(1)	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(2)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(2)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Columbia	13	.....	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(3)	....	47	47	17	.....	17	.....	.....	No.	24
Corps of Engineers	Columbia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast Artillery Reserves:											
Headquarters	Columbia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Company	Aiken	3	50	53	51	15	35	.....	.....	No.	10
Second Company	Lancaster	3	60	63	25	14	24	.....	.....	No.	15
Total	.....	7	110	117	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Yorkville	13	8	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	8
Band	Williamston	....	26	26	2	.....	100	.....	.....	No.	26
Company A	Greenville	3	47	50	.....	.....	25	.....	7	No.	32
Company B	Liberty Hill	2	48	50	13	.....	15	.....	.....	No.	48
Company C	Clifton	3	58	61	2	.....	28	.....	1	Yes.	30
Company D	Laurens	3	50	53	2	.....	26	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company E	Anderson	2	54	56	9	.....	....	.....	1	No.	24
Company F	Chesterfield	3	43	46	5	.....	24	.....	.....	No.	25
Company G	Pelzer	3	44	47	5	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	.....	(4)
Company H	Rockhill	3	50	53	4	.....	29	.....	.....	No.	25
Company I	Spartanburg	3	42	45	6	.....	23	.....	.....	No.	20
Company K	Fort Mill	3	49	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	30
Company L	Yorkville	3	43	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	20
Company M	Union	3	43	46	2	.....	27	.....	.....	No.	28
Total	.....	47	605	652	59	.....	....	.....	9	.....	347

[1] Four officers detailed as inspector and assistant inspectors of small-arms practice with brigade headquarters.
[2] One each assigned to First, Second, and Third Infantry.
[3] First detachment stationed at Yorkville; second at Columbia and Camden; third at Charleston and Elloree.
[4] Mustered in Apr. 24, 1912.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbia	13	8	21	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	8
Band	Anderson	....	21	21	2	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	9
Company A	Camden	3	39	42	5	.....	28	.....	6	No..	23
Company B	Columbia	2	45	47	13	.....	24	.....	.....	No..	33
Company C	.....do	2	40	42	8	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	17
Company D	.....do	3	42	45	1	.....	61	.....	.....	No..	29
Company E	Bennettsville	2	43	45	10	.....	30	.....	.....	No..	25
Company F	Edgefield	2	42	44	11	.....	26	2	1	No..	30
Company G	Hartsville	3	39	42	10	.....	52	.....	.....	No..	25
Company H	Orangeburg	3	44	47	9	.....	24	.....	.....	No..	14
Company I	Timmonsville	3	42	45	5	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	20
Company K	Darlington	3	40	43	1	.....	24	.....	.....	No..	12
Company L	Sumter	3	37	40	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	No..	24
Company M	New Brookland	3	47	50	10	.....	41	.....	.....	No..	30
Total	.....	45	529	574	86	.....	....	2	7	.....	299
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Charleston	13	3	16	3	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	3
Company A	.....do	3	46	49	3	.....	28	25	20	No..	30
Company B	.....do	3	44	47	2	.....	30	.....	.....	No..	20
Company C	.....do	1	46	47	4	.....	24	.....	.....	No..	18
Company D	.....do	3	47	50	6	.....	36	.....	.....	No..	35
Company E	Barnwell	1	39	40	10	.....	10	.....	.....	No..	21
Company F	Georgetown	3	31	34	6	.....	26	.....	.....	No..	30
Company G	Elloree	2	41	43	8	.....	26	.....	.....	No..	34
Company H	Conway	3	44	47	16	.....	28	.....	.....	No..	27
Company I	Bamberg	2	40	42	14	.....	24	.....	.....	No..	15
Company K	Walterboro	3	40	43	8	.....	27	.....	.....	No..	16
Company L	Orangeburg	3	45	48	3	.....	31	6	6	No..	22
Company M	Winnsboro	1	35	36	2	.....	....	.....	.....	No..	28
Total	.....	41	501	542	83	.....	....	31	26	.....	299
Grand total	.....	177	1,792	1,969	327	.....	....	33	42	.....	994

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State designation: South Dakota National Guard.
State headquarters: Pierre. Commander in chief: Gov. Robert S. Vessey. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. C. H. Englesby; address, Watertown.
Organizations:
Infantry: Fourth Infantry; First Separate Battalion.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Watertown	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Watertown	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	do	.....	8	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Corps of Engineers	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	13	7	20	7	.....	.....	.....	5	Yes.	7
Band	do	.....	28	28	5	10	55	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company A	Pierre	2	35	37	2	10	24	.....	19	Yes.	23
Company B	Sioux Falls	3	50	53	6	10	35	.....	25	Yes.	29
Company C	Brookings	3	49	52	5	10	34	.....	27	Yes.	25
Company D	Highmore	3	67	70	9	10	25	.....	7	Yes.	13
Company E	Canton	3	47	50	16	10	43	.....	30	Yes.	34
Company F	Mitchell	3	48	51	3	10	52	.....	26	Yes.	24
Company G	Redfield	3	43	46	1	10	35	.....	22	Yes.	12
Company H	Faulkton	3	55	58	1	10	31	.....	30	Yes.	36
Company I	Wassington Springs.	3	43	46	8	10	4	.....	37	Yes.	40
Company K	Sturgis	2	35	37	5	10	47	.....	23	Yes.	13
Company L	Aberdeen	3	56	59	6	10	45	.....	27	Yes.	20
Company M	Yankton	3	38	41	8	10	29	.....	22	Yes.	20
Machine Gun Company.	Watertown	3	43	46	4	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	Yes.	19
Total		50	644	694	86	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	337
First Separate Battalion, Infantry:											
Headquarters	Yankton	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Company A	Brookings	3	30	33	4	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	Yes.	(3)
Company B	Madison	3	60	63	16	.....	22	.....	.....	Yes.	33
Company E	Lemmon	3	44	47	12	10	28	.....	18	Yes.	2
Total		12	135	147	33	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	36
Grand total		83	787	870	123	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	380

[1] Assigned to Fourth Infantry. [2] Mustered in Feb. 16, 1912. [3] Mustered in Mar. 23, 1912.

TENNESSEE.

State designation: National Guard of Tennessee.
State headquarters: Nashville. Commander in chief: Gov. Ben W. Hooper. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Frank Maloney; address, Nashville.
Organizations:
Infantry: First and Third Infantry; Company G, unattached (colored).
Cavalry: Troop B.
Signal troops: Company A, type A.
Sanitary troops: Ambulance Company; Field Hospital; 3 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Nashville	2		2							
Inspector General's Department.	do	1		1							
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1		1							
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	2	4							2
Ordnance Department	do	3		3							
Chaplains	(1)	2		2							
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Nashville	12		12	3						
Ambulance Company No. 1.	Huntington		29	29	3		30			No.	
Field Hospital No. 1.	Nashville		36	36	6		6			Yes.	12
Hospital Corps	(2)		26	26	12	(3)	(3)			No.	20
Total		12	91	103	24						32
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Nashville	2	30	32	11	8	24			No.	4
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Chattanooga	3	46	49	17	8	49	40	42	No.	44
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Nashville	14	5	19	3						
Band	do		28	28							
Company A	Memphis	3	70	73	28	8	50		43	No.	40
Company B	Nashville	1	76	77	55					No.	
Company C	Jackson	3	51	54	11	8	55		42	No.	24
Company D	Lawrenceburg	3	83	86	49	8	12		43	No.	16
Company E	Memphis	3	66	69	8	8	52		21	No.	17
Company F	Nashville	3	48	51	6	22	130		60	No.	33
Company G	Memphis	3	58	61	34	8	52		31	No.	35
Company H	Clarksville	2	42	44	10					No.	19
Company I	Franklin	3	51	54	6					No.	11
Company K	Nashville	3	51	54	10	8	42		52	No.	25
Company L	Memphis	3	37	40	11	8	50		17	No.	27
Company M	do	3	70	73	10	8	46		38	No.	33
Total		47	736	784	241				347		280
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Knoxville	14	8	22	3	8			8		
Band	Chattanooga		28	28	2	8	52			No.	
Company A	Sweetwater	3	53	56	17	8	58		37	No.	23
Company B	Maryville	3	62	65	7		52			No.	3
Company C	Knoxville	3	64	67	27	8	50		37	No.	32
Company D	Elizabethton	3	70	73	27	8	44		50	No.	2
Company E	Hampton	3	70	73	4	8	52		55	No.	41

[1] One each assigned to First and Third Infantry.
[2] Detachments stationed at Athens, Knoxville, and Memphis.
[3] Detachments at Athens and Memphis had each 10 days' camp of instruction and, respectively, 10 and 12 assemblies for drill or instruction.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Third Infantry—Contd.											
Company F	Johnson City	3	74	77	11	8	50	.....	52	No.	24
Company G	Knoxville	3	60	63	12	8	52	.....	5	No.	24
Company H	Bristol	3	63	66	20	8	50	.....	47	No.	36
Company I	Athens	3	58	61	17	8	50	.....	47	No.	29
Company K	Chattanooga	3	62	65	13	8	49	.....	36	No.	26
Company L	Morristown	3	42	45	8	8	45	.....	35	No.	16
Company M	Chattanooga	3	55	58	11	8	50	.....	39	No.	38
Total		50	769	819	179	.....	....	.....	448	.....	294
Unattached Infantry:											
Company G (colored)	Nashville	3	61	64	6	8	75	.....	.....	No.	35
Grand total		128	1,735	1,863	475	.....	....	40	837	.....	689

TEXAS.

State designation: Texas National Guard.
State headquarters: Austin. Commander in chief: Gov. O. B. Colquitt. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings; address, Austin.
Organizations:
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 3 separate companies.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops.
Field Artillery: 1 battery.
Coast Artillery Corps: 1 company.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, San Antonio): Second, Third, and Fourth Infantry.
Separate companies of Infantry: B, D, and K.
Cavalry: First Cavalry.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Coast Artillery Corps: First Company.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
General officers of the line.	San Antonio..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's Department.	Austin.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General's Department.	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	.....do.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1).....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters.....	Houston.....	2	1	3	2	12	....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Troop A.....	.....do.....	3	67	70	34	10	44	.....	5	Yes.	47
Troop B.....	Amarillo.....	3	63	66	26	12	48	.....	53	Yes.	29
Troop C.....	Austin.....	2	42	44	23	12	40	.....	14	Yes.	27
Troop D.....	Corsicana.....	3	82	85	32	12	60	.....	4	Yes.	39
Total.....	.....	13	255	268	117	.....	....	.....	76	.....	142
Field Artillery:											
Battery A.....	Dallas.....	4	86	90	60	12	50	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Coast Artillery Corps:											
First Company.....	Galveston.....	3	59	62	17	.....	52	.....	53	No..	43
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Caldwell.....	14	2	16	7	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Band.....	Brenham.....	....	30	30	9	12	72	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company A.....	San Angelo...	3	55	58	33	13	46	.....	.....	Yes.	43
Company B.....	Gatesville.....	3	40	43	29	12	....	.....	.....	Yes.	20
Company C.....	Cameron.....	1	56	57	23	11	37	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company D.....	San Augustine	3	48	51	26	10	29	51	.....	Yes.	25
Company E.....	Waco.....	3	58	61	22	15	52	.....	59	Yes.	57
Company G.....	Temple.....	3	74	77	40	12	29	.....	.....	Yes.	49
Company H.....	Taylor.....	3	45	48	14	11	....	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Company I.....	Laredo.....	3	72	75	31	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	46
Company K.....	Waco.....	3	59	62	51	13	59	.....	.....	Yes.	13
Company L.....	Brownsville...	2	58	60	31	10	118	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company M.....	Hillsboro.....	3	50	53	21	13	48	.....	13	Yes.	38
Total.....	.....	44	647	691	337	.....	....	51	72	.....	414

1 One each assigned to First Cavalry, Second, Third, and Fourth Infantry.

TEXAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Corsicana	13	4	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Band	Hillsboro	....	29	29	4	10	96	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company A	Houston	3	58	61	27	12	63	.....	20	Yes.	22
Company B	Timpson	3	58	61	28	10	30	.....	.....	Yes.	13
Company C	Terrell	2	40	42	23	10	33	.....	.....	No.	23
Company D	Marshall	2	50	52	34	10	56	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company E	Dallas	1	23	24	14	10	36	.....	4	Yes.	12
Company F	Groveton	3	67	70	33	10	24	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Company G	Decatur	2	62	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company H	Hubbard	3	63	66	40	10	24	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Company I	Corsicana	3	66	69	69	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Company K	Orange	3	59	62	27	10	40	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Company L	Athens	3	54	57	20	12	31	.....	.....	Yes.	47
Company M	Carthage	1	57	58	31	10	27	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Total	.....	42	690	732	419	.....	....	.....	24	.....	228
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Dallas	12	1	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Band	Cameron	....	31	31	12	11	66	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Arlington	3	57	60	32	12	51	.....	8	Yes.	20
Company B	Forth Worth	3	64	67	13	12	52	.....	64	Yes.	33
Company C	Kaufman	3	51	54	30	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	11
Company D	Forth Worth	2	26	28	.....	12	....	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company E	Albany	2	62	64	22	12	30	29	7	Yes.	32
Company F	Crowell	3	72	75	27	14	....	.....	47	Yes.	61
Company G	Weatherford	3	45	48	27	12	36	.....	46	Yes.	45
Company H	Bowie	3	60	63	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Company I	Tioga	3	55	58	27	12	....	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Company K	El Paso	3	58	61	23	14	21	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Company L	Stamford	3	41	44	21	13	35	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Company M	Gainesville	2	63	65	18	12	23	.....	.....	Yes.	46
Total	.....	45	686	731	284	.....	....	29	164	.....	438
Separate companies of Infantry:											
Company B	Lampasas	3	56	59	41	12	44	.....	3	Yes.	22
Company D	Austin	2	44	46	22	12	....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....
Company K	Caldwell	3	55	58	29	11	....	.....	.....	Yes.	41
Total	.....	8	155	163	92	.....	....	.....	3	.....	63
Grand total	.....	171	2,578	2,749	1,315	.....	....	80	392	.....	1,359

UTAH.

State designation: National Guard of Utah.
State headquarters: Salt Lake City. Commander in chief: Gov. William Spry. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood; address, Salt Lake City.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Field Artillery: First Battery.
Signal troops: Company A, type D.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Salt Lake City	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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department...	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps.....	.....do.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	.....do.....	....	10	10	2	8	40	.....	.....	Yes.	10
Total.....	.....	3	10	13	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	10
Signal Corps:											
Company A.....	Salt Lake City	3	44	47	7	9	41	.....	.....	No..	40
Field Artillery:											
First Battery.....	.....do.....	4	68	72	3	11	44	.....	.....	No..	33
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	.....do	5	2	7	.....	8	....	.....	5	No..	2
Company B.....	Ogden.....	2	40	42	.....	8	44	.....	14	No..	10
Company D.....	Mount Pleasant.	3	48	51	8	8	47	.....	6	No..	14
Company F.....	Manti.....	2	43	45	.....	8	52	30	6	No..	25
Company G.....	Ephraim.....	3	39	42	7	8	43	.....	13	No..	21
Company H.....	Salt Lake City	2	45	47	9	8	29	.....	8	No..	9
Total.....	.....	17	217	234	24	.....	....	30	52	.....	81
Grand total.....	.....	34	339	373	36	.....	....	30	52	.....	164

VERMONT.

State designation: Vermont National Guard.
State headquarters: Montpelier. Commander in chief: Gov. John A. Mead. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson; address, St. Albans.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry.
Cavalry: First Squadron.
Signal troops: Company A, type D.
Sanitary troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	St. Albans	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ordnance Department	do	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Burlington	4	.....	4	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	do	....	19	19	1	10	24	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Northfield	4	57	61	8	10	136	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Cavalry:											
First Squadron—											
Headquarters	do	4	1	5	1	10	6	.....	5	Yes.	1
Troop A	do	3	46	49	5	10	108	.....	49	Yes.	29
Troop B	do	3	45	48	3	10	108	.....	48	Yes.	26
Total		10	92	102	9	.....	....	.....	102	.....	56
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Rutland	14	7	21	2	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	Brattleboro	....	25	25	5	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company A	Rutland	3	51	54	3	10	30	.....	29	Yes.	37
Company B	St. Albans	3	60	63	2	11	27	.....	24	Yes.	36
Company C	Burlington	3	62	65	3	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	Yes.	12
Company D	St. Johnsbury	3	58	61	7	10	31	.....	26	Yes.	9
Company E	Bellows Falls	3	49	52	7	10	29	.....	37	Yes.	39
Company F	Northfield	3	56	59	6	10	....	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Company G	Woodstock	3	21	24	5	10	30	.....	21	Yes.	14
Company H	Montpelier	3	48	51	5	10	24	.....	38	Yes.	19
Company I	Brattleboro	3	40	43	11	10	24	.....	26	Yes.	14
Company K	Springfield	3	57	60	3	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	3
Company L	Newport	2	58	60	9	10	35	.....	19	Yes.	38
Company M	Burlington	3	48	51	3	10	36	.....	34	Yes.	25
Total		49	640	689	71	.....	....	.....	254	.....	287
Grand total		71	810	881	90	.....	....	.....	356	.....	405

[1] Assigned to First Infantry. [2] Organized Nov. 28, 1911. [3] Organized May 2, 1912.

VIRGINIA.

State designation: Virginia Volunteers.
State headquarters: Richmond. Commander in chief: Gov. William H. Mann. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. W. W. Sale; address, Richmond.
Organizations:
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 separate battalion of 4 companies.
Field Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 batteries.
Sanitary troops: 7 detachments.

Table of organization.

First Brigade (headquarters, Norfolk): First, Second, and Fourth Infantry.
Unattached:
Infantry: Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion.
Field Artillery: First Battalion.
Sanitary troops: 7 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.	Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
[redacted]											
General officers of the line.	Norfolk	1		1							
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	2		2							
Subsistence Department.	do	1		1							
Pay Department	do	1		1							
Ordnance Department	do	3		3							
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	4		4							
Chaplains	(2)	3		3							
[redacted]											
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Richmond	17		17	2						
Hospital Corps	(3)		44	44	18					Yes.	34
Signal Corps	Richmond	2		2	1						
Engineer Corps	do	1		1							
Field Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	do	3	2	5		8				Yes.	2
Battery A	do	5	73	78	13	8	52			Yes.	22
Battery B	Norfolk	5	76	81	11	8	52			Yes.	52
Battery C	Portsmouth	5	73	78	15	8	46			Yes.	26
Total		18	224	242	39						102

1 One each assigned to First, Second, and Fourth Infantry (detailed from Ordnance Department), and Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion.
2 One each assigned to First and Fourth Infantry, First Battalion, Field Artillery.
3 Two detachments each stationed at Norfolk and Richmond, one each at Chase City, Danville, and Roanoke.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Staunton	14	7	21	2	6	5	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	28	28	6	6	52	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company A	Richmond	3	59	62	15	6	49	.....	.....	Yes.	45
Company B	do	3	57	60	16	6	45	15	6	Yes.	41
Company C	do	1	41	42	20	6	46	.....	3	Yes.	19
Company D	Charlottesville	3	47	50	50	6	48	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company E	Lynchburg	3	58	61	.....	6	55	.....	2	Yes.	24
Company F	Richmond	3	58	61	22	8	51	.....	.....	Yes.	36
Company G	Alexandria	3	45	48	15	6	42	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company H	Leesburg	3	63	66	19	10	37	.....	.....	Yes.	57
Company I	Farmville	3	28	31	31	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company K	Staunton	3	63	66	8	6	46	.....	.....	Yes.	30
Company L	Fredericksburg	3	44	47	7	6	50	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company M	Danville	3	57	60	8	6	54	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Total		48	655	703	219	.....	....	15	11	.....	380
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Luray	14	9	23	4	6	....	.....	.....	Yes.	9
Company A	Staunton	3	60	63	10	6	52	42	16	Yes.	50
Company B	Culpeper	3	59	62	33	6	48	.....	.....	Yes.	46
Company C	Warrenton	2	65	67	30	6	45	.....	.....	Yes.	50
Company D	Front Royal	3	59	62	14	6	33	.....	.....	Yes.	37
Company E	Chase City	3	59	62	17	6	29	.....	.....	No.	42
Company F	Roanoke	1	56	57	24	8	....	.....	.....	No.	35
Company G	Petersburg	2	61	63	14	10	55	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company H	Harrisonburg	3	64	67	40	6	23	.....	.....	Yes.	35
Company I	Winchester	3	74	77	28	6	(1)	.....	.....	Yes.	3
Total		37	566	603	214	.....	....	42	16	.....	331
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Norfolk	11	6	17	3	6	....	.....	.....	Yes.	6
Band	do	....	24	24	8	6	52	.....	.....	Yes.	17
Company A	do	3	49	52	23	6	57	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company B	do	3	61	64	28	6	52	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company C	Newport News	3	53	56	11	6	50	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company E	Norfolk	3	63	66	23	6	52	.....	.....	Yes.	45
Company F	Suffolk	3	59	62	19	8	....	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company K	Portsmouth	3	47	50	17	6	54	.....	.....	Yes.	32
Company L	do	1	53	54	23	6	53	.....	.....	Yes.	34
Company M	Emporia	3	75	78	38	6	23	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Total		33	490	523	193	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...271
Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion:											
Headquarters	Richmond	3	4	7	.....	6	10	.....	.....	Yes.	4
Band	do	....	26	26	3	6	10	.....	.....	Yes.	26
Company A	do	3	60	63	12	6	48	.....	.....	Yes.	40
Company B	do	3	54	57	4	6	43	.....	.....	Yes.	46
Company C	do	3	58	61	15	6	46	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company D	do	3	56	59	6	6	34	.....	.....	Yes.	15
Total		15	258	273	40	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	153
Grand total		190	2,237	2,427	742	.....	....	57	27	.....	1,265

[1] Organized May 22, 1911.

WASHINGTON.

State designation: National Guard of Washington.
State headquarters: Portland. Commander in chief: Gov. Marion E. Hay. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn; address, Seattle.
Organizations:
Infantry: Second Infantry.
Cavalry: Troop B.
Signal troops: Company A, type A.
Coast Artillery Corps: Coast Artillery Reserve Corps (First to Fifth companies, inclusive).
Sanitary troops: Field Hospital.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Seattle	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Tacoma	5	.....	5	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Hospital	do	....	30	30	4	10	47	.....	.....	Yes.	27
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Seattle	2	72	74	6	10	56	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Tacoma	3	58	61	1	10	42	.....	49	Yes.	29
Coast Artillery Corps:											
Headquarters	Seattle	8	4	12	3	13	54	.....	2	Yes.	2
First Company	Tacoma	3	49	52	12	13	26	.....	41	Yes.	23
Second Company	Bellingham	3	58	61	16	13	58	40	53	Yes.	23
Third Company	Everett	3	47	50	20	13	40	.....	29	Yes.	25
Fourth Company	Tacoma	3	43	46	16	13	30	.....	14	Yes.	20
Fifth Company	Snohomish	3	62	65	15	13	27	.....	66	Yes.	25
Total		23	263	286	82	.....	....	40	205	.....	118
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Seattle	14	7	21	2	10	14	.....	.....	Yes.	7
Band	do	....	25	25	5	10	14	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company A	do	3	55	58	6	10	68	.....	38	Yes.	37
Company B	do	3	49	52	5	10	53	.....	50	Yes.	30
Company C	North Yakima	3	38	61	9	10	28	49	37	Yes.	33
Company D	Seattle	3	49	52	15	10	58	12	26	Yes.	35
Company E	North Yakima	3	58	61	10	10	35	.....	55	Yes.	34
Company F	Seattle	3	60	63	6	.....	26	.....	2	Yes.	3
Company G	Aberdeen	3	55	58	7	10	68	.....	24	Yes.	19
Company H	Spokane	3	64	67	14	10	57	.....	39	Yes.	34
Company I	do	2	66	68	14	11	70	.....	40	Yes.	28
Company K	Walla Walla	3	52	55	9	11	72	.....	.....	Yes.	28
Company L	Seattle	3	61	64	13	10	31	.....	41	Yes.	44
Company M	Centralia	1	55	56	14	10	44	.....	55	Yes.	48
Machine-gun Company.	Spokane	3	68	71	20	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Total		50	782	832	149	.....	....	61	407	.....	403
Grand total		87	1,205	1,292	243	.....	....	101	661	.....	606

1 One each assigned to Second Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State designation: West Virginia National Guard.
State headquarters: Charleston. Commander in chief: Governor William E. Glasscock. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. C. D. Elliott; address, Charleston.
Organizations:
Infantry: First Infantry; Second Infantry.
Sanitary Troops: 1 detachment.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Charleston	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Charleston	7	.....	7	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	Sistersville	....	20	20	.....	30	30	.....	.....	Yes.	20
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fairmont	13	8	21	3	11	....	.....	3	Yes.	6
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	11	43	.....	.....	Yes.	24
Company A	Weston	2	46	48	18	11	44	.....	43	Yes.	36
Company B	Sutton	3	60	63	4	10	24	.....	39	Yes.	42
Company D	Littleton	3	52	55	11	11	44	.....	46	Yes.	37
Company E	Smithton	2	64	66	21	11	39	.....	46	Yes.	1
Company F	Martinsburg	2	49	51	11	11	29	.....	41	Yes.	25
Company G	Kingwood	3	5	57	12	11	29	.....	41	Yes.	47
Company H	Fairmont	3	64	67	7	11	52	.....	63	Yes.	36
Company I	do	2	44	46	5	11	43	.....	49	Yes.	32
Company K	Clarksburg	2	43	45	4	11	52	.....	36	Yes.	36
Company L	Morgantown	2	41	43	5	11	43	.....	43	Yes.	37
Company M	Terra Alta	3	75	78	.....	11	41	.....	67	Yes.	61
Total		40	628	668	101	.....	....	.....	517	.....	420
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Parkersburg	15	6	21	5	10	....	.....	5	Yes.	6
Company A	do	3	47	50	7	12	30	.....	47	Yes.	.....
Company C	Charleston	3	58	61	9	10	40	.....	39	Yes.	26
Company D	Spencer	3	46	49	7	11	33	.....	52	Yes.	37
Company E	Parkersburg	3	45	48	9	9	39	.....	41	Yes.	46
Company F	Fayetteville	3	43	46	16	8	41	.....	36	Yes.	40
Company G	Huntington	2	62	64	14	12	39	.....	44	Yes.	25
Company H	do	3	80	83	14	9	48	.....	52	Yes.	39
Company I	do	3	57	60	10	9	48	.....	44	Yes.	29
Company L	Bluefield	2	64	66	12	10	22	.....	57	Yes.	6
Company M	Charleston	3	62	65	18	10	40	.....	37	Yes.	47
Total		43	570	613	121	.....	....	.....	454	.....	301
Grand total		100	1,218	1,318	224	.....	....	.....	971	.....	741

[1] One each assigned to First and Second Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

State designation: Wisconsin National Guard.
State headquarters: Madison. Commander in chief: Gov. Francis E. McGovern. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman; address, Madison.
Organizations:
Infantry: First, Second, and Third Infantry; Tenth Separate Battalion.
Cavalry: Troop A.
Field Artillery: Battery A.
Sanitary troops: 3 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Madison	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's Department.	do	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Subsistence Department.	do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Department	do	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department	do	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspectors of small-arms practice.	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains	(1)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Madison	13	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	40	40	3	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	39
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Milwaukee	3	68	71	9	7	50	.....	78	Yes.	33
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	do	3	70	73	20	18	64	.....	.....	Yes.	46
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Madison	14	8	22	.....	.....	....	.....	8	Yes.	8
Band	do	....	28	28	.....	7	24	.....	8	Yes.	23
Company A	Milwaukee	3	65	68	.....	7	51	42	44	Yes.	37
Company B	Fort Atkinson	3	62	65	.....	7	77	50	70	Yes.	42
Company C	Whitewater	3	67	70	8	7	43	62	72	Yes.	48
Company D	Milwaukee	3	54	57	.....	7	53	58	57	Yes.	47
Company E	do	3	65	68	.....	7	46	68	84	Yes.	58
Company F	do	3	59	62	8	7	61	47	56	Yes.	36
Company G	Madison	3	61	64	3	7	48	44	67	Yes.	32
Company H	Monroe	3	70	73	3	7	52	45	66	Yes.	57
Company I	Neenah	3	68	71	2	7	41	71	79	Yes.	60
Company K	Milwaukee	3	65	68	.....	7	48	60	68	Yes.	19
Company L	Beloit	3	67	70	4	7	40	64	71	Yes.	37
Company M	Oconomowoc	3	55	58	5	7	51	65	61	Yes.	33
Total		50	794	844	33	.....	....	676	803	.....	537
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Appleton	14	8	22	2	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	Marshfield	....	28	28	.....	7	75	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company A	do	3	78	81	12	9	54	70	81	Yes.	58
Company B	Oshkosh	3	62	65	3	7	48	51	72	Yes.	24
Company C	Sheboygan	3	65	68	1	7	96	65	69	Yes.	43
Company D	Ripon	3	68	71	3	7	58	63	63	Yes.	57
Company E	Fond du Lac	3	67	70	2	7	48	53	77	Yes.	53
Company F	Oshkosh	3	71	74	5	7	48	58	73	Yes.	52
Company G	Appleton	3	66	69	1	7	54	68	77	Yes.	40
Company H	Manitowoc	3	63	66	5	7	59	42	71	Yes.	45
Company I	Marinette	3	57	60	10	7	58	19	51	Yes.	32

[1] One each assigned to First, Second, and Third Infantry.
[2] Detachments at Milwaukee, Appleton, and Viroqua.
[3] Detachments had, respectively, 7, 9, and 6 days of camp of instruction; 10, 28, and 30 assemblies for drill or instruction.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Second Infantry—Contd.											
Company K	Beaver Dam	3	68	71	2	7	52	40	73	Yes.	52
Company L	Rhinelander	3	76	79	9	7	67	.....	61	Yes.	60
Company M	Oconto	3	64	67	9	8	67	50	75	Yes.	28
Total	.....	50	841	891	64	.....	....	579	843	.....	574
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	La Crosse	14	8	22	1	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	8
Band	Viroqua	....	29	29	1	7	104	.....	.....	Yes.	29
Company A	Neillsville	3	65	68	.....	8	58	58	67	Yes.	39
Company B	La Crosse	3	65	68	2	7	54	58	71	Yes.	51
Company C	Hudson	3	61	64	2	7	49	45	72	Yes.	42
Company D	Mauston	3	83	86	18	7	53	65	83	Yes.	50
Company E	Eau Claire	3	58	61	18	8	51	50	51	Yes.	39
Company F	Portage	3	63	66	.....	7	55	40	74	Yes.	53
Company G	Wausau	2	64	66	2	7	52	43	68	Yes.	53
Company H	Menominee	2	65	67	17	7	44	.....	68	Yes.	35
Company I	Superior	3	65	68	.....	7	60	80	84	Yes.	55
Company K	Tomah	3	68	71	.....	7	58	62	84	Yes.	33
Company L	Sparta	3	65	68	1	7	45	47	47	Yes.	34
Company M	La Crosse	3	69	72	3	7	47	65	73	Yes.	30
Total	.....	48	828	876	65	.....	....	613	842	.....	551
Tenth Separate Battalion of Infantry:											
Headquarters	Milwaukee	3	1	4	1	.....	....	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Company A	Rice Lake	3	65	68	19	7	40	.....	68	Yes.	39
Company B	Reedsburg	3	63	66	9	7	60	30	42	Yes.	49
Company C	Chippewa Falls.	3	62	65	6	7	71	40	51	Yes.	21
Company D	Ashland	3	57	60	7	7	35	.....	57	Yes.	39
Total	.....	15	248	263	42	.....	....	70	218	.....	149
Grand total	.....	197	2,892	3,089	236	.....	....	1,938	2,784	.....	1,912

WYOMING.

State designation: Wyoming National Guard.
State headquarters: Cheyenne. Commander in chief: Gov. Joseph M. Carey. Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. M. C. Barkwell; address, Cheyenne.
Organizations:
Infantry: Third Infantry.
Sanitary troops: 4 detachments.

Organization.	Station.	Strength at inspection (present and absent).				Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911.				Physical examination required according to United States Army standard?	Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Total number absent from inspection.	Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction.	Number of assemblies for drill or instruction.	Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test.	Number of men who have fired marksman's record course, Special Course C, or equivalent.		
Adjutant General's Department.	Cheyenne	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain	(1)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department:											
Medical Corps	Cheyenne	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital Corps	(2)	....	21	21	3	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	Yes.	18
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Douglas	12	4	16	1	14	70	.....	.....	Yes.	1
Band	....do	....	27	27	7	14	70	.....	9	Yes.	21
Company A	Newcastle	3	54	57	14	14	24	.....	15	Yes.	25
Company B	Lander	3	43	46	19	12	40	.....	.....	Yes.	25
Company C	Buffalo	2	33	35	15	13	20	.....	.....	No.	18
Company D	Basin	3	52	55	3	15	30	.....	9	Yes.	23
Company E	Cody	3	55	58	17	15	71	.....	.....	Yes.	21
Company F	Douglas	3	50	53	30	14	165	.....	58	Yes.	23
Company G	Cheyenne	2	48	50	21	12	40	.....	21	Yes.	25
Company H	Casper	3	29	32	5	12	20	.....	.....	Yes.	5
Company I	Wheatland	3	45	48	5	14	62	.....	10	Yes.	20
Company K	Laramie	3	37	40	19	12	....	.....	.....	Yes.	22
Company L	Thermopolis	3	44	47	13	13	71	.....	26	Yes.	6
Company M	Lovell	3	49	52	16	15	40	.....	.....	Yes.	31
Total		46	570	616	185	.....	....	.....	139	.....	266
Grand total		53	591	644	188	.....	....	.....	148	.....	284

[1] Assigned to Third Infantry.
[2] Detachments at Basin, Lander, Laramie, and Upton.
[3] Detachments had, respectively, 0, 11, 11, and 13 days camp of instruction; 0, 4, 18, and 13 assemblies for instruction.

DISBURSING OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

The administrative examination of the accounts of disbursing officers, of whom there is a bonded one in each State appointed under section 14 of the militia law, is performed under the law in this office. These officers are bonded for four years and therefore their tenure of office is generally long enough to familiarize themselves with the requirements imposed in the disbursement of Federal funds. Yet, as a matter of fact, it is more or less rare that an examination of an account does not disclose some irregularity involving more or less correspondence. In some States the disbursing officer never submits his accounts supported by proper vouchers. It is not meant here to charge criminal or moral irregularities, but to state that nine-tenths of the mistakes are due either to failure to carry out the provisions of the militia regulations, or to acts of carelessness in preparing vouchers. Many mistakes occur again and again and the most frequent errors

and at the same time the most easily guarded against thus occurring are the following:

(*a*) Signature not corresponding with name on voucher.
(*b*) Error in computing number of days covered by voucher.
(*c*) Error in addition or multiplication.
(*d*) Not advertising, or explaining failure to advertise, for supplies purchased.
(*e*) The purchase of supplies in open market that should be obtained by requisition from the War Department.
(*f*) Vouchers not consecutively numbered.
(*g*) Deposits to the credit of the United States not noted on the account current.
(*h*) Reimbursements to officers of the Organized Militia for sums paid from their own personal funds.
(*i*) When supplies are purchased in open market, after bids have been solicited, the voucher should be accompanied by a copy of the public notice, the accepted bid, a copy of the letter of acceptance and a certificate that award was made to the lowest responsible bidder.

The avoidance of the above errors would not only save the time of the disbursing officer, who gets no financial compensation for time consumed in correspondence over errors, but would also save the Federal Government annoyance and delays in handling these accounts.

The only Federal pay the disbursing officers now get is for short periods in preparing rolls during and following the encampments, during which such officer is on duty and receives the pay of his military grade. This results in much injustice to the individual, as the grades vary from captain to major general, and the higher grade is not in the States having the largest guards or where the most money is disbursed.

The following table shows the rank of the disbursing officer in each State, and the amount of funds disbursed for the fiscal year 1912:

State or Territory.	Amount expended during fiscal year 1912.	Rank.
Alabama	$39,989.82	Brigadier general.
Arizona	8,500.44	Captain.
Arkansas	29,942.08	Major.
California	15,098.50	Do.
Colorado	12,397.77	Colonel.
Connecticut	5,427.98	Brigadier general.
Delaware	11,463.05	Major.
District of Columbia	32,846.84	Do.
Florida	10,175.46	Major general.
Georgia	54,907.06	Colonel.
Hawaii	5,473.09	Do.
Idaho	10,987.10	Do.
Illinois	24,425.30	Do.
Indiana	59,542.69	Brigadier general.
Iowa	38,678.12	Colonel.
Kansas	41,654.32	Do.
Kentucky	48,287.02	Major.
Louisiana	31,767.87	Colonel.
Maine	22,750.08	Brigadier general.
Maryland	33,690.51	Major general.
Massachusetts	51,902.17	Colonel.
Michigan	19,105.07	Major.
Minnesota	32,098.00	Brigadier general.
Mississippi	38,469.43	Colonel.
Missouri	63,967.54	Brigadier general.
Montana	11,893.77	Do.
Nebraska	22,156.61	Do.
New Hampshire	2,925.42	Do.
New Jersey	41,261.27	Major.
New Mexico	22,368.66	Brigadier general.
New York	190,107.48	Do.
North Carolina	55,758.19	Do.
North Dakota	11,914.85	Colonel.
Ohio	49,975.64	Do.
Oklahoma	20,198.44	Brigadier general.
Oregon	13,662.44	Do.
Pennsylvania	125,112.14	Do.
Rhode Island	9,699.28	Do.
South Carolina	18,020.88	Major.
South Dakota	15,335.29	Captain.

State or Territory.	Amount expended during fiscal year 1912.	Rank.
Tennessee	$26,020.34	Major.
Texas	88,436.45	Brigadier general.
Utah	10,289.08	Colonel.
Vermont	19,876.16	Brigadier general.
Virginia	41,787.22	Lieutenant Colonel.
Washington	12,720.13	Brigadier general.
West Virginia	25,742.90	Captain.
Wisconsin	21,615.30	Major.
Wyoming	5,388.59	Brigadier general.
Total	1,605,813.84	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of disbursing officers with grade of—	
Major general	2
Brigadier general	20
Colonel	13
Lieutenant colonel	1
Major	10
Captain	3

It may be stated as an abstract principle that the greater the amount of money disbursed the greater the number of vouchers, the greater the amount of time necessary to prepare them, the greater the liability to make errors, and generally the greater responsibility in accounting for funds. A commission based on a graded percentage of funds disbursed would therefore be a more equitable method of compensation than the present one.

In many States the disbursing officer is the adjutant general required to be appointed by section 12 of the Militia Law. Both the adjutant general and the disbursing officer are appointed by the governor, and the Federal Government exercises no control over the selection. The adjutant general performs the administrative duties of his State office, acts as military advisor to the governor, and generally has more voice in shaping military policy of his State than any other individual. He is the channel of communication with the Federal Government, and with the increasing duties devolving upon him under the amended Militia Law, occupies a most important position toward the Federal Government.

Property is now receipted for by the governor in his capacity as governor, and as this is a continuing office, the War Department really has no individual to whom it can look for an accountability for such property. It can not be questioned that the United States would be materially benefited by combining in one man, the adjutant general, the disbursing officer, and a property agent, thus securing a more careful supervision of requisitions, a more careful oversight of the very large amount of property now in storage in the several States, a more careful attention to its preservation, a more exact accountability of it, and a more careful action in regard to regulations covering the expenditure of funds. I therefore renew the recommendation of my two predecessors that section 12 of the Militia Law be modified so as to combine the position of the adjutant general and disbursing officer and to include a property agent, defining the duties and providing a graded salary depending upon the size of the State force, as follows:

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, $——;[1] for more than 1,500 officers and men and not more than 2,500 officers and men, $——;[1] for more than 2,500 officers and men and not more than 3,500 officers and men, $——;[1] for more than 3,500 officers and men and not more than 4,500 officers and men, $——;[1] for more than 4,500 officers and men and not more than 5,500 officers and men, $——;[1] for more than 5,500 officers and men and not more than 7,500 officers and men, $——;[1] for more than 7,500 officers and men and not more than 8,500 officers and men, $——;[1] for more than 8,500 officers and men, $———:[1] *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.

DISPOSITION OF UNSERVICEABLE OR USELESS RIFLE RANGES.

Under the Militia Law funds appropriated by section 1661, Revised Statutes, have been and are being used for the purchase of rifle ranges. For various reasons, at times, these ranges become unsuitable. The title to these ranges vests in the United States. In a recent opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, relative to the sale of such useless ranges, he says:

The law is well settled that no officer of the Government may dispose of any property of the United States without specific authority of Congress, in whom alone, by the

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

Constitution, is vested the power to make rules and regulations for the disposal of such property. The public domain of the United States is disposed of under the general land law system, but land purchased for a specific purpose does not constitute a portion of such public domain and can not be so disposed of, notwithstanding it may cease to be used for the purposes intended.

The act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), provides for placing under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition "The lands or any portion of them included within the limits of any military reservation heretofore or hereafter declared," which may in the opinion of the President "have become or shall become useless for military purposes."

I am of the opinion, however, that land purchased for a target range under the authority of the law authorizing such purchases for the use of the militia can not be classed as a military reservation within the meaning of the act of July 5, 1884, and that therefore said act conveys no authority for the disposition of such land.

The law of July 5, 1884, was enacted before the law which authorizes the purchase of land for target ranges for use of the State Militia, and Congress could not be said to have had such target ranges in mind in enacting the law for the disposition of military reservations. The main purpose of the act of 1906 was the encouragement of rifle practice, which is but an incident to the military service, and lands purchased for this purpose are not available for the general use of the military forces, especially the military forces of the United States. They are therefore not to be considered as military reservations which "have become or shall become useless for military purposes" when they cease to be useful for the purposes for which purchased, and hence can not be disposed of under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884.

I find no law authorizing the disposition of lands of the United States which embraces lands purchased under the conditions here presented, and am of the opinion that authority for the disposition of such lands must be obtained from Congress.

As all ranges purchased in a State are paid for from the Federal allotment to that State, it is but just that the proceeds from a sale of a range should be placed to the credit of the State. It is accordingly recommended that the following legislation be enacted:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any land which has been heretofore or may be hereafter acquired for a target range for the use of the Organized Militia of any State shall have become useless or shall be found to be unavailable for such purpose, the Secretary of War may cause the same to be sold, either in whole or in two or more parcels, as he may deem for the best interests of the United States. In disposing of the property the Secretary of War shall cause the land with the improvements thereon to be appraised either as a whole or in two or more tracts, having due reference to the requirements of any improvements thereon; and he shall cause the property to be sold at public or private sale at not less than the appraised value, having first been offered at public sale. The expenses of advertising, appraisement, survey, and sale shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale; and the net proceeds of the sale shall be credited to the appropriation and allotment from which the property was acquired, and shall be available for the acquisition of other property for the same purpose.

HORSES FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS.

The question of providing horses for mounted organizations has long been a vexed one due to the expense, and the result is that these organizations are at present mounted in name only. In a few cases where horses are maintained, efficiency results; in all other cases, mounted efficiency is far from satisfactory. It is as impossible to obtain efficiency without horses in a mounted organization as it is to learn to swim without going near the water, and no general efficiency can be expected in such organizations until some provision is made for horsing them. Under the law as it now stands Federal appropriations are not available to pay for horses, forage, etc., except during the short encampments. The law should be so amended as to enable the States having mounted organizations to permanently

and continuously provide a nucleus of horses. The necessity for this is apparent. It must be remembered that the horse is one of the cavalryman's best weapons.

The actual situation with which the Cavalry is confronted is well described in the following extract from the report of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cavalry, where he states that—

> The trooper spends the year in armory training, perhaps the organization has 12 to 20 trained horses for riding-hall drills. The man learns the duties of a trooper in campaign, the skilled work of a cavalryman on patrol, his dash and esprit in combat when man and horse perform real feats of daring. Then he goes to maneuvers to put these into execution. He finds himself mounted on a plug, some horse rented perhaps from an undertaker, as the First Regiment in New York had to do this year for the Connecticut maneuvers. It takes two hands, both heels, and perhaps a whip to drive this animal anywhere. Maneuvering is impossible. The use of his weapons mounted is impossible. The saddle will not stay in place, the horse can not trot or gallop—the whole experience is a failure and humiliation.

A member of the Organized Militia sometimes provides his own saddle horse, but there is no case on record here where an Artillery driver has provided his pair. Even were he to do so, he could not count on driving them, as he must also perform the duties of a cannoneer. The material of a battery costs about $85,000; it can not be moved from the armory except by horses; being a long-range arm, it does not lend itself to instruction exclusively in an armory. In other words, for instruction of both drivers and cannoneers horses are essential to securing efficiency. The amount of Field Artillery in the Organized Militia in proportion to its Infantry is greatly below what is universally recognized as necessary. As a similar condition exists in the Regular Army, the great importance of steps being taken to increase this arm in the Organized Militia is manifest. It is believed that provision for a nucleus of horses and their maintenance would be a great help to the States in this matter, and it is accordingly recommended that the Militia Law be modified as follows:

> *Provided, also,* That said appropriation shall be available for the purchase of a limited number of horses conforming to the Regular Army standard, said horses to remain the property of the United States and to be for the sole continuous use of mounted organizations of the Organized Militia; and for the purchase of forage and bedding, the cost of shoeing, veterinary service, and maintenance of said horses, and also for like forage and maintenance for a limited number of horses now owned or that may hereafter be owned by any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or by the authorized mounted organizations of the same for continuous use in the militia service, all such purchases, foraging, and maintenance to be under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided,* That no horse owned by a State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or by any of their mounted organizations, shall be foraged or maintained under the provisions of this section that does not conform to the standard prescribed by the Secretary of War: *And provided further,* That in the event of war or other necessity, all such horses may be purchased by the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *And provided further,* That for carrying out the provisions of this amendment the sum of $——— is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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 12, 1912. 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, February 8, 1912, are as follows:

FEBRUARY 8, 1912.

The board proceeded to discuss matters referred to it by the Secretary of War as follows:

1. Uniform enlistment period for the Organized Militia.

2. Acquisition by the United States of land for the establishment in the eastern division of a camp for the instruction of Field Artillery of the Organized Militia, such as was held at Sparta, Wis., in 1910 and 1911.

3. Amendment of Article XLV, Army Regulations.

The following motions thereon were then made and agreed to:

1. The board recommends the period of enlistment and reenlistment for the Organized Militia shall be not less than three years.

2. The board recommends the acquisition by the United States Government of a field artillery range within the limits of the eastern division.

3. The board, having carefully considered the draft of new regulations for the mobilization and muster of the Organized Militia into the service of the United States, approves of the general plan as proposed, but would respectfully recommend that, before action be taken, a printed copy of the order, complete in all its details, as may be worked out by the Division of Militia Affairs under the direction of the General Staff Corps, be submitted to the members of the board for final action.

At 6.20 p. m., the board adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., January 13, 1912.

JANUARY 13, 1912.

The board met at 10 a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members of the board and the secretary.

The following motions were then made and agreed to:

The board recommends that, in order to promote the care of public property issued to officers of the Organized Militia, each officer to whom Federal property may be issued shall be required to file a corporate surety bond in the office of the adjutant general of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia Militia, of the militia of which he is a member. A similar provision has been made in many States and has been carried out successfully.

The board recommends for the consideration of the Secretary of War the wisdom of the employment of caretakers for United States property in each organization of the Organized Militia, the compensation to be in each instance not exceeding $100 per year and payable from the funds allotted under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes.

Action.—Approved, by direction of the Secretary of War, with the exception of the recommendation for the payment of caretakers from funds under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, which is disapproved on the opinion of the Judge Advocate General [printed as paragraph II of this circular].

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

JANUARY 20, 1912.

II. The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, in regard to the employment of a caretaker for United States property issued to the Organized Militia under authority of section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, which has received the approval of the Secretary of War, is published for the information of all concerned:

JANUARY 18, 1912.

The National Militia Board on January 13, 1912, recommended for the consideration of the Secretary of War the wisdom of the employment of caretakers for United States property in each organization of the Organized Militia, at a compensation not to exceed $100 per year each, payable from funds allotted to the States under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes.

The section referred to originally appropriated a certain sum annually for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia. This section has been since amended by increasing the annual appropriation and by enlarging the scope of its application. Section 3 of the act of June 22, 1906 (34 Stat., 450), provides that the arms, etc., for the militia shall be receipted for, shall remain the property of the United States, and—

"shall be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories and by the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia."

It will be noted that the property issued under said law still belongs to the United States, but that the custody and control thereof shall be vested in the governors of the several States and Territories and the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, who are required annually to account for the same. When the custody of the property is thus turned over the duty of caring for the same devolves upon the new custodians and ceases to be a burden upon the United States. In enlarging upon the application of the appropriation made by section 1661, Revised Statutes, Congress has not sanctioned its use for discharging this duty properly belonging to the States benefited. In my opinion the use of the fund for the payment of caretakers as indicated is unauthorized.

E. H. CROWDER,
Judge Advocate General.

The board was again called in session May 1, 1912, by the Secretary of War to discuss with him important questions affecting the status and future of the Organized Militia in view of the opinion of the Attorney General, dated February 17, 1912, which opinion appears elsewhere in this report. As a result of this conference, a basis of legislation which would increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and which would enable the Federal Government to secure a more adequate return tor funds expended, was tentatively agreed upon.

EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

Apportionment among the several States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved June 22, 1906.

State or Territory.	Arms, equipments, and camp purposes.	Promotion of rifle practice.	Total apportionment.
Alabama	$32,234.82	$10,744.95	$42,979.77
Arizona	8,356.22	2,785.39	11,141.61
Arkansas	25,655.63	8,551.88	34,207.51
California	31,140.10	10,380.04	41,520.14
Colorado	15,131.07	5,043.69	20,174.76
Connecticut	19,954.38	6,651.46	26,605.84
Delaware	8,551.88	2,850.63	11,402.51
Florida	15,131.07	5,043.69	20,174.76
Georgia	37,936.08	12,645.35	50,581.43
Idaho	9,429.83	3,143.28	12,573.11
Illinois	78,722.78	26,240.93	104,963.71
Indiana	42,759.38	14,253.12	57,012.50
Iowa	37,058.13	12,352.71	49,410.84
Kansas	28,506.26	9,502.09	38,008.35
Kentucky	37,058.13	12,352.71	49,410.84
Louisiana	26,533.58	8,844.53	35,378.11
Maine	17,103.75	5,701.25	22,805.00
Maryland	22,805.01	7,601.67	30,406.68
Massachusetts	47,365.90	15,788.63	63,154.53
Michigan	40,786.70	13,595.56	54,382.26
Minnesota	32,234.82	10,744.95	42,979.77
Mississippi	28,506.26	9,502.09	38,008.35
Missouri	51,311.25	17,103.75	68,415.00
Montana	9,429.83	3,143.28	12,573.11
Nebraska	22,805.01	7,601.67	30,406.68
Nevada	8,551.88	2,850.63	11,402.51
New Hampshire	11,402.50	3,800.84	15,203.34
New Jersey	35,963.40	11,987.80	47,951.20
New Mexico	7,827.85	2,609.27	10,437.12
New York	116,442.13	38,813.99	155,256.12
North Carolina	34,207.50	11,402.51	45,610.01
North Dakota	12,280.44	4,093.48	16,373.92
Ohio	66,442.34	22,147.44	88,589.78
Oklahoma	22,588.22	7,529.41	30,117.63
Oregon	12,280.44	4,093.48	16,373.92
Pennsylvania	100,433.05	33,477.69	133,910.74
Rhode Island	12,280.44	4,093.48	16,373.92
South Carolina	25,655.63	8,551.88	34,207.51
South Dakota	12,280.44	4,093.48	16,373.92
Tennessee	34,207.50	11,402.51	45,610.01
Texas	53,067.15	17,689.05	70,756.20
Utah	9,429.83	3,143.28	12,573.11
Vermont	11,402.50	3,800.84	15,203.34
Virginia	34,207.50	11,402.51	45,610.01
Washington	16,009.02	5,336.34	21,345.36
West Virginia	20,832.33	6,944.11	27,776.44
Wisconsin	37,058.13	12,352.71	49,410.84

Apportionment among the several States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved June 22, 1906—Continued.

State or Territory.	Arms, equipments, and camp purposes.	Promotion of rifle practice.	Total apportionment.
Wyoming	$8,551.88	$2,850.63	$11,402.51
District of Columbia	27,803.16	9,267.72	37,070.88
Hawaii	11,041.87	3,680.62	14,722.49
Expenses, Division of Militia Affairs	.....	.....	40,160.00
Expenses, National Militia Board	.....	.....	1,500.00
Total	1,468,755.00	489,585.00	2,000,000.00

Amounts set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1913 for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for issue to the several States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in section 13 of the militia law.

State or Territory.	Enlisted strength.	Ammunition.	Supplies.	Allotment.
Alabama	3,212	$20,539.98	$25,070.42	$45,610.40
Arizona	491	2,900.12	4,072.08	6,972.20
Arkansas	1,328	7,343.01	11,514.59	18,857.60
California	3,191	17,987.75	27,324.45	45,312.20
Colorado	1,408	11,223.10	8,770.50	19,993.60
Connecticut	2,535	13,594.70	22,402.30	35,997.00
Delaware	339	1,835.24	2,978.56	4,813.80
Florida	1,145	6,303.10	9,955.90	16,259.00
Georgia	2,676	17,189.20	20,810.00	37,999.20
Idaho	799	4,401.74	6,944.06	11,345.80
Illinois	5,586	35,391.88	43,929.32	79,321.20
Indiana	2,200	15,854.76	15,385.24	31,240.00
Iowa	2,825	16,246.33	23,868.67	40,115.00
Kansas	1,741	10,717.85	14,004.35	24,722.20
Kentucky	1,580	8,676.32	13,759.68	22,436.00
Louisiana	1,860	17,424.91	8,987.09	26,412.00
Maine	1,356	5,492.30	13,762.90	19,255.20
Maryland	1,706	9,560.55	14,664.65	24,225.20
Massachusetts	5,421	31,741.13	45,237.07	76,978.20
Michigan	2,596	17,328.89	19,534.31	36,863.20
Minnesota	2,655	19,390.88	18,310.12	37,701.00
Mississippi	1,188	8,075.21	8,794.39	16,869.60
Missouri	2,995	19,128.21	23,400.79	42,529.00
Montana	728	4,020.87	6,316.73	10,337.60
Nebraska	1,171	6,698.66	9,929.54	16,628.20
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1,171	7,337.73	9,290.47	16,628.20
New Jersey	3,934	23,840.90	32,021.90	55,862.80
New Mexico	700	4,922.55	5,017.45	9,940.00
New York	14,477	82,730.82	122,842.58	205,573.40
North Carolina	2,208	11,201.02	20,152.58	31,353.60
North Dakota	614	3,365.33	5,353.47	8,718.80
Ohio	5,462	34,083.82	43,476.58	77,560.40
Oklahoma	939	6,552.79	6,781.01	13,333.80
Oregon	1,362	6,892.48	12,447.92	19,340.40
Pennsylvania	9,705	56,240.57	81,570.43	137,811.00
Rhode Island	1,257	5,189.98	12,659.42	17,849.40
South Carolina	1,792	9,647.52	15,798.88	25,446.40
South Dakota	787	4,640.44	6,534.96	11,175.40
Tennessee	1,735	9,543.67	15,093.33	24,637.00
Texas	2,578	15,603.31	21,004.29	36,607.60
Utah	339	3,110.61	1,703.19	4,813.80
Vermont	810	4,379.84	7,122.16	11,502.00
Virginia	2,237	16,337.42	15,427.98	31,765.40
Washington	1,205	5,974.05	11,136.95	17,111.00
West Virginia	1,218	6,870.99	10,424.61	17,295.60
Wisconsin	2,892	17,470.93	23,595.47	41,066.40
Wyoming	591	3,748.57	4,643.63	8,392.20
District of Columbia	1,396	8,770.89	11,052.31	19,823.20
Hawaii	569	3,142.83	4,936.97	8,079.80
Total	112,710	680,665.75	919,816.25	1,600,482.00
Unallotted [1]	.....	.....	.....	399,518.00
Total appropriation	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000.00

[1] 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.

Statement of issues to the States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, of armament and equipment under section 13 of the Militia Law (act of May 27, 1908), fiscal year 1912.

State or Territory.	Value of issues made, fiscal year 1912.							Total.
	Clothing and equipage.	Ordnance.	Medical.	Subsistence.	Publications.	Engineers.	Signal.	
Alabama	$23,281.49	$20,735.93	.....	$294.00	.....	.....	$180.72	$44,492.14
Arizona	4,463.65	5,359.10	.....	.....	$3.80	.....	33.08	9,859.63
Arkansas	11,740.01	6,304.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,044.91
California	27,401.62	19,364.78	$684.77	139.36	.....	$273.55	1,534.37	49,398.45
Colorado	11,807.71	5,613.54	58.74	559.10	.....	976.24	198.42	19,213.75
Connecticut	24,687.89	10,646.01	2,211.89	.....	.....	.....	981.28	38,527.07
Delaware	2,694.73	2,409.76	89.76	54.24	12.75	.....	.....	5,261.24
District of Columbia	13,085.22	6,396.79	55.88	58.80	44.90	.....	818.90	20,460.49
Florida	8,447.90	6,612.34	.....	365.73	.....	314.81	11.52	15,752.30
Georgia	23,947.73	13,411.78	15.05	48.22	.....	.....	.....	37,422.78
Hawaii	4,475.18	1,891.99	.....	.....	.....	1,558.03	.....	7,925.20
Idaho	5,644.42	3,207.70	850.15	26.78	31.50	.....	5.76	9,766.31
Illinois	64,792.00	22,000.77	640.15	.....	.....	102.27	2,727.51	90,262.70
Indiana	25,884.62	11,906.77	1,314.33	27.12	.....	.....	1,072.23	40,205.07
Iowa	29,332.76	33,333.15	411.90	533.50	196.20	1,891.02	.....	65,698.53
Kansas	13,617.60	11,598.18	.....	642.31	4.33	.....	120.48	25,982.90
Kentucky	30,369.70	11,600.68	3,874.25	290.77	.....	.....	180.72	46,316.12
Louisiana	25,321.32	2,823.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,144.35
Maine	11,876.06	7,687.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.48	19,618.04
Maryland	16,441.99	8,287.24	62.50	42.06	.....	.....	43.50	24,877.29
Massachusetts	54,243.10	25,686.46	4,334.59	.....	.....	.....	349.76	84,613.91
Michigan	59,349.22	13,224.54	1,105.47	446.24	107.76	.....	742.58	74,975.81
Minnesota	27,557.70	32,767.44	994.73	630.73	.....	.....	180.72	62,131.32
Mississippi	11,077.15	8,739.49	.....	140.60	32.87	.....	120.48	20,110.59
Missouri	40,661.16	15,506.02	3,794.87	1,004.18	176.15	.....	4,112.90	65,255.28
Montana	6,938.45	3,756.02	83.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,778.28
Nebraska	10,972.09	7,108.04	42.28	628.20	.....	.....	120.48	18,871.09
Nevada [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	9,028.99	11,823.92	295.70	120.15	83.40	177.78	2,151.08	23,681.02
New Jersey	41,445.42	15,871.90	3,265.29	210.33	.....	.....	667.22	61,460.16
New Mexico	5,997.99	6,053.62	.....	.....	23.40	.....	61.24	12,136.25
New York	160,700.27	107,058.36	6,954.52	1,496.31	.....	.....	1,430.82	277,640.28
North Carolina	29,389.67	11,871.06	184.47	51.67	139.50	205.16	51.52	41,893.05
North Dakota	4,470.48	3,822.26	966.91	100.83	.....	.....	.....	9,360.48
Ohio	50,284.71	32,114.44	2,863.54	454.91	94.41	.....	13,039.06	98,851.07
Oklahoma	8,768.41	4,655.08	186.25	81.09	.....	1,016.96	239.88	14,947.67
Oregon	20,419.89	14,444.22	885.20	11.20	219.60	.....	54.48	36,034.59
Pennsylvania	76,652.27	77,805.22	465.63	3,108.00	.....	121.24	783.12	158,935.48
Rhode Island	13,310.17	5,264.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	18,585.69
South Carolina	17,903.90	7,639.95	286.04	185.15	15.58	.....	180.72	26,211.34
South Dakota	6,458.61	9,025.29	184.02	.....	33.15	.....	80.32	15,781.39
Tennessee	11,064.98	15,399.25	1,050.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,514.37
Texas	21,977.20	18,980.92	.....	1,356.00	.....	.....	.....	42,314.12
Utah	2,096.33	682.91	.....	73.20	75.50	595.00	1,294.13	4,817.07
Vermont	8,488.69	3,113.40	92.44	157.58	.....	.....	53.67	11,905.78
Virginia	19,283.91	11,642.97	12.50	168.72	455.75	.....	898.72	32,462.57
Washington	9,258.59	20,331.29	37.25	.....	2.30	.....	9,857.95	39,487.38
West Virginia	11,727.92	5,621.37	35.28	.....	36.00	.....	120.48	17,541.05
Wisconsin	42,940.55	322.71	.....	624.63	2.75	.....	20.00	43,910.64
Wyoming	5,245.96	3,471.06	53.23	.....	51.20	.....	60.24	8,881.69
Ordnance, 3-inch shrapnel for School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.	.....	19,998.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,998.50
Total	1,167,027.38	724,994.17	38,443.53	14,131.71	1,842.80	7,232.06	44,645.54	1,998,317.19

[1] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 23, 1906).

Statement of issues to the militia of the States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, of armament and equipment and supplies and funds under section 1661, Revised Statutes, fiscal year 1912.

State or Territory.	Value of issues, fiscal year 1912.										
	Balance to credit July 1, 1911.	Clothing and equipage.	Ordnance.	Medical.	Signal.	Engineer.	Subsistence.	Publications.	Sec. 14, act of Jan. 21, 1903.	Total.	Balance July 1, 1912.
Alabama	$42,869.74	$74.21	$2,103.50	.....	.....	$58.70	$267.46	$251.27	$40,083.33	$42,838.47	$31.27
Arizona	12,657.55	1,250.65	2,847.15	$369.30	$31.16	.....	.....	80.83	8,083.75	12,662.84	[1] 5.29
Arkansas	38,148.80	4,461.04	1,024.93	.....	.....	.....	180.57	435.35	30,742.95	36,844.84	1,304.04
California	64,104.90	642.25	4,490.65	.....	136.16	413.50	.....	594.81	23,793.38	30,070.75	34,034.15
Colorado	19,644.89	4,286.77	2,609.23	.....	160.48	.....	.....	327.63	12,204.43	19,588.54	56.35
Connecticut	30,181.78	15,992.52	592.95	12.50	[2] 285.52	1.70	1.13	378.17	3,907.22	20,600.67	9,581.11
Delaware	12,598.06	[2] 14.31	68.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.38	9,889.67	10,005.17	2,592.89
District of Columbia	37,072.20	2,461.50	1,078.47	10.52	4.00	.....	3,178.00	227.85	30,487.67	37,448.01	[1] 375.81
Florida	24,079.45	5,943.75	4,351.63	155.84	668.21	.....	182.30	264.49	8,210.00	19,776.22	4,303.23
Georgia	54,705.57	1,794.05	4,154.81	2.23	162.00	.....	.58	595.47	46,223.51	52,932.65	1,772.92
Hawaii	14,774.74	.....	8.64	475.19	4.00	215.97	.....	775.70	7,749.74	9,229.24	5,545.50
Idaho	11,725.71	889.66	166.04	102.26	1,086.98	.....	919.20	156.68	8,400.74	11,721.56	4.15
Illinois	113,630.22	10,512.90	37,790.26	8,434.88	.....	.....	117.48	1,354.89	60,214.83	118,425.24	[1] 4,795.02
Indiana	99,993.67	1,900.59	10,108.53	17.92	11.00	.....	.....	168.79	70,013.29	82,220.12	17,773.55
Iowa	62,898.00	2,206.39	2,127.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	137.76	35,000.92	39,472.73	23,425.27
Kansas	47,715.79	1,034.52	1,628.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	374.78	44,707.00	47,744.84	[1] 29.05
Kentucky	55,407.26	979.16	768.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	416.57	49,500.00	51,663.91	3,743.35
Louisiana	39,383.95	29.00	[1] 265.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.14	30,653.87	31,148.60	8,235.35
Maine	26,735.24	5,573.86	[2] 2,167.60	137.40	.....	.....	475.67	238.50	19,493.61	23,751.44	2,983.80
Maryland	32,644.58	359.93	230.56	.....	180.72	.....	.....	230.66	31,307.93	32,309.80	334.78
Massachusetts	167,756.27	5,273.72	2,754.33	74.76	.....	.....	.....	1,076.84	71,896.14	81,075.79	86,680.48
Michigan	56,938.86	19,765.89	8,525.17	.....	254.64	.....	1.90	376.05	27,748.34	56,671.99	266.87
Minnesota	52,697.71	5.24	8,543.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	637.61	37,203.32	46,389.30	6,308.41
Mississippi	39,303.35	.....	.75	43.75	.....	.....	.....	186.56	38,500.00	38,731.06	572.29
Missouri	71,472.15	637.44	1,021.74	.....	.....	.....	31.47	536.86	69,234.02	71,461.53	10.62
Montana	12,467.49	398.76	1,529.79	1,118.69	61.24	.....	.....	228.20	8,842.73	12,179.41	288.08
Nebraska	39,910.45	805.11	1,250.72	.....	.....	.....	2.97	591.93	22,156.61	24,807.34	15,103.11
Nevada [3]	61,551.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,551.43
New Hampshire	20,335.52	1,306.29	207.35	.....	.....	.....	1.75	133.57	12,542.01	14,190.97	6,144.55
New Jersey	57,979.94	195.95	1,210.01	.....	7,070.27	.....	.....	999.98	40,837.65	50,313.86	7,666.08
New Mexico	20,135.04	50.63	847.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.40	19,179.49	20,090.54	44.50
New York	178,081.24	2,740.47	3,318.94	.....	923.01	.....	326.02	3,950.19	152,265.17	163,523.80	14,557.44
North Carolina	58,420.05	1,244.65	1,827.56	125.00	163.44	.....	2.00	383.71	54,461.99	58,208.35	211.70
North Dakota	17,052.76	1,161.93	1,314.86	55.88	54.48	.....	91.12	107.32	14,266.65	17,052.24	.52
Ohio	89,911.91	30,043.39	6,281.26	197.52	159.60	1,926.48	157.91	1,287.98	49,999.00	90,053.14	[1] 141.23

Oklahoma	$25,548.17	$198.19	$115.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	$157.97	$22,280.40	$22,751.90	$2,796.27
Oregon	15,637.63	1,692.56	767.74	.....	.....	.....	$17.14	77.28	13,047.74	15,602.46	35.17
Pennsylvania	187,622.19	7,730.99	6,537.39	.....	$2,812.94	.....	.....	925.59	161,407.61	179,414.52	8,207.67
Rhode Island	19,041.98	1,557.89	3,626.56	$2,514.77	.....	.....	.....	449.88	10,795.12	18,944.22	97.76
South Carolina	35,871.88	23.00	540.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	232.72	20,878.08	21,674.65	14,197.23
South Dakota	15,914.97	192.00	149.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.15	15,340.99	15,789.14	125.83
Tennessee	63,010.36	10,805.08	8,503.41	2,750.34	65.00	.....	416.11	331.23	32,726.62	55,597.79	7,412.57
Texas	108,382.61	[2] 2,850.42	4,230.03	.....	39.90	.....	28.12	461.76	97,267.77	99,177.16	9,205.45
Utah	11,711.98	537.24	2,957.89	14.40	80.40	.....	.....	155.90	7,681.91	11,427.74	284.24
Vermont	21,224.48	376.27	405.02	64.29	48.57	.....	.54	129.47	19,711.66	20,735.82	488.66
Virginia	73,501.06	168.46	1,578.52	25.90	.....	.....	1,746.85	160.39	66,225.00	69,905.12	3,595.94
Washington	21,077.00	2,415.22	2,749.78	.36	6.00	.....	[2] 2.39	665.82	13,989.34	19,824.13	1,252.87
West Virginia	29,374.41	2,170.83	702.44	.....	[2] 34.32	.....	.....	64.89	25,200.00	28,103.84	1,270.57
Wisconsin	69,597.15	16,334.64	22,523.10	345.70	.....	.....	.....	577.52	27,312.31	67,093.27	2,503.88
Wyoming	11,924.96	4,797.99	772.96	.....	.....	.....	84.89	51.78	5,919.15	11,626.77	298.19
Total	2,494,427.18	170,157.85	169,040.81	17,049.40	13,864.36	$2,616.35	8,228.79	22,331.27	1,729,584.66	2,132,873.49	361,553.69

[1] Overdraft.

[2] Recredit.

[3] No Organized Militia (mustered out May 23, 1906).

Statement of expenses of the National Militia Board for the fiscal year 1912.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
By allotments for fiscal year 1912	$2,426.41	To expenses of members of National Militia Board during fiscal year 1912	$1,495.37
		Balance on hand June 30, 1912	931.04

Statement of expenses of the Division of Militia Affairs from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Allotment July 1, 1911	$3,500.00	Furniture and fixtures	$1,139.14
		Office supplies	124.99
		Stationery	685.18
		Printing	155.31
		Telegraph service	301.47
		Telephone service	96.21
		Publications	97.34
		Labor	135.76
		Electric current	252.59
		Fuel for heating	351.84
		Miscellaneous supplies (lumber, hardware, etc.)	81.08
		Ice	49.58
		Total	3,470.49
		Balance on hand June 30, 1912	29.51

Statement of salaries of employees, Division of Militia Affairs, during the fiscal year 1912.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Allotment for fiscal year 1912	$34,160.00	Salaries of employees during fiscal year 1912	$33,083.40
		Balance on hand June 30, 1912	1,076.60

The table following shows the amount of money appropriated annually by the legislatures of the different States and by Congress for the District of Columbia for purposes of the Organized Militia, as nearly as can be determined from the records of this office. The table also shows the Federal allotment to each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia from section 1661, Revised Statutes, under section 13 of the Militia Law for the fiscal year 1911–12, and also for the present year from the appropriation "Encampments and Maneuvers, Organized Militia."

State or territory.	State appropriations.	United States appropriations.			
		Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes.	Sec. 13, Militia law.	Encampments and maneuvers, Organized Militia.	Total.
Alabama	$37,200.00	$43,001.35	$44,492.14	$18,000.00	$105,493.49
Arizona	15,772.50	11,320.61	9,859.63	12,000.00	33,180.24
Arkansas	8,850.00	35,182.92	18,044.91	19,000.00	72,227.83
California	190,830.00	39,092.14	49,398.45	[1] 51,735.88	140,226.47
Colorado	78,965.78	19,546.07	19,213.75	[2] 21,810.00	60,569.82
Connecticut	172,249.00	27,364.50	38,527.07	[1] 46,483.23	112,374.80
Delaware	15,100.00	11,727.64	5,261.24	.....	16,988.88
District of Columbia	80,138.00	37,070.88	20,460.49	15,000.00	72,531.37
Florida	40,251.50	19,546.07	15,752.30	[1] 19,789.60	55,087.97
Georgia	25,000.00	50,819.78	37,422.78	22,000.00	110,242.56
Hawaii	11,880.00	14,722.49	7,925.20	.....	22,647.69
Idaho	22,500.00	11,727.64	9,766.31	19,000.00	40,493.95
Illinois	352,272.00	105,548.87	90,262.70	[2] 28,300.00	224,111.57
Indiana	75,000.00	58,638.20	40,205.07	18,000.00	116,843.27
Iowa	141,000.00	50,819.78	65,698.53	18,000.00	134,518.31
Kansas	71,100.00	39,092.14	25,982.90	[2] 24,570.00	89,645.04
Kentucky	20,000.00	50,819.78	46,316.12	21,000.00	118,135.90
Louisiana	35,500.00	35,182.92	28,144.35	15,000.00	78,327.27
Maine	45,178.01	23,455.28	19,618.04	[1] 28,593.55	71,666.87
Maryland	70,000.00	31,273.71	24,877.29	[1] 19,819.66	75,970.66
Massachusetts	604,714.00	62,547.42	84,613.91	[1] 45,829.54	192,990.87
Michigan	168,610.38	54,728.99	74,975.81	18,000.00	147,704.80
Minnesota	75,500.00	43,001.35	62,131.32	27,000.00	132,132.67
Mississippi	11,000.00	39,092.14	20,110.59	15,000.00	74,202.73
Missouri	115,000.00	70,365.84	65,255.28	[2] 20,080.00	155,701.12
Montana	35,000.00	11,727.64	10,778.28	17,000.00	39,505.92
Nebraska	38,840.00	31,273.71	18,871.09	20,000.00	70,144.80
Nevada [3]	.....	11,727.64	.....	.....	11,727.64
New Hampshire	56,000.00	15,636.85	23,681.02	[4] 2,902.82	42,220.69
New Jersey	238,690.54	46,910.56	61,460.16	27,000.00	135,370.72
New Mexico	15,630.00	10,275.41	12,136.25	.....	22,411.66
New York	726,352.78	152,459.49	277,640.28	[1] 106,582.00	536,681.77
North Carolina	44,900,00	46,910.56	41,893.05	[1] 29,620.31	118,423.92
North Dakota	41,000.00	15,636.85	9,360.48	.....	24,997.33
Ohio	464,712.10	89,912.01	98,851.07	33,000.00	221,763.08
Oklahoma	24,233.00	27,364.50	14,947.67	18,000.00	60,312.17
Oregon	70,000.00	15,636.85	36,034.59	[1] 28,376.54	80,047.98
Pennsylvania	479,480.00	132,913.36	158,935.48	32,000.00	323,848.84
Rhode Island	76,700.00	15,636.85	18,585.69	[4] 16,552.74	50,775.28
South Carolina	18,070.00	35,182.92	26,211.34	[1] 23,680.96	85,075.22
South Dakota	15,500.00	15,636.85	15,781.39	17,000.00	48,418.24
Tennessee	20,000.00	46,910.56	27,514.37	20,000.00	94,424.93
Texas	32,180.00	70,365.84	42,314.12	[1] 24,550.00	137,229.96
Utah	40,685.00	11,727.64	4,817.07	24,000.00	40,544.71
Vermont	40,000.00	15,636.85	11,905.78	17,000.00	44,542.63
Virginia	59,747.14	46,910.56	32,462.57	22,000.00	101,373.13
Washington	78,766.00	19,546.07	39,487.38	[1] 27,682.47	86,715.92
West Virginia	51,000.00	27,364.50	17,541.05	22,000.00	66,905.55
Wisconsin	156,600.29	50,819.78	43,910.64	27,000.00	121,730.42
Wyoming	11,620.00	11,727.64	8,881.69	17,000.00	37,609.33
Total	5,319,318.02	1,961,540.00	1,978,318.69	1,116,959.30	5,056,817.99

[1] The amount includes the allotment to State for Coast Artillery joint exercises.
[2] The amount includes the allotment for participation in the joint Field Artillery camp held at Fort Riley, Kans., June 25–July 4, 1912.
[3] No Organized Militia.
[4] The amount allotted for joint Coast Artillery exercises only. The State did not participate in joint exercises with the Mobile Army.

LIMITATION OF STRENGTH OF STATE MILITIA AS SHOWN BY THE RESPECTIVE CODES.

Alabama	Organization limited to one division.
Arkansas	Under direction of governor.
Arizona	Peace strength not to exceed 2,500 men.
California	Such number of companies as governor may direct, not to exceed 84.
Colorado	Under direction of governor.
Connecticut	Peace strength not to exceed 3,500 enlisted men.
Delaware	Peace strength not to exceed 675 officers and enlisted men.
District of Columbia	Organization fixed by Congress.
Florida	Peace strength not to exceed 3,000 enlisted men.
Georgia	Not limited.
Hawaii	Strength not limited; minimum organization, 4 companies.
Idaho	Peace strength, 2,000 enlisted men.
Illinois	Number and nature of organizations prescribed by law.
Indiana	Number and nature of organizations prescribed by law.
Iowa	Not limited, but not to be less than 4 regiments.
Kansas	Number and nature of organizations prescribed by law.
Kentucky	Under direction of governor.
Louisiana	Under direction of governor.
Maine	Aggregate peace strength not to exceed 3,000.
Maryland	Number of organizations prescribed.
Massachusetts	Number of organizations prescribed.
Michigan	Under direction of governor, but minimum number of organizations prescribed.
Minnesota	Number of organizations prescribed.
Mississippi	Number of organizations prescribed.
Missouri	Under direction of governor.
Montana	Under direction of governor; peace strength not to exceed 5,000 men.
Nebraska	Number of organizations prescribed.
New Hampshire	Under direction of governor.
New Jersey	Under direction of governor.
New Mexico	Number of organizations prescribed.
New York	Under direction of governor; aggregate peace forces to be not less than 10,000 nor more than 18,000 enlisted men.
North Carolina	Maximum peace strength, 5,000 officers and enlisted men.
North Dakota	Number of organizations prescribed.
Ohio	Maximum peace strength, 10,000.
Oklahoma	Number of organizations prescribed.
Oregon	Maximum strength, 2,000 enlisted men.
Pennsylvania	Maximum enlisted strength, 14,000.
Rhode Island	Maximum enlisted strength, 1,400.
South Carolina	Under direction of governor; strength not to exceed 2,500 officers and enlisted men.
South Dakota	Under direction of governor.
Tennessee	Under direction of governor.
Texas	Maximum strength, 7,000 officers and enlisted men.
Utah	Number of organizations prescribed.
Vermont	Under direction of governor.
Virginia	Number of organizations prescribed.
Washington	Number of organizations prescribed.
West Virginia	Under direction of governor.
Wisconsin	Not limited.
Wyoming	Number of organizations prescribed.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Pursuant to paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 28, War Department, August 27, 1912, the undersigned, on September 1, 1912, relieved Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans as chief of the division.

Investigation of the history of the division shows that there has been a steady growth in the work of the office, and that a continuous

policy has been maintained in developing the Organized Militia toward the ultimate goal of providing an effective force of citizen soldiery for the defense of the United States.

In entering upon my duties as chief of this division, I desire to state that I am fully alive to the magnitude and great importance of the work assigned to me, and in full sympathy with it. I believe I appreciate fully the difficulties under which the Organized Militia labors, and I desire in every way to cooperate with it in its patriotic endeavor to make of itself an efficient and dependable military body.

If this report seems in places severe, the sole reason for the statements made lies in my desire to be entirely frank, to indicate the lines along which I believe the Organized Militia should develop, and, in my belief, that this force has now reached a stage in its development where those States which are making a special effort and forging ahead of others should receive recognition, and that those States which, for one reason or another, are more backward should have attention called to their deficiencies.

There has been no legislation affecting the office since the last annual report except the enactment by Congress of a general provision relative to detached service of officers of the Army below the grade of major. This provision and the requirements of the Army Regulations have either already relieved or will within the next six weeks cause the relief of all the officers on duty during the past year in this office except one. In addition, it will probably necessitate the relief of about half of the officers on duty with the Organized Militia outside of this office.

At present the following officers are on duty as assistants to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs: Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, Seventeenth Infantry; Maj. W. J. Snow, Third Field Artillery; Maj. M. G. Spinks, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. D. T. Merrill, Tenth Infantry; Capt. H. D. Thomason, Medical Corps; First Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, Signal Corps.

From personal knowledge of these officers, and information given by my predecessor, I desire to state that all the officers now on duty in the division, as well as Capts. Kerth and Moseley, recently relieved, have devoted themselves with ability and zeal to their work during the year.

With the increased volume of work during the year, investigation shows that it has been impossible at all times for the clerical force to transact routine business promptly, and some important work could not be undertaken at all. Although necessarily not acquainted personally with the clerical force, I am informed that for their faithfulness and attention to duty, they are entitled to commendation. During the ensuing year an increase in their number will be necessary.

There appear in the foregoing pages a number of recommendations looking toward the improvement of the Organized Militia as an effective field force. Under the law, the Organized Militia must be the first force called forth to meet any emergency which can not be met by the Regular Army alone, and it is of the highest importance to so prepare it for active field service that it may be promptly mobilized. Every step that can be taken with this end in view will be so taken, but it is believed that, except in minor matters, not much further progress can be made without additional legislation.

Attention is therefore especially invited to the following recommendations requiring legislation which appear in this report:

(*a*) The enactment of the pending militia pay bill (H. R. 8141, see p. 20).

(*b*) Legislation authorizing the President to increase the number of sergeants of the Regular Army so as to carry out the provisions of section 20 of the Militia Law in detailing noncommissioned officers to the Organized Militia, and appropriating sufficient money to cover their cost of maintenance. (See p. 51.)

(*c*) Special financial aid for the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia. (See p. 99.)

(*d*) An appropriation to carry on the installation of dummy armament in Coast Artillery armories of the Organized Militia. (See p. 118.)

(*e*) An amendment of section 12 of the amended Militia Law, so as to combine the office of adjutant general and disbursing officer, and to include property agent, and to provide a graded salary. (See p. 218.)

(*f*) Legislation providing for the disposition of useless rifle ranges. (See p. 219.)

(*g*) An amendment to the Militia Law so as to provide a limited number of horses for mounted organizations, and funds for their maintenance. (See p. 220.)

(*h*) The erection of a suitable armory in the District of Columbia.

(*i*) The authorization of additional clerks for the Division of Militia Affairs. Also that there be extended to the Organized Militia the privilege of free transmission through the mails of official matter pertaining to the Organized Militia.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier General, General Staff,
Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

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