

NEW CADET BARRACKS.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
MILITARY ACADEMY

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., August 31, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the United States Military Academy for the year ending August 31, 1908:

I have performed the duties of superintendent throughout the year, except while absent in Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Old and New Mexico, under special instructions from the President, on public duty connected with the Navajo and Kickapoo Indians from March 26 to May 27, and for a few periods on business pertaining to the Military Academy.

PERSONNEL.

The number of officers and instructors on duty here at the present time is as follows:

Professors.....	8
Associate professors.....	2
Other commissioned officers.....	83
Librarian.....	1
Master of the sword.....	1
Chaplain.....	1
Contract dental surgeons.....	2
Teacher of music.....	1
Civilian instructors of languages.....	4
Civilian instructors in fencing, broadsword exercises, and other military gymnastics.....	3
Total.....	106

The total August 31, 1907, was 108.

The difference in total between this year and last is accounted for by the decrease of 1 contract surgeon and the relief of 1 officer who was on temporary duty. One officer assigned here has not yet joined, and 1 to be relieved will go September 2. One officer, Lieut. Col. O. M. Lissak, is on detached service since April 13, 1908. One officer and 1 civilian instructor, with a view to bettering their condition in civil life, resigned.

The accompanying roster (Appendix A)<sup>a</sup> gives the names of all officers and the particular duties they perform.

The authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 533, and 5 foreign cadets receiving instruction under the provisions of joint resolutions of Congress:

Costa Rica.....	2
Venezuela.....	1
China.....	2
Total.....	5

The academic year opened with 417 cadets on the rolls of the academy, divided among the four classes as follows:

First class.....	106
Second class.....	85
Third class.....	104
Fourth class.....	122
Total.....	417

The number of cadets discharged, resigned, dismissed, and graduated during the year is as follows:

Discharged for deficiencies in studies.....	32
Discharged for physical disability.....	4
Resigned.....	16
Dismissed.....	2
Graduated.....	108
Total.....	162

The usual examination of candidates for admission was held at various army posts beginning January 14. A supplemental examination was also held at West Point beginning February 24. For those examinations there were appointed 461 candidates, including principals and alternates, and including also 5 former cadets.

This number was disposed of as follows:

Failed to report.....	110
Failed to complete the examination.....	15
Rejected by the medical board, being qualified mentally.....	7
Rejected mentally, being qualified physically.....	131
Rejected both mentally and physically.....	61
No vacancies for qualified alternates.....	7
Principal appointment declined.....	1
Qualified principal, appointment revoked by War Department.....	1
Qualified principal unable to report on account of sickness.....	1
Qualified and admitted.....	127
Total.....	461

<sup>a</sup> See page 15.

Admissions were as follows: In March, 128, including 1 foreigner for instruction. The following table gives the number of those admitted on examination, prior qualification, etc.:

Admitted on examination (94 principals and 26 alternates).....	120
Admitted on prior examination (2 principals and 1 alternate).....	3
Ex-cadets admitted (physical examination only).....	4
Foreign cadet.....	1
Total.....	128

In this connection attention is invited to the large and increasing number of appointees in recent years who have failed to report (110 this year); to the fact that the Corps of Cadets is 116 below its authorized strength. It has always been a source of regret to the West Point authorities that the entrance requirements have been kept so low, but it is recognized that this can not well be otherwise. The class of candidates sent here, as to physical and moral characteristics, is in the hands of the appointing powers alone. Another source of regret is the number of vacancies which has always existed in the Corps of Cadets. At this time there are 116 vacancies existing (Appendix B).<sup>a</sup>

It is believed that a plant is most economically administered when it is turning out its full capacity—it follows that at this time especially, when educated officers are in such great demand, West Point should be turning out its full capacity. The undesirable condition might be alleviated by making more inducements for the alternates to report for examination and for filling vacancies to the limit in case of casualties before the classes have gotten too far in their courses. It is probable that no plan will keep the corps entirely filled except legislation to authorize a sufficient number of extra appointments to offset the normal shortage. If it is desired to maintain the Corps of Cadets at its present authorized strength—533—it is recommended that about 92 extra cadetships be authorized for that purpose.

#### HEALTH.

The report of the surgeon is inclosed, marked "Appendix C."<sup>b</sup>

The surgeon has been very watchful and efficient in fighting the epidemics of smallpox, typhoid fever, etc., which have been in the neighborhood, and has succeeded in keeping them out of the post; the few cases brought in were promptly discovered and isolated.

#### CADET PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The report of Capt. William R. Grove, treasurer and quartermaster and commissary of cadets, is inclosed, marked "Appendix D."<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See page 22.

<sup>b</sup> See page 23.

<sup>c</sup> See page 36.

The pay of the cadet was raised at the same time with that of the rest of the army by an increase of \$100 per year. This has been divided so that \$4.50 per month has been added to the equipment fund and will permit graduated cadets to save about \$700 to help pay for their first equipment as an officer, which costs at present about: For a second lieutenant not mounted (uniform, clothing, equipment, etc.), total, \$600. For a second lieutenant mounted (uniform, clothing, equipment, etc.), \$700; mounts, \$400; total \$1,100.

The high state of efficiency of the cadet mess has been maintained and even still further advanced under Capt. William R. Grove. The tiling of the mess hall and kitchen has been extended. The power for the mess is now furnished by the central plant. The average cost of board per day per cadet for the year was 64½ cents.

#### DISCIPLINE.

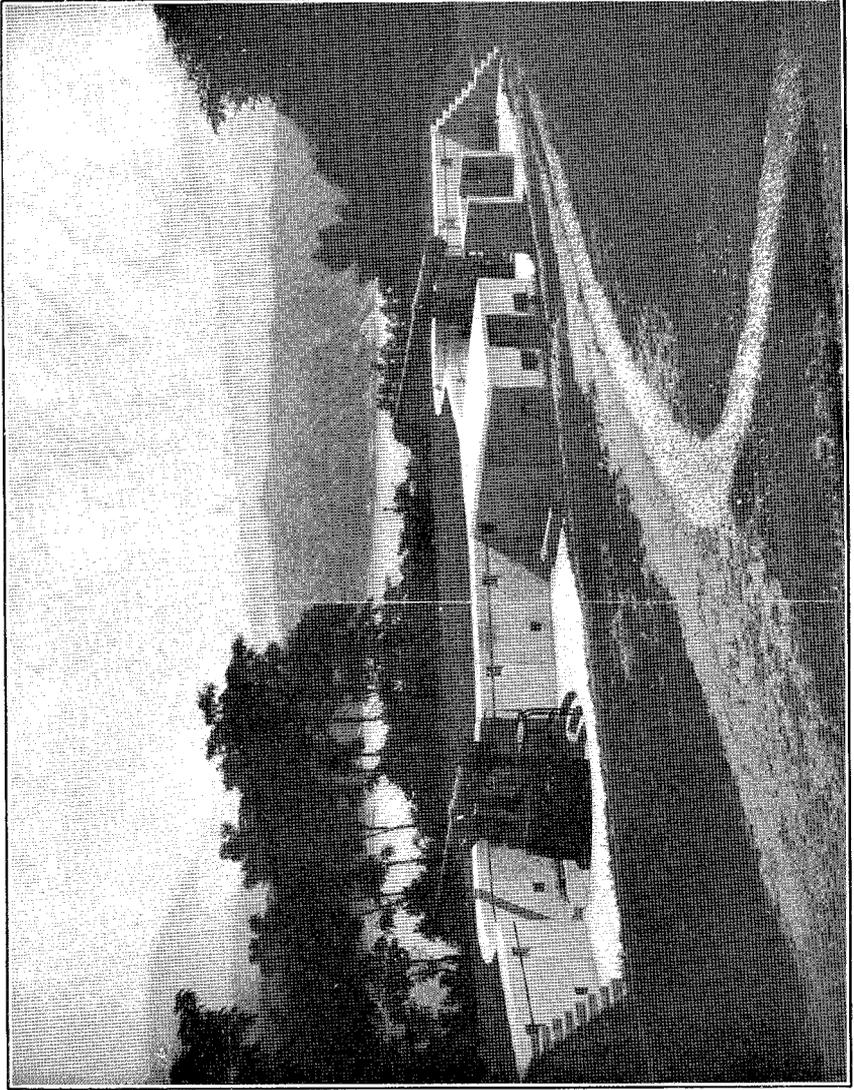
The discipline of the corps was generally satisfactory during the year until July 4, when conditions developed and overt acts occurred which had to be put down with a strong hand. The situation culminated in the dismissal of 2 first-classmen and the suspension for one year of 6 third-classmen. Since the separation of these cadets from the academy the atmosphere has cleared, and the usual high standard of discipline has prevailed.

The change to a two-battalion organization made necessary in order to carry on the approved plans for decentralization in the department of tactics and by the occupation of the new barracks and the size of the corps has been effected and is highly satisfactory.

#### PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The usual instructive visits by the first class to Watervliet and Fort H. G. Wright, and by the second class to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, were made this year. The instruction of the first class at Fort H. G. Wright in coast artillery target practice and submarine mining was greatly aided by the preliminary drills held with the new 6-inch battery at the Military Academy prior to the work at the fortifications. The senior instructor of artillery tactics reported as follows:

The cadets went to the fortifications better prepared than any preceding class on account of the improved equipment at West Point. This fact was at once noted and commented upon by the officers of the post. The new 6-inch battery made it possible to prepare cadets at the Military Academy for the actual firing of these guns under service conditions and it also contributed to their efficiency with the 10-inch battery. The results of the season's work showed that cadets should have mortar practice added to the program, but to do so it would be necessary to construct an emplacement with two mortars at West Point for the necessary preliminary training.



SIX-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN BATTERY, WEST POINT, N. Y. SKELETON EMPACEMENTS FOR SUBCALIBER PRACTICE ONLY.



## TARGET PRACTICE.

The following summary of the prescribed course of target practice this season by the cadets shows creditable progress in this important branch of practical instruction:

Individual figure of merit, 119.71; in 1907 it was 105.83, and in 1906 it was 87.43.

Expert riflemen.....	15
Sharpshooters.....	29
Marksmen.....	17
First-classmen.....	39
Second-classmen.....	3
Third-classmen.....	2
Present, not firing.....	0
Total.....	105

## DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

The accompanying report of the commandant of cadets (Appendix E)<sup>a</sup> describes the work accomplished in this department during the year.

## ATHLETICS.

It is not generally known that the athletics are divided into two classes: First, those carried on in the gymnasium or riding hall and which are compulsory for every class and belong to the curriculum, and consist of riding, fencing, boxing, wrestling, swimming, and military gymnastics. The other class consists of contests with the Naval Academy, college teams, and others in football, baseball, fencing, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, and lacrosse, which are voluntary on the part of the cadets, and are carried on during their hours of recreation only. It has been found that these games contribute greatly to their health and happiness, improve the discipline, and are encouraged in every proper way.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING, MILITARY SIGNALING, AND TELEGRAPHY.

This branch of engineering, military signaling, and telegraphy has been well administered under the direction of Capt. Charles W. Kutz, whose promotion to a majority has caused his relief. Major Kutz, while here, proved himself a most reliable and capable officer, and his vacancy has just been filled by Capt. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers.

Thanks to the assistance of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, General Allen, the instruction has kept pace with the most improved

<sup>a</sup> See page 37.

methods of communication in the field by wireless telegraph, buzzer, field telephone, etc.

I have added to the duties of this department a course of instruction in improvised methods of crossing streams, a subject which has not heretofore been taught at the Military Academy or elsewhere in this country, and is one which I consider of vital importance. The following extract from an informal report of the instructor in practical military engineering on this subject is of interest:

This subject was included in the course at the suggestion of the superintendent, and proved to be a valuable and instructive addition.

But two days were devoted to this work, one day for each half of the class. The object of the drill was to show the cadets the adaptability of the various kinds of material, commonly met with or carried by an army in the field, for purpose of ferrying troops across streams.

On the first day the drill section was divided into five details as follows:

1. Eight men to construct a raft of small logs, using only hickory withes and wire.
2. Fourteen men to construct a cask raft of the ordinary type described in the Engineer Field Manual.
3. Eight men to construct an improvised canvas ponton boat. For the frame, hickory saplings, nailed and lashed with wire, were used, and a canvas ponton cover was used for the covering.
4. Eight men to construct another improvised ponton boat, using chestnut or other stiff materials for the frame, which was fastened together with nails and rope lashing. A hospital tent fly was used for the covering.
5. Twelve men to convert an escort wagon body into a canvas boat, using a canvas wagon cover.

A noncommissioned officer of the engineer detachment was detailed to assist each of these squads. The material used by each detail was laid out ready for use, so that no time was taken up in gathering or preparing material.

The cask raft was the first to be launched, followed in succession by the wagon body, log raft, and second canvas ponton. Six men ferried the wagon body across to Constitution Island; the remaining six of that detail floated the running gear by lashing several logs under the axles.

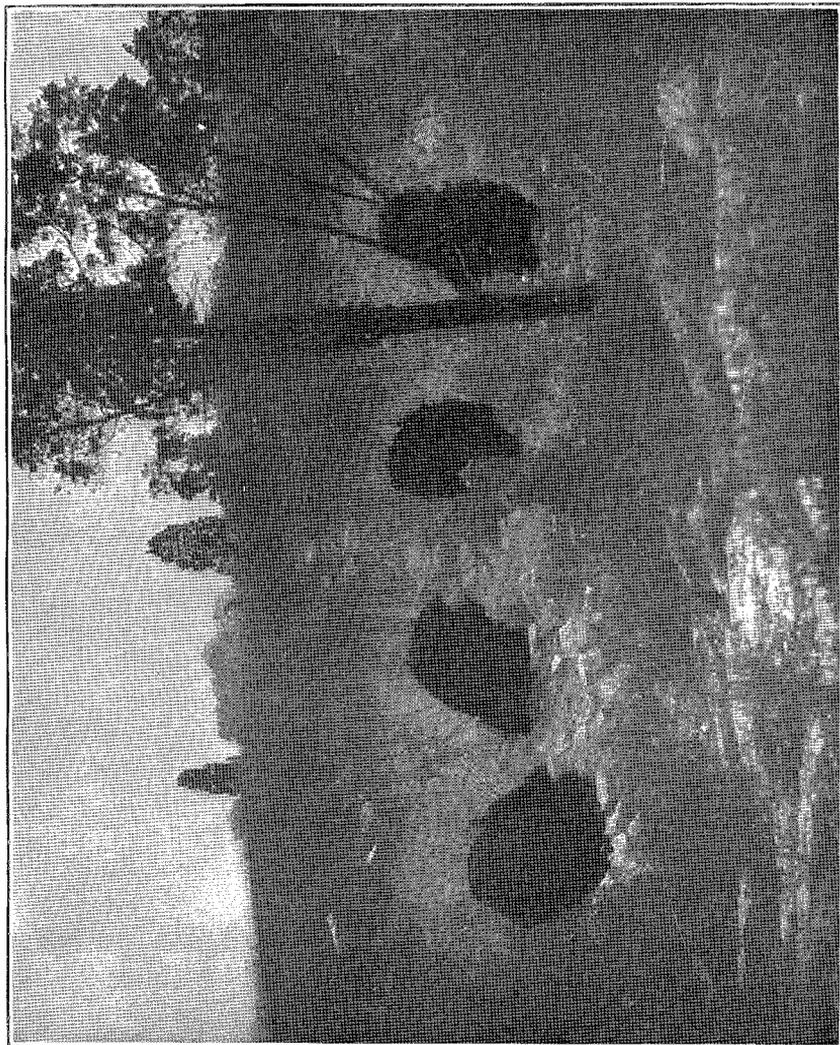
On the second day, the same program, with slight modifications, was followed. All the details succeeded in crossing the river to Constitution Island within the time limit, which was one hour and forty-five minutes, and some of them succeeded in crossing in half of that time.

The drills outlined above were merely a beginning in this class of instruction, which is being improved and expanded, and it is hoped that in the future none of the cadets who have taken the course will ever be deterred from crossing any unbridged stream encountered on the march.

The report of the instructor of practical military engineering (Appendix F)<sup>a</sup> is inclosed herewith.

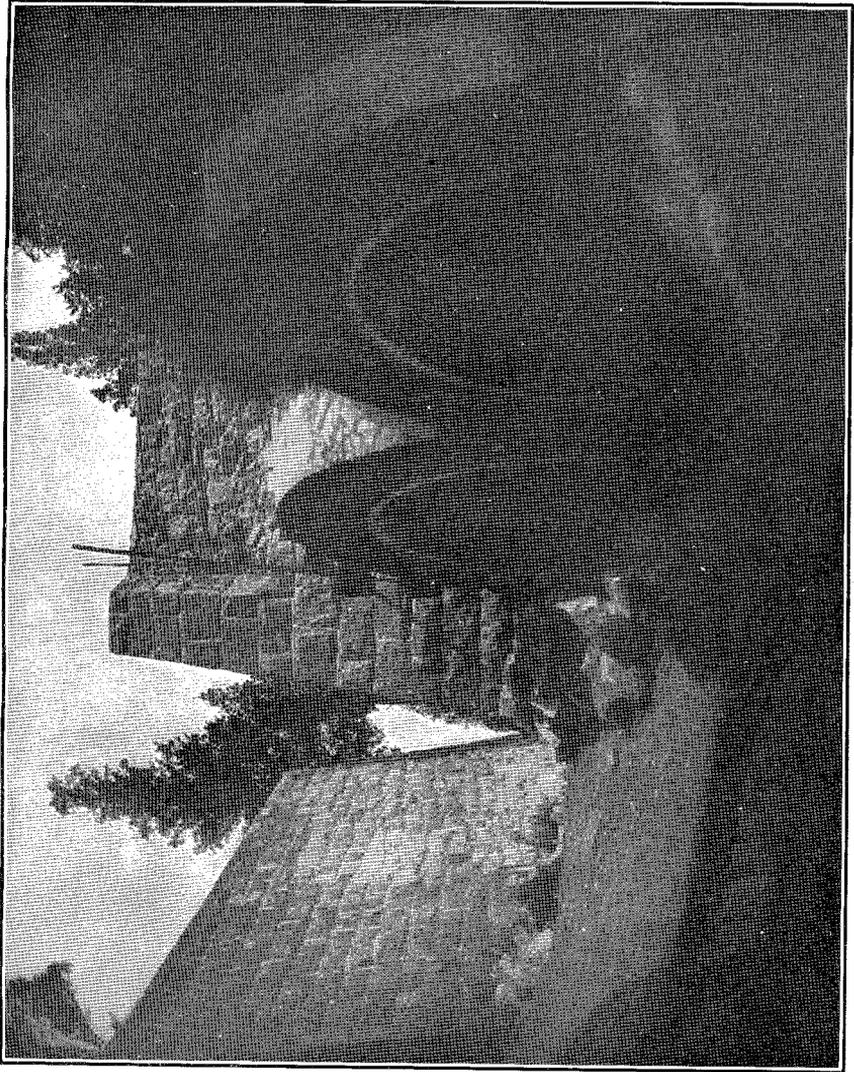
This department has had charge of the restoration of Fort Putnam. This historic relic has been crumbling away for a great many years and was rapidly becoming a mass of débris. In the restoration the original lines have been followed with the greatest care, and this

<sup>a</sup> See page 40.



PORTION OF FORT PUTNAM BEFORE RESTORATION.





PORTION OF FORT PUTNAM AFTER RESTORATION.



work, when completed, will probably be the most inspiring of all the monuments to our early struggles for independence. The accompanying photographs show portions of the fort before and after restoration.

#### ACADEMIC.

The usual high standard of scholarship has been maintained. The changes in the curriculum adopted and approved by the Secretary of War last year were started with the class that entered last March. While there are some inconveniences in this date of entrance it will require some experience to determine whether or not the advantages preponderate.

The department of English and history has been established provisionally, pending its creation by Congress. Congress at its last session provided the position of instructor for this department. Prof. John Chester Adams, of Yale University, an educator of the highest standing in these subjects, has been appointed and detailed as an acting professor of English and history under the authority granted by the Secretary of War.

The advantages of the changes in the curriculum are being manifested more and more as the new subjects are introduced, and the satisfactory results already obtained fully justify the long and careful investigation and study which brought about these improvements.

#### OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The recommendation made for years by superintendents and by boards of visitors, that officers serving on tours of duty at the Military Academy be placed on the same footing as members of the detailed staff in order that the best talent may be secured for the important duty at the Military Academy without crippling the regiments, is renewed.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENTS.

The United States Military Academy band has maintained its usual high standard of excellence under the able direction of Mr. Essigke, and will, since the action of Congress in increasing the rates of pay of the musicians, be enabled to recruit up not only to its full strength, but with musicians of such talent that it will hereafter be able to perform the most difficult music in a manner befitting the United States Military Academy band, as well as to the satisfaction of the visiting public, which numbers many thousands annually.

The cavalry detachment (colored) has continued its excellent showing and has demonstrated still further the advantages of colored over white men for this duty.

There is a waiting list now and only experienced men having former service and very good and excellent records are accepted.

Capt. Francis C. Marshall, Fifteenth Cavalry, is to be congratulated on the splendid condition in which he left this detachment. The detachment and mounts are now in the new barracks and stables, and it is believed to be in a better state of contentment than at any other period of its history.

The field artillery detachment is also quartered in its new barracks, with new stables and gun shed nearby, and the benefits of its reorganization and increase are already apparent.

Great credit is due Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Second Field Artillery, for the efficiency of this isolated and much handicapped battery, charged with duties pertaining to field, siege, mountain, and coast artillery.

A portion of the group of new buildings constituting the cavalry and artillery barracks, stables, and gun shed, and a portion of the new drill plain are shown in the photograph herewith.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The accompanying report of the librarian describes the work accomplished during the past year in the library. (Appendix G.)<sup>a</sup>

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Attention is invited to the report of the officer in charge of the water supply, Appendix H.<sup>b</sup> The plan for protecting that portion of the watershed outside the reservation from all possible contamination has been halted by a court decision in case of the supply of the town of Chester, Orange County, N. Y. In the meantime the purity of the water here exceeds that of most cities, and when the litigation has ceased, action will be taken to purify the water up to the limit of possibilities.

#### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Attention is invited to the report (Appendix I)<sup>c</sup> of the officer in charge of construction, and which is inclosed herewith.

The following buildings were completed and occupied or used under appropriation for improvements at the Military Academy during the year ending August 31, 1908: Artillery barracks, artillery stables, artillery gun shed, cavalry barracks and cavalry stables, branch post exchange (allotment by Quartermaster-General), central heating and lighting plant, remodeling interior of south barracks, north barracks.

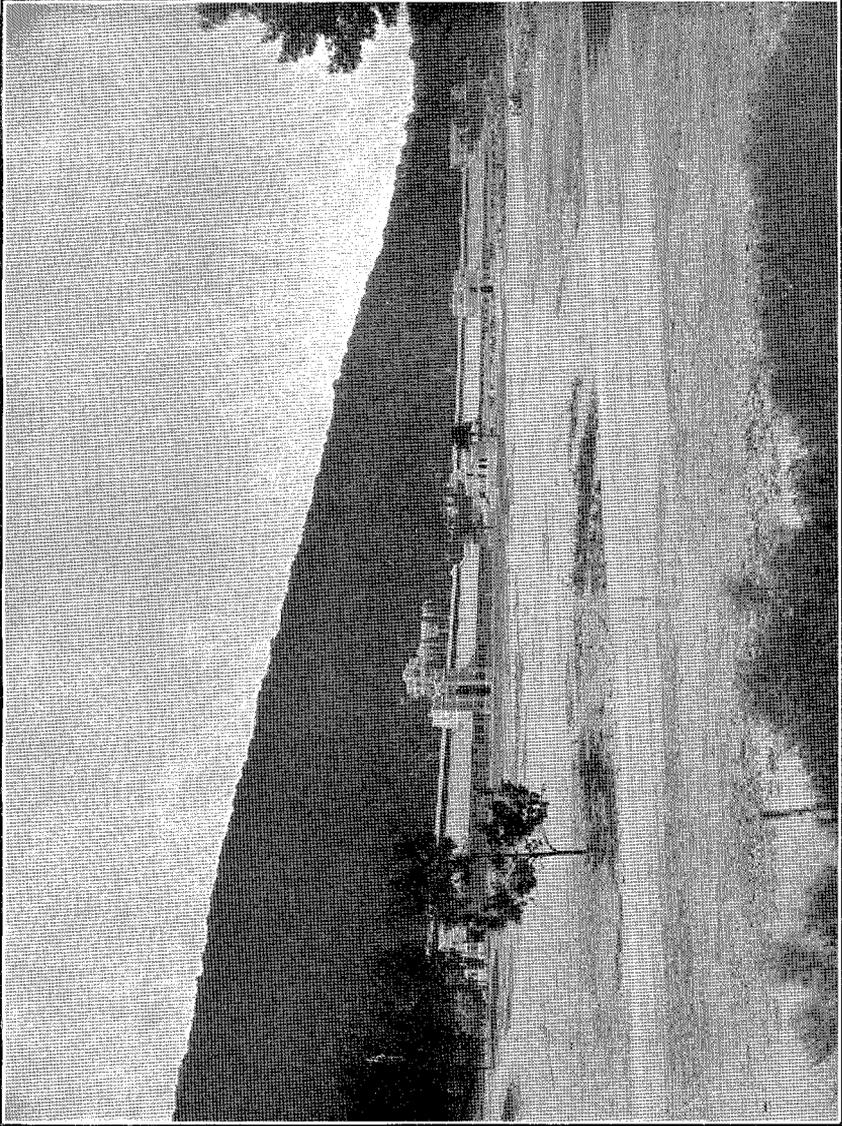
The following buildings are now in course of construction and under contract: Post headquarters building, north bachelor quarters,

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<sup>a</sup> See page 43.

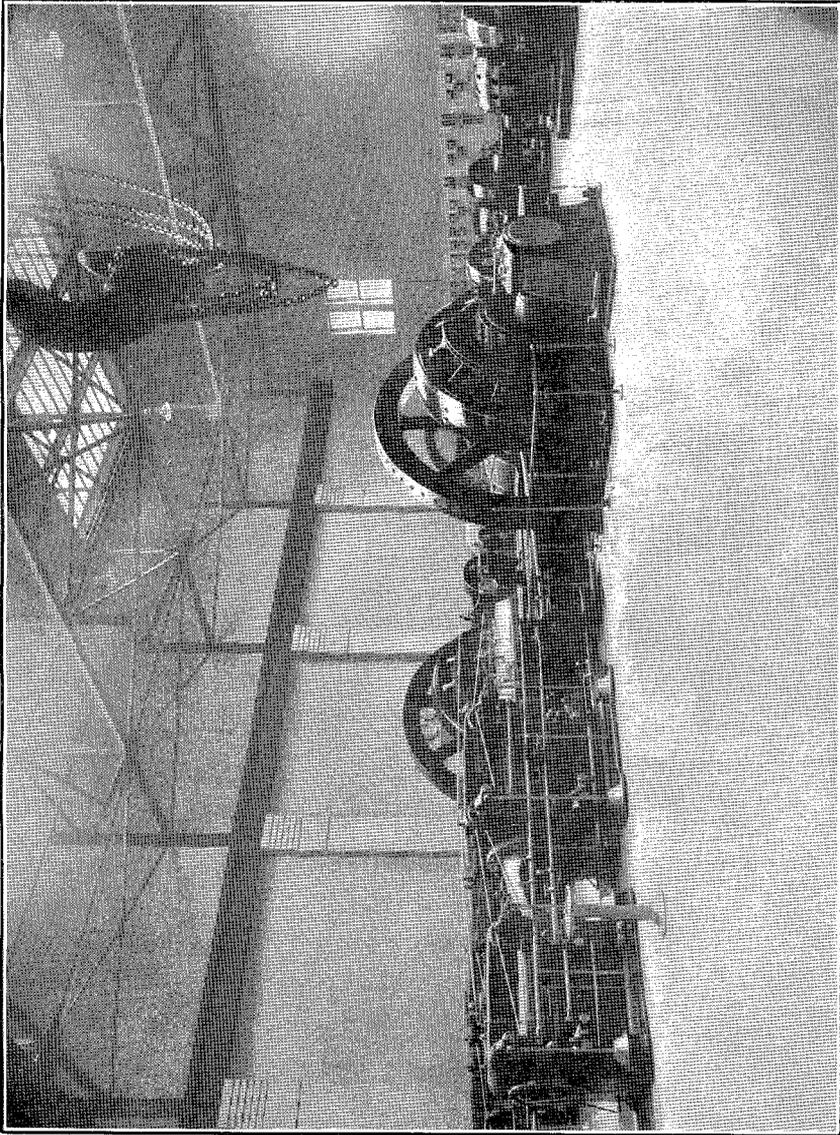
<sup>b</sup> See page 53.

<sup>c</sup> See page 55.



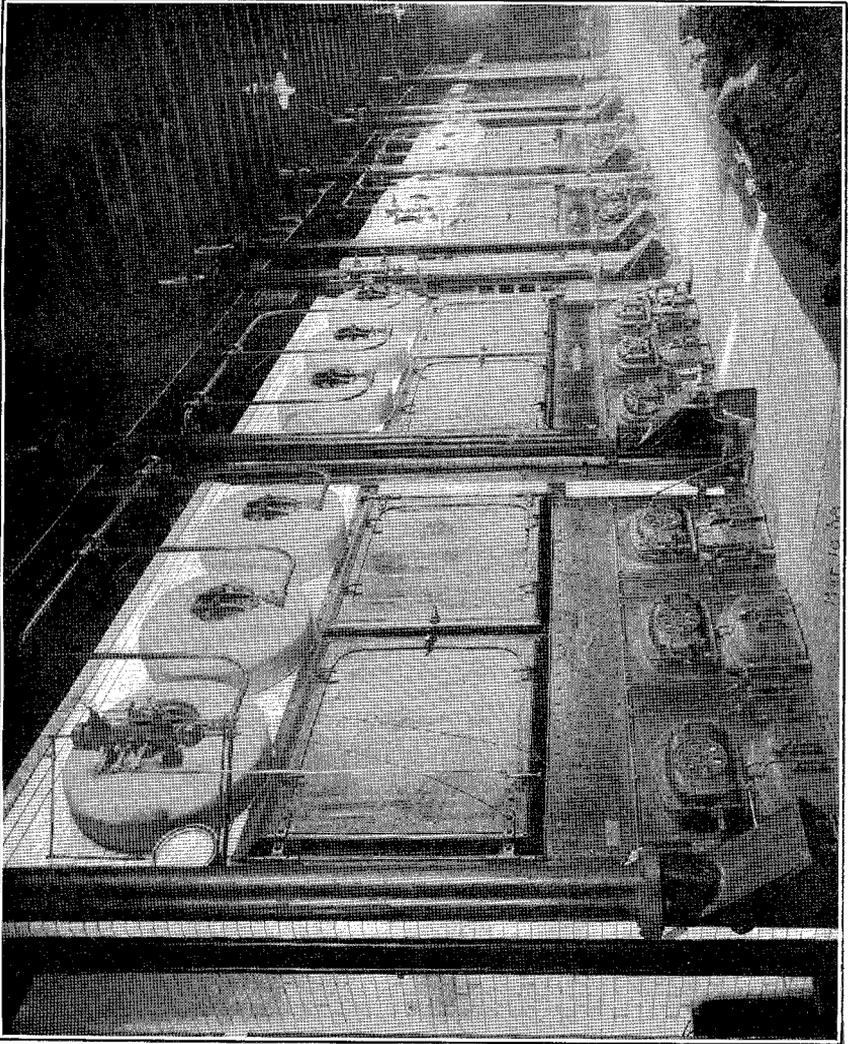
PORTION OF THE GROUP OF THE NEW BUILDINGS CONSTITUTING THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY BARRACKS, STABLES AND GUN SHED, AND A PORTION OF THE NEW DRILL PLAIN.





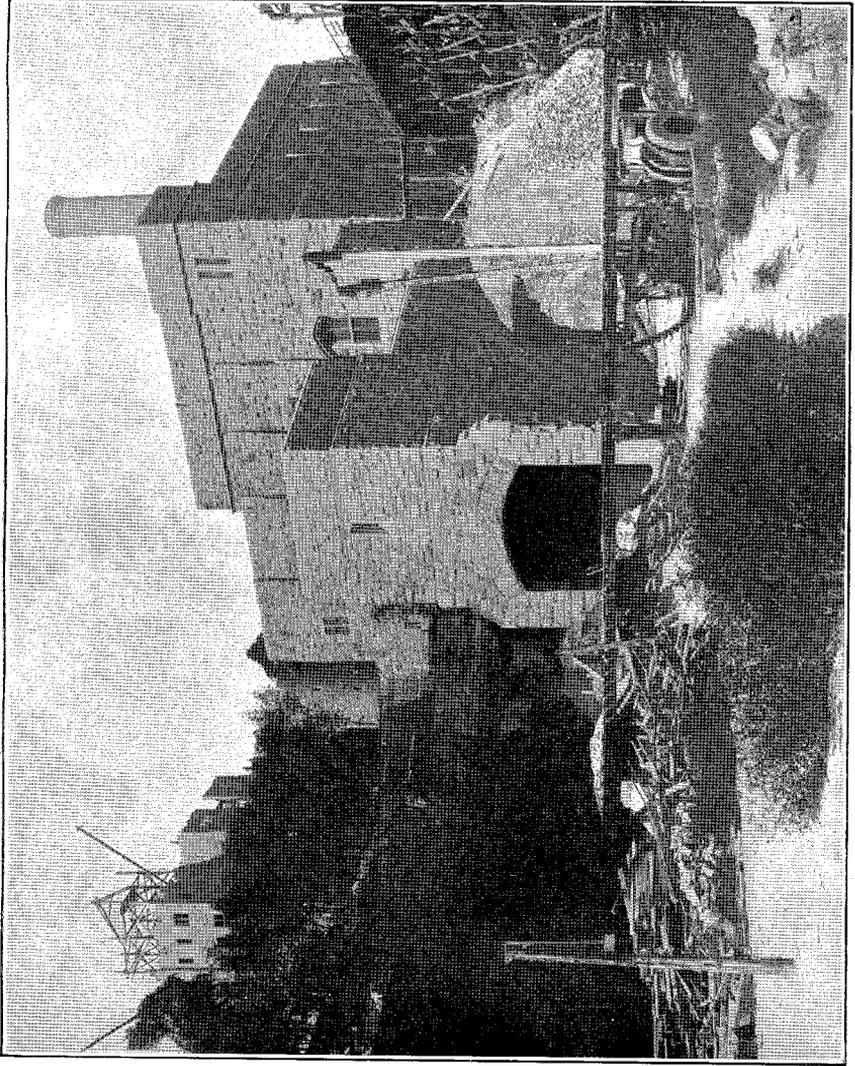
ENGINES AND DYNAMOS OF NEW POWER HOUSE.





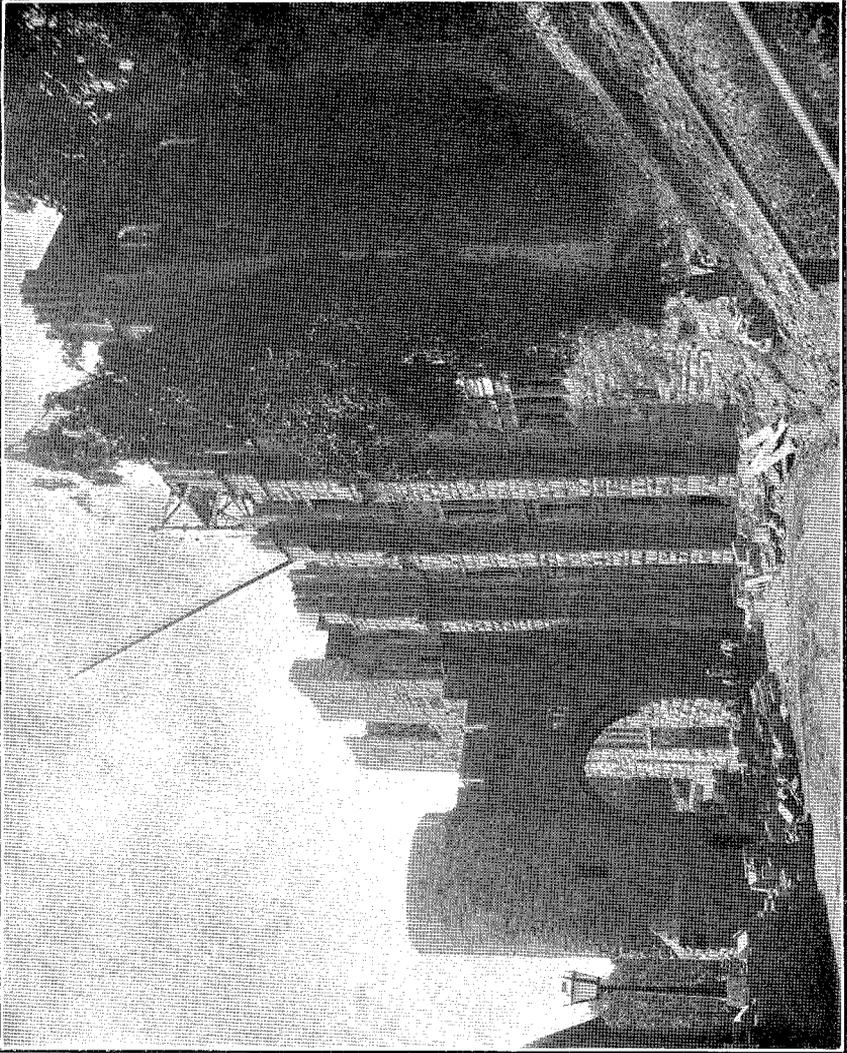
BOILERS OF NEW POWER HOUSE.





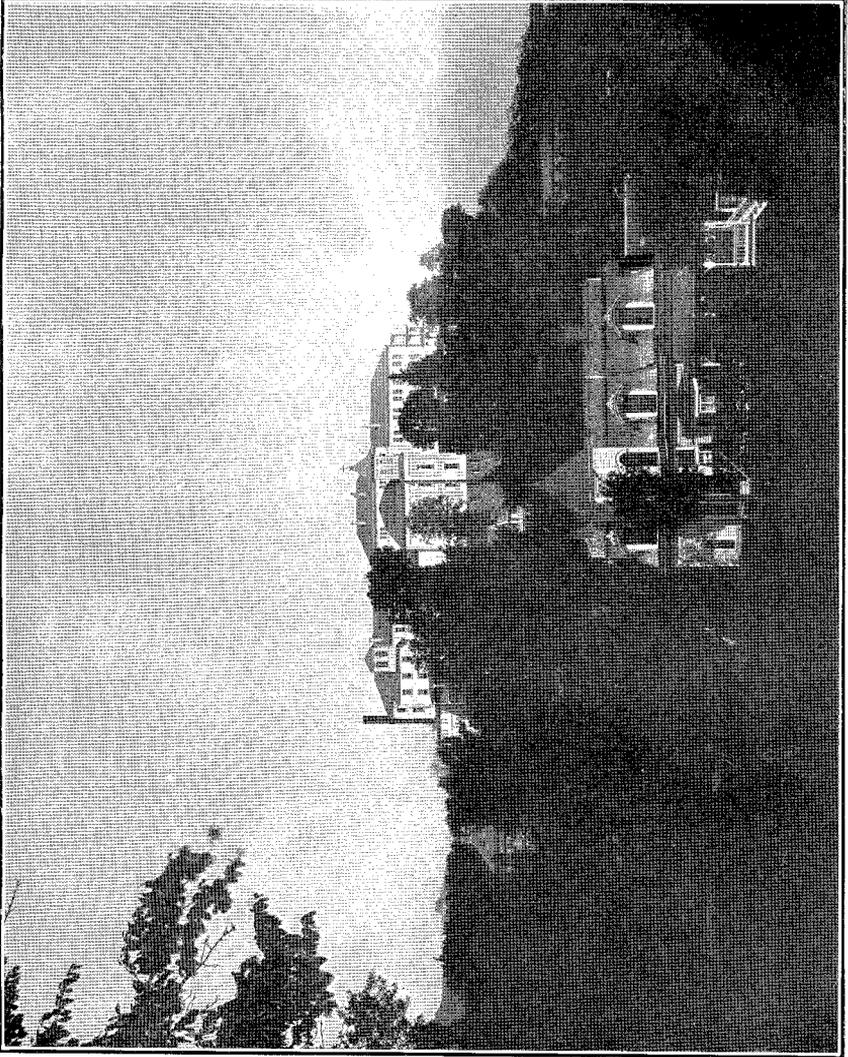
NEW POWER HOUSE.





NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING (PARTIALLY COMPLETED).





LADYCLIFFE ACADEMY.



gymnasium, battalion guardhouse, chaplain's quarters and chapel, four double sets of officers' quarters.

It is intended to advertise shortly for the following buildings: Riding hall, north wing of north cadet barracks, one triple set of officers' quarters.

Photographs of some of the buildings which have been completed or nearly completed are inclosed in order to show the progress to date. The work shown in these illustrations represents only a very small portion of the improvements. Lack of space prevents fuller description at this time.

#### WEST POINT HOTEL.

I recommend the purchase of Ladycliffe Academy, Highland Falls, and its grounds for a hotel. This property adjoins West Point and was formerly Cranston's Hotel. It has one of the most commanding sites on the river, is built of brick, and has been examined by the quartermaster at West Point, who reports it in good repair and available with a relatively small expenditure for use as a hotel adapted to the needs of West Point. It can be made to contain about 223 rooms, will be on the new automobile boulevard from New York to Albany, and far enough from West Point not to interfere with the academy, yet near enough to run up to the academy for visiting purposes. West Point must undoubtedly expand in the near future, and this is the only direction it can do so on account of the mountains which surround it on every other side and limit its growth. It is believed that this hotel can be purchased and refitted for approximately the sum necessary to build a new hotel with smaller accommodations, as is now planned, and will, besides providing a hotel, give 48 acres of land adjoining West Point; keep a large amount of automobile travel out of the post proper, yet provide a place for parents and friends of cadets which will be sufficiently near, and, having an abundance of room, make it worth while for the management to provide proper accommodations, and thus do away with the constant complaints of the present hotel. This will leave free the site of the proposed hotel on the post for academy buildings.

It is recommended that I be authorized to take the necessary steps with a view to acquiring this property should it be found more advantageous and economical than the present plan of building a new hotel. This building could be made ready for occupancy in a short time.

This view was also concurred in by the Board of Visitors appointed for this year, which submitted an informal report, copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "Appendix J."<sup>a</sup>

A photograph of Ladycliffe Academy is shown herewith.

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<sup>a</sup> See page 68.

## THE MILITARY SHOE.

It has long been apparent that the cadets needed a satisfactory shoe made on true principles. Soon after my arrival here I took steps to put the footwear of the cadets on a sound basis along the lines laid down in the pamphlet entitled "The Military Shoe," by Maj. S. A. Salquin, of the Swiss army, and translated and published under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, in 1883. One hundred and seventy pairs of shoes made on this last have been issued to cadets, and no cases of sore feet have developed among those wearing them. The report of the practice march proves them to be highly satisfactory, and it is believed that after four years of their use the cadets who come here with blemishes caused by improper shoes will graduate with perfect feet as well as with an appreciation of the difference between the ordinary commercial shoe and the proper military shoe. It is felt that their influence in the army will assist in bringing about the long-needed reform in military footwear.

## POST SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

Attention is invited to the report of the officer in charge of the West Point school since the employment of civilian teachers, provided by a recent act of Congress, Appendix K.<sup>a</sup>

## DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND SCIENCE OF GUNNERY.

The report of the professor of ordnance and science of gunnery (Appendix L)<sup>b</sup> is inclosed herewith.

## FORESTRY.

The thanks of the Military Academy are again due Professor Marston for his valued services. Professor Marston serves without pay and from purely patriotic motives. His report is inclosed (Appendix M).<sup>c</sup>

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

There has been a board of visitors every year at West Point in June since 1817. The board was appointed in 1908 in the usual manner, but shortly before it assembled the law governing this subject was changed by Congress and the appointments of the members were revoked, after some of the members had started from their homes. As a number of the gentlemen of the board had arrived, the exercises were continued as if the board had an official existence; the members made a report to the President, a copy of which was furnished this office. Indications have been that the President approved the report.

<sup>a</sup> See page 73.

<sup>b</sup> See page 75.

<sup>c</sup> See page 77.

As there is no annual report of the Board of Visitors for this year a copy of the report is submitted herewith (Appendix J).<sup>a</sup>

It is a matter of sincere regret for many reasons that any change in the law governing the subject of the Board of Visitors has been made. The new law confines the appointments to Members of Congress, who will arrive at some indeterminate time during the year to make their inspection instead of at the end of the academic year, as is customary at all colleges and universities, at which time there is a completed product with results to show and a goal for which all have striven for the inspection of the board.

As is now contemplated the board will arrive at a most inconvenient season, take up probably two weeks of the academic course, which is full and every hour utilized, so that any interruption, however brief, would seriously derange the schedules. Furthermore, each class will be at such an incompleting stage that no results will be apparent, and the emulation brought about by the inspection of the board at the culmination of the year will disappear, as will also the immense advantages of the influence exercised by the gentlemen heretofore appointed to the board from every portion of the country, the most distinguished of their section, who have wielded a powerful influence in the past over the public opinion of their neighborhoods to uphold the hands of Congress in its good intentions toward the Military Academy, and done so much to make them possible of fulfillment.

It will be noted that the above-mentioned report renews the recommendation made by several Secretaries of War and by the superintendents for years that Constitution Island be purchased for use of the Military Academy. Since the report was made the island has been purchased by Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, who, with Miss Anna Bartlett Warner, as joint donors, have patriotically presented the island to the United States for the use of the United States Military Academy.

The advantages of this island to the Military Academy are so well known to the War Department and to the Congress that it would be superfluous to repeat them here.

It is needless to add that acceptance of this generous gift is heartily recommended.

#### ESTIMATES.

As directed, the estimates for the next fiscal year were forwarded in advance of this report, together with full notes explaining the necessity for the few new items submitted.

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<sup>a</sup> See page 68.

OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On behalf of the Military Academy I take pleasure in recording the appreciation of the many courtesies extended by officers of the War Department, as well as other departments of the Government and the committees of Congress.

The accomplishments of the military and academic staff of officers, and of the cadets themselves, during the year show that the traditions of West Point are in good hands and that the already high standard of excellence of this school has been raised so that it now stands on a higher plane than ever before.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,

*Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.*

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

*War Department, Washington, D. C.*

## APPENDIX A.

### ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND TROOPS.

#### SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, major, Fourteenth Cavalry.

#### MILITARY STAFF.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, Second Cavalry, adjutant of the Military Academy and of the post; secretary of the academic board; recruiting officer.

Maj. John M. Carson, jr., quartermaster, quartermaster of the Military Academy and of the post; disbursing officer; in charge of construction.

Capt. William R. Grove, commissary, treasurer of the Military Academy, and quartermaster and commissary of the battalion of cadets; in charge of post exchange; commissary.

Maj. Charles M. Gandy, Medical Department, U. S. Army, surgeon.

Capt. Robert C. Foy,<sup>a</sup> Tenth Cavalry, assistant to quartermaster.

Capt. Charles D. Herron,<sup>b</sup> Eighteenth Infantry, assistant to quartermaster.

Capt. John W. Hanner, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

Capt. Robert C. Loving, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

First Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, Fifteenth Cavalry, on duty at Headquarters Military Academy; inspector of small-arms rifle practice; summary court.

First Lieut. William B. Wallace, Twentieth Infantry, assistant to the officer in charge of post exchange.

First Lieut. Walter D. Smith, Fourteenth Cavalry, assistant to quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak,<sup>c</sup> Ordnance Department, absent on detached service.

#### ACADEMIC STAFF.

Professors whose service at the academy, as professor, exceeds ten years have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel, and all other professors the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonel. The academic departments are arranged in the order in which they were created by law.

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<sup>a</sup> To be relieved September 2, 1908.

<sup>b</sup> To relieve Captain Foy of his duties September 2, 1908.

<sup>c</sup> Relieved from duty as professor of ordnance and science of gunnery April 10, 1908.

## DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U. S. Army (captain, Sixth Cavalry), commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics.

Capt. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry (major, commanding First Battalion), senior instructor of infantry tactics.

Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Seventeenth Infantry (major, commanding Second Battalion), assistant instructor of tactics.

Capt. Isaac Newell, Twenty-second Infantry, assistant instructor of tactics; commanding company of cadets.

Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Second Field Artillery, senior instructor of artillery tactics.

Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U. S. Army, master of the sword; instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, Twelfth Cavalry, senior instructor of cavalry tactics.

Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, Twelfth Cavalry, assistant instructor of tactics, commanding company of cadets.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, on temporary duty until November 30, 1908.

First Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant instructor of tactics, commanding company of cadets.

First Lieut. Guy Kent, First Cavalry, assistant instructor of tactics.

First Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, Twentieth Infantry, assistant instructor of tactics.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, Eleventh Infantry, assistant instructor of tactics, commanding company of cadets.

Second Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, Twenty-ninth Infantry, assistant instructor of tactics and gymnastics, commanding company of cadets.

Second Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, Twenty-second Infantry, assistant instructor of tactics, commanding company of cadets.

Second Lieut. Arthur C. Tipton, Fifth Infantry, on temporary duty until November 30, 1908.

Civilian instructors: Francis Dohs, Louis Vauthier, Thomas Jenkins, in fencing and military gymnastics.

## DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Col. Gustav J. Fieberger, U. S. Army, professor.

First Lieut. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, assistant professor.

First Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, instructor.

First Lieut. Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engineers, instructor.

First Lieut. William D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, instructor.

First Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, Corps of Engineers, instructor.

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lieut. Col. William B. Gordon, U. S. Army, professor.

Capt. John B. Christian, Ninth Cavalry, assistant professor.

First Lieut. William F. Morrison, Second Field Artillery, instructor.

First Lieut. Quinn Gray, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Shnyder, Second Cavalry, instructor.

Second Lieut. Jay L. Benedict,<sup>a</sup> Fourteenth Infantry, instructor.

<sup>a</sup> Not yet joined.

## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

- Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, U. S. Army, professor.  
 Capt. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, associate professor.  
 First Lieut. James F. Bell, Corps of Engineers, assistant professor.  
 First Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, Third Field Artillery, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Charles R. Alley, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.  
 First Lieut. William Bryden, Fifth Field Artillery, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Fifth Field Artillery, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Telford, Twelfth Cavalry, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, Twelfth Cavalry, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Rolland W. Case, Tenth Infantry, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Charles S. Donavin, Twenty-seventh Infantry, instructor.

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, AND GEOLOGY.

- Col. Samuel E. Tillman, U. S. Army, M. A., professor.  
 Maj. Wirt Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant professor.  
 Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, Twenty-seventh Infantry, instructor.  
 Capt. William F. Nesbitt, Fourth Infantry, instructor.  
 Capt. Charles B. Clark, Fourteenth Infantry, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, Third Cavalry, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, Corps of Engineers, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, Twenty-ninth Infantry, instructor.

## DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.

- Col. Charles W. Larned, U. S. Army, professor.  
 Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-ninth Infantry, assistant professor.  
 First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Second Field Artillery, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, Twentieth Infantry, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Richard J. Herman, Twenty-third Infantry, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick W. Manley, Thirteenth Infantry, instructor.

## DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

- Col. Edward E. Wood, U. S. Army, professor.  
 Capt. Peter E. Traub, Twelfth Cavalry, associate professor.  
 Capt. Ora E. Hunt, Eighteenth Infantry, assistant professor of the Spanish language.  
 First Lieut. George M. Russell, Fifteenth Cavalry, assistant professor of the French language.  
 Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, Eleventh Cavalry (absent with leave, sick), instructor.  
 First Lieut. Owen G. Collins, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.  
 First Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Twenty-second Infantry, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. George A. Lynch, Seventeenth Infantry, instructor.  
 Second Lieut. Edward M. Zell, Seventh Cavalry, instructor.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, instructor.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell, Twelfth Infantry, instructor.

Second Lieut. Martin C. Wise, Twentieth Infantry, instructor.

Civilian instructors: Georges Castagnier and Justin M. Chenal, in French; José M. Asensio and N. T. Quevedo, in Spanish.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Col. Edgar S. Dudley, LL. B., LL. D., judge-advocate, U. S. Army, professor. (By assignment under act of June 6, 1874.)

Capt. Daniel G. Berry, Twenty-second Infantry, assistant professor.

Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Eighth Infantry, instructor.

Capt. Clement A. Trott, Fifth Infantry, instructor.

First Lieut. Marion W. Howze, Third Field Artillery, instructor.

Second Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, Third Cavalry, instructor.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Grier, Twenty-fifth Infantry, instructor.

Second Lieut. John de B. W. Gardiner, Eleventh Cavalry, instructor.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING, MILITARY SIGNALING, AND TELEGRAPHY.

Capt. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, instructor.

First Lieut. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, senior assistant instructor.

DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND SCIENCE OF GUNNERY.

Lieut. Col. Colden L'H. Ruggles, U. S. Army (major, Ordnance Department), professor. (By detail August 21, 1908, under act of March 2, 1907.)

First Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, Second Field Artillery, senior assistant instructor.

First Lieut. George R. Allin, Sixth Field Artillery, instructor.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE.

Maj. Charles M. Gandy, U. S. Army (major, Medical Department), instructor.

PROVISIONAL DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, Twelfth Cavalry, acting professor. (By detail August 31, 1908.)

Capt. Ora E. Hunt, Eighteenth Infantry, instructor.

Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, instructor.

Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, Eleventh Cavalry (absent with leave, sick), instructor.

First Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Twenty-second Infantry, instructor.

Second Lieut. Martin C. Wise, Twentieth Infantry, instructor.

LIBRARIAN.

Edward S. Holden, M. A., Sc. D., LL. D. (July 1, 1902.)

CHAPLAIN.

Edward S. Travers. (December 1, 1905.)

## EXAMINING AND SUPERVISING DENTAL SURGEON.

Robert T. Oliver. (January 16, 1905.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

William H. Chambers. (June 30, 1907.)

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

George Essigke. (October 15, 1895.)

FORESTER.

Roy L. Marston, M. F. (April 1, 1905.)

ORGANIZATIONS.

CORPS OF CADETS.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U. S. Army (captain, Sixth Cavalry), commanding.

*First Battalion.*

Capt. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry (major), commanding.  
Company A, First Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding.

Company B, Capt. Isaac Newell, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding.

Company C, Second Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, Twenty-ninth Infantry, commanding.

*Second Battalion.*

Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Seventeenth Infantry (major), commanding.  
Company D, Second Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding.

Company E, Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, Twelfth Cavalry, commanding.

Company F, Second Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, Eleventh Infantry, commanding.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY BAND AND DETACHMENT OF FIELD MUSIC.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, Second Cavalry, commanding.

DETACHMENT OF HOSPITAL CORPS.

Maj. Charles M. Gandy, surgeon, commanding

Capt. John W. Hanner, assistant surgeon.

Capt. Robert C. Loving, assistant surgeon.

Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, assistant surgeon.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENT OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, commanding.

First Lieut. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENT OF ORDNANCE.

Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, commanding.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENT OF CAVALRY.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, Twelfth Cavalry, commanding.  
First Lieut. Guy Kent, First Cavalry.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Second Field Artillery, commanding.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENT OF ARMY SERVICE MEN.

Capt. Robert C. Foy, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.  
First Lieut. Walter D. Smith, Fourteenth Cavalry.

*List of officers at the United States Military Academy.*

Names.	Corps or regiment.	On duty at academy since—
<b>SUPERINTENDENT.</b>		
Scott, Hugh L. ....	Colonel, U. S. Army (major, Fourteenth Cavalry).	Aug. 31, 1906.
<b>COLONELS.</b>		
Larned, Charles W. ....	Professor (July 25, 1876) .....	Aug. 28, 1874.
Tillman, Samuel E. ....	Professor (Dec. 21, 1880) .....	Aug. 28, 1879.
Wood, Edward E. ....	Professor (Oct. 1, 1892) .....	Aug. 28, 1889.
Dudley, Edgar S. ....	Colonel and judge-advocate, professor (July 31, 1901) .....	July 31, 1901.
Fiebegeer, Gustav J. ....	Professor (May 4, 1896) .....	May 30, 1896.
<b>LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.</b>		
Gordon, William B. ....	Professor (Mar. 27, 1901) .....	May 2, 1901.
Echols, Charles P. ....	Professor (June 29, 1904) .....	Dec. 27, 1898.
Howze, Robert L. ....	Commandant of cadets (June 15, 1905) (captain, Sixth Cavalry).	June 15, 1905.
Lissak, Ormond M. ....	Ordnance Department	July 1, 1904.
Ruggles, Colden L'H. ....	Professor (Aug. 21, 1908) (major, Ordnance Department).	Aug. 21, 1908.
<b>MAJORS.</b>		
Gandy, Charles M. ....	Medical Department	June 20, 1906.
Carson, John M., jr. ....	Quartermaster's Department	July 8, 1903.
Robinson, Wirt. ....	Coast Artillery	Dec. 30, 1906.
<b>CAPTAINS.</b>		
Traub, Peter E. ....	Twelfth Cavalry	July 1, 1907.
Hunt, Ora E. ....	Eighteenth Infantry	Aug. 22, 1908.
Darrsh, Thomas W. ....	Twenty-seventh Infantry	Aug. 22, 1907.
Grove, William R. ....	Subsistence Department	Dec. 16, 1907.
Smith, Morton F. ....	Twentieth Infantry	Feb. 26, 1906.
Charles, Oscar J. ....	Seventeenth Infantry	Nov. 14, 1906.
Newell, Isaac ....	Twenty-second Infantry	Aug. 22, 1908.
Lewis, Frederick W. ....	Twenty-ninth Infantry	Aug. 22, 1905.
Summerall, Charles P. ....	Second Field Artillery	Do.
Herron, Joseph S. ....	Second Cavalry	Jan. 3, 1907.
Christian, John B. ....	Ninth Cavalry	Aug. 22, 1905.
Nesbitt, William F. ....	Fourth Infantry	Aug. 22, 1907.
Berry, Daniel G. ....	Twenty-second Infantry	Do.
O'Hern, Edward P. ....	Ordnance Department	Aug. 22, 1905.
Kochler, Herman J. ....	U. S. Army	Feb. 1, 1885.
Wooten, William P. ....	Engineers	Aug. 28, 1908.
Henry, Guy V. ....	Twelfth Cavalry	Aug. 22, 1908.
Heidt, Grayson V. ....	Eleventh Cavalry	Aug. 22, 1907.
Foy, Robert C. <sup>a</sup> ....	Tenth Cavalry	Sept. 1, 1904.
Oliver, Llewellyn W. ....	Twelfth Cavalry	Aug. 22, 1906.

<sup>a</sup> To be relieved September 2, 1908.

List of officers at the United States Military Academy—Continued.

Names.	Corps or regiment.	On duty at academy since—
CAPTAINS—continued.		
Pillsbury, George B. ....	Engineers .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Clark, Charles B. ....	Fourteenth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1906.
Ansell, Samuel T. ....	Eighth Infantry .....	June 14, 1906.
Trott, Clement A. ....	Fifth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1906.
Herron, Charles D. ....	Eighteenth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Hanner, John W. ....	Medical Department .....	May 19, 1906.
Loving, Robert C. ....	do .....	Nov. 23, 1906.
Smith, Lloyd L. ....	do .....	Aug. 25, 1906.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
Beacham, Joseph W., jr. ....	Twenty-seventh Infantry .....	Aug. 15, 1908.
Benjamin, Julian A. ....	Third Cavalry .....	Aug. 22, 1905.
Thomas, Richard M. ....	Fifteenth Cavalry .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Jewett, Henry C. ....	Engineers .....	Do.
Mitchell, William A. ....	do .....	Aug. 28, 1907.
Brooke, Mark .....	do .....	Aug. 1, 1907.
Frazier, Laurence V. ....	do .....	Aug. 22, 1905.
Bell, James F. ....	do .....	Do.
Fiske, Harold C. ....	do .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Schley, Julian L. ....	do .....	Do.
Wallace, William B. ....	Twentieth Infantry .....	Dec. 30, 1907.
Smith, Walter D. ....	Fourth Cavalry .....	Aug. 22, 1905.
Russell, George M. ....	Fifteenth Cavalry .....	Aug. 28, 1906.
Maybach, Alfred A. ....	Coast Artillery .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Anderson, William D. A. ....	Engineers .....	July 30, 1908.
Kent, Guy .....	First Cavalry .....	Feb. 4, 1907.
Frankenberger, Samuel .....	Third Field Artillery .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Morrison, William F. ....	Second Field Artillery .....	Oct. 29, 1906.
Rehkopf, Ned B. ....	do .....	Sept. 26, 1907.
Collins, Owen G. ....	Coast Artillery .....	Oct. 5, 1907.
Smith, Frederic H. ....	do .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Howze, Marion W. ....	Third Field Artillery .....	Aug. 22, 1905.
Gray, Quinn .....	Coast Artillery .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Alley, Charles R. ....	do .....	Aug. 22, 1906.
Fenton, Chauncey L. ....	do .....	Do.
Allin, George R. ....	Sixth Field Artillery .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Glassford, Pelham D. ....	Second Field Artillery .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Bryden, William .....	Fifth Field Artillery .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Honeycutt, Francis W. ....	do .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Spaulding, Thomas M. ....	Coast Artillery .....	July 1, 1908.
Moran, Edward J. ....	Twenty-second Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1906.
Nelly, Henry M. ....	Twentieth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
Mitchell, Henry E. ....	Third Cavalry .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Telford, Charles .....	Twelfth Cavalry .....	Do.
Shnyder, Frederick E. ....	Second Cavalry .....	Do.
Lynch, George A. ....	Seventeenth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1905.
Parker, Samuel M. ....	Twenty-ninth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Zell, Edward M. ....	Seventh Cavalry .....	Do.
Farnum, Francis H. ....	Eleventh Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Gray, Benjamin E. ....	Twenty-ninth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1906.
Bull, E. Llewellyn .....	Twenty-second Infantry .....	Dec. 19, 1907.
Grier, Harry S. ....	Twenty-fifth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Cooper, Vaughn W. ....	Twelfth Cavalry .....	Do.
Richardson, Robert C., jr. ....	Fourteenth Cavalry .....	Nov. 1, 1906.
Benedict, Jay L. <sup>a</sup> .....	Fourteenth Infantry .....	
Stilwell, Joseph W. ....	Twelfth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1906.
Herman, Richard J. ....	Twenty-third Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1907.
Wise, Martin C. ....	Twentieth Infantry .....	Do.
Case, Roland W. ....	Tenth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Donavin, Charles S. ....	Twenty-seventh Infantry .....	Do.
Gardiner, John de B. W. ....	Eleventh Cavalry .....	Sept. 1, 1907.
Manley, Frederick W. ....	Thirteenth Infantry .....	Aug. 22, 1908.
Tipton, Arthur C. ....	Fifth Infantry .....	Aug. 15, 1908.

<sup>a</sup> Not yet joined.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
West Point, N. Y., August 31, 1908.

Official:

J. S. HERRON,  
Captain, Second Cavalry, Adjutant.

## APPENDIX B.

*Vacant cadetships at the United States Military Academy.*

State.	District or Senator.	Vacancy caused by—
Alabama	Senator	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	Fourth	Physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventh	Failed to report, January, 1908.
Do.	Eighth	Qualified; unable to report (sick).
Arkansas	Senator	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Second	Physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Third	Physically and mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fifth	Discharged January 4, 1908.
California	Second	Physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventh	Failed to report for examination.
Do.	Eighth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Colorado	Second	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Georgia	do	Physically and mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Third	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Eighth	Failed to complete entrance examination, May, 1907.
Do.	Ninth	Failed to report for examination.
Idaho	Senator	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Illinois	Senator	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Third	Failed to report for examination.
Do.	Fifth	Dismissed August, 1908.
Do.	Sixth	Physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventh	Discharged January 4, 1908.
Do.	Eighteenth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Nineteenth	Do.
Do.	Twenty-third	Do.
Indiana	Fourth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Sixth	Resigned October 5, 1907. No successor nominated.
Iowa	Ninth	Discharged January 4, 1908.
Kansas	Senator	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventh	Do.
Kentucky	Senator	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	First	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Second	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Louisiana	Senator	Do.
Do.	First	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fourth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fifth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Sixth	Do.
Do.	Seventh	Failed to report for entrance examination.
Maine	First	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	Fourth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Maryland	First	Do.
Do.	Fifth	Failed to complete entrance examination, 1908.
Massachusetts	Fourth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Thirteenth	Do.
Do.	Fourteenth	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Michigan	Senator	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fifth	Do.
Do.	Eleventh	Graduated June, 1906. No successor nominated.
Do.	Twelfth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Minnesota	Senator	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	Sixth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Mississippi	Senator	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	First	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1907.
Do.	Fourth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fifth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventh	Do.
Missouri	First	Do.
Do.	Eleventh	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Twelfth	Do.
Montana	Senator	Discharged September 17, 1907. No successor nominated.
Do.	First	Physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Nebraska	Senator	Resigned May 25, 1908.
Do.	Second	Discharged January 4, 1908.
Do.	Third	Discharged March 23, 1908.
Do.	Fifth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
New Jersey	Eighth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
New York	Second	Failed to report for entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventh	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	Eighth	To be discharged September 15, 1908.

*Vacant cadetships at the United States Military Academy—Continued.*

State.	District or Senator.	Vacancy caused by—
New York	Ninth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventeenth	Discharged June 12, 1908.
Do.	Twenty-second	Resigned May 25, 1908.
Do.	Twenty-eighth	Discharged January 4, 1908.
Do.	Thirtieth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Thirty-fifth	Discharged June 11, 1908.
North Carolina	Senator	Failed to report for entrance examination, June, 1908.
Do.	do	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Second	Graduated June, 1907. No successor nominated.
Do.	Third	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fourth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Ninth	Ex-cadet. Failed to report for physical examination, 1907.
Do.	Tenth	Failed to report for entrance examination, June, 1908.
North Dakota	Representative at large	Failed to report for entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	do	Discharged January 4, 1908.
Ohio	Fifth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Eleventh	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Oklahoma	Senator	Do.
Do.	First	No nomination.
Do.	Second	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Third	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fifth	Do.
Pennsylvania	Senator	Graduated February, 1908. No successor nominated.
Do.	Sixth	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fifteenth	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	Twenty-seventh	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
South Carolina	Seventh	Do.
South Dakota	Senator	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	Representative at large	Discharged January 4, 1908.
Tennessee	Seventh	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Texas	First	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Fifth	Do.
Do.	Seventh	Resigned March 20, 1908.
Do.	Ninth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Thirteenth	Do.
Virginia	Second	Do.
Washington	Senator	Do.
West Virginia	Third	Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1907.
Do.	Fourth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Wisconsin	Third	Discharged July 9, 1908.
Do.	Sixth	Mentally disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
Do.	Seventh	Do.
Porto Rico		Mentally and physically disqualified at entrance examination, 1908.
United States at large		Dismissed August 25, 1908.
Do.		Discharged February 23, 1908.
Do.		Resigned March 12, 1908.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON,  
 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., July 31, 1908.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Memorandum No. 43, dated Headquarters United States Military Academy, July 24, 1908, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the medical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

CORPS OF CADETS.

The general health of the cadets has been excellent. The number of admissions to sick report on account of malaria has been still fur-

ther reduced, 36 cases having been admitted as against 51 for the preceding year. These figures refer not to individuals, but to admissions, a single cadet admitted two or more times counting as a case for each admission. With one or two exceptions, I have been able to obtain histories of previous malarial attacks from these patients.

In my last annual report I referred to 3 cases of typhoid fever contracted at the Jamestown Exposition, 2 of which were admitted at the close of the year. One of these cases ran a very mild course, a second was of greater gravity, and the third was still more grave. All eventually recovered without permanent ill results.

It was subsequently discovered that a member of the then second class was attacked by the disease shortly after going on furlough. This case occurred within the incubation period of the disease, counting from the time the victim left the exposition camp, and undoubtedly originated from the same source as the others. This cadet also recovered without permanent ill effects.

From the latter part of March to the early days of May there were 13 cases of rōtheln, or German measles, in the Corps of Cadets.

The first case occurred in the person of a new cadet shortly after his arrival, and within the incubation period of the disease, counting from the time he left his home. I subsequently learned that another member of his family at home sickened with the disease at about the same time—within twenty-four hours of the time when he was admitted to this hospital. He undoubtedly brought the infection with him.

The second case probably contracted the disease from the first, and the other cases undoubtedly came, either directly or indirectly, from the second, as he was well advanced in the eruptive stage before he presented himself for treatment.

Three cases of scarlet fever occurred in May. These were all rather mild in type, and the patients all recovered without complications or sequelae.

The origin of the disease has not been definitely determined, but it is probable that the infection was indirectly conveyed from Highland Falls, where there were cases at the time.

All cases of infectious diseases were isolated and rigid disinfection carried out, including a thorough fumigation of quarters with formaldehyde.

During the autumn, winter, and spring the usual catarrhal troubles of the respiratory tract have been in evidence. These have varied in severity from a slight coryza ("cold in the head") to a bronchitis of moderate severity. The cold and humid climate affords a sufficient explanation of the frequency of such cases.

Eleven cases of influenza occurred in the month of November and 14 cases in December.

There have been 2 cases of acute lobar pneumonia; 1 of these was purely idiopathic; the other was post operative and occurred after the use of ether as an anæsthetic. The first case was given a sick leave when he became convalescent, and is expected to return for the commencement of the academic work in September. The second is doing full duty. Throughout the year there have been many cases of acute indigestion, often attended by headache, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting. These cases can usually be traced to constipation, and are ordinarily due to carelessness on the part of the sufferer.

In the attempt to save time during the busy days of the academic year the average cadet almost involuntarily falls into habits of rapid eating and the violation of other laws of personal hygiene, to the detriment of his physical well being.

A number of cases of granular conjunctivitis (trachoma) have been under treatment throughout the year. These have occurred in cadets from various parts of the country, but the Pacific slope and Gulf States have furnished the greatest proportion.

There have been a considerable number of accidents and injuries resulting from the various drills, from athletics, and from athletic sports. In no case has permanent injury resulted.

Considerable surgical work has been done during the year for members of the corps, including among them two Bassini operations for the radical cure of hernia. Successful results were attained in all cases.

Various experimental model shoes have been tried during the year. Of these I believe the one devised by the superintendent, and that recommended by the board (of which the commandant of cadets, the surgeon, and the treasurer of the Military Academy are members) are the most satisfactory. My personal preference is for the latter, and I believe it is considered the more comfortable by the cadets.

In addition to foot troubles due to the shape of the shoe, there have been during the summer quite a number of cases of maceration or "scalding" between and under the toes. I attribute this to excessive perspiration, due in part to the constant wearing of a shoe of heavy, black, polished, and impervious leather. I believe a light canvas shoe, on the order of the enlisted man's barrack shoe, might be issued with advantage for wear in camp, and possibly in barracks, when not on duty.

There have been no deaths during the year, and no infectious diseases except as above noted.

There has been a still further decrease in the number of admissions to sick report over those of previous years; notwithstanding this there was an increase of one hundred and eighty-six days of study lost over last year. This is explained by the tedious convalescence incident to the 3 cases of typhoid fever previously mentioned, to the 3 cases of scarlet fever which were held in quarantine for the full period of six weeks, and to the 13 cases of German measles quarantined approximately two weeks each.

#### OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

The general health of officers and enlisted men has been good.

There have been a considerable number of cases of catarrhal trouble of the upper air passages; some of these have been primary, and others have occurred during the course of epidemic influenza.

These cases stand first in the number of admissions to sick report.

Next in order are malarial fevers; these show a reduction of 31 per cent over last year.

There have been the usual number of accidents and injuries.

The total number of recruits examined is 194; 6 of these were rejected and 3 declined reenlistment. Identification records were made in all accepted cases.

Twelve men have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

One case of tuberculosis was transferred to the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

The amount of surgical work done for officers and enlisted men has considerably exceeded that required by cadets. This is shown in detail in the appended statistical tables.

Aside from a limited number of venereal cases, the only infectious diseases in the persons of enlisted men have been 2 cases of erysipelas and 1 of chicken pox.

#### CIVILIAN POPULATION.

The civilian population of the post is a large one. In addition to the families and guests of officers and enlisted men—a large proportion of the latter being married—there are a large number of civilian employees of the various departments.

There are also a great number of artisans and laborers employed by the various contractors engaged on the extensive construction work now in progress. While these people have no claim on the medical department other than the claims of humanity, they have always received prompt aid in cases of emergency and frequently at other times when the emergency has not been so great. So freely has this aid been given—and often at considerable inconvenience—that many of the people have been led to look upon these as charity hospitals, and to demand as a right what has been extended as a courtesy.

I recall one instance where a foreman became indignant and almost abusive because I declined to allow a drunken employee to be admitted to hospital until he could become sufficiently sober to go to work.

Taking everything into consideration it is probable that considerable more professional work is done for civilians than for the strictly military population of the post.

Among this class of persons there have been most of the diseases ordinarily met with by the civilian practitioner in a town of 2,000 persons, and in addition accidents and injuries incident to blasting and heavy construction work.

Various infectious diseases have occurred, among which may be mentioned chicken pox, measles, rōtheln, mumps, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

With the large number of people who are constantly coming on the reservation from New York and the near-by towns, it is rather remarkable that epidemic diseases have secured so slight a foothold.

There has been a considerable amount of surgical work done for civilians, including several abdominal sections for various pathological conditions.

There have been 9 deaths among civilians. Two of these were from accidents on construction work which resulted in almost instant death. A third, an employee of a construction company, had various chronic troubles, and the death resulted indirectly from a fall from a building during an attack of uremic vertigo.

There have been 24 births during the year.

## SANITATION, ETC.

The sanitary condition of the post is generally good, notwithstanding the presence of the large number of laborers, a fair proportion of whom are foreigners of a class whose ideas of sanitation are decidedly crude.

The watershed from which the water supply is obtained is quite free from pollution and furnished a wholesome supply. To this, rather than to the old filter beds now in use, is due our salvation from water-borne infection. Weekly bacteriological tests of raw and filtered water show a maximum of 89 per cent and a minimum of 52 per cent of bacteria removed.

With the completion of the two modern filter beds, which it is understood will be ready for use within the next few weeks, it is believed that from 95 to 98 per cent of all bacteria can be removed, and that the danger to be apprehended from a possible contamination of the watershed will be greatly reduced. On the completion of the modernization of the old filters there will remain little to be desired in this direction.

During the winter and spring there were many cases of smallpox in the valley of the Hudson above West Point, and this gradually advanced until the disease became epidemic in uncomfortably close proximity. The population of the post was revaccinated, about 2,000 vaccinations, primary and secondary, being made, and no case of the disease occurred on the post.

I am under obligations to the president and members of the board of health of Newburgh, and also to the city clerk, for many courtesies and much assistance in enabling me to keep track of the epidemic up the river.

The malarial mosquito, as well as his equally annoying if less dangerous brother, we still have with us, notwithstanding the efforts made for his extermination by drainage and use of oil on breeding places.

I believe that the number of insects at the post is less than last year, and decidedly smaller than the year before; statistics certainly show a progressive decrease in the number of cases of malaria.

Attention is invited to the appended tables, which furnish more detailed information concerning the work of the medical department.

I append the reports of the two dental surgeons. Doctor Oliver's report refers in part to matters pertaining to the general work of the dental branch of the medical department. Comment on this portion is not germane to my report of the work of the medical department here. Of the other portion certain of the recommendations impress me as being impracticable; other portions as being unnecessary, the matters touched upon being already provided for by existing orders and regulations; while still others would require a revision of Army Regulations to carry them into effect (see paragraphs 1416, 1419, 1420, and 1421, Army Regulations, 1908), and it is questionable if they would then be desirable.

Inasmuch as the trouble heretofore has been that the dental surgeons have been unable to handle all the work presented, the advantage of spending several weeks in examining the mouths of cadets for possible additional defects is not apparent.

The proposition to interfere with the light and air circulation of the hospital wards by the construction of any building within 6 feet of the windows thereof meets with my decided disapprobation.

The report of Doctor Chambers, being a simple statement of work done, requires no comment other than a word of commendation for the quantity and quality of his work.

I desire to commend the faithful and efficient work of my assistants, Capts. John W. Hanner, Robert C. Loving, and Lloyd L. Smith, of the Medical Corps of the army.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. M. GANDY,  
Major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

TABLE A.—*Sickness in command, etc.*

Admissions to cadet hospital, fiscal year 1906-7.....	1, 136
Admissions to cadet hospital, fiscal year 1907-8.....	953
Decrease in number of admissions for present year.....	183
Number of days lost to cadets in study through sickness during fiscal year 1906-7.	5, 857
Number of days lost to cadets in study through sickness during fiscal year 1907-8.	6, 043
Loss in days of study over last year.....	186
Admissions to soldiers' hospital during the fiscal year.....	580
Number of prescriptions filled at cadet hospital dispensary (exclusive of routine prescriptions in wards).....	6, 711
Number of prescriptions filled at the soldiers' hospital dispensary (exclusive of routine ward prescriptions) and at subdispensary.....	4, 034
Recruits examined (accepted, 185; rejected, 6; declined, 3).....	194
Number of births on post.....	24
Number of enlisted men discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.....	12

TABLE B.—*Classification of admissions to hospital, with reference to causes, and ratio per thousand of mean strength.*

Disease.	Cadets.		Officers and enlisted men.	
	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.
Abrasions.....	26	65.81	10	14.46
Abscess.....	2	5.06	3	4.34
Abscess, dental, alveolar.....	4	10.12	5	7.23
Acne.....	4	10.12		
Adenoids.....			1	1.44
Aderitis:				
Nonvenereal.....	1	2.53		
Venereal.....			1	1.44
Adhesion, muscle to fascia.....	1	2.53		
Alcoholism.....			18	27.48
Anæmia.....			3	4.34
Angina pectoris.....			1	1.44
Appendicitis.....	4	10.12	6	8.68
Arthritis.....			1	1.44
Arterio-sclerosis.....			2	2.89
Asthma.....	2	5.06	1	1.44
Balanoposthitis.....			3	4.34

TABLE B.—Classification of admissions to hospital, with reference to causes, and ratio per thousand of mean strength—Continued.

Disease.	Cadets.		Officers and enlisted men.	
	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.
Blisters.....	43	108.85	42	1.44
Bronchitis.....			1	60.76
Bubo, gonorrhoeal.....			1	1.44
Burns.....	1	2.53	3	4.34
Bursitis, prepatellar.....			1	1.44
Cachexia.....			2	2.89
Carbuncles.....			1	1.44
Catarrh (nasal-pharyngeal).....			3	4.34
Cellulitis.....	2	5.06	5	7.23
Chancre.....			1	1.44
Chancroids.....			4	5.78
Cholecystitis.....			1	1.44
Clavus.....			1	1.44
Colic.....	20	50.63	6	8.68
Concussion of brain.....	3	7.59		
Conjunctivitis.....	9	22.78	6	8.68
Constipation.....	41	103.79	13	18.80
Contusions.....	44	111.11	43	62.21
Convalescent.....	3	7.59	1	1.44
Copremnia.....			3	4.34
Coryza.....	20	50.63	3	4.34
Corns.....	133	336.67	8	11.57
Cycloplegia.....			2	2.89
Cystitis.....			3	4.34
Dermatitis (rhus tox).....	16	40.55	2	2.89
Dermatitis (sunburn).....	2	5.06		
Dhobie itch.....			1	1.44
Diarrhea.....	12	30.37	22	31.82
Dislocations.....	3	7.59	3	4.34
Dysentery, amebic.....			3	4.34
Earache.....	1	2.53		
Eczema.....	2	5.06	2	2.89
Edema of prepuce.....	2	5.06		
Endarteritis.....			1	1.44
Epididymitis, nonvenereal.....			1	1.44
Erysipelas.....			2	2.89
Evulsion of nail.....			1	1.44
Excoriations.....	4	10.12		
Extraction of tooth.....			1	1.44
Fainting.....	1	2.53		
Fever.....				
Malarial, nonmalignant, intermittent, tertian.....	36	91.13	47	69.44
Simple, continued.....	19	48.10	1	1.44
Scarlet.....	3	7.59		
Typhoid.....	1	2.53		
Fistula in ano.....			1	1.44
Flat feet.....			4	5.78
Fracture, simple.....	2	5.06	4	5.78
Frostbite.....			3	4.34
Furuncle.....	34	86.07	6	8.68
Gastritis.....			9	13.02
Gastro-enteritis.....			4	5.78
German measles.....	12	30.37		
Hammer toe.....	1	2.53		
Headache.....	16	40.55	1	1.44
Hematoma.....			1	1.44
Hemorrhoids.....	7	17.72	7	10.11
Hepatitis.....			1	1.44
Hernia.....	2	5.06	6	8.68
Herpes progenitalis.....	1	2.53		
Herpes zoster.....	1	2.53	4	5.78
Hordeolum.....	1	2.53		
Hydrocele.....			2	2.89
Hypochondriasis.....	1	2.53	1	1.44
Hydrops articuli.....			1	1.44
Hypertrophy of tonsils.....			2	2.89
Impacted molar.....			1	1.44
Indigestion.....	160	405.05	10	14.46
Infection, various abrasions and wounds.....	4	10.12	2	2.89
Influenza.....	25	63.28	32	46.29
Ingrowing toe nail.....	3	7.59	1	1.44
Internal squint.....			1	1.44
Iritis.....			2	2.89
Jaundice.....			3	4.34

TABLE B.—*Classification of admissions to hospital, with reference to causes, and ratio per thousand of mean strength—Continued.*

Disease.	Cadets.		Officers and enlisted men.	
	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.
Laryngitis.....				
Lipoma.....	1	2.53	6	8.68
Lumbago.....	1	2.53	2	2.89
Migraine.....	1	2.53	4	5.78
Mucus patches, syphilitic.....			1	1.44
Muscles, rupture of.....	1	2.53	1	1.44
Myalgia.....	2	5.06		
Myocarditis.....	8	20.25	13	18.87
Myositis.....			1	1.44
Nephritis.....	2	5.06		
Neuralgia.....			1	1.44
Neurasthenia.....	6	15.16	2	2.89
Neuritis.....	2	5.06	2	2.89
Neurosis, cardiac.....			2	2.89
Odontalgia.....			1	1.44
Orchitis:	6	15.16		
Venereal.....				
Nonvenereal.....	1	2.53	2	2.89
Otitis media.....	1	2.53	1	1.44
Pain:			3	4.34
Chronic.....				
Slight.....			2	2.89
Palpitation of the heart.....			1	1.44
Paraphimosis.....			2	2.89
Paronychia.....			1	1.44
Pediculosis.....			2	2.89
Pemphigus.....			1	1.44
Pharyngitis.....	1	2.53	1	1.44
Phimosis, congenital.....	1	2.53	5	7.23
Pleurisy.....			3	4.34
Pneumonia.....			2	2.89
Psoriasis.....	2	5.06	2	2.89
Pulmonary congestion.....	1	2.53	1	1.44
Pyelitis.....	1	2.53		
Redundant prepuce.....			1	1.44
Removal of drainage tube.....	3	7.59		
Renal colic.....	1	2.53		
Rheumatism, articular.....			1	1.44
Scalds.....	10	25.31	13	18.87
Spinal curvature.....	1	2.53		
Sprains.....			1	1.44
Strains.....	31	78.47	20	28.93
Subluxation.....	2	5.06	15	21.70
Suicide, attempted.....	1	2.53		
Synovitis.....			1	1.44
Tinea, trichophytina.....	6	15.16	5	7.23
Tonsillitis.....	2	5.06		
Torticollis.....	98	248.09	28	40.50
Trauma.....	3	7.59		
Tuberculosis.....			1	1.44
Tumor.....			1	1.44
Ulceration.....			2	2.89
Ulcér, corneal.....			1	1.44
Under observation.....	1	2.53		
Undetermined.....	1	2.53	1	1.44
Uræmia.....			2	2.89
Urethritis:			1	1.44
Gonorrhœal.....	3	7.59	28	40.50
Nonspecific.....				
Urticaria.....	2	5.06		
Vaccinia.....	2	5.06		
Varicella.....	1	2.53	2	2.89
Varicocele.....			1	1.44
Verruca.....	4	10.12	2	2.89
Vertigo, auditory.....			1	1.44
Wounds:			1	1.44
Miscellaneous.....				
Gunshot.....	10	25.31	19	28.93
			1	1.44

TABLE C.—Deaths.

ENLISTED MEN.

Rupture of aneurism of arch of aorta.....	1
Peritonitis, acute, due to perforative gastric ulcer.....	1
Pneumonia, acute, asthenic type (retired soldier).....	1
Total.....	3

CIVILIANS.

(a) Families of officers and enlisted men:	
Myocarditis, with mitral regurgitation.....	1
Heart disease, congenital.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Lesions of the heart.....	1
Apoplexia cerebri, contributing cause, senility.....	1
(b) Quartermaster's employees:	
Fracture of skull.....	1
Crushing injuries to head.....	1
(c) Employee cadet mess:	
Acute cardiac dilatation.....	1
(d) Employee of construction company:	
Uremia, contusion of brain, and strangulated hernia.....	1
Total.....	9

SUMMARY.

Enlisted men.....	3
Civilians.....	9
Total.....	12

TABLE D.—Surgical operations.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY CAPT. JOHN W. HANNER, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

Nature of operation.	Officers.	Cadets.	Enlisted men.	Civilians.	Total.
Abscess, perineal, opened and curetted.....		1			1
Adenoids, curettement of.....				2	2
Amputation, little finger, left.....				1	1
Amputation, second phalangeal joint, second toe, left foot.....	1				1
Appendectomy.....			4	2	6
Cholecystotomy, exploratory (laparotomy).....			1		1
Circumcision.....		3	2	1	6
Cyst, sebaceous, excision of.....		1			1
Corn, excision of.....		1			1
Drainage tube, removal of, from scrotum.....		1			1
Endometritis, curettement for.....				1	1
Excision, bony tuberosity outer aspect head fifth metatarsal bone, left.....			1		1
Fracture, right nasal bone, reduction of.....		1			1
Hammer toes, operation for.....		1			1
Hemorrhoids, operation for.....	1	5	5	1	12
Herniotomy.....		2	4	2	8
Hydrocele, operation for.....			1		1
Lipoma, excision of.....		1	1	1	3
Meatotomy.....		1			1
Nephrotomy.....			1		1
Removal of twelfth rib and transverse process of first lumbar vertebra.....			1		1
Removal of ingrowing toe nails.....		2			2
Scar tissue, old excision of.....				1	1
Tenotomy, right internal rectus.....	3				3
Tonsillectomy.....				3	3
Trachelorrhaphy.....				1	1
Perineorrhaphy.....				1	1
Turbineotomy, right inferior turbinate.....	1				1
Varicocele.....		2	2		4
Varicose veins, ligation and excision of.....				1	1
Vein, saphenous, subcutaneous, removal of.....				1	1
Total.....	6	22	23	19	70

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

TABLE D.—Surgical operations—Continued.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY CAPT. ROBERT C. LOVING, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

Nature of operation.	Officers.	Cadets.	Enlisted men.	Civilians.	Total.
Adenoids, removal of.....				1	1
Bubo, chancroidal, excision of.....				1	1
Bubo, nonvenereal, opened and drained.....			1		1
Carbuncles, excision of.....				1	1
Circumcision.....				1	1
Cellulitis, suppurative, incision of.....			5	5	10
Curettage of post-nasal pharynx.....			1		1
Cyst, ovarian, removal of (laparotomy).....			1	1	2
Cyst of Bartholin's gland, excision of.....				1	1
Fracture, green stick, straightening of.....				1	1
Herniotomy.....				1	1
Hydrocele, incision and drainage of.....			1	1	2
Incision for removal of bullet.....			1		1
Incision of proximal pharynx.....				1	1
Incision of plantar fascia.....			1		1
Incision and drainage of pericranial abscess.....				1	1
Incision of abscess, lobe of ear.....				1	1
Lipoma, removal of.....	1		1		2
Mastitis, suppurative, incision for.....				1	1
Oophorectomy and ventral suspension of uterus.....				1	1
Paronychia, incision and drainage of.....			1		1
Podalic version.....				1	1
Resection, partial, of base of first phalanx of little toe, right foot.....				1	1
Skin grafting, 3½ by 5 inches.....			1		1
Tonsillectomy.....				1	1
Varicose veins, removal of.....			1		1
Warts, excision of.....				1	1
Wounds, lacerated, suture of.....			1		1
Wound, punctured, excision of.....				2	2
Total.....	1		18	23	42

OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY CAPT. LLOYD L. SMITH, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

Abscess, submaxillary, incision and drainage of.....			1		1
Abscess, peritonsillar, incision and drainage of.....			1	1	2
Adenoids, removal of.....				2	2
Adenectomy, inguinal.....			1		1
Bubotomy, chancroidal.....			1		1
Bursitis, prepatellar, incision and drainage of.....			1		1
Chalazion, incision and removal of.....			1		1
Cellulitis, incision and drainage of.....			1		1
Circumcision.....			1		1
Corns, excision of.....			1		1
Cyst, mucous, incision and canterization of.....			4		4
Dislocation, compound, reduction of.....			1		1
Fracture, green stick, reduction of.....			2		2
Fracture, complete, comminuted, compound, reduction of.....				1	1
Fracture, compound, complete, reduction of.....				1	1
Fracture, simple, reduction of.....				1	1
Furuncle, incision and drainage of.....			1		1
Hemorrhoids, removal of.....			1		1
Mastoid operation.....	1		1		2
Tonsillectomy.....				1	1
Wound, infected, incision and drainage of.....			1	1	1
Total.....	1		19	8	28

OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY CONTRACT SURG. GEORGE T. TYLER, U. S. ARMY.

Abortion, induced.....				1	1
Adenitis, incision and drainage of.....			1		1
Adenoids, removal of.....				1	1
Appendectomy.....				1	1
Circumcision.....				2	2
Hemorrhoids, removal of.....			1		1
Hydrocele, incision and drainage of.....			1		1
Ingrowing toe nail, removal of.....			1		1
Tonsillectomy.....			1	3	4
Venesectomy.....			1		1
Wart, removal of.....	1				1
Wound, infected, incision of.....			1		1
Total.....	1		7	8	16

TABLE E.—Diseases of the eye treated by Capts. John W. Hanner and Robert C. Loving, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Disease.	Captain Hanner.	Captain Loving.
Anisometropia.....		1
Astigmatism.....	11	1
Astigmatism, hyperopic.....	54	1
Astigmatism, mixed.....	5	4
Astigmatism, myopic.....	26	2
Blepharitis, acute.....	1	
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	4	1
Conjunctivitis, follicular.....	2	
Corneal ulcer.....	1	
Esophoria.....	1	1
Foreign bodies imbedded in cornea removed.....	6	
Hyperopia.....	11	6
Iritis, acute.....	1	
Keratitis, chronic.....	1	
Myopia.....	5	3
Presbyopia, with astigmatism.....	4	
Presbyopia.....	2	5
Trachoma.....	12	1
Total.....	147	26

TABLE F.

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINING AND SUPERVISING  
DENTAL SURGEON, U. S. ARMY,  
West Point, N. Y., August 4, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Number of cases presented.....	1,459
Number of operations performed.....	1,918
Number of different persons treated.....	663
Number of sittings recorded.....	2,161

The personnel of the post being officially represented in the following proportions:

	Per cent
Officers.....	26.40
Cadets.....	49.77
Enlisted men.....	23.83
* * * * *	

STATISTICS.

The following table of cases presented and operations performed give a comprehensive idea of the amount of professional service rendered during the period:

Table of cases presented.

DENTAL.	
Chemical erosion.....	36
Dental caries.....	572
Defective fillings.....	222
Defective gold inlays.....	2
Defective porcelain inlays.....	5
Defective crowns.....	20
Defective bridges.....	3
Deciduous teeth, defective.....	1
Exposed pulps.....	65
Fractured teeth.....	77
Fractured dentures, vulcanite.....	4
Faulty eruption.....	1
Gingivitis, acute.....	5
Irregularities of the teeth.....	4
Necrosis of the teeth.....	14
Odontalgia.....	51
Partial edentulous, upper jaw.....	9
Partial edentulous, lower jaw.....	7
Pulpitis, acute.....	100
Putrescent root canals.....	73
Putrescent pulps.....	27
Pyorrhea alveolaris.....	45
Pericementitis, acute.....	21
Recession of gum.....	15
Salivary deposits.....	38

## SURGICAL.

Alveolar necrosis.....	3	Post tonsillar abscess.....	1
Abscess of the jaw.....	1	Trismus.....	1
Dento-alveolar abscesses.....	29	Tumor of the gum.....	1
Hypertrophy of the alveolar process.....	1	Subperiosteal abscess.....	1
Hypertrophy of the gum.....	3		
Inflammation of right submaxillary gland.....	1		

*Table of operations.*

## DENTAL.

Calculus removed.....	39	Pulps devitalized.....	67
Caries polished out.....	2	Pulps extirpated.....	111
Crown posts removed.....	2	Retaining appliances inserted.....	3
Cavities cut together.....	6	Regulating appliances inserted.....	3
Cavities prepared for gold inlays.....	47	Root canals filled.....	76
Defective fillings removed.....	183	Root canals fillings removed.....	2
Defective inlay removed.....	1	Sharp margins trimmed.....	1
Defective crowns removed.....	12	Teeth bleached.....	1
Gutta-percha removed.....	6	Teeth cleaned and polished.....	33
Inlay ground to new contour.....	1	Teeth opened.....	13
Impressions taken.....	11	Teeth prepared for porcelain restoration.....	2
Oxyphosphate removed for gold inlays.....	40	Teeth prepared for crown.....	2
Pulps capped.....	21	Teeth treated, medicated.....	672

## SURGICAL.

Abscesses lanced.....	19	Pockets curetted.....	3
Alveolectomy.....	3	Teeth and roots extracted.....	34
Gums excised.....	1	Teeth wired and ligated.....	10

## FILLINGS, ETC.

Amalgam.....	101	Gold bridges.....	2
Gutta-percha.....	96	Gold and porcelain bridges.....	3
Oxyphosphate.....	126	Defective bridges repaired and reset.....	3
Gold.....	15	Porcelain crowns.....	7
Gold inlays.....	56	Gold crowns.....	3
Porcelain inlays.....	23	Defective crowns repaired and reset.....	4
Porcelain restorations.....	4	Dentures, partial, upper, vulcanite..	4
Oxyphosphate and amalgam.....	15	Dentures, partial, lower, vulcanite..	2
Oxyphosphate and gold.....	1	Dentures, repaired, vulcanite.....	4
Fillings repaired, gold.....	7	Regulating plates, vulcanite.....	2
Silicates, berlite.....	5	Lingual gold splint.....	1
Defective fillings replaced.....	3		
Defective inlays reset.....	2		

It will be observed that there are a greater number of operations and sittings than of cases presented or individuals treated; this is accounted for from the fact that an individual may present two or more cases, and a single case may require two or more operations for its completion, the accomplishment of which may require several sittings.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. T. OLIVER,

*Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon, U. S. Army.*

To the SURGEON, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

*West Point, N. Y.*

TABLE G.

OFFICE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON,  
West Point, N. Y., July 31, 1908.

SIR: In compliance with verbal instructions this date I have the honor to submit the following report of cases presented and operations performed by me during the period from July 27, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive:

CASES PRESENTED.

Abrasions, mechanical.....	1	Pericementitis, chronic.....	2
Defective fillings.....	11	Pericementitis, acute.....	10
Defective crowns.....	3	Pulpitis, acute.....	2
Defective bridges.....	2	Pulpitis, chronic.....	5
Defective inlays.....	2	Pyorrhea alveolaris.....	1
Dental caries.....	1, 188	Recession of gums.....	1
Dento-alveolar abscesses.....	16	Salivary deposits.....	33
Dislocation of teeth.....	1	Putrescent pulps.....	57
Erosion, chemical.....	7	Putrescent root canals.....	2
Fracture of teeth.....	5	Exposed pulps.....	77

OPERATIONS.

Abscesses lanced.....	7	Teeth treated, medicated.....	171
Pulps capped.....	32	Teeth cleaned and polished.....	17
Pulps devitalized.....	34	Cocaine anæsthesia.....	48
Pulps extirpated.....	140	Fillings removed (defective).....	14
Roots filled (gutta-percha).....	127	Necrosis, inferior.....	1
Salivary deposits removed.....	32	Metal splint applied.....	1
Teeth extracted.....	12	Metal bar applied.....	1
Teeth extracted (roots).....	30		

FILLINGS.

Amalgam.....	534	Repaired (gold).....	1
Gold.....	76	Gutta-percha and amalgam.....	7
Oxyphosphate.....	48	Oxyphosphate and amalgam.....	117
Repaired (amalgam).....	12		

INLAYS.

Gold.....	41	Porcelain.....	26
Removed (gold).....	1		

BRIDGES.

Gold and porcelain.....	1	Repaired.....	1
Reset.....	3	Removed (defective).....	3

CROWNS.

Gold shell.....	8	Repaired.....	1
Logan.....	19	Removed (gold shell).....	4
Richmond.....	3		

ARTIFICIAL DENTURES.

Superior partial rubber.....	2	Partial rubber.....	1
Superior full vulcanite.....	1		
Total number of sittings during this period.....			1, 983
Total number of persons treated during this period.....			960

Very respectfully,

WM. H. CHAMBERS,  
Dental Surgeon, U. S. Army.

To the SURGEON, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

## APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, QUARTERMASTER, AND  
COMMISSARY OF CADETS.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
West Point, N. Y., August 3, 1908.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the departments under my supervision for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

## TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The financial condition of the treasurer on June 30, 1908, was as follows:

	Dr.	Cr.
Assistant treasurer.....	\$275,493.26	\$285,393.29
Athletic association.....	1,966.50	1,966.50
Balances paid.....	33,834.48	34,061.64
Barber.....	1,104.90	1,104.90
Cadet cash.....	24,530.54	24,846.38
Cadet hospital.....	3,181.77	3,181.77
Cadet laundry.....	19,273.16	18,392.45
Cadet store.....	136,657.59	138,401.69
Cadet mess.....	124,664.66	114,077.01
Confectioner.....	58.00	58.00
Corps of Cadets.....	353,085.62	354,718.98
Damages, ordnance.....	167.11	167.11
Dancing.....	735.68	735.68
Dentist.....	460.40	460.40
Deposits.....	24,347.51	24,058.36
Dialectic society.....	208.39	160.96
Equipment fund.....	49,441.10	46,883.62
Expressage.....	46.25	46.25
Hops and german.....	2,325.73	2,550.43
Miscellaneous fund.....		34.17
Miscellaneous items.....	6,271.97	6,286.86
Oath.....	64.50	64.50
Paymaster.....	218,444.11	218,444.11
Purchasing commissary.....	46,930.20	46,930.20
Periodicals.....	19.31	20.93
Photographer.....	18.00	18.00
Travel pay.....	8,498.03	8,498.03
Young Men's Christian Association.....	646.33	363.81

The last inspection, August 1, 1908, showed the following:

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Assistant treasurer.....	\$25,153.15	Balances paid.....	\$399.99
Cadet cash.....	582.30	Cadet laundry.....	601.81
Cadet store.....	23,425.39	Corps of Cadets.....	6,918.98
Cadet mess.....	23,333.34	Deposits.....	242.09
Young Men's Christian Association.....	361.53	Dialectic society.....	73.08
Hops and german.....	234.84	Equipment fund.....	72,800.83
Cash.....	8,065.93	Miscellaneous fund.....	119.70
Total.....	81,156.48	Total.....	81,156.48

The work of the small office force will be materially increased on account of receiving contributions and distributing tickets for the athletic council. No increase in force will be necessary for this work except for a few days at a time just prior to the main football contests.

## CADET STORE.

The business of this important branch of the cadet supply departments appears to be going on about as usual. No important changes have been made in the system. A new style of shoe has been adopted and seems to be giving satisfaction to the cadets both as to comfort and wearing qualities.

## CADET LAUNDRY.

A dry-cleaning plant has been installed and it is hoped that it will be of great benefit in keeping the clothes of the cadets in proper order at an economical cost. Several new machines have been installed, including a line of shirt pressers and a handkerchief mangle. With the latter we can iron all of the underwear of the cadets, which heretofore has been sent back to them without being ironed. A new machine for darning stockings has accomplished such results that it almost eliminates any necessity for condemning socks as worn out.

## CADET MESS.

The cadet mess has suffered a very material loss in the death of John Schemmel, for over twenty years its chef. The constantly rising cost of provisions is keenly felt in this department, and it will in future require the closest possible attention to keep the board down to the present annual cost without lowering the standard of quality or variety. In June of this year the price of beef reached the highest point it has touched for twenty-five years.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. GROVE,

*Captain and Treasurer, United States Military Academy.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

*Present.*

## APPENDIX E.

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF CADETS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS,  
*West Point, N. Y., August 1, 1908.*

SIR: In compliance with Memorandum No. 43, Headquarters United States Military Academy, dated July 24, 1908, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The usual programme of exercises for the year was carried out to successful completion. The field training given on the reservation and during the practice march to the east of the river proved, as before, entirely satisfactory. The instruction was carefully given, the problems well handled, and officers, cadets, and enlisted men entered keenly and intelligently into the spirit of the work. The march was made under service conditions; problems, carefully thought out, were had each day, and the camps were made according to regulations. The results were satisfactory. A similar practice march will

take place this year, August 24 to 29, inclusive. It is believed that, as heretofore, this march will be successful and that the cadets will receive valuable instruction in marching, construction of camps, camp sanitation, making of route sketches, solution of problems in minor tactics, etc. This practice march is the termination of the practical work of the summer, the preliminary work prior to it being conducted in a progressive way and leading up to this week's field work.

From August 11 to August 18, 1907, the whole first class visited Fort Wright and received instruction at the fortifications and in submarine defense. The actual practice in firing was satisfactory and fully justifies the preliminary work we are able to give here since the installation of modern coast-artillery equipment. The commanding officer of Fort Wright, Col. C. D. Parkhurst, did everything he could to make the visit of the cadets successful and pleasant, and he succeeded so well that we are very much indebted to him. Arrangements have been made to send the present first class to Fort Wright August 16 to 22. Each class of cadets should continue to have the benefit of this instruction during its first class camp.

A continued advance has been made in teaching cadets practical gunnery and artillery target practice, although the ammunition allowance as before is inadequate. Under present instruction all members of the first class when they graduate have a knowledge of the drill of a battery and of the methods of obtaining firing data and utilizing it at the guns.

The completion of the battery of 6-inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages has been a valuable addition to the coast-artillery equipment. It is expected that the buildings for the fire-control system will be completed and the searchlight installed this year.

There should be installed a type emplacement for two mortars at an early date in order to complete entirely the coast-artillery equipment. This class of fire has been developed to a high degree in the service, and mortars constitute a large part of our coast defense. It is a distinctive feature of the American system and cadets should have some practical knowledge of the employment of mortar fire.

The increase of the detachment of field artillery has added to the efficiency of the organization and to the proper instruction of cadets. More horses are needed and a requisition has been made for them.

It has been impossible to procure any ammunition for target practice with the 3-inch field guns during the year, and in consequence the first class will graduate without having had proper experience in the service of field artillery. This places them at serious disadvantage, and this lack of instruction should be avoided.

There has been no change in the instruction in riding during the year. The method of securing remounts from the school of application at Fort Riley started last year will, I feel sure, prove entirely successful, and it should be permanent.

The personnel of the cavalry detachment is excellent now, and the service rendered by the detachment is much better than when it was composed of white men. The noncommissioned officers are faithful and perform their duties creditably; the men need constant disciplining but they are controlled comparatively easily and they are perfectly contented with their service here.

The battalion of cadets is proficient in all drills, and on the whole, the instruction given and progress made have been satisfactory.

The lectures and map problems were given this year as was done last year to the first class with satisfactory results.

In small-arms target practice the now well-established scheme was followed with gratifying results. There should be no material departure from this scheme, and when the indoor gallery provided for in the new gymnasium is completed, and the target range rebuilt, it is believed that cadets will receive all the instruction in rifle firing which undergraduates should have. It is almost imperative that the rifle range be reconstructed, as heretofore recommended. This question of a proper range is the most important one now left unsolved.

The first and second classes were quite thoroughly instructed in revolver practice; the first class both mounted and dismounted and the second class dismounted.

The new class of cadets was admitted March 2 this year.

A detailed report setting forth the advantage and disadvantages of the scheme was submitted April 25, to which attention is called. In that report was pointed out the possibility, under the scheme of admitting cadets March 1, of a recurrence of some of the former practices of hazing.

There have been the usual investigations under the provisions of paragraph 128, Regulations for the United States Military Academy, relative to hazing. At the last investigation there were found several flagrant violations of said regulations—so flagrant that summary action was taken, and eight cadets were sent to their homes to await the action of the Secretary of War. It is believed that if the recommendations of the board are followed, this evil will be entirely stamped out, and will not recur for several years. There is no plainly evident reason for this sporadic outburst of hazing.

It is probable that a contributing cause may be found in the fact that there are now no cadets in the corps who were cadets at the time drastic action was taken to break up the practice of hazing. As there has been practically no hazing in the corps since that time they have had no opportunity, until this last investigation, of realizing the serious consequences that must follow. The changed condition due to the admission of the new cadets in March instead of June coming just at this time undoubtedly had a great deal to do with it. On account of the constant occupation of the time of both new cadets and upper classmen with drills and studies while in barracks from March until June the new cadets were not molested during that time. The setting-up exercises being extended over a longer period of time were less strenuous than usual, and the new cadets were much further advanced when they reached camp. As a result it appears that many of the upper classmen resented the situation and decided among themselves that the fourth class had not received proper initiation. Various improper practices, such as the requiring the performance of menial service and the administering of punishments, sprung up suddenly, the first class permitted the situation to get beyond their control, and in a period of about three weeks various practices of hazing had become quite common in the corps when it was discovered by the board of investigation. The leaders were discovered, the evidence against them was conclusive and their cases made the subject of summary action.

I renew the following recommendations made last year:

That the proper allowance of all ammunition for the instruction of cadets be made.

That provision be made for the purchase, annually, of ten specially trained ponies for the use of cadets.

That proper escort wagons, with 4-mule teams, be supplied this post for the special use of cadets in connection with the annual practice march and field service.

That a new rifle range be constructed, by straightening out the West Shore Railroad tracks so that they will lie in practically straight line from the north end of the tunnel to a point on the east side of Target Hill.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. HOWZE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commandant of Cadets.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

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#### APPENDIX F.

### REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING,  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., July 31, 1908.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in Memorandum No. 43, Headquarters United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., July 24, 1908, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the department of practical military engineering during the academic year ending June 14, 1908:

The annual appropriation of \$2,000 for the use of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, was expended for the purchase of tools, instruments, materials for instruction purposes, for the repair of equipment and for the extra pay of skilled mechanics from the engineer detachment, as authorized by law.

Two officers of the Corps of Engineers were on duty in the department throughout the year, and 5 additional officers were on duty during a portion of the year, 4 during the summer instruction period, and 1 during the fall instruction period.

The work of the department did not differ materially in character and scope from that of the preceding year, which was described in the last annual report.

The course in practical surveying, which heretofore has been conducted without the aid of text-book or manual, has been supplemented by the adoption of Pence and Ketchum's Survey Manual, and each cadet is now required to provide himself with a copy. This is a valuable aid to the instructor and will be a useful reference book for any survey work a student may be called upon to do as an officer.

Only half of the time allotted to instruction in signaling was devoted to visual signaling, the remainder being devoted to electrical means of communication.

Instruction was given in the use of the field and cavalry buzzers and in wireless telegraphy. To assist in this instruction, a detail of signal corps men was ordered here during the spring period.

This instruction would be far more beneficial if there were available for issue to the cadets an elementary signal corps manual, embodying all the essential principles of visual and electrical signaling. The information is now scattered throughout a number of bulky manuals; but what is needed is a single volume containing all the information which the line officer should know about signaling, but without the mass of detailed facts which are valuable only to the signal officer.

In addition to the programme of last year, instruction was given to the first class in combined position sketching, the method used being that described by Captains Cole and Stuart in their book on military sketching.

This work was done while on the practice march and without preliminary instruction. During the coming season it is proposed to devote one day to this work before going on the practice march, and correspondingly better results may be anticipated.

The work of former years was further supplemented by issuing to each cadet a copy of Parts 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the Engineer Field Manual, and in their practical work the cadets were required to follow closely the descriptions and illustrations of the manual.

#### SIX-INCH GUN BATTERY.

During the fall and spring of 1907-8 a battery mounting two 6-inch disappearing guns was constructed immediately in front of the siege battery.

The amount available was only \$7,000, so that only skeleton emplacements could be built. The mass of concrete in the type emplacement was reduced to a quantity just sufficient to support the weight of guns and to give a light retaining parapet wall 7 feet high and averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness. The earth parapet was limited to material excavated for this battery, and was designed with a view to making the best appearance rather than fulfilling the requirements of protection. In front of the guns the parapet is 2 feet thick at the crest, in front of the traverse it is 16 feet thick.

As many as possible of the features of the type battery were introduced. There are no magazine or shell rooms, but in lieu thereof a storeroom, 16 by 12 feet, is placed between the guns so as to simulate a traverse. Two delivery tables run through the rear face of this traverse, through which projectiles can be rolled in case it should be desired to simulate instruction in the use of 10-inch and 12-inch disappearing guns.

The battery commander's station is an uncovered concrete platform, protected by a 12-inch concrete breast wall, and is located in rear of the traverse. A small room under this station serves as a storeroom for oil, paints, etc.

The battery was originally designed to have a telautograph niche in each side wall of the traverse, but during the construction the type plans were changed in the Office of the Chief of Engineers so as to require the telautograph niches to be on the left flank of each gun.

To conform to this type, the niche of the No. 2 gun was placed in the wing wall under the steps. This change necessitated tearing out the step block already built and the construction of a larger one.

The battery is paved with a 6-inch concrete block paving on stone foundation. It is supplied with water through a 1-inch pipe, terminating in a faucet in the traverse.

All the electrical conductors for lighting and fire control are laid in conduits, meeting in a large splicing chamber in the traverse.

Each emplacement is lighted by four 16-candlepower wall lights and three hand portable lights. The connection for one of the portable lights is made in the gun well.

The battery mounts two 6-inch disappearing guns, model 1903, sent from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The gun foundations are designed for subcaliber firing only.

The battery was built by contract. Work was begun the latter part of August, 1907, and proceeded slowly until February, 1908; it was resumed in April and finished in May, 1908. The total cost was \$6,999.33, itemized as follows:

Excavation, 841.8 cubic yards.....	\$934.00
Concrete, 181 cubic yards.....	2,172.00
Pavement, 412 square yards.....	1,236.00
Fixtures, conduits, etc.....	1,000.00
Wing wall.....	121.92
Waterproofing.....	76.16
Sodding.....	55.80
Foundation of pavement.....	153.30
Electric lighting.....	327.76
Splicing chamber, water pipe, sewer connections, etc.....	173.49
Advertising.....	186.76
Office expenses.....	250.00
Incidentals, including macadamizing entrance road and installation of fire-control apparatus.....	312.14
Total.....	6,999.33

#### REPAIRS TO FORT PUTNAM.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for continuing the work of restoring the outer walls of Fort Putnam was expended on the western faces of the fort.

To prosecute this work economically it was necessary to purchase a hoisting engine and boiler, which was done at a cost of about \$900. With the remainder, loose parts of the old walls were removed and 375 cubic yards of new wall built.

The high unit cost of the work is due largely to the cost of hauling the materials, sand, stone, and cement, to the fort.

The funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1909 will, it is estimated, be sufficient to carry the outer wall around to the place at which work was started, but at least \$5,000 additional will be required to properly finish off the top of the wall and complete the restoration of the first two casements.

Very respectfully,

C. W. KUTZ,  
Major, Corps of Engineers,  
Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

Present.

## APPENDIX G.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE LIBRARY, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., August 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report of the work of the library during the past year. I respectfully refer to previous reports for data referring to matters not mentioned here.

## USERS OF THE LIBRARY.

The library is available to 101 officers attached to the academy, to 419 cadets, to all enlisted men of the post whose applications are approved by their detachment commanders, and to 139 civilians to whom the privileges have been extended by order of the superintendent.

## ACCESSIONS.

Three thousand two hundred and fifty-three books, pamphlets, maps, etc., have been recorded as received since July 31, 1907. Bound volumes of periodicals are not included in this estimate. It is perhaps worth pointing out that one of the chief duties of the librarian is to select for purchase about 3,000 volumes yearly, or about 8 volumes daily. In this important work the recommendations of officers of the academy have been of the greatest service. A considerable number of bibliographies, reviews, and journals in English, French, German, and Italian are regularly read by the librarian for this purpose, as well as hundreds of catalogues of secondhand books.

## NOTABLE ACCESSIONS.

The library returns its most grateful thanks for many gifts received during the past year (which are elsewhere acknowledged). Special mention should be made of those named in what immediately follows.

## SPECIAL GIFTS.

On October 24, 1907, Maj. Theodore Koerner, military attaché of the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, presented to the United States Military Academy, in the name of the German Emperor, marble portrait busts of Frederick the Great and of Field Marshal von Moltke. These were formally accepted, in the name of the academy, by the superintendent and have been placed in the library, where they constitute the chief ornaments in our gallery of portraits of the great soldiers of the world. (See Report of the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, for 1907, p. 58.)

On October 26, 1907, the superintendent, United States Military Academy, formally accepted from the Copley Society, of Boston, a memorial stele to James McNeill Whistler (a cadet of the academy during the years 1851-1854), designed and executed by Augustus St. Gaudens—one of his very latest and most characteristic works. This marble is erected in the east entrance hallway of the library. It is hoped and expected that the cubicle in which it stands will be

lined with marble, and that a marble tablet to Edgar Allan Poe (a cadet during the years 1830-1831) will be placed there before the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet, January 19, 1909. This cubicle is suited to contain tablets to other distinguished men formerly cadets.

From the daughters of Gen. William T. Sherman the library received, in July, 1908, the splendid bronze portrait bust of Sherman, modeled from life by St. Gaudens—one of the great portraits of the world. This memorial of our distinguished graduate, a soldier of the first rank, and a genius of the highest order, is a most welcome addition to our collection of the portraits of great men.

In November, 1907, the library received, through the great kindness of Mrs. William Payne Thompson, granddaughter of the sculptor, the artist's model in bronze of Richard S. Greenough's equestrian statue of Washington, made in Paris in 1858. It was designed to be placed in Union Square, New York City. It represents Washington's farewell to the Army of the Revolution.

At the death of Miss Leslie the library received by her will Sully's oil portrait of Gen. Thomas J. Leslie, United States Military Academy, 1815, who was paymaster at the United States Military Academy during the years 1816-1841. This portrait constitutes a notable addition to the important collection of portraits by Sully owned by the United States Military Academy.

Mrs. D. Morgan Taylor lent to the library in August, 1907, an oil painting of Gen. Daniel Morgan of the Revolutionary Army, enlarged by Hinckley from a miniature by Malbone.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of New York City were good enough to present to the library an enlarged photograph of the Shaw memorial in Boston, by St. Gaudens, in June, 1908.

Through the kindness of the Chief of Staff and the chief of the Military Information Division, General Staff, the library received, in November, 1907, about 500 translations of articles from foreign military journals. Gifts of this sort constitute most important additions to our professional literature, and it is hoped that the policy of depositing such translations in this library will be continued.

The West Point Army Mess transferred to the library in December, 1907, a considerable collection of military books, 174 volumes, for which the thanks of the library are returned.

Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, United States Military Academy, 1899, presented to the library, through Miss Heintzelman, the original diary of Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman kept in 1825-26, while a cadet, as well as a typewritten copy of the same. This very welcome addition to our manuscripts has already been of service in settling a vexed historical question. We have to thank this officer also for an album of drawings, a fine Nez Percé pictograph on cloth, and for a Nez Percé medicine bag. It is hoped that the diary kept by Major-General Heintzelman during the civil war may one day be deposited with us. It is a manuscript of high importance and has not yet been utilized in any military history.

A small collection of important military books of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries belonging to the late Maj. Christopher Van De Venter, of the class of 1808, United States Military Academy, was presented by Horace Van De Venter, Knoxville, Tenn., in June, 1908.

A valuable series of photographs, made at the United States Engineer School, were presented by Major Langfitt, U. S. Army, commandant of the school.

The library has received, through the great kindness of Capt. William Baird, U. S. Army (retired), a considerable number of cadet drawings, especially six original pen and ink drawings by Whistler.

Lieut. Col. O. M. Lissak, U. S. Army, presented, in December, 1907, a part of a bronze stair tread taken by him from the Spanish cruiser *Viscaya* in 1898.

Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army (retired), of the class of 1873, presented a valuable collection of military books, scrapbooks, etc.

Brig. Gen. C. W. Raymond, U. S. Army (retired), presented a copy of the 1905 album of the class of 1865. Its portraits are of exceeding interest.

Lieut. E. L. Bull, U. S. Army, has made an important addition to our collection of Moro manuscripts in presenting a Koran with illuminated pages.

#### CHANGES IN THE BUILDING.

The work mentioned in my last report has been done or is now in process of completion. The arch over the apse was completed in January, 1908. The want of the new map room is very severely felt. The books of the main library can not be properly arranged, nor can our large collection of maps be made available until this room is built and furnished. I respectfully urge that this room should be built before the new academic building is begun. The main room and two entrance halls were repainted during the year. The ceiling should be painted to correspond as soon as practicable. New skylights over the three rooms of the main floor are needed. The present ones are not water-tight, nor are they safe, and their color does not harmonize with the walls.

#### FIRE PROTECTION.

In January, 1908, every water tap within the building (seven in all) was fitted to take  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose and coils of hose placed in the basement and in the second story. Fire buckets were provided for every tap from attic to basement. For some years past fire extinguishers have been available on the main floor. It is probable that any small fire can be taken care of by these means.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The lighting plans of the library were thoroughly revised and greatly improved by the quartermaster, United States Military Academy, and the new plant was installed during the summer of 1908. It is expected that the system will be in operation during August.

#### LIST OF MEMORABILIA, RARE BOOKS, ETC., IN THE LIBRARY.

By direction of the superintendent an octavo pamphlet of 93 pages has been prepared and printed at the United States Military Academy office, giving a list of manuscripts, rare books, paintings, statuary,

medals, etc., owned by the library. The book is primarily designed for the benefit of cadets and visitors, but it is hoped that it may be of use to historians and other scholars.

## PAINTINGS.

Many of our most valuable portraits require immediate attention to prevent their lasting injury from cracking varnish.

## RESTORATION OF FORT PUTNAM.

Appropriations have been made by Congress for the restoration of Fort Putnam. It is proper to record that the library has been able to furnish to the engineer officers in charge of this work every known plan, section, and description of this historic fortress. The earliest plan is of 1780, the earliest section of 1783. A large collection of views has been available also. A thoroughgoing study of this material would make a valuable and interesting contribution to the military history of West Point.

## STATISTICS OF CIRCULATION.

## THE LIBRARY, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

*Statistics of circulation of 11,829 books, drawn by cadets, January, 1905, to August, 1907.<sup>a</sup>*

Cadet class.	Philosophy, logic, ethics, etc.	Religion, Bible, church history, devotional books, etc.	Sociology, statistics, political economy, law, education, etc.	Philology, language.	Natural science, mathematics, physics, geology, etc.	Useful arts, engineering, trades, manufactures, etc.	Fine arts, painting, architecture, music, etc.	Literature of all languages, poetry, drama, essays, etc.	History of all countries, maps, geography, etc.	Fiction in English.	Biography.	Military science and art: The army.	Periodicals.
First.....	44	16	113	6	27	30	47	330	297	1,413	132	76	159
Second.....	58	25	77	4	122	22	73	326	206	1,886	101	25	147
Third.....	32	19	77	18	91	7	34	273	115	2,250	77	21	120
Fourth.....	8	2	28	3	37	2	19	131	62	2,514	32	10	92

<sup>a</sup> Other books were drawn and are not here included, as their records were not complete, and very many others were read or consulted in the library rooms and not drawn out.

For comparison a few figures are added that refer to the period February, 1902, to February, 1904. (See librarian's report for 1904.)

Cadet class.	Philosophy, logic, ethics, etc.	Religion, Bible, church history, devotional books, etc.	Sociology, statistics, political economy, law, education, etc.	Philology, language.	Natural science, mathematics, physics, geology, etc.	Useful arts, engineering, trades, manufactures, etc.	Fine arts, painting, architecture, music, etc.	Literature of all languages, poetry, drama, essays, etc.	History of all countries, maps, geography, etc.	Fiction in English.	Biography.	Military science and art: The army.	Periodicals.
First.....	26	22	46	45	15	35	23	234	343	1,579	153	35	....
Second.....	17	17	36	57	60	19	52	262	215	2,562	170	28	....
Third.....	6	22	25	91	63	18	10	336	194	2,501	77	28	....
Fourth.....	16	7	17	29	57	9	10	239	98	3,165	50	40	....

On March 5, 1908, the following count was made of books out of the library:

Charged to—	Total.
Officers, 582 books and 119 volumes of fiction.....	701
Cadets, 45 books and 66 volumes of fiction.....	111
Enlisted men, 26 books and 46 volumes of fiction.....	72
Civilians, 37 books and 49 volumes of fiction.....	86
Total, 690 books and 280 volumes of fiction.....	970

It appears from this table that more novels are read by officers and officers' families than by cadets.

#### CARD CATALOGUES.

##### *Cards in the catalogues.*

	July 30, 1908.	May 22, 1907.
Author catalogue.....	59,650	56,500
Subject catalogue.....	101,000	95,000
Shelf catalogue of all books not military.....	31,000	27,412
Shelf catalogue of military books.....	9,100	8,600
Dictionary catalogue (in the officers' study).....	23,800	16,000
Total.....	a 224,550	203,512

a Increase in fourteen months, about 21,000 cards.

Many of the additions have been of the printed cards of the Library of Congress and of the American Library Association Publishing Board. As an example, it may be noted that 1,252 cards have been inserted to serve as an index to the reports of the Smithsonian Institution, and so for other long series.

It should be recorded that no shelf cards were contained in the catalogue in 1901 for books relating to literature, French history, fiction in English, and biography.

#### INSTRUCTION THROUGH THE EYE.

The report of the Board of Visitors for 1885 contains a recommendation respecting maps in cadet rooms, and suggests that the method spoken of has wide applications. The display of pictures and manuscripts in the library is a part of the plan outlined. The commandant of cadets has set up a series of military pictures in the cadet guard-house. The department of drawing proposes to exhibit in a frieze of the new academy a series of maps to illustrate the history of topography from the earliest times. Many such maps have been selected for this purpose by Capt. C. B. Hagadorn. The department of engineering proposes to use the same method in displaying a series of plans of fortifications arranged chronologically. The library is fortunate in owning a great number of maps and plans suitable for these purposes. An appropriation of \$5,000 would enable this plan to be well started, and annual appropriations of \$2,000 would enable it to be kept up to the great advantage of our teaching.

## RECATALOGUING AND RECLASSIFYING THE LIBRARY.

The library card catalogues are very complete and satisfactory except in one respect, viz, the system of shelf numbers of the Dewey classification is not entirely adequate, and will become less and less so as years go on. The additional systems introduced here before 1901 are inadequate. The classification of military books (adopted in 1905) fills all present requirements and will probably continue to do so for a number of years. Its advantage over a strictly logical system is that it brings books on allied topics close together, which is a matter of importance when the shelves are open so that readers are apt to find the books they desire on the shelves without consulting the card catalogues.

It may become desirable in the future to reclassify and recatalogue the library. This could be done systematically by—

I. Obtaining from the Library of Congress printed cards to replace our own and by using the Library of Congress shelf numbers.

II. By writing new cards on the Library of Congress plan for the comparatively few books owned at West Point and not in Washington.

III. By renumbering each book in the library to agree with the Library of Congress shelf numbers.

However desirable this change may be it is not now necessary, and it is by no means likely to be undertaken with the present clerical force.

## CATALOGUING UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The system of numbering public documents in use in the library since 1894 could not be revised and made consistent until the present year for lack of time and clerical assistance. Since 1904, however, all military books, including those printed by the United States, have been arranged according to an orderly plan. In 1908 the old system of numbering United States public documents was made as consistent as may be, retaining, however, the old shelf numbers for many long series, for the simple reason that no time could be spared from current work to alter their cards, and because no shelf room was available for a rearrangement until late in 1907. The new numbers will be assigned from now onwards, and many thousand pamphlets will be shelved so that any one of them can be consulted in a few moments. There is hardly any division of the library in which so much improvement has been made as in that relating to United States public documents.

## MAP CATALOGUE.

In April, 1908, an arrangement was made with the department of drawing, United States Military Academy, for a uniform system of cataloguing maps. Lieutenant Glassford, U. S. Army, is in charge of this special work in the drawing academy; and his work and our own will result in a complete list of all maps. The library maps themselves will not be readily available until the new map room is built and thoroughly equipped with cases and drawers.

All works of fiction in English were recatalogued by Sergeant Maher, Mr. Ostrander, and Private Rathke, between August, 1907, and March 31, 1908 (12,545 volumes).

## THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

It is impossible to overstate the benefits to this library of the cooperation of the Library of Congress in various important directions. It is a pleasure to record even in this summary way our many obligations.

## BINDING.

Those volumes that are not bound when received (by purchase or otherwise) are bound at the bindery of the United States Military Academy. Thin pamphlets are bound by the library at a very small cost. The covers for an octavo pamphlet cost 4 cents, for example. The covers are lettered in white ink by the attendants.

## BOOKS EXCHANGED OR TRANSFERRED.

On December 11, 1907, 10 boxes of books (duplicates), weighing 835 pounds, were transferred to the library of the Engineer School of Application at Washington Barracks. Fifteen volumes have been transferred to the Library of Congress on exchange account, and 108 volumes to the post school at West Point.

## MISSING, MUTILATED, AND MISPLACED BOOKS.

As the cases are open, books are often replaced on the shelves in wrong positions by readers. It is a part of the business of the attendant at the desk to remedy this, but, in spite of much attention, many annoying cases of books missing have arisen. Books are too frequently taken from the library without charging them. No amount of vigilance on the part of the attendants can prevent carelessness of the sort. A number of volumes have disappeared entirely and, in a few cases, it is tolerably certain that they have been stolen. Seventy-two volumes of fiction were missing on March 24, 1908, for example. A few illustrated books have been wantonly mutilated by cutting out pages or parts of pages. It should be a part of the duty of every user of the library to protect other readers by reporting any such case that comes under his notice. On January 11, 1908, the library records showed 5 books mutilated, 34 missing, and also that 12 books which had been missing for some time, not charged, had been returned to the shelves by persons unknown.

## PERIODICALS.

The fixed policy of the library with respect to periodicals has been well considered and is approved by the library committee. It is in brief this:

1. All periodicals that are preserved are to be bound ready for instant reference.
2. It is intended to own a complete set of every such periodical.
3. All the periodicals indexed in Poole are to be owned in complete sets.

A serious beginning toward carrying out this policy was made in 1908 and will be continued as time and money serve.

## THE LIBRARY FORCE.

Various changes have occurred in the library force which are recorded in special orders from Headquarters United States Military Academy.

*Death of Sergeant Maher.*—On January 20, 1908, died Sergt. James Maher, who had been a library attendant for fourteen years. His faithful and intelligent services will be long remembered and were appreciated to the full during his lifetime. If everyone of us made as good use of his advantages as this faithful and trustworthy soldier the business of the world would be better conducted.

Each and every member of the library staff has done his best to forward its work. Special mention should be made of the services of Mr. Ostrander, assistant, whose work is year by year more valuable, and of the assiduity of Privates Brownley and Rathke. There is no department of the United States Military Academy in which the enlisted men perform their work more faithfully and intelligently.

## EXTRA CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

The services of Miss Lucretia Pope, of Mr. David A. Hooker, and of Miss Annie Maher have been available during limited periods for special pieces of work which the regular library force could not undertake, such as collating our early volumes of Congressional documents that had been wrongly bound, replacing written by printed cards, binding our pamphlets in cardboard covers, etc. Thanks are due for their valuable assistance.

## VOLUNTEER WORK BY OFFICERS.

Among various pieces of work kindly done for us by officers, it should be mentioned that Lieut. J. W. Stilwell, U. S. Army, has undertaken to translate an original Spanish manuscript lately acquired, namely: Monter (Col. J. M.): Pacification of New Spain; History of the Revolution, 1803-1827. Manuscript, 1 volume, octavo, pages 260. Señor José M. Asensio has been good enough to examine and report upon certain pieces of Spanish manuscript.

## CADET ALBUMS.

The names of cadets have been entered in various class albums by Brigadier-General Hasbrouck, Col. E. E. Wood, Col. G. J. Fieberger, Col. W. B. Gordon, and Cadet Paul A. Larned. These favors are gratefully acknowledged.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Mrs. Stephen Abbot has been good enough to prepare a list of military novels owned by the Library of Congress and by the United States Military Academy. It now contains 922 titles. When it is fairly complete it should be printed. Such works of fiction throw a flood of light on the military life and customs of different nations at varying epochs, and have a distinct value of a special sort.

## CONCLUSION.

As in previous years, it has not been possible to do all the work seen to be necessary in the library. The most important items (the selection of new books, and their cataloguing) are thoroughly done. Others scarcely less important (recataloguing of old books; frequent examination of the shelves to discover misplaced or lost volumes; revision of our catalogues, especially of serials, periodicals, and Government documents, and of some 12,000 maps; substitution of printed for written cards; binding books and pamphlets, etc., have been done as thoroughly as the circumstances permitted. It is only fair to record that the entire library force has done its best not only to keep the current work well in hand (it is now, and has been since 1901, up to date), but to attack the arrears which were inherited in that year.

## GIFTS.

Besides the gifts elsewhere mentioned, the library has received presents of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, photographs, etc., from the following institutions and persons for which sincere thanks are returned:

Abbot (H. L.), 1; Adjutant, United States Military Academy, 1; Adjutant-General of Alabama, 1; Adjutant-General of Maine, 1; Adjutant-General of New Jersey, 1; The Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, 5; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, 2; Alexander (C. B.), 1; American Baking Powder Company, 1; American and British Ordnance Company, 1; American Steel and Wire Company, 6; Association for International Conciliation, 1; Bacon (A. S.), 1; Baird (Capt. Wm.), 2; Baird (H. C.), 1; Bannerman (Francis), 1; Baylor University, 1; Beck (Carl), 1; Berry (Capt. D. G.), 5; Bigelow (J. M.), 4; Bingham (R.), 2; Bliss (J. H.), 2; Boston Work Horse Association, 1; Bowdoin College, 1; Bradley (G. I.), 2; Buckey (Capt. M. C.), 1; Bull (E. L.), 4; Bureau of Insular Affairs, 3; Bureau of Navigation, 1; Bureau of Science, 1; Burrows (C. W.), 2; Canadian Military Institute, 1; Canal Record, 3; Canfield (Dr. J. M.), 1; Carnegie Institution, 12; Carpenter (W. H.), 1; Carson (J. M.), 1; Chapman (J. J.), 1; Charnowitz (H.), 1; Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 2; Chief of the Second Military Information Division, 8; Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, 61; Clark College, 1; Class of 1909, United States Military Academy, 1; Clews (Henry, & Co.), 1; Coast and Geodetic Survey (United States), 1; Columbia University, 2; Commandant of Cadets, United States Military Academy, 1; Commissary-General, U. S. Army, 1; Commissioner of Education (United States), 1; Commissioner of Navigation (United States), 1; Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, 1; Constable & Co., 2; Cooper (Lieutenant), 1; Coudert (F. R.), 1; Cunard Steamship Company, 2; Curtis (Mrs. I. D.), 1; Curtis & Cameron, 1; Davis (G.), 1; Director de la Biblioteca de la Aniversidad Thal Republica Argentina, 1; Department of Commerce and Labor, 40; Department of Finance, New York, 1; Department of the Interior, 2; Department of Militia and Defence, Canada, 2; Doran (Prof. E. W.), 1; Department of Drawing, United States Military Academy, 1; Exton (Capt. C. W.), 4; Farley (Brig. Gen. J. P.), 3; Fish (Stuy-

vesant), 1; Flemming (W. L.), 1; Franklin (Capt. Thos.), 1; General Electric Company, 2; Geological Society of America, 1; George Washington University, 1; Groningen Astronomical Laboratory (Germany), 1; Harvard University, 2; Heistand (Col. H. O. S.), 50; Hill (Uriah), 1; Huidekoper (Col. A. C.), 1; Hispanic Society of America, 1; Holden (Dr. E. S.), 7; Home Mission Monthly, 1; Horstman Brothers, 1; Howitzer Board, United States Military Academy, Class of 1908, 2; Industrial Freedom League, 6; Isthmian Canal Commission, 4; John Crerar Library, 2; Johnson (Capt. W. O.), 2; Keller (Major), 2; Kellog (W. P.), 1; Keppel & Co., 1; King (Chas.), 1; Kalesch & Co., 2; Kutz (Capt. C. W.), 13; Larned (Col. C. W.), 4; Larned (Lieut. Paul A.), 1; Laws Observatory, 1; Lewis Institute, 1; Library of Congress, 33; Lietz Company, 2; Loomis (John T.), 3; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1; McGill University, 1; Metcalfe (Capt. Henry), 2; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1; Military Information Division, 49; Military Order Loyal Legion United States, 2; National Association of Manufacturers, 1; Navy Department (United States), 4; Bureau of Equipment, U. S. Navy, 1; New Jersey State Library, 1; New Mills Hotel, 1; Nicholson (Col. J. P.), 8; North German Lloyd Steamship Company, 6; Norwich University, 1; Nijhoff (M.), 1; New York City Board of Water Supply, 6; New York State Education Department, 3; Ogden (H. A.), 1; Peabody Museum, 1; Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1; Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, 1; Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., 2; Pierce (Capt. Palmer E.), 3; Piolowski, 1; Princeton University, 1; Prosser (Mr.), 1; Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, 1; Quartermaster, United States Military Academy, 5; Rapid River Rustler, 1; Raymond (C. W.), 1; Raymond (G. L.), 3; Robinson (J. H.), 2; Schaeberle (Professor), 3; School of Instruction, U. S. Revenue-Cutter Service, 1; Schussler (H.), 2; Secretary of State of Rhode Island, 1; Smiley (Rev. J. L.), 1; Smithsonian Institution, 1; South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration, 1; State Charities Aid Association, 1; State Commissioner of Excise, New York, 1; Stewart (Capt. M. B.), 7; Stilwell (Lieut. J. W.), 1; St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 1; Stone & Webster, 1; Superintendent of Documents (United States), 7; Sword (H. C.), 1; Thomas (George C.), 2; Thompson (Gilbert), 2; Townsend (Howard), 1; Twentieth U. S. Infantry, 1; University of Colorado, 1; University of Illinois, 2; University of Missouri, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 1; University of Wisconsin, 7; United States Artillery School, 2; United States Engineer School, 6; United States Lake Survey Office, Detroit, Mich., 1; United States Naval Academy, 2; United States Naval Observatory, 1; United States Naval War College, 1; Van Dusen (Capt. J. W.), 6; Wagner (Dorothy), 1; War Department (United States), 1; Warnock Uniform Company, 1; Washburn Observatory, 4; Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, 5; Whitney (Caspar), 1; Winston (Maj. T. W.), 2; Woodruff (Capt. J. A.), 1; Wright (J. O.), 1; Wyeth (Dr. John A.), 1; Young Men's Christian Association, United States Military Academy, 2.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,  
*Librarian.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

## APPENDIX H.

## REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF WATER SUPPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING,  
 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., July 25, 1908.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in Memorandum No. 43, Headquarters United States Military Academy, dated July 24, 1908, I have the honor to submit the following report covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

## WATERWORKS.

The annual appropriation of \$1,200 for the care and maintenance of the waterworks was expended in cleaning the filter beds, washing and replacing filter sand, in the general police of the reservoir, and for other necessary work of maintenance and repair.

A separate item in the Military Academy bill provides for one overseer of the waterworks, at a salary of \$540 per year; in addition to this salary he is provided with a house near the filter beds. Considering the increased responsibility, due to the extension of the water-supply system, and the increase in the number of filter beds, this compensation is not sufficient to secure the services of a competent man, and in the estimates for the next fiscal year, which have already been submitted, \$720 was asked for this position.

## NECESSARY INCREASE OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The work under this appropriation during the last year will be grouped under the following subheadings:

1. Enlargement of the filter plant.
2. Regulations for the protection of the West Point water supply.
3. Acquisition of land and water rights in connection with the Popolopen Creek supply.
4. Road and bridge work on the watershed.

## ENLARGEMENT OF THE FILTER PLANT.

On July 29, 1907, bids were opened for the construction of two additional filter beds, and the award made to F. N. Lewis, the lowest bidder.

The date fixed for completion was December, 1907, but the contractor was slow in starting the work. It was further retarded by inexperience in work of this character. As a result it was necessary to waive the time limit fixed for completion, and at the close of the fiscal year work was still in progress, with the expectation that the first bed would be ready for operation early in August of this year.

On June 30, 1908, the masonry of both beds was practically complete, and work was in progress on the sand court and regulator house and in the placing of the filtering material.

As an item of extra work, the contractor made connection with the old filters, so that all four beds could be controlled and operated

from the new regulator house. This work was paid for out of an allotment from the appropriation for the necessary increase of the water supply, for modernizing the old filters, authorized by the Secretary of War under date of January 28, 1908.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WEST POINT WATER  
SUPPLY.

On July 31, 1907, the Acting Secretary of War authorized an expenditure of \$5,000, to be used in reimbursing occupants and owners on the watershed for damages resulting from the enforcement of regulations for its protection.

The rules and regulations were promulgated by the State commissioner of health under date of September 5, 1907, but it was late in December before they had been published for six consecutive weeks, which publication was necessary to make them operative and valid.

Correspondence was entered into with the inhabitants of the watershed, with the object of securing their consent to the necessary changes, and during the year the following changes were made:

On the property of John Montross the privy and pigpen have been moved to a safe distance from the water course and a house drain, carrying polluted water to the water course, has been dug up.

On the property occupied by Jeremiah Bailey a water-closet has been erected at a safe distance from the nearest water course. The house had previously not been provided with any privy.

Similar action was taken at the log cabin on the property of Harvey Brooks, and near the latter's house.

On the Peter Weyant property, now owned by Mr. E. H. Harriman, the privy has been moved and a drain constructed to intercept water which formerly flowed in a blind drain through the barnyard and directly under a manure pile.

On the old Merritt place, now owned by Mr. E. H. Harriman, the old privy has been removed and the vault cleaned out and a new privy constructed at a safe distance from the water course.

On the Lewis place, owned by Mrs. Lavinia Lewis, a barn and manure pile, dangerously close to a water course, have been removed.

The amount expended to date on this work is \$1,695.39, which includes \$591.85 for advertising.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND WATER RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE POPOLOPEN CREEK SUPPLY.

The condemnation suit for the acquisition of the Pavek or Weyant farm, which has been pending since October, 1905, is still unsettled.

The commissioners have made an award of \$8,500, but the defendant appealed to the appellate division of the supreme court of Orange County, which appeal was denied. He then appealed to the court of appeals of the State of New York, and that appeal is still pending.

The commissioners' and stenographer's fees have been paid by the United States, and on May 20, 1908, the United States took actual possession of this property.

In the Rose condemnation suit the commissioners recently reached an agreement, and their report was presented to the court on June 13, but the judge has not yet rendered his decision.

The award in this case was divided into two parts, \$3,500 for the bulk of the property, about 36 acres, and \$2,000 for a 3-rod strip along the left bank of Popolopen Creek.

The chief question at issue concerns the ownership of this 3-rod strip. The United States holds a deed for it, which it obtained from the Buttermilk Falls Electric Company, the deed having been approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

The Rose estate also claims title to this 3-rod strip, and is seeking to recover its value in connection with the condemnation of the adjacent property.

The case for the United States was well presented to the court by Mr. Henry Bacon, the special assistant district attorney, on June 13, and there is every reason to believe that the decision will be favorable to the United States.

During the year a small tract of land, adjoining the Pavék farm, was purchased from Louis F. Goodsell for \$767.30.

#### ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK ON THE WATERSHED.

On January 28, 1908, the Acting Secretary of War authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for work on the highways lying within the Government reservation on the Popolopen Creek watershed, and \$3,500 for constructing a concrete arch bridge.

This work was started in the latter part of March and has been prosecuted continuously since that time. Nearly all this work has been concentrated on the stretch of road between the old mine dump and the bridge across Popolopen Creek, which section was in very bad condition.

The road was thoroughly ditched, old culverts rebuilt, new culverts installed, sharp grades reduced, and the entire section surfaced with 6 inches of crushed stone.

Plans were prepared during the year for a reenforced concrete arch bridge 20 feet wide and a span of 50 feet. These plans were approved by the superintendent, and the bridge will be constructed during the present summer.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. KUTZ,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers,  
In Charge of Water Supply.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*Present.*

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#### APPENDIX I.

### REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER AND DISBURSING OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE  
QUARTERMASTER AND DISBURSING OFFICER,  
*West Point, N. Y., August 7, 1908.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Memorandum No. 43, current series, Headquarters United States Military Academy, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report, in tripli-

cate, of the operations of the quartermaster's department of the post of West Point and Military Academy, and the gas works, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, POST OF WEST POINT.

The duties pertaining to this office are enumerated in paragraph 1009, Army Regulations, 1904.

Contracts entered into during the year and prior thereto remaining in force in part or for the whole of the fiscal year are indicated in statement hereto attached, marked "No. 1."<sup>a</sup>

TRANSPORTATION.

In addition to the daily demands made upon this office for hauling and policing of the post, transportation has been furnished for hauling freight and material during the year amounting approximately to 50,000 tons. For this purpose there have been available 82 horses and 17 mules. Also one 2-ton motor truck and one small delivery motor truck. When not required for post purposes, the teams have been utilized in connection with the work of improvements, though they have been by no means adequate for this purpose. Civilian teams have had to be employed for the different projects under way.

Last winter the 2-ton motor truck was thoroughly overhauled and repaired. It has given very satisfactory service and has done the work of several teams. The delivery motor truck has not done very well, and has required repairs almost daily. While it was working, it did as much as three teams. The trouble I believe is entirely due to defective construction and inferior principles in the transmission of the power.

Last winter the Quartermaster-General authorized the purchase of two electric passenger wagonettes. These were received and put in service in February, 1908, and have been used daily, except Sundays and holidays, since their arrival. They have met all requirements and have been very serviceable and useful. They are operated by enlisted men of the army service detachment and are charged from the power plant. The only trouble we have had with these has been the severe wear on the tires. This is to be expected, however, on account of the service rendered by these vehicles and the effect of mud, snow, rain, etc.

POST CEMETERY.

The cemetery has been in use since 1816. The number of interments between July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908, was 27, making the total number at the latter date 1,367. Its care and maintenance are provided for in the appropriations for the support of the Military Academy. For this purpose there was appropriated for the last fiscal year only \$1,000, which was found inadequate to maintain the grounds properly. A deficiency appropriation of \$500 was made last winter, and with it we were able to keep the grounds up to the same standard of excellence as formerly. It requires \$1,500 each year for this purpose, nearly all of which is expended for necessary labor.

Receipts and disbursements are shown in statement attached, marked "No. 2."<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See page 62.

<sup>b</sup> See page 63.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, MILITARY ACADEMY.

The duties under this head are defined in paragraph 14, Regulations United States Military Academy, 1902.

Contracts entered into during the year and prior thereto remaining in force in part or for the whole of the fiscal year are enumerated in statement attached, marked "No. 3." <sup>a</sup>

Receipts and disbursements are shown in statement attached, marked "No. 4." <sup>b</sup>

## DETACHMENT ARMY SERVICE MEN.

During the year this detachment was increased to its authorized quota of 200 men. It supplies men for all grades of mechanical and laboring work required for the maintenance of the academy, such as carpenters, painters, machinists, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, janitors, clerks, messengers, teamsters, engineers, firemen, etc. The pay of the men is the same as that of corresponding grades in the cavalry and infantry, and in addition 35 cents and 50 cents extra pay per day of eight hours. Those rated as mechanics receive 50 cents per day extra pay, while teamsters, clerks, etc., receive 35 cents. Until the recent change in the pay schedule, this extra pay resulted in the men receiving a little bit more than men in other branches of the service of corresponding grades. While the present pay schedule continues to give them more than received by enlisted men in the coast artillery, cavalry, and infantry of corresponding grades, they do not now receive as much as men of the mechanic class of the coast artillery, engineers, and ordnance. Because of the character of the work performed, and the qualifications required, it would be advisable to divide the privates of the detachment into first and second classes. This would enable the authorities to give the more desirable men, and those who perform skilled mechanical labor, better pay than they now receive, and place them more on an equality with the first-class privates of engineers and ordnance and mechanics in Coast Artillery Corps.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Since my last annual report plans and specifications have been completed and approved for a laundry, four double sets of officers' quarters, south gate guardhouse, noncommissioned officers' quarters, quarters for married enlisted men for cavalry and artillery detachments, and revised plans for riding hall.

Plans for a children's schoolhouse and for quarters for superintendent and staff officers at north end of plain are being prepared by the architects.

The new cadet barracks, now called "north barracks," were completed in February, 1908, and occupied the latter part of that month. This building, together with the 16 sets of officers' quarters, was completed by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., the original contractor, for whom this company furnished the bond, having failed, as described in my last annual report. The buildings were inspected and finally accepted under date of March 25, 1908, and final settlement tendered the contractors early in April,

<sup>a</sup> See page 63.

<sup>b</sup> See page 65.

1908. Owing to delay of the bonding company in completing the work, as agreed upon, penalty amounting to \$7,450 was imposed.

The barracks, stables, and gun shed for the artillery detachment and barracks and stables for the cavalry detachment were finished during the spring. This group of buildings was completed by the Metropolitan Surety Company, of New York City, bondsman for the Church Construction Company, of New York City, which failed in April, 1907. The buildings were finally accepted as completed under date of May 1, 1908.

The artillery and cavalry detachments occupied their barracks and stables in May, 1908.

The administration or post headquarters building, on which work was started April 1, 1906, has been delayed during the past year, owing to difficulties in procuring stone required for trimming window and door openings, interior facing, ribs of arches, buttress weatherings, etc. Much of this delay has been due to the time required last summer and fall in deciding upon heraldic devices for the stone shields that are located at different points in the exterior walls of the building. These devices are designed to represent the coats of arms of the different States, Territories, and insular possessions of the United States. As the majority of the shields on which these devices were to be placed are of concrete or artificial stone, it was necessary to prepare models and cast the stones before they could be put in the walls. The shields are now being received and further delay on their account will be avoided. At the present date the building is about 56 per cent completed.

The building for the central heating and lighting plant was sufficiently completed last fall to permit of the installation of its equipment. This portion of the work was finished in time to commence operating the plant in March, 1908, and as rapidly as possible the various buildings that could be served by it were connected. The operation of the plant started with an unusual degree of smoothness and absence of trouble. In spite of the complicated system of steam piping in the plant and through the main tunnel, there was practically no leakage, and the expansion of the long line of piping occurred exactly as calculated and without a twist or an irregular movement. Both the consulting engineer, Mr. Henry C. Meyer, jr., of New York, and the contractors for the steam piping system, the Thompson-Starrett Company, of New York, deserve commendation for the successful designing and installation of the system. Commendation is also deserved by the contractors for the boilers, the Babcock & Wilcox Company, of New York; the builders of the engines, the Providence Engineering Works, of Providence, R. I.; and the contractors for the conveying-belt system, the Robins Conveying Belt Company, of New York.

The plant is now supplying electricity for power and lighting purposes for the entire post, including all of the buildings, except a few whose electrical equipment is not yet finished. It also supplies steam for heating purposes for the academic building, cadet mess, cadet hospital, old and new cadet barracks, present gymnasium, cadet store, and for cooking purposes for the cadet mess. The old cadet boiler house, which formerly supplied steam for most of these buildings, has been put out of commission; also the steam plant in the cadet mess. The entire plant is completed with the exception of a

few details which do not interfere with its operation. These will be finished in the course of a few weeks.

In order to deliver coal to the bunker of the power house, it has been necessary to have the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company construct a switch over which to deliver cars to the belt-conveying system. This the railroad has arranged to do and will shortly put in. In the meantime, coal is being delivered to the power house by wagon.

Progress on the bachelor officers' quarters has been slow, largely due to delays in receiving concrete stone used in the building. These are now being overcome, and it is hoped that the buildings will be roofed over before the winter sets in. It is about 17 per cent completed.

Early in the fall a contract was made with the Okonite Company, of New York, for installing cable system for electric light and power. The contract price, based upon plans prepared by the consulting engineer, was \$114,527. This work was practically finished during the fall and winter, so that light could be turned on by May 1, 1908. With the exception of that portion of the new main road south of the south gate guardhouse, and a short length of road leading south from the new administration building to the junction with the main road south of the old cadet hospital, the entire system of roads of the post has been lighted by electricity since June 1, 1908. The excepted portions mentioned have necessarily been omitted until certain road improvements could be completed. These will be accomplished, it is hoped, this fall, so that the electric street lighting will be complete.

Last winter contract was made with Messrs. J. Livingston, jr., & Co., of New York, for installing electric wiring in officers' quarters, heretofore lighted by gas; also soldiers' hospital, chaplain's quarters, and for remodeling wiring system in memorial hall, officers' mess, library, cadet mess, cadet hospital, engineer detachment barracks, and band barracks. All of this has been completed with the exception of that in the library and cadet hospital. It is expected that the work on these last two buildings will be finished in the course of the next month.

In the spring contract was made with the Mitchell-Vance Company for supplying electric lighting fixtures for officers' quarters, recently wired. Their work was completed by the end of July.

The remodeling of the old cadet barracks, now called "south barracks," as described in my last annual report, was vigorously prosecuted last summer, but, owing to its extensive character, only 7 of the 12 divisions were completed by October 1, 1907. It was necessary to delay the work on the other 5 divisions and in the angle of the building until this portion could be vacated, in February last. It was found necessary to remodel the entire heating system of the south barracks. It has been wired for electricity throughout, and hot and cold water is carried to each floor in the hallways. The work of remodeling the west wing, comprising the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth divisions, is now completed, with the exception of some tiling and plumbing, which it is hoped will be finished by the end of this month.

The work of remodeling the angle of the south barracks for use as quarters for four tactical officers was started in June and is now well under way. There is every reason to expect that these quarters will be ready for occupation before the end of next month.

Each set of quarters consists of a study, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. They will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The cost of remodeling the south barracks has greatly exceeded the estimate made six or seven years ago, largely due to the fact that the cost of improvements could not at that time be determined in the absence of detailed plans, and the knowledge that the entire heating system was to be remodeled. While the improvements in the old barracks have cost more than was originally anticipated, amounting in total to something like \$165,000, it has resulted in making the old building equal in its conveniences and accommodations to the new barracks.

During the fall the steam-pipe tunnel, referred to in my last annual report as having been completed as far as the new barracks, was extended to that building, so that steam heat could be supplied from the central plant.

The work of excavating for the new gymnasium and building the foundation walls has been completed, and everything prepared for the erection of the superstructure by contract.

The work of excavating for the chapel and chaplain's quarters has been finished, and the foundation walls for the latter are ready for the superstructure. Those for the chapel are now being built and will be ready for the erection of the superstructure by contract by the middle of September.

The construction of retaining walls, roads, sewers, extension of water main, has been continued. At the south end of the post all of this work, including grading and cleaning up in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, has been finished, with the exception of macadamizing roads, which is now being done. The grading and filling in of the new artillery and cavalry drill ground is being prosecuted, and is expected to be completed this fall.

With the completion of the latter, the improvements at the south end of the post will be practically finished.

Last year an allotment of \$27,000 was made by the War Department from the appropriation for post exchanges for the erection of a branch post exchange, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the architects, Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. The contract was awarded to the J. W. Bishop Company, of Worcester, Mass., at a cost of \$25,715, and work started the latter part of June, 1907. The building was finished in April, 1908, and was opened for business the following June.

The quarrying of all local stone required for new buildings, retaining walls, etc., has been continued with satisfactory results. The excavation for the new gymnasium necessitated the removal of the portion of the ledge of rock in rear of quarters Nos. 23 and 25. The stone proved to be of such good quality that the entire quarry force was transferred last fall to this ledge, from which all local stone has been procured since that time. Besides obtaining stone of somewhat better quality than was found in the old quarry and at a lower cost, the removal of the ledge will improve that portion of the grounds where it has been located and permit of its being utilized in connection with adjacent buildings. Such of the stone that is not suitable for building purposes is used for filling in low places, building dry walls, and crushed into broken stone and utilized for making concrete, and for repairing and building roads.

On July 3, bids were opened for the erection of a gymnasium, chapel, chaplain's quarters, battalion guardhouse, and four double sets of officers' quarters. The proposals were based on the percentage plan, i. e., actual cost of the work plus a commission. Authority to ask for proposals on this basis was given by the Secretary of War under date of February 23, 1907. A number of bids were received, the commission asked ranging from 4 per cent to 10 per cent. Recommendations as to award have been made by this office, but final decision has not yet been made.

Plans and specifications for a new riding hall, north wing of north barracks, and one triple set of officers' quarters are now being prepared for advertisement. It is expected that proposals for this work will be invited early in the fall.

In October last my assistant on the construction work, Capt. H. W. Stickle, Corps of Engineers, was relieved and ordered to report to the chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, at Panama, by December 1, 1907. His unexpected relief caused some embarrassment, as it was not possible to get another officer to replace him. Captain Stickle was a most valuable and efficient assistant, and I felt the utmost regret in losing him. Being unable to secure an officer to take his place, I placed Mr. William Goding, superintendent of construction, who has been employed at the academy for the past fourteen years, in charge of the construction office. He has since that time performed the duties and carried the responsibility thrust upon him in a highly satisfactory manner.

#### GAS PLANT.

As director of the gas works I am charged with providing the necessary illuminating gas for the needs of the post. The revenue derived from the sale of gas, coke, and tar is covered into the special contingent fund, and in accordance with law applied to payment of civilian employees at the gas works and purchase of gas coal, if the appropriation therefor is not sufficient, and for miscellaneous expenses not otherwise provided for. Gas is charged for at 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; coke, at \$1.17 per 18 bushels. During the past year the tar was sold for 3¼ cents per gallon, this being the highest price that could be obtained after public notice inviting proposals for the entire output for the year.

During the year 22,445,000 cubic feet of gas were manufactured, 5,611,800 cubic feet of gas coal and 1,464 gallons of oil were used. The gas plant managed to meet the heavy demands made upon it until it was relieved by the inauguration of the electric lighting system in May, 1908. The effect upon the gas plant is shown by the statement of gas manufactured, in which it will be seen that for the last fiscal year there was a decrease of 3,661,200 cubic feet from the total product of the preceding year. It will still be necessary to operate the gas plant to supply gas for old buildings to be eventually removed, but which must be used for some years to come, and to supply fuel gas for a number of gas ranges.

The amount of gas manufactured during the last two fiscal years is given by months in appendix marked "No. 5."<sup>a</sup>

The receipts and disbursements pertaining to the gas plant are included in statement of special contingent fund marked "No. 6."

<sup>a</sup> See page 67.

## SPECIAL CONTINGENT FUND.

This fund is derived from the rent of hotel, stable, restaurant, post-office, and from sale of gas, electricity, coke, tar, and miscellaneous receipts. Expenditures from this fund are made under the direction of the superintendent by authority of chapter 212, act of Congress, May 1, 1888. Expenditures for repairs of buildings which are rented are paid from the rentals.

The necessary expenditures for the forest improvements now under way have been made from this fund, which is reimbursed therefor from the sale of timber in the shape of cord wood, sawed lumber, etc. At the last session of Congress, however, an appropriation of \$2,000 was secured for the purpose of carrying on this work and to relieve the special contingent fund from this charge to the extent of the appropriation. The monthly expenses of the forestry work ranges between \$330 and \$350, so that the appropriation referred to will last about six months. Between 700 and 800 cords of wood are stacked up, ready for sale, as a result of the cutting operations during the past year, but owing to market conditions it has not been possible to obtain satisfactory prices, and it is being held for a more favorable market. During the year the sale of cord wood and sawed lumber amounted to \$713.68.

The receipts and disbursements are included in statement attached marked "No. 6."<sup>a</sup>

In closing my report, I desire to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance of Capt. R. C. Foy, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in matters pertaining to the routine work of the academy and the post. His tour of four years expires this month and he has received orders to join his regiment. To his intelligent and conscientious assistance, in conducting the numerous and multifarious duties of the office, I am deeply indebted.

Very respectfully,

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,  
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
West Point, N. Y.

## No. 1.

No.	Contractor.	Date.	Purpose.
1	Dickson & Eddy .....	May 1, 1907 .....	Anthracite coal.
2	John W. Payek .....	.....do.....	Hard wood.
3	Clark & Wilkins .....	.....do.....	Soft wood.
4	William E. Dante .....	September 1, 1907.	Hay and oats.
5	The American Hay Co .....	.....do.....	Straw.
6	Wm. Gleichmann .....	.....do.....	Bran and middlings.
7	J. W. Bishop Co .....	June 25, 1907.....	Constructing branch post exchange building.
8	The Auto-Car Equipment Co .....	November 7, 1907.	Two electric automobiles.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,  
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,  
Quartermaster, United States Military Academy,  
Post Quartermaster.

WEST POINT, N. Y., August 1, 1908.

<sup>a</sup> See page 67.

No. 2.—Statement of funds pertaining to the quartermaster's department at West Point, N. Y., received and disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Appropriations.	On hand July 1, 1907.	Received since.	Total to be accounted for.	Disbursed and deposited.	On hand July 1, 1908.	Total disbursed, deposited, and on hand.
Regular supplies.....	\$567.95	\$78,687.50	\$79,255.45	\$77,674.65	\$1,580.80	\$79,255.45
Incidental expenses.....	436.87	6,018.12	6,454.99	5,937.10	517.89	6,454.99
Barracks and quarters.....	409.24	6,051.27	6,460.51	6,460.51	.....	6,460.51
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Army transportation.....	1,476.98	25,300.42	26,777.40	26,467.75	309.65	26,777.40
Clothing and equipage.....	4.00	1,276.80	1,280.80	1,280.80	.....	1,280.80
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	28	376.80	377.08	371.50	5.58	377.08
Military post exchanges.....	.....	27,007.23	27,007.23	27,007.23	.....	27,007.23
C. and R. hospitals.....	.....	736.50	736.50	736.50	.....	736.50
Quarters, hospital steward.....	.....	130.00	130.00	130.00	.....	130.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	.....	4,452.80	4,452.80	4,452.80	.....	4,452.80
Total.....	2,895.32	152,537.44	155,432.76	153,018.84	2,413.92	155,432.76

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,  
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

No. 3.—Contracts in force during fiscal year 1908.

No.	Name.	Date.	Purpose.
1	Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.	Aug. 12, 1903	Developing competitive design for improvements, United States Military Academy.
2	Olmsted Bros.....	May 26, 1904	Plans and designs, landscape improvements, United States Military Academy.
3	Henry C. Meyer, jr.....	Oct. 2, 1903	For designing and supervising the construction and installing of heating and lighting plant.
4	General Electric Co.....	Dec. 6, 1904	Furnishing generators, motor, and switch board for power house.
5	The Babcock & Wilcox Co..	Feb. 17, 1905	Furnishing boiler and mechanical draft plant for power house.
6	Providence Engineering Works.	Mar. 29, 1905	Furnishing Corliss engines for electrical lighting.
7	Robins Conveying Belt Co..	May 19, 1905	Coal-conveying apparatus.
8	C. H. Sanborn.....	Jan. 31, 1906	Steam-heating system for post headquarters building.
9	J. W. Bishop Co.....	.....do.....	Construction of post headquarters building.
10	J. B. & J. M. Cornell Co.....	Mar. 6, 1906	Structural steel for power house.
11	The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.	Sept. 20, 1906	For completing contract of Broderick & Wind Engineering and Construction Co. for constructing officers' quarters and cadet barracks.
12	Russell Contracting Co.....	Feb. 4, 1907	Construction of electrical subway system.
13	Johnston Livingston, jr., & Co.	Feb. 14, 1907	Installing wiring, conduit, panel board, etc., in old cadet barracks.
14	Niles-Bement-Pond Co.....	Feb. 26, 1907	Furnishing and installing traveling crane in power house.
15	George T. Barnes.....	Feb. 27, 1907	Remodeling heating system, present cadet barracks.
16	The Metropolitan Surety Co.	Apr. 18, 1907	For completing contract of Church Construction Co. for constructing cavalry and artillery barracks and stable and one gun shed.
17	Empire State Surety Co....	May 1, 1907	For completing contract of Church Construction Co. for construction of power house (except structural steel).
18	.....do.....	.....do.....	For completing contract of Church Construction Co. for construction of bachelor officers' quarters.
19	Davis Marble Co.....	.....do.....	Marble and tile work, present cadet barracks.
20	The General Fireproofing Co.	.....do.....	For steel wall lockers.
21	Belmont Iron Works.....	May 4, 1907	Steel work, basement, present cadet barracks.
22	West Side Structural Co.....	.....do.....	Iron stairs for halls, present cadet barracks.
23	The Champion Iron Works.	.....do.....	Iron stairs, officers' quarters, present cadet barracks.
24	H. W. Palens' Sons.....	May 7, 1907	Windows, doors, and inside wood work, present cadet barracks.
25	Penn Gas Coal Co.....	June 12, 1907	Gas coal.
26	Thomas Keery Charcoal Co.	June 15, 1907	Hardwood charcoal.
27	North River Coal Co.....	June 24, 1907	Anthracite coal.

No. 3.—*Contracts in force during fiscal year 1908*—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date.	Purpose.
28	E. A. Matthews.....	June 25, 1907	Excavation for two slow sand filters.
29	J. A. Toscani & Co.....	July 10, 1907	Tile work in cadet mess hall.
30	F. N. Lewis.....	Aug. 2, 1907	Construction of two slow, covered sand filters.
31	Mitchell Vance Co.....	Aug. 3, 1907	Combination gas and electric light fixtures in old cadet barracks.
32	Thompson-Starret Co.....	Aug. 6, 1907	Steam piping for power house and distributing system.
33	J. W. Bishop Co.....	Aug. 23, 1907	Installing reinforcing girder, library tower.
34	Hoisting Machinery Co.....	Aug. 29, 1907	Lamp-posts for electric street lights.
35	Johnston Livingston, jr., & Co.	Sept. 3, 1907	Installing wiring, panel boards, etc., in 5 double and 4 single officers' quarters.
36	E. A. Matthews.....	Sept. 12, 1907	Constructing two emplacements for 6-inch guns.
37	Russell Contracting Co.....	Sept. 27, 1907	Service connections in conjunction with electric subway system.
38	The Okonite Co.....	Sept. 30, 1907	Electrical distributing and street lighting system.
39	Horn & Brannen Manufacturing Co.	Nov. 13, 1907	Furnishing and installing combination gas and electric light fixtures in old and new cadet barracks.
40	Johnston Livingston, jr., & Co.	Dec. 26, 1907	Furnishing and installing wiring, panel boards, etc., in 4 double officers' quarters, marked "No. 61" on general plan.
41	.....do.....	.....do.....	Furnishing and installing wiring, panel boards, etc., to make the electrical equipment complete in 21 buildings.
42	Thompson-Starret Co.....	Dec. 30, 1907	Furnishing and installing additional hangers, stands, piers, etc., in new power house.
43	Johnston Livingston, jr., & Co.	Jan. 2, 1908	Wiring, conduits, etc., in underground tunnels.
44	Thompson-Starret Co.....	Jan. 28, 1908	Permanent piping connections in mess hall, new cadet barracks, etc.
45	Horn & Brannen Manufacturing Co.	Mar. 3, 1908	Furnishing and installing electric light fixtures in gun shed and cavalry and artillery barracks stables.
46	Johnston Livingston, jr., & Co.	Mar. 16, 1908	Furnishing and installing wiring, panel boards, etc., in mess hall, cadet store, engineer and band barracks and Quarters G and H.
47	Thompson-Starret Co.....	Mar. 30, 1908	Remodeling heating system in 5 divisions of old cadet barracks.
48	Johnston Livingston, jr., & Co.	Apr. 1, 1908	Completing electrical equipment in officers' mess, Catholic chapel, and memorial hall.
49	Thompson-Starret Co.....	Apr. 18, 1908	Furnishing and installing nonconducting pipe covering on steam connections.
50	A. F. Leonard Co.....	May 4, 1908	Completion of tile and marble work in toilet rooms of south cadet barracks.
51	J. H. Gautier Co.....	.....do.....	Floor benches, gas house.
52	Mitchell Vance Co.....	May 18, 1908	Electric lighting fixtures and combination gas and electric fixtures in officers' quarters.
53	Guerini Stone Co.....	June 3, 1908	Concrete, stone, and coping for portal of West Shore Railroad tunnel.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

No. 4.—Statement of funds received and disbursed from appropriations for the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

	Current and ordinary expenses.	Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses.	Buildings grounds.	Reimbursement to Corps of Cadets.	Total.
<b>Dr.</b>					
July 1, 1907:					
Balances on hand fiscal year—					
1906.....	\$154.00	\$4.80	\$3,567.87		\$158.80
1907.....	6,854.94	5,880.51	1,537.42		16,312.32
1907-S.....		6,425.00	92,812.91		7,982.42
No year (enlarging the Military Academy).....		4.80			4.80
Received since fiscal year—					
1906.....	2,680.32	3,804.18	1,948.25		8,432.75
1907.....		181.50	1,432.72		1,614.22
1907-S.....			30,236.75		30,236.75
No year (enlarging the Military Academy).....	20				20
1907.....	116,486.11	47,510.00	39,635.00		203,631.11
1908.....			1,400,091.08	\$1,072.50	1,072.50
Urgent deficiency, reimbursement to Corps of Cadets, United States Military Academy.....					
No year (enlarging the Military Academy).....					1,400,091.08
Total.....	126,175.87	63,819.79	1,571,282.00	1,072.50	1,762,349.86
<b>Cr.</b>					
June 30, 1908:					
Deposited fiscal year—					
1906.....		4.80			4.80
1907.....	2,680.32	3,804.18	1,948.25		8,432.75
1907-S.....		181.50	1,432.72		1,614.22
No year (enlarging the Military Academy).....			30,236.75		30,236.75
1906.....	204.59	784.44			4.80
1907.....	105.00	25.19	1,550.13		2,539.16
1908.....					130.19
Disbursed fiscal year—					
1906.....	154.00				154.00
1907.....	6,650.55	5,105.07	2,017.74		13,773.36
1907-S.....		6,243.50	1,550.03		7,793.53
1907-S.....	101,302.99	43,337.09	27,227.13		171,867.21
Urgent deficiency, reimbursement to Corps of Cadets, United States Military Academy.....				1,072.50	1,072.50
No year (enlarging the Military Academy).....					1,336,719.94

No. 4.—Statement of funds received and disbursed from appropriations for the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

	Current and ordinary expenses.	Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses.	Buildings and grounds.	Reimbursement to Corps of Cadets.	Total.
June 30, 1908—Continued.					
Balances on hand fiscal year—					
1907-8.....	\$5,078.12	\$181.50	\$7.39	.....	\$188.89
1908.....	.....	4,147.72	12,407.87	.....	31,633.71
No year (enlarging the Military Academy).....	.....	.....	156,184.05	.....	156,184.05
Total.....	126,175.57	63,819.79	1,571,282.00	\$1,072.50	1,762,349.86

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. CARSON, JR.,  
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,  
Disbursing Officer, United States Military Academy.

No. 5.—Statement of gas manufactured from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, showing quantity of coal and oil used in manufacture.

	Gas made.	Gas sent out.	Coal used	Oil used.
<b>Fiscal year 1907:</b>				
1906.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
July.....	\$1,224,600	1,209,600	275,700	124
August.....	\$1,258,000	1,286,200	285,000	124
September.....	\$1,793,800	1,808,600	407,200	120
October.....	2,347,400	2,323,700	536,100	124
November.....	2,688,400	2,688,500	594,200	120
December.....	2,889,000	2,894,300	643,700	124
1907.				
January.....	2,979,700	2,968,600	656,000	124
February.....	2,591,700	2,603,400	574,100	112
March.....	2,634,500	2,629,900	573,400	124
April.....	2,128,200	2,135,900	475,500	120
May.....	1,987,700	1,983,400	454,300	124
June.....	1,584,300	1,597,600	381,400	120
Twelve months.....	26,107,300	26,129,700	5,856,600	1,460
<b>Fiscal year 1908:</b>				
1907.				
July.....	1,478,000	1,482,000	369,600	124
August.....	1,387,600	1,420,800	363,800	124
September.....	1,929,500	1,905,000	481,700	120
October.....	2,248,900	2,248,900	558,400	124
November.....	2,413,700	2,435,200	599,900	120
December.....	2,519,700	2,519,800	651,000	124
1908.				
January.....	2,435,100	2,406,500	622,500	124
February.....	2,187,400	2,181,700	547,000	116
March.....	1,837,900	1,859,100	455,200	124
April.....	1,458,700	1,451,400	357,100	120
May.....	1,369,200	1,361,600	328,300	124
June.....	1,179,300	1,196,000	277,300	120
Twelve months.....	22,445,000	22,468,000	5,611,800	1,464
Fiscal year 1907.....	26,107,300	26,129,700	5,856,600	1,460
Fiscal year 1908.....	22,445,000	22,468,000	5,611,800	1,464
Decrease.....	3,662,300	3,661,700	244,800	.....
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	4

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,  
 Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,  
 Quartermaster, United States Military Academy,  
 Post Quartermaster and Director of Gas Works.

WEST POINT, N. Y., August 1, 1908.

No. 6.—Statement of receipts and expenditures pertaining to the special contingent fund, United States Military Academy, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

CR.

July 1, 1907. By balance on hand per last account.....	\$2,311.90
June 30, 1908. By amounts received:	
Rents—	
Hotel.....	\$1,625.00
Post-office.....	112.50
Store and restaurant.....	205.00
Bindery.....	50.00
Electrical plant.....	775.00
Miscellaneous.....	279.01
Wood, forestry.....	713.68
	3,760.19

June 30, 1908. By amounts received—Continued.

Sales of—	
Gas.....	\$7, 723. 75
Coke.....	1, 106. 65
Tar.....	602. 58
Junk.....	85. 00
	\$9, 517. 98
June 30. Total to be accounted for.....	15, 590. 07
DR.	
June 30. To amount disbursed.....	15, 567. 23
June 30. Balance on hand.....	22. 84

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,  
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,  
Treasurer Special Contingent Fund, United States Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., August 1, 1908.

#### APPENDIX J.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS FOR 1908.

The undersigned were appointed by the President as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy for 1908, and in January were duly notified by the Secretary of War to report at the academy on June 1.

Upon our arrival there we found awaiting us the following telegram, dated May 28, 1908:

Military Academy appropriation act, approved to-day, repeals provisions of law under which you were appointed member of Board of Visitors to United States Military Academy to convene next month. There is now no law authorizing board so constituted to act or convene, or providing for expenses of its members, and your appointment as member of said board is necessarily canceled.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,  
Assistant Secretary of War.

In addition to the undersigned presidential appointees, there arrived at West Point on June 1 the following-named members of the Board of Visitors for 1908:

Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, United States Senator.

Hon. Adin B. Capron, Member of Congress.

Hon. John C. Chaney, Member of Congress.

Upon reading the telegraphic notice above set forth the gentlemen named, of course, decided that they were not authorized to convene or act as a board of visitors. Col. Hugh L. Scott, the superintendent of the United States Military Academy, however, kindly extended to them an invitation to witness the programme of closing exercises that had been arranged prior to notice of cancellation of the appointment and to generally inspect the academy and the Corps of Cadets. This invitation was accepted and unofficially the gentlemen named joined in the inspection. The Members of Congress who did so suggested that they would embody a general unofficial statement of the result of their observation to the Military Committees of their respective Houses.

It seemed to us that the President's appointment of persons not members of Congress might be regarded as the expression of a desire on his part, for the advice of each person appointed, upon all matters relating to West Point and the United States Military Academy that fall within the province of the usual Boards of Visitors. The action of Congress deprives any such reports of official status, but does not, as they understand the case, excuse them from submitting to the President their unofficial views. Accordingly the following report is submitted as the result of their careful inspection and best judgment:

We beg to state that as a result of the inspection of the working of the academy we found that the high standard of discipline and efficiency which has so long characterized it is fully maintained under the able and conscientious direction of the superintendent, Col. Hugh L. Scott, and the commandant of cadets, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, and the officers of the academic and tactical departments. It is our belief that the efficiency of the institution was never higher than at present. In particular we wish to commend the work of the tactical department in its course of graded practical exercises, the topographical and other map making in the department of tactics, practical military engineering and drawing, and the admirable course in calisthenics developed under the vigorous direction of Capt. H. J. Koehler, of the department of tactics. A number of changes from old customs were pointed out. So far as is apparent these are all improvements. It is probable that the typical "old graduate" would find it hard to understand at first glance how a club room set apart for first-classmen benefits the discipline of the corps. It appears to us, however, that the influence of the older cadets is much increased by this simple plan and their authority over the younger classes materially strengthened, and we think that the old graduate will be the first to see that this is a most desirable end to be attained. The corps is now, as in old times, a homogeneous body. In many ways it is self-governing, which is as it should be, so long as its principles are sound, and we believe them to be so.

In academic customs a marked change is the increased instruction given to cadets and to the instructors themselves. In some departments the instructors are assembled, weekly or oftener, and the text that they are to teach is fully discussed. This excellent plan should, we think, be freely employed by the heads of departments whenever it will be of service.

The cadets themselves receive more instruction in the section room than formerly, we are told. This appears to be an admirable plan provided the instruction is not so given as to make the cadet depend upon his professor and not upon his own efforts. The highest quality of the intelligent soldier is self-reliance. Nothing should be permitted that will injure this indispensable quality. Most of the instruction in the section room should be, it would seem, devoted to the section as a whole, to explanation to all the cadets of the difficulties of to-day's and to-morrow's lesson, and comparatively little attention given to helping any particular cadet over any particular obstacle. These conclusions are, we think, justified not only because the main object is to make each cadet self-reliant, but also because it is wasteful, extravagant, and wrong to keep any cadet in the institution one moment after he has shown incapacity or lack of faithfulness

in the performance of the allotted tasks. The cost of maintaining a cadet at West Point is considerable. His annual pay alone is \$709.50. The country is full of intelligent, able, and faithful young men who are ready and willing to come here and to do their best for themselves and for the service. It is only fair to the country that her ablest sons should derive the benefit of the great opportunities offered at the Military Academy.

#### THE LIBRARY, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

An examination of the work of the library as one of the departments of the academy shows it to be most useful to the officers and cadets as well as to the army at large. Its purely military collection is growing rapidly and is already of great importance. The reference library is in constant use. We beg to recommend the continuance of the present liberal appropriation by Congress, as we find that it is well and usefully employed.

The rebuilding scheme and enlargement of the facilities of the academy, which has been under way for several years upon the plans authorized by Congress and approved by the Secretary of War, are making satisfactory progress, and when completed will result in giving to the Government in its West Point establishment a stately and appropriate architectural setting for its great historic military training school.

#### CONSTITUTION ISLAND.

Disclaiming any right to make official recommendations of any kind, we, however, venture in this connection to urge that the Government acquire the ownership of Constitution Island, lying opposite West Point, as was recommended in the last two reports of the Boards of Visitors—1906 and 1907. The reasons for such action are so fully set forth in the letter of Colonel Scott to the board of 1907 that we herewith quote it in full:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Board of Visitors to the question of the advisability of the purchase of Constitution Island. In my opinion, the Government should acquire this piece of property without delay.

The island comprises about 230 acres of high land and some 50 acres of low-lying meadow land, situated directly across the river from West Point and distant about 300 yards. It has excellent rail and water communications, is easily accessible from the Government reservation of West Point, and bears upon its surface the remains of some 10 breastworks commenced in 1775 and later completed by Kosciusko.

In forming an estimate as to the value to the Government of Constitution Island, it may be well to consider the facts under three heads:

1. *The direct advantage to the Government resulting from its ownership.*—It does not appear that the island is required as an engineer, ordnance, or torpedo depot, although its position with a view to its possible use for one of such purposes should not be entirely disregarded. On account of the ease with which it may be reached by either land or water, and its impregnable position as regards attack, it might readily prove of great value.

Its acquisition by the Government has been favored by two Secretaries of War and it has been recommended as a drill ground for ponton building and other practical military engineering work by two former chiefs of engineers, by former superintendents, and by former instructors in the department of practical military engineering. For exercise in range finding and fire drill its ownership by the Government would enhance the value of the present plant for the instruction of cadets in these subjects during the summer time. It is nearer to the camp than any other ground suitable for practicable work in trench digging, demolitions, etc.

2. *The probable damage to the Government should the island pass into other hands.*—The location on the island of objectionable manufacturing establishments, such as are found at other less suitable points along the river, would be very unfortunate for West Point. The turning of the island into a picnic ground or other resort, for which its proximity to New York City renders it well fitted and which is known to have been seriously contemplated by parties who have sought to acquire it, would result in placing at the very doors of the Military Academy a serious menace to its welfare. Any reasonable expenditure of money to insure against such a result is, I believe, not only warranted, but a duty owed to the nation.

3. *The sentimental value attaching to the property.*—On account of the remains of Revolutionary works thereon and the historical associations of the island with some of the most stirring events in the history of the country, it may be well regarded as a duty of the Government to purchase the island and preserve the remains of the fortifications thereon as object lessons and as a memorial to men and deeds which should never be forgotten by our people.

The present owner of the island, one of the Warner sisters, is well known to all of the older graduates of West Point. It has long been her desire that the island, which is her home, should pass into the hands of the Government. Several bills looking to its purchase have been introduced into Congress, but have failed to pass. An investigation made a year ago into the value of property in this vicinity possessing less or equal advantages for most purposes than does Constitution Island showed that \$1,000 per acre is the minimum price at which sales of such property have been made within the last few years, yet the owner of the island offers it to the Government at a price considerably less than \$1,000 per acre.

To my mind there is every reason why the Government should acquire this property as soon as possible at the reasonable figure at which the owner offers it.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,

*Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, U. S. Army (Retired),

*President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.*

In addition to the practical reasons referred to in the foregoing letter, we may add one that, for many reasons, seems to us to have considerable force. Under the present law cadets are appointed to the Military Academy one year ahead of the date on which they are required to report for entrance examination. The average age of these appointees, is, we understand, about 18 years. They have therefore passed the study of the primary branches and to a certain extent are necessarily more or less rusty in the same. The result is that these young men spend the intervening year in more or less undirected or misdirected efforts to prepare themselves for this entrance examination, and are absolutely unable anywhere to receive that particular instruction in the methods of study which prevail at West Point, and which distinguish it from all other institutions in this country.

We understand that General Schofield, when he was superintendent, suggested that the Government should provide a preparatory school to which candidates upon receiving their appointment should be required to report, and that their preparation for entrance to the academy should there be made. This plan appeals to us as worthy of very serious consideration, and while we do not now urge or suggest its immediate adoption, we think that in time it may very likely be put into effect. In this event Constitution Island would be an ideal site for the location of such a preparatory school; cut off by the river from the United States Military Academy grounds, there would be no connection between the candidates and the cadets at the academy, and it would yet be sufficiently near at hand to be under the control and direction of the academic department of the academy, and cadets could then be admitted upon a satisfactory certificate

from the preparatory school, supplemented only by the necessary physical examination.

In addition to the reasons of a practical nature set forth in this letter, we urge the sentimental one that upon this island there are three well-preserved fortifications which constituted, with those preserved and now being restored upon the present military reservation, the system of military defense at West Point in the Revolution, and that for historic unity they also should be preserved and restored. The plan of Arnold and André was not only concerned with the surrender of the defenses of the Hudson River Highlands—at West Point, at Constitution Island, and on the hills east of Garrison—but in all likelihood it was expected that General Washington and General Hamilton, as well as all the troops of the garrison, would be captured. With these forts in the enemy's hands, and with the great leader a prisoner, the British may well have calculated that resistance on the part of the colonists would come to a sudden end. By the chances of war the plans of Arnold were completely defeated in the most startling manner. The sites connected with this dramatic moment should be sacredly preserved.

The island lies just in the south entrance of the great bend of the river and is directly overlooked by the very culminating scenic point of the whole place, the point which in the landscape plan which has been adopted will be the most famous view on the river.

In future years distinguished official visitors to the United States from all nations will be taken to West Point, and if, after taking in the whole grand landscape and architectural plan, they arrive at this final and culminating point of view and are compelled to look down upon the belching chimney stacks of a great manufacturing establishment or the vulgar bedizenment of a "Dream City," and be told that these mark the site of a part of the historic defenses of West Point in our war for independence, they might well think not highly of those in authority who had neglected to provide against such desecration. It is understood that Miss Warner, the owner of the island, is not only willing but anxious that it shall finally pass to the Government, and that she will sell it at a fair price. She has been intimately associated with the academy during the whole of a life now in its late evening hour. If action looking to its purchase is long delayed, the opportunity may pass forever.

We who have visited it and stood upon its historic spots, commanding unsurpassed views up and down the noblest stretches of America's most noble river, feel that we are not violating the proprieties in urging personally upon the President and Congress the necessity of prompt action in this matter.

#### WEST POINT HOTEL.

The site of the present hotel will be required for the grouping of the quarters of the superintendent, commandant, and others according to plans that have been thoroughly discussed and approved by two Secretaries of War and by the President personally. A new site has been selected on the level of the plain and immediately west of the West Shore Railroad station. This site has several advantages, among them accessibility from the ferry landing and the West Shore station and a situation very convenient to the cadet

barracks, thus enabling cadets to visit their families and friends—a point of considerable moment during winter weather. It has a disadvantage in one important respect. A hotel of the sort, when built, will be much frequented, and its situation in the very midst of the post will bring automobiles and carriages from both directions—from north and south. All automobiles from the north, etc., pass between the academic buildings to reach a hotel in this situation, and the noise and distraction, small though it may be in any single instance, will become a nuisance. On this account we think it desirable to locate the new hotel either at the north end of the post, where there are several good sites not far from the soldiers' hospital, or at the south and near the entrance of the road to the Highland Falls railroad station. All things considered, it is the opinion of the undersigned that the site near Highland Falls has many advantages. An ideal solution of the problem—and it is a problem—would be in our opinion to purchase the beautiful property of 48 acres known as Ladycliffe. It is continuous with the United States Military Academy Reservation, and it contains the former "Cozzen's Hotel," which is now occupied by the Roman Catholic sisters in charge of Ladycliffe. This building could easily be turned into a hotel once more. The site is unsurpassed. The improvements which have been added to the building since it has been owned by the sisters could all be utilized for hotel purposes. A less satisfactory site, but still an excellent one, could be had by purchasing the unimproved portion of this property, consisting of about 15 acres, adjoining the United States Military Academy Reservation. A hotel on this site would have to be built after considerable excavation of the solid rock. Ladycliffe, on the other hand, is almost ready for occupancy now, and the changes needed could be introduced in one season.

It is believed that the total cost of acquiring the 48 acres and the existing buildings and refitting the latter for hotel purposes would not exceed the cost of constructing the hotel upon the site and plan which has been adopted. We therefore respectfully recommend that the matter be reconsidered and a full investigation be made of the suggestion above set forth.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. M. YOUNG.  
H. L. HIGGINSON.  
GEORGE S. PATTON.

To the PRESIDENT.

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#### APPENDIX K.

### REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE WEST POINT SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING,  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., September 17, 1908.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of September 15, 1908, I have the honor to submit the following

report upon the advantages observed from the employment of civilian teachers in the West Point school this fall:

Although school has been in session but one week, and it is therefore too soon to show permanent results, the improvement in conditions over former years is very noticeable.

The enlisted men who have been detailed as teachers in this school in the past have, as a rule, had nothing more than a common-school education, and have had no previous training or experience as teachers. They taught the methods in vogue when they went to school, more than ten or fifteen years ago, and because of their limited education and knowledge, were obliged to stick close to their textbooks. The teachers we now have have all had special training and experience in the public schools of this State, and are familiar with the most approved methods of teaching. I find that it takes much less time for one of these trained teachers to hear a recitation than was the case with our enlisted teachers, so that we are able to cover more ground in the same time; moreover, on account of their training and superior knowledge, these teachers are able to present subjects in a much more interesting and therefore impressive form, and as a result, the children seem to take a greater interest in their work.

In the higher grades we have introduced the course of supplementary reading followed in the public schools of this State—selections from Longfellow, Scott, Dickens, etc.—which has greatly increased the children's interest in their language studies.

In the primary grades we are using the most approved phonetic and pictorial methods, though our dependence is mainly on the personal example and precept of the teacher. The primary-class teacher last year was an enlisted man who drove a quartermaster coal cart up to the day he entered on his school duties; the primary-class teacher this year is a refined, educated young woman, who has had a special training in kindergarten work and four years' experience in the public schools of this State. At the end of one week of school, these little children have shown a confidence in their teacher and an interest in their work which was entirely lacking last year.

Another very important benefit resulting from the employment of teachers familiar with the public-school work in this State is that we have been able to conform our course exactly to that laid down by the New York State board of regents. While this has been the aim in past years it has never been accomplished. This is a matter of considerable importance for the reason that the parents of most of our pupils are permanent residents of this post, and most of these children, after leaving us, continue their education in the high schools of the neighboring towns. We are now putting these children in a position to enter these higher grade schools without the handicap that they have had in former years.

In my opinion the results obtained from the employment of these teachers has more than fulfilled the expectations of those friends of the school who have worked in the past for this end.

Very respectfully,

MARK BROOKE,  
*First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers,*  
*In Charge of West Point School.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*Present.*

## APPENDIX L.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ORDNANCE AND  
SCIENCE OF GUNNERY.

DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND SCIENCE OF GUNNERY,  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., June 30, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the department of ordnance and science of gunnery and the work of post ordnance officer during the past year:

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The guns and carriages mounted at the post have been kept in good order and serviceable condition throughout the year. Numerous alterations were made and new parts added to bring the field, siege, and seacoast guns and carriages up to the status of the latest improved types in service. An outfit of small-arms rifles of the latest model was received during the year for the Corps of Cadets.

The following important guns, carriages, and articles of equipment were received and put into service during the year, thereby greatly adding to the facilities for cadet instruction in artillery work:

Two 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages, model 1903.

Two subcaliber tubes for firings from the above.

One subcaliber tube for firings from 12-inch mortar.

Two Maxim automatic machine guns, caliber .30, with both tripod mounts and wheeled mounts.

Two pack outfits, 1 English and 1 American, for the above.

Two 7-inch siege-howitzer carriages, model 1899, to replace 2 of an earlier model.

Two field platforms for 5-inch siege rifle or 7-inch siege howitzer.

## ORDNANCE LABORATORY.

The following machine tools were added during the past year to the equipment of the shops at the ordnance laboratory:

One 12-inch motor head speed lathe, with 69-inch bed.

One motor-driven combination saw table.

One 36-inch band saw, motor driven.

These represent the most advanced types of machine tools and are suitable both for the current work of the shops and for cadet instruction in the use of wood and metal working machinery.

The building containing the machine, carpenter, and paint shops at the ordnance laboratory is now too small to satisfactorily accommodate the work being done therein. While the machine-shop equipment is far from complete, the floor space is so fully occupied that no additional machine tools can be added. Due to its location in the center of the general inclosure, it is believed that the shop building should not be enlarged on its present site.

It is recommended that steps be taken to construct a larger and better arranged shop building along one of the sides of the general inclosure and that the present shop building be then torn down.

The storage facilities at the ordnance laboratory are inadequate and otherwise unsatisfactory. They comprise one small building,

the east, in good condition; one small building, the north, in a dangerous tumble-down condition, and a number of open sheds. It is recommended that the building in the dangerous condition be torn down and replaced by a suitable storehouse.

#### ORDNANCE MUSEUM.

The museum received during the year from Watervliet Arsenal 19 trophy guns, mortars, and howitzers of English, French, or Austrian manufacture. The following articles were presented to the museum:

The sword and commissions of Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Jefferson Leslie, a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1815, who served as treasurer of the academy from 1816 to 1841. This was willed to the academy by his daughter, the late Miss Gertrude Leslie, of Lakewood, N. J.

A Chiricahua Indian spear, captured by Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, at Sierra Madre, Mexico, May, 1883; presented by Brig. Gen. B. J. D. Irwin.

A small air gun; presented by Brig. Gen. B. J. D. Irwin.

There were purchased from the funds available for the purpose 70 different models or different makes of muskets, rifles, and carbines, to partially complete a series comprising all weapons that have been used in the American military service. The collection now includes about 300 specimens and, as covering American military arms, is probably the most complete in the United States. It is of great interest and value to officers and cadets as showing the history of our military weapon and the evolution of the modern military rifle.

The following articles of the latest service types were issued by the Chief of Ordnance to be displayed in the museum when not in use in the section rooms for purpose of instruction: Field artillery plotting board; panoramic sight; range quadrant; battery commander's telescope; battery commander's ruler; drill cartridge for 3-inch field gun; hand fuse setter for 3-inch shrapnel; Weldon range finder; shrapnel for 3-inch field gun, sectionalized, with sectionalized fuse in position; sectionalized cartridge cases and primers for 3-inch, 3.8-inch, 4.7-inch, 6-inch field and siege guns; projectiles and cartridge cases for 6-pounder and 15-pounder rapid-fire guns; board showing various stages of manufacture of small-arms cartridges and bullets; small-arms barrels, which had been fired 3,640 and 3,644 rounds, respectively, sectionalized to show the effect of excessive erosion; small-arms bullets, deformed by being fired from a badly eroded barrel.

It is expected that the museum will be transferred to the larger quarters in the new post administration building during the coming year. Many additional cases, fixtures, etc., will be required for the exhibition of numerous interesting specimens that are now stored away for lack of space in the present quarters. An additional item of \$300 has been inserted in the annual estimate of funds to be expended in installing the museum in its new quarters.

#### ORDNANCE DETACHMENT.

The work of the ordnance detachment has been greatly increased during the last few years by the large increase in the post armament and equipment under its care and by the large increase in the number

and variety of the daily artillery drills by cadets for which the detachment must make the necessary preparations. Its work has been further increased by the requirement of a daily detail for the post guard. Due to these causes we are no longer able to retain in service men competent to do the technical work required of the detachment.

To remedy these conditions it is recommended that the size of the detachment be increased, if practicable, and that extra-duty pay be provided for the most skilled positions.

In the estimate of funds for the next fiscal year items have been added to provide extra-duty pay for an acting first sergeant, a carpenter, a painter, and a skilled attendant at the ordnance museum.

Respectfully,

EDWARD P. O'HERN,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel,*

*Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery.*

THE ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

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#### APPENDIX M.

### REPORT OF THE FORESTER.

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER,  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the forestry work upon the reservation of the United States Military Academy army post for the year ending July 31, 1908:

#### 1. FOREST PROTECTION.

The past year has been the driest and in consequence the most liable to forest fires since the beginning of the forestry work at West Point. On that account it has afforded an excellent opportunity to try out the efficiency of the system of fire protection in force since 1903. It is unlikely that the reservation will ever be exposed to greater fire danger. There have been no fires upon the tract proper. The West Shore Railroad as in years past has been the cause of several fires along its right of way, but the "fire lines" cut out and kept clean of combustible material have held all of these fires in check and prevented their spreading to the more valuable timber beyond. The damage from this source this last year has been less than in any year since the beginning of the forestry work. Nevertheless, with more efficient spark arresters on the locomotives this danger would be entirely eliminated. As there is no grade of any consequence along the river, it does not seem reasonable that the slight interference with draft of the close mesh spark arrester would handicap the road. I would therefore recommend that the superintendent call the attention of the railroad officials to this matter and insist that they comply with the New York State law in providing their locomotives with efficient spark arresters.

During six weeks of the driest period this spring the danger zone was regularly patrolled by troopers detailed from the cavalry detach-

ment. This patrol, together with the regular inspection trips of the woods foreman, undoubtedly prevented a great many small fires which might have become dangerous.

I would earnestly recommend that the telephone line be extended from the soldiers' hospital to the woods foreman's lodge, so that quicker communication to the quartermaster's office could be afforded in case of fires on the reservation, demanding the calling out of the fire corps of the army service detachment. This telephone service would also greatly facilitate the business of this department during all seasons of the year and save many trips from the reservation to the headquarters building.

The reservation has been especially fortunate in that no fungus or insect damage has been done during a season which has been unusually conducive to the development and depredations of these forest parasites. Many forests of similar character have been completely defoliated during the summer, but the good condition of the West Point forest has withstood the pests. It is a well-established fact that practically none of the fungous diseases or injurious insects ever attack vigorous, healthy trees, which is one of the principal reasons for removing the unhealthy and undesirable trees in the improvement cuttings on the reservation.

## 2. IMPROVEMENTS.

Early in the season the woods foreman reclaimed about 2 acres of wet land on the south side of the Washington Valley road in the old clearing, commonly referred to as the King Avery place. This land had long afforded pasturage for milch cows belonging to the post, but owing to its being so swampy and wet the parcel reclaimed was fit for pasture only in the driest times. The land was thoroughly drained and converted into an addition to the forest nursery. It is being used as an overflow for the latter and for transplanting the young seedlings preliminary to their planting on permanent areas.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of bridle path has been added to the series started six years ago. Most of these are reconstructed logging roads. They are generally too rough for wagons, but smooth enough for light battery transportation. It is a part of the forestry scheme to make a network of good bridle paths, which will make it possible and comfortable to ride over all parts of the reservation.

Work in the nursery beds, raising young trees for transplanting on the bare and barren areas and for landscape purposes has been continued. Ten new beds, 24 by 4 feet, of white pine were started this last spring. The soil in the nursery has not proved to be entirely satisfactory for nursery purposes. It had been exposed to the drying winds without any cultivation so long that all the vegetable humus so necessary to plant germination was destroyed. It is hoped, however, that with extra fertilization and cultivation it may be made to answer the purposes of the post. The nursery beds at present contain excellent seedlings of the following species: White pine, Scotch pine, Austrian pine, European and American larch, Colorado blue spruce, Norway spruce, hemlock, balsam fir, white or canoe birch, red oak, and English elm.

The 20,000 white pine transplanted last season have made remarkable progress. The English elm which were set out in rows two years ago are now from 4 to 8 feet in height and will soon be large

enough for setting out in their permanent sites. These will be used entirely for landscape purposes on the post. The red oak of the same age will be large enough when the landscape architect is ready for them.

The woods foreman continued the work begun two years ago of removing the decayed and dying limbs on the shade trees of the post. He has treated all the trees on the parade grounds and on the prominent roads. Unless funds permit of employing a larger force of assistants, it will take him two seasons more to complete the work. He has performed the work in a thorough and satisfactory manner. It is improbable that any of the so-called tree surgery experts whom the post might hire at large rates would be able to do better work than the present woods foreman, for while this work in one way is outside the province of his position, he has nevertheless given it considerable study and attention.

### 3. CUTTING.

The cutting last winter was confined to compartments 15, 16, 7, and 8. They were the regular improvement thinnings made with the desire to better the condition of the remaining stand rather than to yield a large monetary return. However, as this department has to depend upon the value of its products for the carrying out of its plans, it is unfortunately necessary to select only such areas as will return satisfactory financial returns.

Five hundred and twelve cords of first-class wood was cut last winter and hauled to points where it could be reached by log carts. There are 250 cords of wood cut the year previous stacked at convenient points which the quartermaster's department has not removed from the woods, and there are 250 cords stacked on the north dock ready for barge or car shipment. In addition to the cord wood, there were cut 43,587 board feet of chestnut and oak saw logs.

The sawmill has manufactured 67,937 board feet of lumber, about 39,000 feet of which were from logs cut the previous year. Of this there have been delivered to the quartermaster's department 27,087 board feet; to the cavalry detachment, 342 board feet; to the artillery detachment, 240 board feet; to the engineer detachment, 100 board feet, and 5,020 board feet of logs, and there have been sold to outside parties 6,653 board feet of miscellaneous boards and dimensions. The forestry department has furnished on orders from the quartermaster to the above departments of the post lumber, posts, piles, rails, and other forest products to the value of \$1,641. While this amount is an increase of 60 per cent over any previous year, nevertheless it is far from what the forest reservation is capable of doing, and it is hoped that next year this department may furnish all the wood materials used by the several departments on the post.

Very respectfully,

ROY L. MARSTON, *Forester.*

Col. HUGH L. SCOTT,

*Superintendent, United States Military Academy,*

*West Point, N. Y.*

