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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,
 LIMITED.

London, Ont., Friday, May 17.

GOVERNMENT'S IDEA OF ECONOMY.

IT IS A PITY, when the whole country is de-
 manding thrift and economy on the part of
 the Government, that its first apparent effort
 in this direction must be criticized, but the fact is
 that the Government has failed to distinguish be-
 tween economy and niggardliness. It is announced
 that the whole cost of national registration is ex-
 pected to be kept well below the million-dollar
 mark. Good; but how is this to be accomplished?
 The answer comes from Ottawa.

District superintendents are to be paid at the
 rate of \$8 a day for the time they are actually en-
 gaged in the work. Registrars for each constitu-
 ency, selected by the registration board, are en-
 titled to \$6 a day. Deputy registrars, appointed
 by the registrars, for the polling sections are en-
 titled to \$4 a day, but all registrars and deputies
 are invited to give their services free of charge.
 It is added that hundreds of women will act as
 deputies.

It will have been noticed that school teachers
 are to be invited to take the humbler positions.
 Many of these are working hard for an annual
 salary of \$600, \$700 or \$800, and some for less.
 These, members of the most poorly-paid of all
 professions, are asked to give their time and
 energy to the Government on the only occasion
 that the said Government has given them an op-
 portunity to work under it in spare time. Women
 are specially mentioned for the work of deputy
 registrars; does the Government not consider
 them as fully entitled to remuneration as the
 other helpers?

The inconsistency and unfairness of asking
 registrars and deputies to work for nothing are
 emphasized by the fact that district superintend-
 ents are not embarrassed by such an invitation;
 it is settled that they are to receive their \$8 a day.
 Why this distinction, which makes no demands on
 the higher-ups but all on the lower grades of of-
 ficials?

If the work done by these appointees is worth
 the remuneration mentioned, let them be paid
 and, if they choose, they can donate the money
 privately to patriotic objects. If the country can
 afford to pay \$5,000 a year to men whose earning
 ability is certified to be nil and can lay itself open
 to purchasing railway stock, which has been de-
 clared worthless, for \$10,000,000, it can stand the
 additional strain of paying its registration of-
 ficials.

A LESSON FOR CANADA.

CANADA IS WORRYING over the heavy trade
 balance against her in her dealings with
 the United States and the consequent effect
 on exchange. Ministers have visited Washington
 in efforts to have some arrangement made which
 will place the Dominion on a better footing, but
 there is little hope that this will eliminate the
 trouble.

Why not take a lesson from the fact that
 Britain has been able to cut her imports by nearly
 50 per cent since 1913? If the old land, which
 has been so dependent on imports for the neces-
 sities of life can do this, Canada could, if she
 would, reduce her expenditures abroad to a far
 greater extent. There is little that the Dominion
 really needs which is not produced within her
 own borders. The greatest part of her debit bal-
 ance is caused by the buying of luxuries. The
 less Canada imports and the more she exports,
 the better will her financial position become. The
 remedy for existing evils lies in the hands of the
 Government and the people, and thoughtful,
 determined action is all that is required to set it
 in operation.

ONLY WILTSHIRE FOR EXPORT.

ANSWERING a protest made by Hamilton meat
 packers against an appeal issued to the
 people of that city to eat no bacon, H. B.
 Thomson, chairman of the food board, said it was
 neither unlawful nor unpatriotic to eat bacon so
 long as the regulations were observed. He stated
 that it was only bacon known as "Wiltshire"
 which was good for export.

This is interesting information for those per-
 sons who know Wiltshire from other varieties, but
 how many do? The definition given by local
 packing authorities is that Wiltshire bacon is
 that which has been dry-salted and not pickled,
 although they remark that the notorious post-
 cure pickling of the Davies firm was practiced
 on Wiltshire sides. These dry-salted sides for ex-

port are not smoked here, but undergo that pro-
 cess in Britain after their trans-Atlantic trip.
 Each packing company cures Wiltshire bacon for
 local trade as well as for export, and that for
 local trade is finished here.

With these facts in mind, it appears that the
 appeals to people to eat less bacon and the orders
 to hotels and restaurants to serve it only on cer-
 tain days and during set hours are unnecessarily
 clumsy ways to conserve the Wiltshire variety for
 export. Why should not the restrictions be placed
 on the packing companies where their enforce-
 ment would be so much simpler? A little cal-
 culation by the Government department would
 decide how much export Wiltshire was required
 from each company in the business each week or
 month, and this quantity could be contracted for
 in advance or commandeered if necessary. The
 balance would be available for home consumption
 on any days the people choose to eat it.

The present plan leaves too much to the in-
 dividual who, although patriotic, may be careless
 and eat more than can be spared him; in addition
 to this, it is uncertain in its results. Since the
 food situation is so critical overseas, would it not
 be better to make certain that enough bacon is
 available when transportation is provided for it?

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A MOVEMENT has started in Quebec city
 which may have more influence in drawing
 men to the colors in that province than
 conscription has had up to date. It is announced
 that the girls of the city have caught the war
 fever and hundreds of them are besieging local
 military officers begging to be shown how to be of
 service to the empire in the present emergency.
 As a result, Lieut.-Col. Lebel, formerly of a Cana-
 dian war hospital in France, has started a class
 of French-Canadian society girls who will be
 taught first aid work and will continue through
 subsequent classes until they are qualified to serve
 in the war hospitals of Britain and France. The
 colonel says there are hundreds of girls eager to
 take up this work or any other which will aid the
 cause.

Now that the girls have taken up patriotic
 work with enthusiasm, it will become decidedly
 uncomfortable for male slackers. There is nothing
 like activity in the cause to promote patriotism
 and those who are "inside looking out" have
 nothing but contempt for those who remain out-
 side. The influence of women has been a strong
 factor in recruiting in other provinces, and
 Quebec may be led by the fair sex to pile up re-
 cords which will compare favorably with those of
 the rest of the Dominion.

BACK TO THE TENTS.

TROOPS in training here welcome the move-
 ment which has begun from Queen's Park to
 the open air life at Carling Heights. The
 tented city has charms far surpassing those of the
 fair ground buildings in warm weather, and it
 will be a relief for the boys in khaki to change.

Although there are doubtless hardships for
 some of these now being called to the colors, they
 might get a more cheerful view of their circum-
 stances by comparing them with those endured by
 their comrades who reported here in January and
 other winter months. These earlier ones were
 housed in "residences" which were pretty cold
 on bad nights, and in addition had to breathe air
 laden with coal gas from the soft coal it was
 necessary to use. Sore throats and bad coughs
 were common and life did not look rosy to those
 who had left comfortable homes to serve their
 country. They bore it all cheerfully, however,
 and would have considered themselves "in clover"
 had they been allowed to spend the winter at
 home and report for duty in the spring, when
 sleeping in tents, with fresh air unlimited, is the
 order of the day. If the recruit of today will
 think of these things as he takes up life on
 Carling Heights he will realize how fortunate he
 is.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

How Wilhelm glories in the devastation of
 France. Yet it means, eventually, his own down-
 fall.

Quebec courtroom has only had one drunk in
 it in two weeks. That's some record with Mon-
 real too near.

The Germans were promised occupation of
 Calais on May 19, another date which will have
 to be revised.

When the French undertake to deal with dis-
 loyal newspapermen it is done thoroughly. Bour-
 assa might take note.

Having read Sir Robert Borden's explanation
 of the Government railway policy, most people
 wonder if there is such a thing.

Hamburg says Germany's Baltic fleet has been
 recalled to Kiel. Maybe a British motorboat has
 been seen in the Baltic and caused a panic.

Leipzig fair has degenerated into an exhibi-
 tion of substitutes, but not one of these would
 take the place of victory, conscience or integrity;
 nor was a substitute for militarism offered.

It's going rather far to arrest returned sol-
 diers who are still wearing the uniform as idlers,
 which has been done in Montreal. While they
 are soldiers, surely they are employed in a useful
 occupation.

Club loneliness, so we have induced Mrs.
 Eva Henry, of Huntington, W. Va., to
 keep her company.

Trades Is Trades.
 Card of a Cincinnati man:
 William C. Tolliver,
 521 E. Fifth Street,
 Emballer and Pianist.

Watch Us Grow!
 A branch of the Club has been start-
 ed at Kenora, W. Va., with the follow-
 ing charter members:
 I. Neal, A. Wellman, John Swin,
 Homer Irons, Watt Burns, I. M. Trusty,
 and Will Liken.

The Reasons.
 Why do men drink? You ask of me.
 The reason's very plain to see:
 One drinks because he feels so glad.
 One drinks because he feels so bad.

Why do men drink? You ask of me.
 For many reasons, I reply:
 One drinks because he's "wet," and
 Gee!
 Another drinks because he's dry.

Our Joe Miller Contest.
 Captain Samuel H. Arthur, of Wash-
 ington, D. C., claims that the oldest
 joke is the one about the Hebrew who
 hadn't taken a bath since the Johns-
 town flood. He fell in love with a girl
 and asked her to marry him, but she
 would have nothing to do with him,
 he told his troubles to a friend, and

Miss Iva Ford has been finding the

Milk In the Hog Ration

In order to raise and finish all the extra pigs that will be required in Canada this year as a result of the campaign for increased production of foodstuffs, it is necessary to exercise the utmost economy in the use of concentrated feeding materials.

Experiments have proven that when meal is worth \$40 a ton, milk is worth more than \$8 for an equal weight; that is, provided it is fed economically. Experiments carried on at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations show that for growing hogs, 60 pounds and over, 400 pounds of skim milk produced results equal to 100 pounds of mixed meal. Buttermilk and whey are equal to skim milk. Whey is not so valuable. One hundred pounds of whey proved equal to 12.2 pounds of milk; that is, provided it is fed in not too large quantities and before it has soured.

A study of experiments with skim milk show that for young pigs one pound of milk fed with 2½ or 3 pounds of meal gives best results. For larger hogs less milk may be used. For every 100 pounds in weight not more than 5 pounds of skim milk daily should be fed in order to get the greatest value from the milk.

At the Nova Scotia Agricultural College it was shown that the best gains were made by feeding a lot of pig ration composed of 18 pounds of grain, 500 pounds of skim milk, and 110 pounds of meal.

At the Ontario Agricultural College the best results were obtained when the proportion was used, 355 pounds of skim milk, 100 pounds of meal, 100 pounds of grain. This agrees fairly closely with the results obtained at the Ottawa and Branch Farms.

In a series of articles that appear in the May number of the Agricultural Gazette, both the Ottawa and Guelph authorities agree that it is not wise to change the diet from sweet to sour milk. For young pigs the sweet milk is much more preferred. For larger pigs it seems to make little difference whether or not it is fed sweet or sour, but sour, provided whatever condition favored in uniformly kept up, that is to say, if the milk cannot be obtained always sweet, then it should be fed sour as a rule.

The friend advised him to get a hair cut, a shave, and decent clothes and to take a bath and maybe the girl would look with favor on his proposal. "Take a bath," said the girl. "And then maybe she'll turn me down after I take the bath! How do I know?"

Giddap.
 A Pig is a grocer at Clayville, Ky., and he has the only store in town he manages to hog the trade.

Great Game.
 The laundress can't play ball, I know, for this is no doubt, And yet it is a pleasure, bo, To see her line 'em out.

And Smith, who stings in the octette, Has not a single trace Of knowledge of baseball, and yet He's strong at second base.

—Newark Advocate.

Names Is Names.
 Miss A. Train lives in Seattle.

Our Daily Special.
 A Poor Fool Can Always Be Worked Both Ways.

Luke McLuke Says
 Lots of women who think it is ter-
 rible to gamble will buy cantaloupes
 and see no harm in it.

Every small boy is unselfish enough
 to give his share of our supply of soap
 to those who haven't any over in Eur-
 ope.

Those who are not getting it are apt
 to imagine that there is too much graft
 in the world.

You have often met a man who ad-
 mitted that his salary was increasing
 faster than the cost of living, haven't
 you? Neither have we.

We are all hunting for something
 easier. A farm boy's ambition is to
 learn to plow so he won't have to hoe.
 While he may not know much of any-
 thing else, a poor man can always tell
 what a millionaire ought to do with his
 money.

The woman who wore a tissue paper
 corset in the last World War is now
 worrying for fear her husband will take
 his heels off too soon.

This isn't such a bad old world after
 all. Pug dogs and parrots have gone
 out of fashion.

When a man has a cold in the head
 he needs a sheet and all of his fingers
 to attend to it. A girl can manage a
 cold in the head with a two-inch
 handkerchief.

You can't knock a town to a travel-
 ling man who has booked a good order
 in it.

If there is any money in it, it doesn't
 take a man long to make up his mind
 to do the right thing.

GAS FORMED
 ABOUT THE HEART

Causing Pain and Much Anxi-
 ety—Chronic Indigestion
 Was the Source of Trou-
 ble—Complete Cure
 Obtained.

Woodstock, Ont., May 16.—No de-
 rangements as so dreaded as those of
 the heart. And yet many who imagine
 that they are in a serious way from
 heart disease are really suffering from
 indigestion. The food ferments, instead
 of being digested, causes gas to be
 formed about the heart and causes
 pain, dizzy spells and smothering feel-
 ings.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are
 the most satisfactory treatment obtain-
 able for this condition because they
 awaken the action of kidneys, liver and
 bowels, and thereby remove the cause
 of trouble.

Mrs. R. Walsley, 403 Main street,
 Woodstock, Ont., writes: "My husband
 was troubled with gas around the heart,
 and suffered in this way for some little
 time. A friend advised me to have him
 try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and
 acting upon her advice we got a box
 and gave them a trial. My husband
 found they helped him splendidly, com-
 pletely relieving his old trouble. Since
 then he keeps them in the house, and
 if he feels any of his former symptoms
 returning, he always finds immediate
 relief in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
 Pills."

Mrs. Horatio Scratch, Kingsville, Ont.,
 writes: "I feel it a duty as well as a
 pleasure to tell of the benefits received
 from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-
 Liver Pills and Ointment. One year ago
 I was a great sufferer from cramps in
 my stomach and at times sometimes
 had to sit in the doctor's office for
 the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
 Pills completely overcame this trouble."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one
 pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all deal-
 ers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Limited,
 Toronto. Do not be talked into ac-
 cepting a substitute. Imitations only
 disappointing.

FARMERS MAY OBTAIN CORN FROM TORONTO

Dominion Government Has Arranged for Feed Supplies.

The following self-explanatory communication has been received from S. F. Glass, M. P.:
 To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
 Dear Sir,—I am inclosing you a copy of a letter I have sent today to the secretary of Farmers' Clubs in the county of Middlesex.

I understand that the situation as re-

gards feed is gradually becoming more strained, and the possibility of an adequate supply of bran and shorts is out of the question until new supplies from next year's crop are available.

I have obtained the information which I have included in this letter from T. E. Arkell, livestock branch, division sheep and swine, Ottawa, and as it is reliable and of information I think you would be conferring a favor to the farmers generally if you would let this information be made public.

Yours very truly,
 S. F. GLASS.

TO THE FARMERS' CLUBS.
 Dear Sir,—During the visit of farmers' delegations to Ottawa yesterday, the warden of Middlesex and other mem-

bers of farmers' clubs in the country, brought to my attention the difficulty the farmers are having in obtaining supplies of feed.

I am glad to be able to give the subject, which may be of interest to yourself and farmers in your district.

The Dominion Government have made arrangements for the supply of corn, distribution of which is made through the department of agriculture, in the province, so if our friends in Middlesex desire to obtain carload lots of American corn, they may write to F. C. Hart, Director, Markets Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., and orders placed with him will have prompt and careful attention, and the trans-

portation will be carried through direct from the shipper to the consumer, cut-

ting out the middleman's profits. I may say further, that if when you are placing your order with Mr. Hart you will advise me of your doing so, I may be able to expedite shipment of it by bringing same specially to the attention of the live stock branch of the department here in Ottawa.

In reference to the matter of oil-cake, the Dominion Government, I understand, have very large supplies of this in stores at Montreal, at price of \$62 per ton, f.o.b. cars there. This I understand, is the large cake and has to be broken up, but is a very good quality of meal. Your order for this in carloads may also be placed through Mr. Hart, as in the case of the corn.

Yours very truly,
 S. F. GLASS.

Ottawa, May 15.



OUR GENUINE JAMAICAN PANAMA HATS

HAVE ARRIVED

We do not need to tell the people of London and district of the excellent qualities of these hats. They know, because they have bought thousands of them from us during the past four years, and have learned that they were everything we said they were. These genuine Jamaican Panama hats are made by the natives of Jamaica—all hand woven, some of them under water. They are all guaranteed by us to give better wear than ordinary hats, and to retain their shape and appearance after being wet. You cannot make a mistake in buying a Jamaican Panama Hat, because we know what they are, and we put our personal guarantee on every one we sell.

OUR ANNUAL INTRODUCTORY SALE OF PANAMA HATS WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. Come and see the display in our window showing how these hats are woven.

THESE JAMAICAN PANAMA HATS ARE IN THREE DIFFERENT WEAVES.

\$2.95

These hats come in a variety of styles, such as telescope, large and small sailors, and military effects. Friday and Saturday.

\$2.95

A BIG SPECIAL

These panamas are absolutely guaranteed against rain or damp weather of any kind. If you are not satisfied return them and we will gladly refund your money.

\$3.85

A fine woven Panama, in chic shapes, well made, and in all the latest blocks. A dandy hat and one that will give excellent service. Friday and Saturday

\$3.85

A nifty South American Panama Hat, well made, in all the different blocks and shapes. A dandy hat for summer wear. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

\$4.75

This lot includes every desirable block and shape. They are finely woven, and make a dressy hat for summer wear. Don't fail to get one of these before they are gone. Friday and Saturday

\$4.75

\$1.35

Royal Millinery & Feather Co.

204 DUNDAS STREET.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Look for the name, ROYAL MILLINERY

Devonshire.

[L.S.]



CANADA

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.—GREETING:

A proclamation calling for reports by the men comprised in the extension of Class 1, authorized by the regulations of 20th April, 1918, under The Military Service Act, 1917.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1917, we did call on class 1 under our said Military Service Act, 1917, comprising the men by our Act and Proclamation defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the Defence of Canada either in or beyond Canada, as we might in the command or direction of our military forces thereafter order or direct;

AND WHEREAS by the regulations approved by our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 20th day of April last, in the execution of the powers conferred by our War Measures Act, 1914, it is among other things in effect provided that Class 1 under our said Military Service Act, 1917, shall, in addition to the men included therein as in our said Act mentioned, include all men, who are by this our proclamation required to report as hereinafter described, and that all men included in the said Class 1 by virtue of the regulations of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn, and admonish them that any one of them who shall fail to report to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, as required by proclamation, and shall be subject to military law as in such proclamation set out, and shall, in the event of their failing to report, be liable to the penalties specified in our said last mentioned Act and the regulations thereunder;

AND WHEREAS our Governor General of Canada in Council has determined to exercise the power so conferred to require the men of the age and description hereinafter specified, as authorized by the said regulations of 20th April last to report, and to subject them to military law at the time and in the manner by this our proclamation prescribed.

Now, therefore, know ye that we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that every man who is a British subject resident in Canada, not within any class of persons described in the exceptions mentioned in the schedule to our said Military Service Act, 1917, who has attained the age of nineteen years, but was born on or since the 13th day of October, 1897, and is unmarried or a widower without children, shall, on or before the first day of June, 1918, report in writing by registered post to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, for the registry district within which he resides, his name in full, the date of his birth, and place of residence, giving his usual post office address; wherein our loving subjects affected by our command and injunction afore said are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest any of our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn, and admonish them that any one of them who shall fail to report to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, as required by proclamation, and shall be subject to military law as in such proclamation set out, and shall, nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

Note: The men required to report by this proclamation should address their reports as follows:—

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Halton, Norfolk, Brant, Westwark, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma, and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French Rivers including the Townships of Eversham and Bonfield.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Association, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lennox, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa River exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Veillon, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Carleton Place, Terrebonne, Deux Montagnes, Frontenac, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Sherbrooke, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechase, Bon