

Romans or Italians. Besides these he employed a large number of native Gauls as cavalry, and some slingers and archers from Crete and other countries. The organization may be described as follows:—

The legion consisted of ten *cohorts*, each about 360 strong. The cohort was divided into three *maniples*, and each maniple into two *centuries*. Although the century, as its name implies, originally consisted of 100 men, in Caesar's time it was but 60 strong. Of course the number varied through the vicissitudes of war. Losses were not made up in the legion. When new troops were required new legions were levied. To each legion was attached a body of about 300 native cavalry, bringing the total up to nearly 4000 men.

6. The Officers in Caesar's army were as follows:—

1. *Imperator* or *Dux*, Caesar himself, commander-in-chief or general.
2. *Legati*, staff officers or lieutenants-general, men of senatorial rank appointed by the Senate. They were the commander's deputies, being placed at the head of detachments of one or more legions.
3. The *Quaestor*, or paymaster general. He was also Commissariat officer and quartermaster-general. It was his duty, besides administering the finances of the province, to provide the army with food, pay, clothing, arms, equipment, and shelter. He could also take command as a combatant officer.
4. *Tribuni Militum*, or military tribunes. There were six in each legion and they ranked somewhat the same as colonels with us. Each was on duty for two months. Under Caesar they were not intrusted with tactical com-