

Given generally, the course of the four years' studies is divided under the following heads:—

"First year: Practical instruction in infantry tactics, police and discipline; practical instruction in artillery tactics; instruction in small arms, &c.; first part of the course of mathematics; and first part of the course of French."

"Second year: Practical instruction in infantry tactics; practical instruction in cavalry tactics; police and discipline; practical instruction in artillery tactics; remainder of the course of French; the course of Spanish; and first part of the course of drawing."

"Third year: Theoretical and practical instruction in infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics; police and discipline; natural and experimental philosophy; chemical physics and chemistry; remainder of the course of drawing; practical military engineering; theoretical and practical instruction in military signals and telegraphy."

"Fourth year: Practical instruction in infantry tactics, police and discipline; practical instruction in artillery tactics; practical instruction in cavalry tactics; military and civil engineering, and the science of war; theoretical and practical instruction in ordnance and gunnery; practical military engineering; ethics and law, mineralogy and geology; and theoretical and practical instruction in military signals and telegraphy."

Having briefly detailed the course of study through which a cadet passes, it remains to draw attention to the other portion of his instruction, which is comprised under the heads of police and discipline. In these respects his life is that of a soldier, only with a far stricter surveillance.

Reveille, is at 5 a.m., during the month of May, June, July, and August, at 5:30 a.m. during April and September, and at 6 a.m. during the remainder of the year.

Surgeon's call at 6:30.

Breakfast at 7.

Troop at 7 a.m. in barracks, and at 8 a.m. in camp.

Dinner at 1 p.m.

Retreat at sunset.

Call to quarters for study in barracks at thirty minutes after return from supper, which immediately follows evening parade.

Tattoo at 9 p.m.

Lights out at 10 p.m.

Both in respect to conduct in the barracks room, on parade, or on duty, the cadet is treated as a soldier, the cadet officers and non-commissioned officers receiving the consideration due to their rank. The punishments to which he is liable are comprised in the three following classes:—

1st. Privation of recreation, extra duty (not guard), reprimands, arrests, *i.e.*, confinement to his room or tent, or in the light prisons, reduction of officers and non-commissioned officers.

2nd. Confinement in dark prison.

3rd. Suspension, dismissal, with the privilege of resigning public dismissal.

The punishment of the first class may be inflicted by the superintendent, or with his approval; of the second class, only by virtue of a sentence of a Court Martial, except in cases of mutinous conduct and of breach of arrest; of the third class by the President or the Secretary of War.

For all grave offences, and in this category are included many that at most schools or colleges would be considered venial, dismissal is the penalty. Disobe-

dience to orders, drunkenness, or even the possession of spirituous liquors, gambling, absence, telling a falsehood, challenging to fight a duel, bullying another cadet, combining under pretence of procuring a redress of grievances, &c., &c., render a cadet liable to dismissal, which is generally inflicted, excepting the case should have been of a comparatively slight nature. For all other offences in addition to the penalty inflicted, marks are imposed, which influence the cadet's final classification, and if amounting to one hundred during six months, entail dismissal.

To insure uniformity, the offences are divided into five classes, of which the 1st class counts one, the 2nd class two, and so on to the 5th class, which counts five, and they include every possible offence or deficiency from gross neglect of duty, to having a button off the uniform. To give an idea of the minutæ of the enumeration of offences it may be well to state that there are no less than sixty-seven offences in the first class, seventy-eight in the second class, ninety-four in the third class, sixty-five in the fourth class, and thirty-five in the fifth class.

In the first year the offences count one-third less, and are not recorded until after the first month following the cadet's admission to the academy. They also do not affect the cadet's career, excepting in regard to his classification for the ensuing year, and unless the total numbers amount to 150, (*i.e.* 100 counting one third less) when he would be dismissed as failing in discipline.

When in barracks, the cadet is constantly visited by the officer of the day, and other officers, who are responsible for discipline. His room, which is also his study, contains himself and his comrade. It is simply furnished with necessaries, but no luxuries, not even a carpet or a piece of matting are allowed. Each of the two cadets is weekly responsible for its cleanliness, whilst the care of their arms, of their clothes, &c., devolves on the cadets themselves. They march for meals to the mess room, where discipline similar to that of a private soldier's mess is enforced, the whole of the cadets springing to attention by word of command on the entry into the room of an officer. The food is good and amply sufficient, whilst the health of the young men affords an evidence of the general excellence in this respect of their mode of life.

Games and recreation, such as are common to all English Schools appear almost unknown at West Point, boating was until lately permitted on Saturday afternoons, but is now forbidden, as tending to distract too greatly from the objects of the academy. Drill, both on foot and on horseback, in the riding school or in the exercising ground, is supposed to afford sufficient exercise, and the gymnasium is also frequented by volunteers. Dancing is taught and practised during the winter months, the young men dancing together, whilst during the summer camps, the ladies from the large hotels in the vicinity furnish more agreeable partners.

With regard to military training, the infantry drill is performed with great smartness, the companies drilling, even after five months of winter cessation, with the precision of highly trained soldiers. The rudiments of artillery (field and garrison), of practical engineering, and of cavalry are also taught, and officers, who, during the late war were transferred from one branch of the service to another, and were fre-

quently called on to assume high commands, speak most highly of the training they received in all branches of their profession at West Point.

Saturday afternoon is a half holiday, and on Sunday after church service, which the cadets are expected to attend, unless prevented by conscientious scruples, nothing beyond roll call interferes with their liberty. The services are generally those of the Episcopal Church. There is a good library from which books may be taken and retained over Saturdays and Sundays; on other days especial permission must be obtained. Besides these books and those required for study, no literature is allowed in the barrack rooms, excepting one newspaper per cadet. This rule is enforced as far as possible.

The cadets are paid by the country at the rate* of \$500 per annum, but none of the money passes into their possession. A debtor and creditor account is kept with the Treasurer, and the articles required are furnished from the government stores. It is a punishable offence for a cadet to receive money from his friends, although, of course this regulation cannot be rigidly enforced. Out of his pay the cadet has to provide uniforms, cloths, books, &c., whilst \$4 per month is deducted for his equipment when he graduates and receives a commission.

* NOTE.—A free ration is also given of the value of \$109.50 per annum.

(To be continued.)

Lieut. Col. Richardson of the Department of Justice returned to town yesterday morning (7th inst.) from Toronto, where he had been for some days past superintending the preparations for, and the embarkation of the North-West Police Force. This body left Toronto on Saturday afternoon by two special trains of about fifteen cars each, which are to go directly through without transshipment, to a point not far from Dufferin, the remainder of the journey to that place having to be done on foot. The force consisted of 250 officers and men 250 horses with complete equipment, and all the stores and supplies necessary for the maintenance of the entire force on the plains for one year—70 wagons were to be taken on at Sarnia, and 30 additional horses at Detroit—the portion of the force now at Fort Garry composed of over 100 officers and men, with 50 horses, 130 oxen, and as many carts, will join the detachment now *en route*, at Dufferin, from which place the whole body will move for the plains. One half of this force will be quartered during the winter at the Rocky Mountains, the other at Fort Ellice, the headquarters. We believe the organization of the most important service has been carried out, chiefly by Lieut. Col. Richardson, whose long connection with the volunteer force of Canada, no doubt largely assisted him in performing the work which was of no small magnitude. We can safely say that the North West Police Force is composed of a body of men second to none. They have important duties to perform, and we have no doubt they will be carried out with credit to themselves, the country and the Department under which they were organized.

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