

REPORTS OF DIVISION INSPECTOR.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, N. G. C., }
SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1891. }

Brig.-Gen. C. C. ALLEN, Inspector-General:

The average merit is figured on the following basis of points: Excellent, 6; very good, 5; good, 4; fair, 3; poor, 2; bad, 1; the terms used in the calculation being those noted by the Inspector of each organization on the report furnished these Headquarters of the degree of merit of the three following requirements: Neatness as to person, uniform, and equipments; general bearing and soldierly appearance; knowledge of duties.

It may be observed, under our present system of inspection, by officers of different degrees of experience and capacity, that this method of figuring may not fairly indicate the correct degree of efficiency or discipline that a company has reached, as no two officers would be likely to place the same value on the terms used; but as the average is quite high throughout the Division, it is safe to presume that the Inspectors have adopted nearly the same standard of excellence, and, as is usual under such circumstances, rated some companies too high.

As, however, a system of rating of this kind is really the only one that can be safely used, it is fair to presume that it can be made successful and valuable in time, if the Inspectors can all be placed on the same plane as to its conditions. I would therefore respectfully recommend that its use be continued.

The change in date of annual inspection and muster to March (April, in 1891) has resulted in a much higher percentage of attendance than heretofore, and in that respect appears to be preferable to July.

[Details of percentages published in General Orders, No. 15, series of 1891.]

The band of the Seventh Infantry Regiment, First Brigade, having mustered only 1 out of 20 (5 per cent), is respectfully recommended for disbandment.

There appears to have been no action whatever taken to inspect and muster the commissioned officers, staff, and non-commissioned staff of the Third Brigade.

The practice of carrying men on company rolls and discharging them in comparatively large numbers just previous to inspection, indicates that they were "dead wood," and discharged for non-attendance at prior assemblages, and consequently excites the comment that their previous absences have been countenanced, and that company given unfair credit for percentages not existing. The discharges for the months of March and April indicate an unhealthy condition of some organizations, that their commanding officers should remedy.

The practice of enlisting men just previous to inspection, in some cases on the evening of inspection, presumably to swell the numerical

strength, is equally bad, as tending to sacrifice efficiency to show. As both this and the discharges referred to are quite the custom, it is respectfully recommended that some regulations be adopted to compel their discontinuance.

The recommendation of Inspectors that commanding officers of companies should be held responsible for the bad effect of men being presented in citizen's dress and unequipped for muster is approved, from the fact that there is an ample supply of arms, uniforms, and equipments supplied by the State and available.

While most of the San Francisco organizations are quartered in brick buildings, those in the interior of the State are almost wholly in wood, and not at all suited to military protection or safety from fire.

The reports of Inspectors are not sufficiently explicit to enable those to be named that are unsafe, but enough is known to warrant the recommendation that regimental and battalion commanders be instructed to examine and report on *all* armories in their commands; and as the purposes for which they are sometimes used, outside of military matters, are of doubtful benefit, that some regulation governing such use be adopted.

The care and preservation of uniforms, arms, equipments, camp equipage, and other State and company property, does not appear to have received the attention their importance requires, the reports of Inspectors showing great neglect in some companies. It is clearly the duty of regimental and battalion commanders to require their Ordnance Officers and Quartermasters to inspect all such property as often as may be necessary to insure its being safely and economically stored and cared for.

The habit of lending rifles for ostensible target practice, and of wearing uniforms when not on duty, chiefly on social occasions, is still allowed and practiced in some companies. Both are unmilitary and wasteful, and contrary to regulations, and officers permitting same should be held liable for any loss. Neither should be allowed, except while men are under orders.

The wearing of medals and decorations unauthorized by regulations is a growing evil, and, as the regulations are explicit, commanding officers of companies should be held responsible. While the *esprit de corps* necessary to win private or company medals is commendable, and their possession honorable, it is the intention of Superior Headquarters to confine the wearing of medals to those that are entirely military and authorized, in order that State decorations may have their true value.

Confusion is found in the property requisitions and in the receipt of uniforms and other property, the company or regimental Quartermasters in some cases transacting the business directly with General Headquarters, without the knowledge or authority of the regimental or brigade commanders, resulting in either a surplus or a deficiency, which is unmilitary and wasteful. (There can be no surplus or deficiency, as the accounts are kept at General Headquarters.—Adjutant-General.)

The usual difficulty has been experienced by Inspectors in the examination of accounts, records, and returns, by reason of there being no uniform system of keeping the same, many companies making no distinction between State and company funds, and failing to show whether the former were properly expended for military purposes; to keep uni-

form records of company assemblages or descriptive lists, and to retain copies of property or field returns for future reference.

In some companies such great confusion exists that it is next to impossible to ascertain how much State property the company has received or is responsible for, without reference to General Headquarters.

As State property condemned in 1890 is still carried on the property returns of certain companies, the necessity for some adjustment of past reports of Boards of Survey seems necessary. Much State property is insured, contrary to regulations.

The debts of companies, in some cases exceeding \$500, should have the immediate attention of Regimental Paymasters. Although the companies, or their officers, are usually responsible, it certainly is the duty of commanding officers of regiments or battalions to prevent liability of such amounts that are unnecessary and detrimental to a company's prosperity.

The methods of indorsing State warrants are faulty, in some cases, and should be remedied. Several cash accounts are found that do not balance, into considerable amounts, showing carelessness and lack of interest in the expenditure of both State and company funds.

The attention of Superior Headquarters is respectfully called to the detailed reports of surplus arms, uniforms, and equipments, both obsolete and worthless, and the necessity for their condemnation or return to the State arsenal.

The average condition and efficiency of the organizations of the Division is good. At the same time, there are companies that should be mustered out. The increase in the number of companies from forty to sixty during the past three years naturally resulted in some being placed in localities deficient both in population and the interest requisite to properly maintain them, and after the novelty wears off, the lack of hard, continued work necessary to efficiency has proved the error in location and necessity for change. As none have had less than two years' trial, it can safely be considered that they are failures, and their commissions should be vacated in favor of the several localities where new companies have been waiting for muster.

No good, either to the reputation of the National Guard or its efficiency, can result from the continued expenditure of State money on weak companies; while, on the contrary, their condition is a standing censure upon the system, and always quoted as an argument to our detriment.

From the general standpoint of military efficiency, it is fair to conclude that the field and line officers in the Division are averaging as much work as can safely be required without making unpaid duty burdensome, and that the lapses and neglect are largely due to lack of supervision by commanding officers, through their staff departments, whose work is largely perfunctory, except at annual inspections and camps. If continued and systematic supervision and inspections could be carried on quarterly, and the reports and recommendations made therefrom followed up and acted upon, the services of a large number of what should be our ablest and most zealous officers would be realized from, with great good to the service, and I respectfully recommend that such a system be adopted and enforced.

That portion of the report of the Inspector of the Second Brigade of May 1st, comparing his work with that of the Inspectors' work in other

brigades, or in his brigade in past years, is respectfully disapproved. It is the duty of an Inspector to confine himself strictly to his own organization and department, and any departure from either—to eulogy or criticism of others—is unmilitary and harmful to discipline.

As the Brigade Inspectors of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Brigades have failed to furnish the general reports required by General Headquarters General Orders, No. 9, Section 5, this report is lacking in many important particulars that would have been considered with reference to, and in connection with, the other brigades, had such reports been furnished, as contemplated by General Headquarters; and special criticism on, or compliment to, particular organizations, that might be properly noted, are omitted for the same reason.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, N. G. C.,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1891. }

Brig.-Gen. C. C. ALLEN, Inspector-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the inspection of the camp of instruction of the Second Brigade and Tenth Infantry Battalion, Sixth Brigade, at Santa Cruz, and of the organizations composing same, during the week ending July 11, 1891, in accordance with General Headquarters General Orders, No. 13, Section 6, and No. 14, Section 4, with the following result:

The inspection covered the attendance and condition of each company, and the tour of duty for one day, the average merit being figured from the report made by each Inspector on the basis of marking adopted by this department in April, 1891.

FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

MAJOR V. D. DUBOCE, Inspector, July 7, 1891.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per Cent of Attendance.	Average Merit.		Tour of Duty.
					At In-spect'n.	Quar-ters.	
Company A	31	28	59	52.54	4.33	4.40	4.50
Company B	36	26	62	58.07	4.33	4.50	4.50
Company C	48	55	103	46.60	4.83	5.40	4.25
Company D	56	15	71	78.87	4.16	4.50	4.00
Company F	38	20	58	65.51	4.50	4.40	4.50
Company G	68	35	103	66.02	4.83	5.40	4.25
Company H	35	21	56	62.50	4.33	4.40	4.25
Company K	39	37	76	51.31	4.66	4.40	4.50
Totals	351	237	588	59.66	4.49	4.68	4.34

SECOND ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

MAJOR J. F. BURGIN, Inspector, July 7, 1891.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per Cent of Attendance.	Average Merit.		Tour of Duty.
					At In- spect'n.	Quar- ters.	
Battery A	48	22	70	68.56	6.00	5.20	5.50
Battery C	41	24	65	63.07	6.00	5.80	5.33
Battery D	41	16	57	71.93	6.00	5.75	5.40
Battery E	40	14	54	74.08	5.16	4.75	5.60
Battery F	40	18	58	68.97	5.33	5.25	6.00
Battery G	40	17	57	70.17	5.16	4.40	5.33
Battery H	40	17	57	70.17	5.00	4.75	5.50
Totals	290	128	418	69.38	5.52	5.13	5.52

THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

LIEUT.-COL. GEO. C. PARDEE, Inspector, July 7, 1891.

Company A	40	15	55	72.72	4.50	4.00	4.50
Company B	36	27	63	57.14	4.20	3.75	4.00
Company C	36	24	60	60.00	4.00	3.75	4.00
Company D	30	24	54	55.55	4.00	4.00	4.00
Company E	20	42	62	32.26	4.00	4.00	-----
Company F	36	24	60	60.00	4.00	4.00	-----
Company G	36	25	61	50.01	4.00	4.00	4.00
Company H	35	25	60	58.33	2.80	4.00	-----
Totals	269	206	475	56.63	3.90	3.94	4.10

FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

MAJOR J. N. E. WILSON, Inspector, July 7, 1891.

Company A	31	37	68	45.58	5.00	5.00	5.00
Company B	33	27	60	55.00	4.83	5.00	5.14
Company C	35	17	52	67.30	5.00	5.16	5.14
Company D	32	33	65	49.23	5.16	5.50	5.28
Company E	37	19	56	66.07	5.00	5.33	5.33
Company F	29	30	59	49.15	5.33	5.66	5.14
Totals	197	163	360	54.72	5.05	5.27	5.17

TENTH INFANTRY BATTALION.

MAJOR J. F. BURGIN, Inspector, July 7, 1891.

Company A	42	30	72	58.33	4.16	4.75	5.50
Company B	41	14	55	74.54	4.16	4.75	5.40
Totals	83	44	127	65.35	4.16	4.75	4.45

TOTALS FOR SECOND AND SIXTH BRIGADES.

Present	1,190
Absent	778
Total strength	1,968
Percentage of attendance	60.46

The camp was also generally inspected by me on July 9th, at which time the following notes were made:

First Infantry Regiment—

Quarters: 2 companies very good, 3 fair, 3 good.
 Pieces: 2 companies in good order, 5 rusty.
 Band Quarters: good.
 Commissary Department: very dirty.

Second Artillery Regiment—

Quarters: 1 company very good, 4 fair, 1 poor.
 Pieces: 6 companies in good order.
 Band Quarters: very dirty.
 Commissary Department: very dirty.

Third Infantry Regiment—

Quarters: 1 company very good, 1 good, 6 fair.
 Pieces: 8 companies generally in fair order; a small proportion, including all at guard tent, rusty.
 Band Quarters: very dirty.
 Commissary Department: very dirty.

Fifth Infantry Regiment—

Quarters: 6 companies good.
 Pieces: 3 companies in good order, 3 rusty.
 Band Quarters: in fair order.
 Commissary Department: in fair condition.
 N. C. Staff Quarters: very dirty.

Tenth Infantry Battalion—

Quarters: 1 company fair, 1 (on duty) poor.
 Pieces: 2 companies in fair order.

Signal Corps—

Quarters: floored and very clean.
 Rear of Quarters: very dirty.

The morning roll calls in each regiment were attended by brigade staff officers, a practice of great value to all concerned, and one that should be generally adopted. Battalion drills were promptly and efficiently entered upon and continued during the time allotted, and no pains or efforts spared by the field officers in command to explain and carry out the tactical movements.

The conduct of men at meals was quiet and orderly. There was but one attempt at mock parade, which was of short duration, and of less interest or value.

Guard duty and guard mounting were efficiently performed, and sentries well posted in their duties. As comparatively few posts, however, were established, it is doubtful if a large proportion of enlisted men present performed a tour of guard duty. Salutes of both officers and men were unusually well practiced.

The general conduct and discipline of both officers and men were satisfactory and their appearance soldierly, indicating a high degree of respect for their superior officers, their uniforms, and themselves. The absence of drunkenness and the diminished publicity and number of regimental and company bars was especially commendable.

The condition of the camp grounds, within the lines of the actual quarters of officers and men, was satisfactory as to cleanliness and general appearance, while that from the left flanks of companies (including guard tents) to the parade ground on the southeast, as well as along the entire line in rear of Regimental and Brigade Headquarters, was very unsatisfactory in many respects, and could not but have resulted disastrously, from a sanitary point, had the troops remained another week.

A good deal of confusion, too, resulted in the delivery of supplies, the feeding of men, and the removal of offal, on account of stumps and undergrowth, and the lack of grading, drains, roads, etc., that should have been provided and attended to before opening camp. The parade ground was in a very unsatisfactory condition, and quite unsafe for

mounted troops, on account of its unevenness and numberless holes. Should the State continue to use this locality for an annual camp ground, there should be particular efforts made to improve it, from a sanitary standpoint, and for drill purposes. The lack of floors to tents in fully two thirds of those used was a serious matter, and should be remedied, even at the expense of some other convenience or luxury, while all tents should be provided with rear ventilators, fully half of them at present being without such.

A mounted inspection was also made by me of Light Battery A, Second Artillery Regiment, and San Francisco Hussars (troop), on July 9th:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per cent of Attendance.
Light Battery A (report not furnished by commanding officer)-----				
San Francisco Hussars-----	59	10	69	85.50

The battery showed a most commendable degree of skill, efficiency, and discipline, and reflected a great deal of credit on both officers and men, particularly when the source and quality of the mounts used by them are considered, as also the age and consequent condition of their guns, limbers, and caissons, all of which are of obsolete pattern, and most of the two latter unfit for service, and in some cases dangerous for use. The uniforms and equipments of both men and horses were in most excellent condition.

I respectfully recommend that the War Department be asked to loan the State modern breech-loading guns, with the proper carriages, of which it has an ample supply, until such time as the State may be prepared to purchase such or others of the latest and most improved pattern.

The cavalry troop was found in an equally satisfactory condition in all particulars, except horse equipments, which are of obsolete and varied pattern, all of great age, and nearly all actually unsafe for field service or even parade. While the drill, discipline, and general appearance of the men and mounts were in all respects very commendable, the military appearance and efficiency of the troop were greatly injured by the nondescript character of their equipments, which are practically useless for military purposes, and such as no other organization in the State is subjected to use. I respectfully recommend that the entire outfit be condemned as soon as an appropriation or other means can be secured to replace them.

The Brigade Signal Corps was found in a very satisfactory condition as to drill, discipline, and efficiency. Their mounts, however, were unsuitable, and deteriorated the value of that portion of their tour of duty.

The absence of a brigade guard was noted particularly, not that the regimental guards were insufficient or neglectful, but because guard duty is one of the most important items of military experience and discipline, and any absence or curtailment of its details should be seriously considered. The ceremonies and instruction consequent upon brigade camp guards should, and would, be both valuable and instructive, and no opportunity should be lost to practice them for the benefit of both officers and men, particularly as so few opportunities occur for such. Besides, a brigade camp can hardly be considered perfect in

organization when so important an adjunct as its guards are presumably under control of regimental officers and tacitly independent of the brigade commander's supervision.

Where comparatively large bodies of troops are quartered near cities or towns, it would seem preferable that a Provost Marshal and guard be established and retained during the entire tour of duty. So much is this believed, that in most camps of instruction in other States the Provost Marshal is a general staff officer, provided by regulations, and with fixed duties and powers. While the moral effect of leaving the conduct and discipline of men, on pass or otherwise, beyond the limit of camp, or the direct control of officers, to themselves, with the belief that their self-respect and *esprit de corps* will keep them within proper bounds, may be good in theory, the practice is not successful as a rule. As a provost guard is intended to exert its influence by a show of force rather than continued illustrations of its duties, it casts no reflections on a large proportion of the force, who never become amenable to its corrections, while it prevents disorder in others by its continual readiness and ability to suppress it. In fact, a permanent Provost Marshal and guard would seem as necessary to a camp of instruction as a police force to a well-governed city.

The camp and troops were inspected as to their medical and sanitary condition on July 10th and 11th, by the Division Surgeon, whose report will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, N. G. C., }
SAN FRANCISCO, July 27, 1891. }

Brig.-Gen. C. C. ALLEN, Inspector-General N. G. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the inspection of the camp of instruction of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, Third Brigade, and Eighth Infantry Battalion, Fifth Brigade, at Santa Cruz; also, of the companies composing the same, on Friday, 24th instant, in accordance with General Headquarters General Orders, No. 13, Section 6, and No. 14, Section 4, with the following result, the system of marking being the same hitherto used by this department this year:

SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per Cent of Attendance.	Average Merit.	
					At In- spect'n.	Quar- ters.
Company A -----	43	18	61	70.50	3.83	4.40
Company B -----	47	18	65	72.30	4.00	4.40
Company C -----	51	11	62	82.26	4.00	4.40
Company D -----	43	20	63	68.25	3.83	4.00
Company E -----	29	27	56	51.79	4.00	4.40
Company F -----	48	9	57	84.21	4.00	4.20
Totals -----	261	103	364	71.70	3.94	4.30

EIGHTH INFANTRY BATTALION.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per Cent of Attendance.	Average Merit.	
					At In-spect'n.	Quar-ters.
Company A -----	36	15	51	70.60	4.00	4.80
Company B -----	47	11	58	81.03	4.00	4.60
Company C -----	35	24	59	59.32	4.00	4.60
Company D -----	42	12	54	77.77	3.83	4.20
Company E -----	34	18	52	65.38	3.83	4.20
Totals -----	194	80	274	70.80	3.93	4.48

The general condition of the camp, as to cleanliness, neatness, and good order, was of the best, and especially commendable. The kitchens, mess-rooms, and all contiguous grounds were finely policed, as also that portion between the left of company streets and the ditch bounding the camp proper. Quarters of non-commissioned staff, bands, and servants, in good condition. Regimental and company streets well policed. The entire camp had an especially military character, and was conspicuous from its compact, practical appearance, and absence of all, save military, decorations.

Guard duty was only fairly performed, and salutes, of both officers and men, were not generally or promptly given.

The inspection of quarters showed a fine appearing body of men, with uniforms, equipments, and quarters in excellent condition, and indicating very commendable care and supervision of officers, and interest on the part of the men.

The formation for field inspection was tardy and lengthy, and while the manual of arms in line was excellent, that at inspection was quite poor.

The general condition of pieces was also poor, and indicated serious lack of attention of both officers and men.

While the general appearance and manual of arms of both regiments at brigade review and dress parade were excellent, the delay in the company, regimental, and brigade formations and movements was excessive and unnecessary, and should receive the especial attention of officers, and be remedied by them in future.

It may be observed that these companies have served together but occasionally, before this camp, and that the two regiments were never brigaded together before, but their five days' present camp experience should have shown better results in these particulars.

Although there was considerable sickness in camp, it was doubtless due to change of climate, habits, and water, and was not of a serious character, the excellent policing and sanitary condition and care of the camp preventing anything of an epidemic character.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, N. G. C., }
 SAN FRANCISCO, August 14, 1891. }

Brig.-Gen. C. C. ALLEN, Inspector-General N. G. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the inspection of the camp of instruction of the First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, at Camp Murray, Santa Cruz; also, of the companies of that regiment, and the Brigade Signal Corps, on this date, in accordance with General Headquarters General Orders, No. 13, Section 6, and No. 14, Section 4, with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per cent of Attendance.	Average Merit.	
					At In- spect'n.	Quar- ters.
Battery A	42	26	68	61.76	4.00	4.00
Light Battery B	42	23	65	64.62	4.00	5.00
Battery C	43	29	72	59.72	4.00	5.00
Battery E	46	9	55	80.36	4.00	5.00
Battery F	44	11	55	80.00	3.75	4.00
Battery G	40	12	52	77.00	4.00	4.00
Totals	257	110	367	70.00	3.96	4.50

Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff, and Fourth Brigade Signal Corps not noted above.

Subsistence Department in excellent condition (except as to drainage of kitchens), the rations being ample and well cooked, all material being purchased by Regimental Commissary and prepared under his supervision. As this is the proper method of feeding troops in camps of instruction, and the only practical military way in which the comparative value and expense of food products can be ascertained, it is far preferable to the contract system, provided, of course, a regiment has an efficient Commissary.

Camp in rear of Headquarters, including sinks and drains, in very poor condition and quite filthy, indicating lack of attention from both Regimental Surgeon and Quartermaster. Although something of this is due to previous camps, these officers cannot thereby be absolved from responsibility for such condition.

Tents of both officers and men uniformly poorly ventilated, and consequently extremely uncomfortable from the severe heat. Company streets and balance of camp grounds in good order and cleanly. Tents generally neat and orderly.

Guard duty fairly well performed, the regular camp guard being formed from details from all companies daily, which seems preferable to a single company furnishing the entire guard for a day, as all men are thus more likely to perform a tour of guard duty, while line officers are brought in contact with other men than their own.

Salutes from men not on duty not general, nor their necessity apparently understood.

Formations for inspection and parade only reasonably prompt.

Battalion and company tactical movements prompt and well executed.

Manual at drill well executed; at inspection poor. General conduct of men at all times quiet and orderly. Uniforms generally very old

and shabby, although apparently in as good condition as age and reasonable wear and tear would allow. Band uniforms, in particular, in wretched condition.

Equipments generally in good order and condition. Pieces of the old model generally rusty and dirty; those of new issue in fair condition only. Many of the former should be condemned.

The four field pieces of Light Battery B are of obsolete pattern and of little value, even for theoretical instruction in armory or camp. Carriages and limbers of pieces are so rotten and shaky from age as to be unsafe for field use or firing. Equipment of both carriages and limbers is equally worthless. Neither caissons nor their limbers were in camp, nor were horses provided—both from lack of funds—and the chief value of the presence of pieces and limbers seemed to be to illustrate the idiosyncrasy of organizing, equipping (?), and supporting a light battery, in all particulars, except those wherein it is of any value to its personnel or the State, viz.: field pieces with proper equipment and horses.

If there is to be no change in this respect, it is respectfully recommended that the pieces be turned in, the entire equipment condemned, and the men equipped, armed, and drilled as infantry, so as to make a reasonable return to the State for the money expended on them.

The general condition and aspect of the camp indicated a quiet, though active and efficient interest, and an appreciation of the requirements of field duty, and, in nearly all respects, was essentially military.

In spite of the orders from General Headquarters to the contrary, the presence of females as visitors in camps of instruction, in a greater or less degree, appears to be considered reasonable and proper throughout the Division; but it seems to be the province of the present camp to excel in this particular, by making them a permanency.

The occupancy of fully one fourth the camp equipage by the families of officers and of men is a result never contemplated by military committees when framing bills, by legislators when voting appropriations, or by General Headquarters when ordering camps of instruction; and the assumption of what must be presumed a military sway over such a canvas community of "sisters, cousins, and aunts" is so unusual and novel as to cause a feeling that one has accidentally been transported to the realms of "Pinafore." While, in the present case, these are apart from the actual military camp, they are still so contiguous as to detract considerably from its military aspect.

It is doubtless true that the presence of such a home community is beneficial and restraining from a moral standpoint, but it is equally true that the profession of arms is essentially that of men, and neither the theories, practices, nor accessories of the kindergarten, school, church, or home are profitable to it, nor provided for or allowed in the rules and regulations or articles of war; hence the presence of females in camps, in any number, as visitors or residents, can be considered in no other sense than as contrary to military discipline and efficiency and the prompt and successful performance of their duty by officers and men.

The Signal Corps, Fourth Brigade, recruited from this regiment, is of excellent material, well uniformed and equipped, and presented a very satisfactory appearance at inspection.

The particular attention of Superior Headquarters is respectfully called to the membership of Battery C as including, now on duty, three

Sergeants and one Corporal, who were charter members of the battery in April, 1863, and whose faithful and continuous service for twenty-eight years merits more than passing mention. This battery has also eleven other members with ten to twenty years' (and upwards) service medals—a roll of which it may fairly be proud.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, N. G. C., }
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25, 1891. }

Brig.-Gen. C. C. ALLEN, *Inspector-General N. G. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the inspection of the camp of instruction of the First Brigade at Camp Johnson, Santa Monica; also, of the Seventh and Ninth Infantry Regiments and the Brigade Signal Corps, on Saturday, 22d inst., in accordance with General Headquarters General Orders, No. 13, Section 6, and No. 14, Section 4, with the following results:

SIGNAL CORPS.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per Cent of Attendance.	Average Merit.	
					At In- spect'n.	Quar- ters.
First Brigade Signal Corps.....	13	8	21	61.90	6.00	6.00

SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company A	32	24	56	57.14	4.33	4.50
Company B	26	26	52	50.00	3.83	4.50
Company C	28	28	56	50.00	4.17	4.50
Company D	25	38	63	39.68	3.83	4.50
Company F	19	31	50	38.00	3.83	4.50
Company G	22	31	53	41.50	3.83	4.50
Totals	152	178	330	46.06		

NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company A	39	15	54	72.22	4.67	5.00
Company B	35	26	61	57.37	4.17	5.00
Company C	47	13	60	78.33	4.67	5.00
Company D	32	18	50	64.00	4.00	5.00
Company E	32	21	53	60.37	4.17	5.00
Company F	49	3	52	94.23	4.67	5.00
Totals	234	96	330	70.91		

TOTALS OF SEVENTH AND NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENTS AND SIGNAL CORPS.

Present.....	399
Absent.....	282
Total strength.....	681
Percentage of attendance.....	58.53

The locality of the camp, from a sanitary standpoint and for military convenience, was of the best, the only drawback being the entire lack of shade in the camp proper. The Subsistence Department (except drains and refuse) was found orderly, cleanly, and generally in good condition, supplies being purchased by Brigade Commissary and issued regularly to regimental officers and company officers, and apparently of good quality, well cooked and served, and ample in quantity.

Drains and garbage were poorly provided for and looked after, and would have caused serious medical trouble ultimately but for the location of the camp on an open bluff, constantly exposed to a strong sea breeze. Camp was otherwise very cleanly and orderly, save sinks, which were poorly built and located, and in a most filthy condition.

Guard duty and salutes of officers and men fairly well performed. Guard was mounted on company details for each regiment, there being no brigade officer of day or guard. This arrangement is open to the same criticism made at Camp Markham, and only allowable by the desire of the brigade commander to give line officers all the experience possible.

Guard mount on the day of inspection was tactically well executed, although the formations from details were delayed and lengthy. That of one regiment was at right angles to the color line, an innovation that was unexplained and seemingly unnecessary.

Formations for review were tardy and far from showing the necessary acquaintance with tactics, particularly by guides and chiefs of subdivisions. March in review was fairly good, alignments and distances fair, salutes of officers generally poor, lacking snap, and failing generally to look to reviewing officer. No drills were held during the period of inspection.

The regiments were inspected as thoroughly as the limited time would permit, with the result previously tabulated. The exceptionally good condition of uniforms (save gloves) and equipments in both regiments merits commendation, while the rust and dirt accumulations on many pieces, particularly in the Seventh Regiment, showed great lack of care by men and supervision from officers.

A large proportion of men in both regiments were uncleanly, and showed lack of personal interest in their appearance, particularly as to gloves, collars, and boots. As sufficient notice of this inspection had been given to allow ample time for preparation, the lack of effort to make a more soldier-like appearance was noticeable, and should be charged to both officers and men.

Both regiments were faulty and deficient in the tactics and manual of inspection, indicating lack of both instruction and experience. The general conduct and aspect of officers and men was orderly and soldierly, although too much argument and solicitation took the place of absolute command at company formations, showing the failure of both to recognize the difference while on duty.

The entire absence of camp decorations, save of a military character, should especially be commended.

The absence of a Provost Marshal and guard should be open to the same criticism as that of Camp Markham at Santa Cruz. Too strong criticism cannot be made upon the prevalent custom, noticed particularly in this camp, of quite a percentage of men being allowed to be present at reviews and inspections as spectators, instead of on duty in

the ranks. So long as they are able physically to be present, both officers and men should realize the importance of recognizing the presence of general officers by parading every one not absolutely on duty.

The chief faults and omissions that were noticeable were clearly due largely to a lack of opportunity for regimental assemblages and of constant acquaintance of field, staff, and line officers, and regimental formations or movements. So long, however, as a regimental organization exists, its officers must be held responsible for whatever unprofitable results arise, as well as complimented for the good features of their commands.

After a careful consideration of the location and organization of the two regiments of this brigade, it is respectfully recommended that a strict enforcement of the regulations as to the duties of the general and regimental staffs, as previously generally recommended by this department, could be made with the most beneficial results, as they appear to have been but little worked in the past, and to have no lack of field or opportunity in the future, if properly directed.

The Brigade Signal Corps was exceptionally well organized and equipped, and gave a lengthy practical illustration of skill and efficiency in long-distance signaling. Its personnel was excellent, and the general appearance of its quarters, arms, uniforms, and equipments at inspection, was such as to claim the highest degree of merit allowed by this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector.