

and if they are never to mount on the carriages, as it is stated impossible to do on service, it would be a sheer waste of skill to require a perfect and exclusively trained driver to act as such. The guns will never go out of a walk, and the ordinary gunner and driver will be quite equal, as he undoubtedly would be to a great deal more, to all that is required under such circumstances.

The horse artillery,* much mixed up in the foregoing remarks, requires a few words of special notice. They consist in England of eight troops and an adjutant's detachment, the latter always at Woolwich. This last has been quietly increased from time to time until it has reached the magnitude, and almost attained the organization of a 9th troop. It is often drilled as such. The whole number of this part of the service, according to the estimates for 1856 and 1857, most probably not materially altered since, is 47 officers, 88 non-commissioned officers, and 1,513 rank and file, with 1,432 horses, their cost to the country in pay and allowances (a tithe of the actual expenditure upon them) being £81,574 per annum. The officers all have cavalry pay, or rather in excess of it, and the number of horses foraged by the public for all ranks of horse artillery officers above that of subaltern, is on a most liberal if not extravagant scale. While the field officer of foot artillery, though in command of a division of field batteries, and whose duties are all mounted, has forage allowed him for one horse only, the field officer of horse artillery actually *not in command* is allowed, if he chooses to keep them, no less than forage for four. Formerly the inspector of drills for the artillery at Woolwich was a foot artillery field officer, with no other allowance than forage for one horse, and in addition to his other duties he performed the disagreeable one of inspecting recruits. This office has lately, strange to say, fallen into the hands of a full colonel of horse artillery, and a Queen's Aid-de-camp. He has been relieved of the duty of inspecting recruits, and that remaining to him is more nominal than real. In point of fact he might, from his previous career, fairly be supposed to know nothing about it. Nevertheless, he gets the full pay of a colonel of horse artillery, five shillings a day in addition, and forage for the number of horses mentioned, if he keeps them. It will not be in vain that attention is called to these

* It should be explained for non-military readers (a mistake on the subject is often made in England) that all field guns drawn by horses are not horse artillery: they are sometimes called field-batteries in contradistinction to the latter. The difference between field-batteries and horse artillery has reference to the men who serve the gun only; in the horse artillery two of these men are carried on the gun limber, and the other seven, making nine for the working of the gun, are mounted on horseback. When they dismount to serve the gun in action their horses have to be held for them by other men, who remain mounted for the purpose. It is thus that horse artillery expose so much material to the fire of an enemy. For the service of a 9-pounder they require no less than seventeen men and nineteen horses—namely, 4 men 8 horses for the gun, 2 men on the limber, 7 men 7 horses for detachment, 4 men 4 horses as holders; in all, 17 men 19 horses. In the field-batteries the men who serve the gun are on foot, or they may on emergency, though it is stated otherwise, be carried on the gun limber and the ammunition wagon. The service of the gun in the field-batteries requires the following men and horses:—4 men 8 horses for the gun, 9 men for the detachment; in all, 13 men and 8 horses. The difference of expense in every other respect requires no comment.

extraordinary anomalies, in which pay and allowances are so often given in inverse ratio to the work to be done. It is extravagant to these men that helps to swell our military estimates without any gain whatever to the efficiency of the service.

The advantages of pay and of the officers of the horse artillery extend also to the men.

The gunner of horse artillery, who has much less to do than the gunner of the field batteries, or even than the driver of his own part of the service, is paid at the high rate of two pence per diem more than either the one or the other, or than the cavalry soldier not belonging to the household troops, whose duties are almost exactly similar. This difference in pay is explained on the ground that the ordinary soldiers of the cavalry or artillery may be employed in cases where working pay may be allowed, while the horse artilleryman, from the nature of his service, cannot be so favored. This is the theory, but practically he gets as much working pay as any other part of the army, nor is he ever required to do extra work without it. As he is paid now, he is remunerated for what he does not do, at an extremely high rate, to put him, as it is called, on a level with men who are paid when they chance to be employed only. It would cause no serious expenditure to raise the pay of all men attached to field batteries while so employed to that of the horse brigade. Their duties are in one way or other infinitely greater, and their wear and tear of clothing is also more. Unless the constitution of these men is looked to, not one of them will continue in the service when the limited enlistment act comes into play, and their twelve years' service has expired. The reason for a uniform rate of pay for the gunners of field batteries and horse artillery must be evident enough. If there is reason for any difference it is altogether in favor of the former, as any one knowing anything of the subject can testify. In the late war the artilleryman of the field batteries not only fought his light guns in the different actions, he served also with the heavy ordnance in the different bombardments. The horse artilleryman never went under fire in the trenches at all. It is the same thing in peace—by far the hardest work falls at present on the man who is the least paid.—Considering the commissions and other boons open to the soldier of the line and cavalry, which are closed, except under the most extraordinary circumstances, to the artilleryman, and that the nature of the duties of the latter are so much harder, requiring a higher qualification, and more destructive to his clothing, the pay of the latter is hardly equal to what it ought to be. These matters in a spirit of fairness ought to be attended to. It is only as far as they are just and reasonable that they are recommended to notice. The following are the rates of pay for the different ranks of horse artillery, foot artillery, and cavalry:—

Colonel of a Regiment or Battalion.—Royal Horse Artillery, £3 per diem; Royal Artillery, £2 15s.; Cavalry—average, £4 5s.

Regimental Colonel.—Royal Horse Artillery, £1 12s. 4d. per diem; Royal Artillery, £1 6s. 3d. No corresponding rank in the cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Royal Horse Artillery—average per diem, £1 5s.; Royal Artillery, 17s. 6d.; Cavalry, £1 3s.

Majors.—None in the Artillery.

Captains.—Royal Horse Artillery, 16s. 1d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 12s. 2d.; Cavalry, 14s. 7d.

Lieutenants.—Royal Horse Artillery, 9s. 10d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 6s. 10d.; Cavalry, 5s.

Adjutants.—Royal Horse Artillery, 17s. 9d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 12s. 9d.; Cavalry of the Line, 11s. 6d.

Quartermasters.—Royal Horse Artillery, 10s. 10d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 7s. 10d.; Cavalry, 8s. 6d.

Regimental Corporal and Sergeant Majors.—Royal Horse Artillery, 4s. 3d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 4s. 1d.; Cavalry, 3s. 6d.

Quartermaster Sergeants.—Royal Horse Artillery, 3s. 9d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 3s. 7d. No corresponding rank in the cavalry.

Sergeants.—Royal Horse Artillery, 2s. 10d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 2s. 8d.; Cavalry, 2s. 2d.

Corporals.—Royal Horse Artillery, 2s. 4d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 2s. 2d.; Cavalry, 1s. 7d.

Gunners and Privates.—Royal Horse Artillery, 1s. 5d. per diem; Royal Artillery, 1s. 3d.; Cavalry, 1s. 3d.

The non-commissioned officers of artillery have a higher rate of pay relatively to the non-commissioned officers of cavalry, but the men have not. It is inconceivable on what grounds this can be explained.

Some of these rates of pay in the artillery, with a flogging attached to them, occasion a great deal of trouble in the accounts; and as floggings are only to be found in England, and are not in very common use even there, it is the cause of some, though perhaps trifling, irregularity in the men's accounts and their pay daily. The eight troops of horse artillery turn out forty-eight guns, or, with the adjutant's detachment, which, is, however, more or less imperfect, fifty-four. Each troop consists of four guns and two howitzers; the former being light 6-pounders and the latter 12-pounder howitzers. Their armament was changed to 9-pounders and 24-pounder howitzers during the war; but it has reverted back again to the lighter ordnance since the peace. If Lord Raglan had lived it is more than probable this retrograde would not have been allowed, for it was evident that he had learned the value of the most powerful guns at Inkermann by his immediate order for the formation of the two heavy batteries, and especially that of the 18-pounders. If the improvement in the musket is not a myth, troops of horse-artillery, with their light guns and the great proportion of material they expose to an enemy's fire, will suffer most severely in future wars. They would certainly have done so in the last if they had been more seriously engaged than they were. They took no part in the battle of Inkermann, and in fact saw but little hard service anywhere compared with the field batteries. It is doubtful if their losses by the enemy extended to a dozen men throughout the war in killed, wounded, or missing.

The whole force of field artillery in England may be recapitulated as follows:—Field batteries, 164 guns, to act with infantry, and employing on the peace establishment about 4,000 artillerymen. Horse artillery, 54 guns, to act with cavalry, and employing 1,631 non-commissioned officers and men. Total of guns for the field, 218. There are, besides these, from forty to fifty companies at home doing garrison duty, and who, if the gunner-and-driver system is maintained, might, by taking their turn of field duties, always form a valuable reserve; but without that system they will be of com-