

Agreeably to these principles the number of pieces in all armies, has varied very much, but we invariably find towards the end of a campaign, that the proportion of Artillery to the other arms increases, this is partly to be attributed to the fact, of the effect of its fire being more highly estimated, and that the effect itself considerably increases, and partly because the number of combatants decreases, in a higher ratio than the pieces.

In the two first Silesian Wars, 1744 and 1745, the number of pieces was between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per 1,000 men, it increased considerably in the seven years war 1756-63, and reached towards the end of it, to between 5 and 6."

"Frederick the Great brought 3 guns per 1,000 men to the field, with his greater armies, and increased that proportion considerably: as his Infantry decreased in numbers, an army of 60,000 might well be accompanied by 180 guns, a corps of 30,000 by 100 guns." (1.)

"In the invasion of Bohemia in 1866, the proportion of guns to men in the three Prussian Armies, consisted as follows: the Elbe Army about 40,000 and 135 guns. The Army in centre, called the 1st. army, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, numbered 81,000 men and 270 guns. The army on the left called the 2nd. army, was separated by a wide interval from the centre, it was commanded by the Crown Prince, and contained 100,000 men and 369 guns." (2.)

"The great quantity of Artillery which was attached to both armies, Austrian and Prussian, was a noteworthy feature of the war, and it was employed in a manner which shows that this *arm* is even more than ever important." (3.)

"The proportion of Artillery, to Infantry, in the Dominion, is far too small, I recommend a gradual and steady increase of the Field Artillery, until to every brigade throughout the Dominion, there is attached, at least, one field battery. At present the proportion of guns to men is little more than 1 gun to every 1,000 men, available, which is quite inadequate, 3 guns being considered the least, and 4 a much better proportion for every 1,000 men." (4)

"The Prussians had in 1870, 90 guns to an army corps 42,500 men, 36 of which were reserve, or corps Artillery, which deducting

(1) Hamley, Part VI. Chap. V.

(2) Lt. Col. Soady, R. A.

(3) Lt. Col. Miller.

(4) Col. Ross, Militia Report, 1871.