The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 217. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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A Use for Grasshoppers.

(From the London Times.)

A means of utilizing these insects has been devised by a French physician, Dr. Mortvan, of Douarnez, Finisterre, and consists in preparing them in different ways as a bait for fish. In America, where swarms of grasshoppers often do serious mischief, devastating large tracts of country, traps have been devised for catching these insects; but, except in a few instances, where they have been used for manure, they have not been made to serve any useful purpose. Dr. Mortvan dries the locusts in the sun, presses them into barrels, and subsequently smashes them into a paste, which is made into small balls and thrown into the sea during fishing operations. Another method is to boil the locusts before making them into a paste. This bait is of an oily nature, and is said to be eagerly devoured by the sardine or pilchard. Large quantities of cod's roe are used on the coasts of Brittany in the prosecution of this fishery, but the increasing high price of this bait has lately been a serious addition to the expenses of the fishermen, who have eagerly availed themselves of the novel substitute. Bait is not generally used in the English pilchard or sardine fishery, and different modes of fishing being adopted to those employed in France; but in those instances where cod's roe has been tried it has been found to attract large numbers of fish. The increased demand for pilchards which the operatives of the Cornish Sardine Company of Falmouth are likely to create, for the purpose of preserving the fish in oil, by the manner which has found so much favour, will probably lead to the more extended use of bait, and locusts or grasshoppers will no doubt come into repute in Cornwall, as well as in France. The experiment of Dr. Mortvan commanded so important by the French Government that a hundred barrels of locusts were supplied by the Governor-General of Algeria, and transported to Brittany, to be tried on a large scale, at the cost of the State. The results were so satisfactory that the ensuing fishing season the locust bait is expected to be largely used.

Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

It is likely, according to announcement of the Dominion Parliament, that, during the early summer of 1876, the half-breed reserves in Manitoba, some fifty-five Townships (1,400,000 acres) will be patented to the grantees.

These plots, of 190 acres each, lying near Red and Assiniboine rivers to Poplar Point westward; beyond Selkirk on the north, and nearly as far as Emmerson towards the south—making in all the most valuable tract of land in the North-West. The allotment of scrip, 160 acres of each (about 200,000 acres), to the heads of families and old settlers, issueable anywhere in Government land, will also, it is promised, be distributed to them on the close of the present session of Parliament. The greater part of this immense acreage, both scrip and patent, will thus be thrown upon a market which, from its limited capacity, to absorb it, and consequently be sold at a ridiculously low price. It is almost certain that these lands may then be purchased at from twenty-five to fifty cents per acre, or at all events, less than one dollar.

A. W. Burrows, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will undertake, for a commission, to find purchasers of these lands, after Patents and Scrips issue, and guarantee a minimum. He possesses unusual advantages for this commission, in his universal acquaintance with the settlers and half-breeds, through his long connection with the Dominion Land Office, at a time when the original census of the inhabitants was revised, by personal attendance of the claimants, for the basis of these grants. He is also fully aware of the value and quality of all the lands reserved to

City lots in Winnipeg, and other town properties, are also in his hands, also farms for sale on favourable terms. Address

A. W. BURROWS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

References—Messrs. Morphy, Murphy, & Monkman, Barristers, Toronto.
Messrs. Wallace, Cassels, & Purdom, Barristers, Toronto.
Hon. J. H. Cook, Barrister, Toronto.
Messrs. Gilman & Holton, Advocates, Montreal.

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TO PEDDLERS AND COUNTRY stores, Tinware at unusual low rates; barter taken in exchange. Send for price list. Address G. Ray Shaw, Oshawa, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR Moody and Sankey; full history; 740 pages for $3; cheap; fast selling; illustrated; chromos, etc. Address J. O. ROBINSON, London, Ont.

WANTED LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 1240, Montreal.

$77 A WEEK TO AGENTS, Old and Young, Male and Female, in their localities. Business pleasant and easily learned. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST in a new Grist and Saw Mill, in a good locality; rapidly increasing population; every facility for doing business. Situated at Green Bay, Manitoulin Island. For full particulars, apply to Messrs. MORRIS & GAMON, Collingwood. 314 2

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Lot No. 14, West Mitchell Road, 133 acres—100 cleared, balance timber, well watered, thoroughly cultivation, first-class soil. Only three miles from the Village of Stratford, and one from Mitchell Road, on public corner, fine soil. Terms reasonable. Apply to Walker post paid to ADAM SWITZER, St. Mary's. 265 13

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Lot No. 17, West Mitchell Road, 133 acres—in Trafalgar township, Halton county, 4 miles commercial town Oakville. Good soil, a loam or clay; 8 acres thoroughly drained, 30 cleared, balance timber, well watered, convenient to commencing boating. House frame, roughcast, 24x40 feet; stone cellar. Barn, 60x40 feet; stone foundation; large shed accommodation; well watered; good well. Apply to HOW WOOD, Oakville. 314 4

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line, contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by the MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their Office, corner of Front and Yonge streets, Toronto. J. C. FAITH, Manager.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

GOT HIS REWARD.

AN event we foreshadowed the other day has occurred. Mr. DAVID STIRTON, M.P., has resigned his seat for South Wellington, to accept the Guelph Postmastership, rendered vacant by the death of Col. KINGSMILL. Mr. STIRTON had a right to claim the office, if he wanted it, as it is evident he did—and the Government could not very well help giving it to him. If he has not been a very useful Party man, he has at all events been a very unpromising one. He knew no other rule of public action than "follow your leader." He was deserving his reward. And now who is to be the coming man? Which of the twins is to carry the banner of Purity in South Wellington—MASSIE or GUTHRIE? Don't be modest, gentlemen.

THE "MATERIAL ADVANTAGES" POLICY.

MR. MACKENZIE has just administered to the electors of Richelieu a sedative which has overcome the violent effects of Mr. HUNTINGDON's speech in Argenteuil. The Dominion Government held a quantity of land (pertaining to the Military Reserve) in rear of the Town of Sorel. Last year several acres of this land was properly enough granted to the Sorel Hospital. Application was made, through Father PERVIS, the *curé* of Sorel, for the remainder of the land to be applied to the purposes of the Roman Catholic College of Sorel. He had the hardihood to imagine that his application would be entertained, but he knew that, out of the library, not with

standing the fact that the Government had granted all he had asked; and there was great rejoicing accordingly. The *Messager de Sorel*, a "Liberal" paper, is intensely delighted. After congratulating the people of Sorel on the fact that the success of the College is assured by this grant "made in a "nominal price, barely equal to the tenth "of the real value" of the property, it goes on to invoke their gratitude on behalf of its political friends in this way:

"All these advantages the population of Sorel will owe, next to the zeal of the venerable Curé whom we have just named, to the liberality of the Mackenzie Government! We are convinced, too, that it will be grateful to that Government!

"The negotiations for the acquisition of these properties commenced under Sir George, and continued under the Hon. Mr. Langevin, could effect nothing but unfavorable conditions, and we know, for other others, it is a *Liberal* Government, which was to accomplish the benefit which a Conservative Government neglected to do!

"Complaint has been made that the Province of Quebec, and the rural districts especially, could obtain nothing from the present Government, and that the influence of our Ministers was null in the Federal Cabinet!

"The fact which we announce to-day ought not to leave any room for doubt on this score, for it shows that the Government will help giving it to him. If he has not been a very useful Party man, he has at all events been a very unpromising one. He knew no other rule of public action than "follow your leader." He was deserving his reward. And now who is to be the coming man? Which of the twins is to carry the banner of Purity in South Wellington—MASSIE or GUTHRIE? Don't be modest, gentlemen.

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THE BLACK HILLS FAILURE.

"ALL that glitters is not gold." And even gold itself—the genuine metal—may be bought too dearly. This is the moral which the fate of the Black Hills miners points to day, by which let the adventure-ously inclined take warning. In California, in British Columbia, and in Australia, gold-seekers have faced terrible hardships, as no doubt also have diamond-seekers in South Africa. There the rude forces of Nature and distance from civilization and from needed supplies, have been the troubles that the pioneers had to contend against, sometimes with success, in probably the majority of instances without it. In none of these

fallen to the lot of those who have ventured into the Black Hills region in the wild search for gold. That country still belongs of right to the Sioux Indians, the fiercest and most warlike of all the red men left on this continent. A recent despatch from Cheyenne says that parties arriving there from the Black Hills bring melancholy stories of the failure of supplies, of miners who dare not go out to shoot game for subsistence for fear of being themselves shot by the Indians; of many victims found scalped by the way, and of savages lying in ambush in all directions, ready to pick off stragglers. The Government should without delay send a force sufficient to bring the survivors safely out of the trap which their own disregard of Indian rights led them into, and then let what has happened stand as a warning to those who after this may be tempted to run similar risks.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL AGAINST MALICIOUS INJUSTICE.

THE Clifton House is almost as much of a public institution as Niagara Falls, and the Local Government was virtually compelled to step in between it and the Licence Commissioners and Inspector of Welland. The latter have been guilty of conduct which cannot be characterized otherwise than as criminally malicious. On the demand for their resignation is but a mild rebuke. There are scores of hotel and tavern-keepers throughout the Province, who can show as good a case for the removal of the local Licence Officers as the licensees of the Clifton House. Comparative obscurity prevents them from obtaining the special attention of the Government. Nothing but a flagrant scheme, confiscatory enough in its provisions, without being placed as a weapon in the hands of a Licence Commissioner some of whom, like MR. BAYLIS, of Welland, have used it in their own bigotry, ignorance and spite, and a Inspector COUTURE, of Welland, have exercised it, as Major WALKER spent his leisure, would it do most good for "for the Party."

Rabid temperance men extol the Act beyond measure, their intense bigotry making them blind to its defects. Many of the moderate temperance men, made up of moonmaniac on the subject as intense love of it makes others demoniacal. Extremists talk to such of the Licensed Victualler as a man who has certain rights which ought to be respected; and to ask for here justice on behalf of a class provided their undying hostility. These wanton harassments have owed the Premier, and hitherto cases in which the Licence Officials insinuation has been malicious, ly perpetrated by Licence Inspectors officers, have been submitted to him in vain. But since the Clifton House case has opened his eyes to the iniquity of some of his appointees, he will see that justice is not to be given to order enquiry to be made in the conduct of others who have been even more unjustly persecuted of The *homunculi* will tell him that interference with the Commissioners and Inspectors would strengthen the hands of the Act null and void, but he knows the sacred nature of the right of appeal, and can well understand that such interference is often done by the purest and most upright tribunals, it may also be inflicted by ignorance and prejudice. We cannot believe, in view of his commendable action with respect to the Clifton House, that he will refuse to enquire into the cases of a like character. We don't ask him to deal with the victualler who has been discretionally by men like BAYLIS and COUTURE with the Spirit of animosity which characterized his treatment of Mr. NELSON, who was condemned to the ruin of his business, and all in the nightly Higher Court; but simply that he hear well-founded appeals against unwarrantable confiscation, and, if necessary, undue zeal, and do justice in the premises to the appellant and the general public.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF EXTRAEDITION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World*, writing from London, says he is claimed by that journal to be a statement of the true origin of the existing extradition difficulty between England and the United States. Although it is the WINSLOW case of 1876 that forms the subject-matter of present negotiations, the trouble really arises out of the LAWRENCE case of 1875. Last year the American authorities made a demand in London for the extradition of one CHARLES LEWIS LAWRENCE, charged with the crime of forging and uttering a certain bond and affidavit within the jurisdiction of the United States. After he had been delivered up, his solicitors addressed the Home Office, pointing out that by the third section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 it is provided that "a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign State unless provision is made by the law of that State "or by arrangement, that the fugitive "criminal shall not, until he has been "restored or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's Dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign State "for any offence committed prior to his "surrender, other than the extradition "crime proved by the facts on which the "surrender is grounded." The Judge also pointed out that, no "arrangement" having been made with the United States Government, it was the duty of the Government for the British authorities to deliver him up. In reply they were officially informed that he had been surrendered under "the "sunance of the Extradition Treaty with "the United States, and in accordance "with the provisions of the Extradition "Act of 1870." However, wishing for a still more distinct statement, they wrote again, and received the following reply:

"WHITEHALL, August 4, 1875.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., respecting the surrender to the United States Government of Charles Lewis Lawrence, I am directed by the Secretary Cross to acquaint you that this man was delivered to the American authorities upon *the implied understanding* that he would only be tried for the extradition crime of which he was accused in this country; and considering that the American law, by Act of Congress of August 12th, 1848, chapter 167, section 3, only enables the Secretary of State in the United States to deliver up extradition prisoners to be tried for the crime of which such person has been accused in the United States, Mr. Cross cannot consider that the American Government would ever think of acting so contrary to their own law and to the general law of extradition as to attempt to try the extradition prisoner for any other crime than the extradition crime of which he has been accused, and upon which he was delivered him up. I am, *gentlemen*, your obedient servant,

"A. F. O. LIDDELL,

"*Messrs. Lewis & Lewis.*"

This, says the correspondent, is the origin of the suggestion that the United States had, at some time or other, promised something outside the treaty and the law of 1842, a fact which the Attorney-general Gowan is now actively engaged in denying. The English Home Office, acquainted by the Canadian Government of LAWRENCE's solicitors into a false position. Lord DERBY first gave way in this matter to Mr. ALEXANDER CROSS, the Secretary of State, and Mr. CROSS in his turn gave way to LAWRENCE's solicitors. It is affirmed that barristers and Queen's counsel have now to admit that the real legal question is whether Parliament intended to repeal, as to the Treaty, the

THE MILITIA.

Regulations for the Annual Drill this Summer.

OTTAWA, May 21.—*The Canada Gazette* of yesterday contains the following:—

Lieut.-Col. Inge, Assistant Inspector of Artillery, is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

The gentlemen undermentioned having passed the examination, and been certified by the Board of Examiners in the order of merit in which their names are published, will be appointed Provisional Second Lieutenants to the Military College at Kingston, viz.:—C. A. Dewhirst, Bathurst, N. B.; T. K Rivers, Brockville, Ont.; James Spellman, Ottawa, Ont.; C. O. Fairbank, Peterboro'; A. B. Fenwy, Napanee, Ont.; J. Bray Cochrane, Brockville, Ont.; Francis J. Dixon, Belleville, Ont.; G. E. Perley, St. Stephen, N. B.

In order to bring the expenditure for drill purposes within the Militia Estimates for the year 1876-77, within the appropriation made by Parliament, the strength of the Active Militia will be reduced to 40,000 men, and the Staff Corps will be reduced to 22,000 men, including officers, and there will be present in camp as follows:—The officers of the Staff Corps will be present in camp, their ranks, the gunners and drivers at the rate of sixty men, and for horses one dollar per diem, and the officers will be allowed forage for their horses, or horses will be provided at the rate of sixty men, and for horses one dollar per diem, and the officers will be allowed forage for their horses, which would prevent his marching; and, of ascertaining if the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualification which may render him unfit for service, or predispose him to become indifferent from exposure.

Such men, if any be found, are not to be permitted to go to or remain in camp, as well for their own sakes, as to prevent claims for compensation being made upon the public on account of illness on the part of men who are not fit for service.

The surgeon of each field battery will make out a sick report every morning, and transmit a copy to the Medical Inspector.

The surgeon of each field battery will keep an admission and discharge book, of all cases taken into hospital, and transmit a copy.

The surgeon will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be in charge of the surgeon, on his taking the care and proper expenditure of which he will be responsible; and on being relieved from the charge, he will obtain receipts for articles of equipment and medicine remaining in charge of the district, which will form part of the materials which have been expended by him, on complying with which he will be entitled to receive his pay.

Such wine or spirituous liquor, as may be prescribed for use in cases of illness must, if procured, be paid for by the commanding officer. The attention of medical officers is specially drawn to the regulations in the medical officer shall, in conjunction with the commanding officer of the corps, make such inspections of the men as may be necessary, sending the patient, if possible, at once to the hospital, if he cannot be cured, he will make a minute report to head quarters of all circumstances connected with the

The nature and cause of all accidents or injuries which occur to either men or horses while in camp, are to be fully investigated at the time by a board of officers, and a special report on each case sent to head quarters.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

As it will not be possible to prescribe a uniform system for all the districts, the drill of corps in each district is to be carried out in such a manner as the Deputy Adjutant-General, in consultation with commanding officers, may think best.

Before any corps receives pay, the commanding officer shall be required to certify, in his own handwriting, at the end of the pay list of his corps, that each officer, non-commissioned officer, and man for whom pay is demanded, was actually present with his corps, and performed the number of days of drill for 1876-77 specified opposite their names and ranks.

In order that a full report may be made for Parliament, relating to the drill and training for the fiscal year 1876-77, all drill for which payment will be made must be completed before the 15th day of December, 1876, and the reports of Deputy Adjutants-General and Inspectors must be transmitted to headquarters not later than the 5th December following.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Tweed, according to the Melbourne *Herald* of March 31, had arrived in that city from San Francisco and been recognized on the streets.

A Paris fashion journal declares that in less than five years knee-breeches and six-inch skirts will be the fashionable street dress for ladies.

The Haymarket and Prince of Wales' Theatres are the only homes of embroidery, most which conformed to the old rule of closing during Holy Week.

A Irishman has just sued a fellow-countryman of Kilkenny for selling him a bullock with a false tail, though the defendant testified that it was put on only to switch off the flies.

Prince William of Orange is to marry a daughter of the deposed King George of Hanover. The Queen of Holland intends to pay a visit to the family of her son's intended wife in Paris.

By the results of the elections for the Wolverhampton Board of Guardians, a maiden lady, Miss A. J. Lloyd, has been placed at the head of the poll, over 3,000 votes being recorded in her favour.

Mr. Cameron, a telegraph official of the Anglo-German Cable company at Emden, has been decorated by the German Emperor with the Medal of Merit, for saving the life of his son from drowning in the perilous surf of his own life.

It is rumoured in Russian circles that the Duke of Edinburgh is to be married to the splendid villa Grumoff, at the mouth of the Neva, and that important orders have been given to Prince Gortschakoff.

Leon Gambetta's paper, *La Republique Française*, urges France to take an active part in the Eastern question, and declares that which now hangs over the peace of the Continent will be removed if Damascus, suspended by a single thread.

Some additional correspondence of Goethe has been discovered by Herr Bratranek, the editor of the Goethe correspondence with the Brothers Humboldt. It consists of letters to Augusten W. and Fredrich Schlegel, Tieck, and others.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* publishes some interesting statistics of the Sheffield trade, and says they "plainly demonstrate that since 1873 our trade with the United States has been growing steadily until at the present time we are not doing one-fourth the amount of business we were three years ago."

Marshal Wood's boat of the Prince of Wales in the robes of the Star of India, which was launched on the Serpentine in honour of the Royal Academy on the morning of the private view, has let the first edition of its catalogue, was exhibited by experts to Island of Ice.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The annual drill of the field batteries of the Royal Artillery will be carried out in the manner of previous years, at the stations of the respective corps. The officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery will be present in camp as follows:—The officers of the corps will be present in camp, with their ranks, the gunners and drivers at the rate of sixty men, and for horses one dollar per diem, and the officers will be allowed forage for their horses, which would prevent his marching; and, of ascertaining if the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualification which may render him unfit for service, or predispose him to become indifferent from exposure.

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The surgeon of each field battery will keep an admission and discharge book, of all cases taken into hospital, and transmit a copy.

The surgeon will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be in charge of the surgeon, on his taking the care and proper expenditure of which he will be responsible; and on being relieved from the charge, he will obtain receipts for articles of equipment and medicine remaining in charge of the district, which will form part of the materials which have been expended by him, on complying with which he will be entitled to receive his pay.

Such wine or spirituous liquor, as may be prescribed for use in cases of illness must, if procured, be paid for by the commanding officer. The attention of medical officers is specially drawn to the regulations in the medical officer shall, in conjunction with the commanding officer of the corps, make such inspections of the men as may be necessary, sending the patient, if possible, at once to the hospital, if he cannot be cured, he will make a minute report to head quarters of all circumstances connected with the

Troops of cavalry are restricted to 35 horses each, for pay.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The annual drill of the field batteries of the Royal Artillery will be carried out in the manner of previous years, at the stations of the respective corps. The officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery will be present in camp as follows:—The officers of the corps will be present in camp, with their ranks, the gunners and drivers at the rate of sixty men, and for horses one dollar per diem, and the officers will be allowed forage for their horses, or horses will be provided at the rate of sixty men, and for horses one dollar per diem, and the officers will be allowed forage for their horses, which would prevent his marching; and, of ascertaining if the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualification which may render him unfit for service, or predispose him to become indifferent from exposure.

Such men, if any be found, are not to be permitted to go to or remain in camp, as well for their own sakes, as to prevent claims for compensation being made upon the public on account of illness on the part of men who are not fit for service.

The surgeon of each field battery will make out a sick report every morning, and transmit a copy to the Medical Inspector.

The surgeon of each field battery will keep an admission and discharge book, of all cases taken into hospital, and transmit a copy.

The surgeon will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be in charge of the surgeon, on his taking the care and proper expenditure of which he will be responsible; and on being relieved from the charge, he will obtain receipts for articles of equipment and medicine remaining in charge of the district, which will form part of the materials which have been expended by him, on complying with which he will be entitled to receive his pay.

The pay for horses shall cover any expense incurred for shoeing, or veterinary.

DRILL AND PRACTICE.

In addition to the usual field movements the drivers are to be instructed in the art of driving, mounting harness, &c., the gunners in gun drill, dismounting and mounting guns, and the officers in the duties of their respective ranks.

Field day at least at the conclusion of the drill of the corps will be carried out in practice.

One hundred rounds of blank and eighty rounds of service ammunition will be allowed to each field battery for exercise and practice.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Twenty rounds of blank and forty rounds of service ammunition will be allowed for practice by each battery, where suitable guns are available, the ammunition to be expended in such manner as the officer commanding may direct.

Field Batteries—Number of men.

No. 1	1,200
No. 2	1,200
No. 3	1,200
No. 4	1,200
No. 5	1,200
No. 6	1,200
No. 7	1,200
No. 8	1,200
No. 9	1,200
No. 10	1,200
No. 11	1,200
No. 12	1,200
Total	22,000

In the Brigade Division corps for drill, field batteries of artillery are to be first taken, then the number required to complete the quota, which will be made up from the nearest corps of the other arms, in proportion to the strength of each.

The Deputy Adjutant-General in each district will see that the expenditure for drill pay does not exceed the amount, and he will take steps to select by lot, in presence of a field officer of the active militia, the men who are to be retained, to make up the maximum strength authorized for drill. The corps so selected will be paid, and no pay will be hereby relieved from the performance of drill during the year 1876-77.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of each district will notify the commanding officer of the corps, the number of men for whom pay which cannot be paid, and send a return to headquarters of the corps varying from that which cannot be paid, also a detail of the steps he has taken to make the selection by lot.