

## REPORTS AS TO HEALTH OF N. G. C. AT ENCAMPMENTS.

## AT CAMP MARKHAM.

Medical report of Second Brigade, N. G. C., from July 4th to July 12th, 1891:

	July 5th...	July 6th...	July 7th...	July 8th...	July 9th...	July 10th...	July 11th...	July 12th...	Totals
Accidents .....		3	10	3	3	8	2		28
Muscular rheumatism .....					1				1
Poison oak .....				2		1			3
Earache .....		1			1				2
Hemorrhage from lungs .....					1				1
Headache .....		1	1		1		1		4
Bronchitis .....					1				1
Inflammation of stomach .....		1	1	2	6	2			12
Cold .....				1		4			5
Sore throat .....		1	3	8		1			13
Constipation .....		1	3	8		1			13
Sunstroke .....					1				1
Diarrhoea .....		4	16	14	10	33	3	1	81
Boil .....						1			1
General debility .....		1	3						4
Abscess .....			2						2
Tonsillitis .....			3	1	1			1	6
Gonorrhoea .....			1		1				2
Toothache .....			2		1				3
Sunburn .....			3	3	4	6			16
Rheumatism .....			1	2		1			4
Inflamed eyes .....			1	1					2
Totals .....		13	50	45	32	58	6	2	206

Reports of Regimental Surgeons not full and complete, hence this report does not give a complete medical history of Camp Markham. Would respectfully suggest that a new set of regimental and brigade blanks be formulated. Also, that Regimental Surgeons be required to keep full history of every case treated, by individuals and companies, and to transmit a full consolidated report to higher authority present daily. Also, that Regimental Surgeons be required to make rigid daily inspections of entire camp, report same to higher authority, and that they be given power to correct any and all unsanitary conditions. Also, that some arrangement be made for daily carrying away of kitchen refuse. Also, that necessity of cleanliness in quarters and camp be impressed upon the men.

Health of Camp Markham was very good. No fatalities; accidents were mostly trifling—one fractured radius being most important. Police duty was well performed. Sinks and kitchens at first neglected—afterwards improved. Indiscretions in eating and drinking were causes of most of intestinal disorders; poorly cooked food in one or two instances, perhaps, to blame. Regimental Surgeons should inspect cooking and food at frequent intervals.

G. C. PARDEE,  
Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon Second Brigade, N. G. C.

## AT CAMP ALLEN.

Medical report of Sixth Infantry Regiment, Third Brigade, N. G. C., from July 19th to July 26th, 1891:

DATE.	Number Prescribed for Daily.	Number of Prescriptions Written Daily.	Number of Men in Hospital.	Number Ill in Quarters.	Number Excused from Duty on Account of Illness.	Number in Camp Daily.	Per Cent Prescribed for Daily.
July 19th -----	20	30	1	2	3	283	7.05
July 20th -----	15	45	1	5	6	286	5.02
July 21st -----	22	40	4	0	4	285	7.71
July 22d -----	26	52	9	1	10	287	9.05
July 23d -----	21	44	1	9	10	286	7.34
July 24th -----	27	38	3	12	15	296	9.12
July 25th -----	15	25	2	5	7	294	5.10
July 26th -----	5	10	0	0	0	292	1.71
Totals -----	151	284	21	34	55	2,309	52.10
Averages -----	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	288 $\frac{3}{8}$	6.51

I certify that the above report is correct.

MAJOR F. M. SPONOGLE,  
Surgeon Sixth Infantry Regiment, Third Brigade, N. G. C.

## AT CAMP JOHNSON.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., November 9, 1891.

To the Adjutant-General, N. G. C.:

SIR: I herewith inclose reports of Major Magee, Surgeon Ninth Regiment, and Major Ainsworth, Surgeon Seventh Regiment, First Brigade, N. G. C., for the period covering the encampment of the brigade at Camp Johnson, Santa Monica, California, August 15th to 24th, inclusive.

It was my privilege to be in camp every day during the encampment, and notice the condition of the same. The garbage was hauled off every day, the "vaults" were filled with dry earth every morning, and the sanitary condition of the camp was at all times good, as the inclosed reports show, there being no sickness reported by either that could have resulted from the want of proper sanitary precautions.

During the whole time of the encampment a "hot wave" existed along the Pacific Coast, the camp was unprotected from the direct rays of the sun, and the extreme changes from noon-day sun to foggy nights was, in my judgment, a prolific cause of the intestinal disturbances reported.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

W. G. COCHRAN,  
Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon First Brigade, N. G. C.

## REPORT OF SURGEON, SEVENTH INFANTRY.

SANTA MONICA, CAL., August 15-24, 1891.

*To the Adjutant-General, N. G. C., Sacramento, Cal.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the period stated:

The sanitary condition of camp was all that could be desired.

Police of grounds generally good. Company streets and quarters were noticeable for their cleanliness. Grounds not directly under charge of company commanders should have had more attention.

An abundance of good, well-cooked food was supplied.

Water supply was excellent, both as to quality and quantity.

The clothing was excellent.

Habits of the men were unusually good. But few cases of excessive use of stimulants were noticed.

Very little sickness. No serious cases, and no injuries of importance. Practically all cases of sickness were of gastric and intestinal disorders, caused by change of water and food in a measure, and largely by overwork at drill during heat of morning.

*Recommendations.*—That Surgeons be furnished sick registers. That each company be furnished a company sick-book (U. S. A. form), and that company commanders be directed to instruct their men to report to First Sergeants and have their names recorded in company sick-book before Surgeon's call; that First Sergeants be directed to present such book and men at Surgeon's call.

F. K. AINSWORTH,  
Major and Surgeon Seventh Regiment, N. G. C.

## REPORT OF SURGEON, NINTH INFANTRY.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., October 6, 1891.

Summary of sick and wounded of Ninth Infantry, National Guard of California, at Camp Johnson, from August 15th to August 24th, 1891:

	August 15th	August 16th	August 17th	August 18th	August 19th	August 20th	August 21st	August 22d	August 23d	August 24th	Total by Companies
Field and Staff							1	1			2
Non-Commissioned Staff										1	6
Band				1	2	2		1			15
Company A				1	1	3	6	4			42
Company B		2	4	6	11	7	3	8	1		19
Company C		2	2	3	2	2	7	1			18
Company D		2	1	1		4	3	5	2		17
Company E				2	6	5		3	1		31
Company F			2	5	7	6	4	6	1		2
Signal Corps			1		1						
Daily sick call	6	10	18	30	29	24	29	5	1		

*Remarks.*—Number of men in camp, 234. A large percentage of the sick were digestive disarrangements, due to change of water. Next in order of frequency, foot-sore men, from the bad condition of ground over which the troops were maneuvered. One severe wound of knee.

I certify the above to be correct.

THOMAS. L. MAGEE, M.D.,  
Major and Surgeon Ninth Infantry, N. G. C.

## REPORT OF INSPECTION OF NAVAL BATTALION.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 23, 1892.

*Brig.-Gen. C. C. ALLEN, Adjutant-General of California, Sacramento, Cal.:*

SIR: In accordance with orders of Lieut. John J. Fitzgerald, commanding the Naval Battalion, N. G. C., I inspected Companies B, C, and D, of this battalion, Tuesday evening, March 22, 1892, at Germania Hall, No. 620 Bush Street, San Francisco, and have the honor to most respectfully submit the following report:

In this report it is my endeavor to inform you as nearly the precise condition of each portion of the command as it has been in my power to learn, so as to meet the requirements as stated in paragraph 56, of the Rules and Regulations governing the National Guard of California, which reads as follows: "Upon officers of the Inspector's Department commanding officers rely for information as to the precise condition of each portion of their commands, its efficiency, discipline, location, and wants. Inspectors should, in their reports, make such recommendations and suggestions as they may consider for the interests of the service."

Commencing with the staff, and noting the various departments which are therein represented, I shall take up in regular order the respective companies, and, after complying with paragraph 73, relating to the proficiency of the officers, will conclude by a brief outline of the prospects of the battalion as to such maintenance as can be reasonably expected from various sources.

### STAFF.

The staff of this battalion is composed of three sets of officers, which are necessary from the peculiar manner in which the battalion was organized:

*First*—The commissioned staff officers, consisting of an Adjutant, an Ordnance Officer, a Paymaster, and a Surgeon.

*Second*—Acting commissioned, known as the Assistant Ordnance Officer and the Assistant Surgeon; and,

*Third*—The Warrant Officers, as follows: (1) Chief Boatswain's Mate, (2) Chief Gunner's Mate, (3) Chief Quartermaster, (4) Chief Signalman, (5) Assistant Chief Signalman, (6) Chief Coxswain, (7) Paymaster's Yeoman, (8) Paymaster's Assistant Yeoman, (9) Apothecary, (10) Assistant Apothecary, (11) Chief Trumpeter, (12) Assistant Chief Trumpeter.

The officers of the first class are, according to Section 2 of the Act establishing a Naval Battalion, selected from the Lieutenants of the Junior Grade, with the exception of the Surgeon. Their duties, while embracing all of those required of similarly named officers in the National Guard, also extend into fields of vital importance and of a varied nature.

In view of the fact that the commissioned staff officers preside at the

election of officers in the various companies, and perform many duties of a high official character, and their positions as chiefs of departments, etc., and also from the fact that (with the exception of the Surgeon) they must first be a line officer of the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade, it has been thought that upon receiving the appointment as a staff officer of so much importance, they should also receive the rank of Lieutenant, which is the same relative rank as Captain in the National Guard; and by some who have studied the law as it now stands, it is maintained that such is the intention, except in the case of the Surgeon. It will be observed that Section 2 of the Act states *from where* the first three officers are to be selected, but *does not say* that their rank shall remain the same; and in the second sentence of paragraph 4 of the same Act it reads that "when *not otherwise provided for*, the government of the naval militia shall be controlled by the provisions of the Political Code relating to the National Guard of California," etc. Referring back to Section 2 of this Act, it *does not state where* the Surgeon shall be selected from, but *does mention the rank* he shall receive upon appointment. It would therefore follow that at least the first three officers, *i. e.*, the Adjutant, the Ordnance Officer, and the Paymaster, should have the same rank as if occupying similar positions on a regimental staff. Reference is also made to Section 1990, Political Code, wherein are named the ranks of the staff of a Major, which is the assimilated rank of Lieutenant-Commander, as shown in paragraph 398 of the Rules and Regulations of the National Guard. *An opinion of the Adjutant-General would be greatly valued*, and if his decision be in accordance with the above views, the objections of a company commander, at having a staff officer of a rank his inferior presiding at an election in his company, will be removed.

The employment of the title "Warrant Officers" is not exactly the same term used in the regular service, but is given to a class of officers of about the same grade as a first-class petty officer in the Navy, and as a non-commissioned officer on the staff in the National Guard. The duties are, to a great extent, similar to those of a petty officer of the first class, and have in addition filling the requirements which may be made in the way of rendering assistance to chiefs of departments, other than those to which they have been originally appointed; as for instance, the Ordnance Officer, having been given charge of a Bureau of Intelligence, which controls the collection of data pertaining to coast defense, has the privilege of calling upon any Warrant Officer to render such aid as may be desired.

From inspection of the staff I am compelled to note a lack of that *esprit de corps* which is essential for every organized body to possess in order that its abilities may be developed to the best advantage, but this condition may be accounted for at present by recognizing the fact that the whole battalion is of so recent creation, and many important duties have been occupying the attention in other directions, and the faithful performance of these duties necessitated a partial neglect of instruction to the staff by the chiefs of the departments. As soon as the affairs have become more settled each Warrant Officer will be so situated as to become thoroughly proficient to perform his duties. A large proportion of the Warrant Officers display keen interest in the general welfare of the battalion, and attend many drills of the companies, besides fre-

quently being closely observing visitors to the armories, fortifications, and war vessels within reach.

Recognizing the fact that I have devoted considerable time to the subject of the staff, I will say in explanation that it is for the purpose of meeting the remark which had been made intimating that the number of officers is out of proportion to the men in the ranks from a military standpoint, whereas, really the reverse is the case; that is, owing to the very many duties required of a reserveman there could well be created several other commissioned officers, besides the accompanying aids in the way of petty officers.

## COMPANY B.

This being the first muster and inspection, a brief resumé of the existence of this company will not be out of place, particularly as it will account for what might be otherwise considered a lack of proficiency as a company of the National Guard, and the same causes apply to similar deficiencies in the other companies.

This was the first company mustered into the Naval Battalion. In accordance with orders, Maj. Victor D. Duboce, Paymaster of the Second Brigade, N. G. C., was the presiding officer on the evening of August 22, 1891. Eighty-four men signed the roll, and the following commissioned officers were elected:

John J. Fitzgerald .....	Lieutenant commanding.
Michael F. Kilkeary .....	Lieutenant Junior Grade.
Frank A. Brooks .....	Ensign.
John P. Hendrickson .....	Ensign.

Soon after organization the company took quarters at Germania Hall, No. 620 Bush Street, and has met regularly every Thursday evening. The attendance has averaged 75 per cent, and the attention given to instructions is gratifying to the officers. The naval appearance and bearing of the members are very good, owing greatly to the fact that many have been in the service of the United States and other navies. In the matter of dress and appointments each man is supplied with a blue suit of regular navy pattern, including cap, neckerchief, and lanyard. The drills have been chiefly infantry exercises, according to those adopted for use in the Navy. Owing to the fact that the Federal Government has not yet issued the arms and equipments for the battalion the manual of arms has not been taken up, but a series of regular lessons were given in "single stick" exercises to a number of seamen, which will prove of great benefit in educating the remainder of the company.

There being no funds of the State available for armory rent for the companies of this battalion, the men are obliged to meet all expenses by paying the same themselves, which they do by collecting dues of 50 cents per month, and charging an admission fee of \$2 50.

The absentees to regular drills are accounted for in a measure by there being a number of seafaring men on the roll who still follow their vocation.

## COMPANY C.

This company was mustered into the National Guard by Maj. George Easton, Commissary of the Second Brigade, September 3, 1891, on which occasion the following commissioned officers were elected:

Colin A. Douglass.....	Lieutenant commanding.
Frank A. Brooks.....	Lieutenant Junior Grade.
Frederick L. Rockawood.....	Ensign.
Joseph A. Regan.....	Ensign.

The company drills every Tuesday evening at Germania Hall, No. 620 Bush Street. This being the same armory as occupied by Company B, the same remarks as to the condition and suitability of the building are applicable, as were before expressed.

The naval appearance of the members is very good, as is also the discipline. The dress and appointments are in accordance with the uniform as described in the General Orders, very nearly all of the members having received their blue uniforms with caps and lanyards. The books of record are well kept, as are also the accounts, which are carefully attended to and closely examined monthly by a committee from the company. The proficiency in tactical instruction reflects credit upon the officers. The petty officers meet each week the evening before drill night and prepare themselves for their duties, and through the careful attention given to instruction any petty officer can drill his squad in a most satisfactory manner. Besides the naval infantry exercises the company has been divided into gun crews, boat crews, powder divisions, ambulance and signal corps, so that each man is given a station.

A number of seaman have had special instruction in "single stick" exercises. The company has not yet secured any boats, but efforts are being made to obtain some; and as there are some good oarsmen among the members, it is expected that a creditable record will be made as soon as the opportunity occurs. The average attendance at drill since the date of organization is 86 per cent. The absentees are accounted for by the fact that some of the men are engaged in occupations which require their services more or less during the evening, but they are none the less desirous of learning all the duties of a seaman-gunner as far as lies in their power. The monthly dues are 50 cents. A candidate for admission pays \$1 as an entrance fee, and also the amount of three months' dues in advance.

## COMPANY D.

On the 11th of September, 1891, Maj. Victor D. Duboce mustered this company into the National Guard, and from the very beginning its prosperity has been most satisfactory in every particular. At one of the first meetings the dues were placed at \$1 per month, and an admission fee of \$5 was charged. The company has also been fortunate in having secured nine honorary members, who, in accordance with Section 1962, Political Code, pay \$50 each year into the company treasury.

The following commissioned officers were elected on the night of organization:

Louis H. Turner.....	Lieutenant commanding.
Shafter Howard.....	Lieutenant Junior Grade.
William E. Gunn.....	Ensign.
Theodore F. Tracy.....	Ensign.

The drills are held on Tuesday evening of each week, at the armory of the Light Battery, 1615 Pacific Avenue, and the accommodations are ample for all requirements. A company room is being furnished, having lockers and all conveniences for the proper care of arms and equip-



ments. The building being specially constructed for the battery, it is particularly well adapted for such drills with as great guns as may be desired. The naval appearance and bearing of the seamen are very good, and so is the discipline. Many of the members are yachtsmen, and not a few have made long voyages, either as passengers or seamen.

The records and accounts are neatly and carefully kept. The tactical instruction is good, and the members display a proficiency which indicates that close attention has been given to all orders. Thus far the men have been well drilled in the infantry exercises of the Navy (without arms), and they have also had some boat drills on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, having several boats at their command on the Oakland side of the bay. All of the seamen have blue uniforms complete, including cap and lanyard; they also have leggins and white working suits, as issued by the Navy. The average attendance for five months is 77 per cent, and the absentees are accounted for by pressing business engagements, many being in business of their own which requires personal supervision.

#### OFFICERS OF THE BATTALION.

The commissioned officers have displayed a most remarkable zeal in endeavoring to carefully instruct the men, and to so conduct the affairs of the battalion as to maintain the high regard of the public.

Before a commission can be issued to an officer by the Governor, the candidate must first pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board. This examination, besides embodying all which is required by the regulations of the National Guard, also embraces the following subjects:

*Seamanship:* Uses of the compass, lead, and log; principles of marlinspike seamanship, including cutting, fitting, and reefing rigging; description of sails, management of boats.

*Naval Construction:* Definitions, systems of armoring, steering, pumping, and hoisting; distribution of armor, guns, and boats.

*Naval Tactics:* School of the ship, section, and squadron; signaling by the Army and Navy Code.

*Ordnance:* Handling great guns, preparing ship for action, duties of officers and men at quarters; handling boat howitzers and machine guns afloat and on shore.

*International Law:* Laws of war, embargo, and reprisal; blockade, right of search, prizes, privateering, piracy, rights and duties of neutrals.

The commissioned officers are all uniformed according to General Orders, No. 18, series of 1891, which uniform is similar in design to the service uniform of the commissioned officers of the Navy. When it was ascertained that no financial aid would be received for the present from either the State or Federal Governments, the commissioned officers secured subscriptions from the merchants of San Francisco to the amount of over \$2,600 for the purpose of procuring uniforms for the men, each officer furnishing his own. The battalion is therefore grateful to the patriotic citizens who thus displayed their appreciation of a Naval Reserve.

## CALIFORNIA'S BATTALION AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF OTHER STATES.

As a comparison of this battalion with those of other States, the following table is given to show the number of men and the value of the arms and equipments as allotted by the honorable Secretary of the Navy:

State.	Number of Men.	Valuation of Arms, Etc.
California .....	371	\$8,094 43
New York .....	342	7,461 71
Massachusetts .....	238	5,123 93
North Carolina .....	101	2,203 60
Rhode Island .....	54	1,178 16
Texas .....	43	938 17
Totals .....	1,149	\$25,000 00

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS.

I would recommend that no person be allowed to become a member of the Naval Battalion who is not an American citizen, and that men should only be shipped who can pass the same physical examination as required in the regular service.

The Navy Department has granted permission to the battalion to purchase such made-up clothing and small stores as may be desired at the same prices as charged to men in the regular service.

A flag has been adopted, which consists of a blue field six feet long by four feet six inches hoist, in the center of which are two crossed fowl anchors, surrounded by thirteen stars arranged in an oval manner.

The technical instruction, theoretical and practical, has necessarily been slight as yet, but the field is very extensive, and it is a most serious problem as to which of the many methods is best to adopt; however, as soon as a ship is placed at the service of the battalion by the Navy Department, there will doubtless also be detailed officers who will be of great assistance in educating the reserve men.

The existing State and national laws are defective in not more specifically defining the requirements that may be demanded of those in the service of the Naval Reserve, and I recommend that the Board of Commissioned Officers prepare a bill which shall cover the defects now existing, and also include such other legislation as may be deemed necessary, particularly for providing such financial maintenance as will insure a successful condition of the battalion. The naval militia of this State is an integral part of the National Guard of California, and it should be thoroughly drilled and organized for immediate expansion to a war footing. It is intended to a great extent as a home defense, protection of lines of trade, coaling stations, and strategic points, and the reserve men should study the strategic value of fortification for a series of hypothetical combinations.

In making my report upon the various companies on discipline, instruction, and naval appearance, I have employed the same credit marks as are used in the United States Navy, which are as follows: 0, bad; 1, indifferent; 2, fair; 3, good; 4, very good; 5, excellent.

In conclusion, I will refer to the prospects of this battalion. From the interest displayed by many who are not now members, there is no

doubt but the company rolls will always contain the full complement of men as allowed by law; and from the warm sympathy expressed by the Senators and Representatives of this State, there is every reason to believe that if national legislation is at any time desired, there will be unanimous support received from the California members. Such an organization cultivates State pride and the spirit of home defense, and upon proper presentation the allowances for necessary expenses can be secured through the Legislature of this State.

Believing that the battalion has every reason to look forward to a brilliant future, I have the honor, sir, to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. BROOKS,  
Adjutant Naval Battalion, N. G. C.,  
Inspector and Mustering Officer.