

GENERAL FOOD PRICES IN KINGSTON ARE LOWER THAN THOSE IN OTHER SURROUNDING CITIES

	KINGSTON	HAMILTON	TORONTO	OTTAWA	MONTREAL	BUFFALO	ROCHESTER
STEAKS—							
Sirloin, per pound	.25	.28	.28	.25	.32	.28	.28
Porterhouse, per pound	.30	.28	.31	.27	.32	.32	.36
Round, per pound	.22	.24	.24	.22	.27	.24	.20
ROASTS—							
Sirloin, per pound	.25	.25	.29	.23	.30	.26	.20
Rib, per pound	.22	.21	.22	.21	.25	.20	.20
Chuck, per pound	.16	.16	.17	.15	.15	.16	.16
Bolling beef, per pound	.14	.13	.10 1/2	.11	.17	.13	.14
SPRING LAMB—							
Leg, per pound	.24	.26	.27	.25	.27	.25	.25
Loin, per pound	.24	.26	.27	.25	.32	.22	.23
First quarter, per pound	.18	.21	.20	.18	.18	.18	.18
Breast, per pound	.16	.20	.15	.18	.10	.15	.13
PORK—							
Sausage, per pound	.18	.18	.18	.13	.22	.18	.15
Hams, smoked, per pound	.30	.29	.30	.26	.28	.22	.20
Side bacon, per pound	.30	.30	.32	.27	.35	.22	.22
Pork, leg, per pound	.22	.24	.25	.22	.25	.20	.19
Chops, per pound	.25	.29	.28	.25	.28	.26	.23
Tenderloin, per pound	.30	.35	.32	.35	.35	.40	.35
VEAL—							
Filet, per pound	.22	.29	.25	.18	.45	.28	.25
Loin, per pound	.20	.25	.25	.18	.28	.25	.22
Cutlet, per pound	.24	.32	.30	.25	.30	.35	.25
POULTRY—							
Hens, per pound	.20	.21	.25	.22	.26	.25	.27
Broilers, per pound	.20	.21	.25	.27	.28	.32	.30
Spring, per pound	.25	.26	.30	.22	.30	.30	.30
EGGS—							
No. 1, per dozen	.38	.45	.45	.40	.48	.36	.45
No. 2, per dozen	.35	.40	.40	.37	.45	.35	.35
BUTTER—							
Creamery, per pound	.40	.42	.42	.42	.43	.36	.37
Dairy, per pound	.38	.39	.38	.38	.35	.34	.32
GENERAL PROVISIONS—							
Potatoes, peck	.50	.40	.45	.36	.40	.40	.45
Tomatoes, per basket	.50	.40	.48	.4525	.40
Flour, 24 pounds	1.25	1.00	.95	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.20
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.09	.09	.10	.09	.09	.07 1/2	.07
Bread, small loaf	.07	.08	.08	.05	.10	.05	.06
Milk, per quart	.08	.09	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08
FUEL—							
Coal, stove, per ton	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.75	...	7.55	7.40
Wood, per cord	8.25	9.00	7.90	7.50
Gas, 1,000 cubic feet	1.00	.45	.70	1.10	1.00	.32	.95

LAURIER ATTACKS THE GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)
Of these measures Sir Wilfrid first instanced the tariff of 1915—"especially," he declared amid cheers, "the decrease in the British preference. That," he added, "we believed to be wrong, to be vicious—both economically and politically—and we acted accordingly." (Cheers.)

Disappointed in Government.
Liberalism at the outbreak of the war had deemed it a duty to abandon party considerations and to endeavor to assist the Government. "We expected," observed the Liberal leader, "and we hoped that the Government would realize the new conditions created by the war, and would set itself with eagerness and consecration to the great task before it. But in this we, and the people of Canada, have been to a large extent disappointed." (Cries of Hear, hear.)

It became the bounden duty of the Government in view of the heavy calls for military expenditure and the serious sacrifices which confronted the people of Canada, to reduce all civil expenditure, and strike off every item that could be dispensed with without impairing the national service. "Was this done? Alas, no. The fact is expenditure has been growing and growing and growing—going on as merrily as in the piping times of peace."

Rehoboam's Answer Given.
Sir Wilfrid quoted official figures. He recalled how R. L. Borden in Opposition had stated that an annual expenditure of sixty millions suggested corruption, yet, under his regime, the annual expenditure had mounted year by year till it had reached one hundred and thirty-six millions. He recalled Sir George Foster's confession as to the responsibilities of the exigencies of patronage. Yet the confession had not resulted in reformation. The answer of the Borden Government to appealing people was the answer to King Rehoboam to the subjects who asked a reduction of the burdens laid upon them by his father. His answer was: "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. And now whereas my father did lade you with a heavy yoke, I will add to your yoke. My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions."

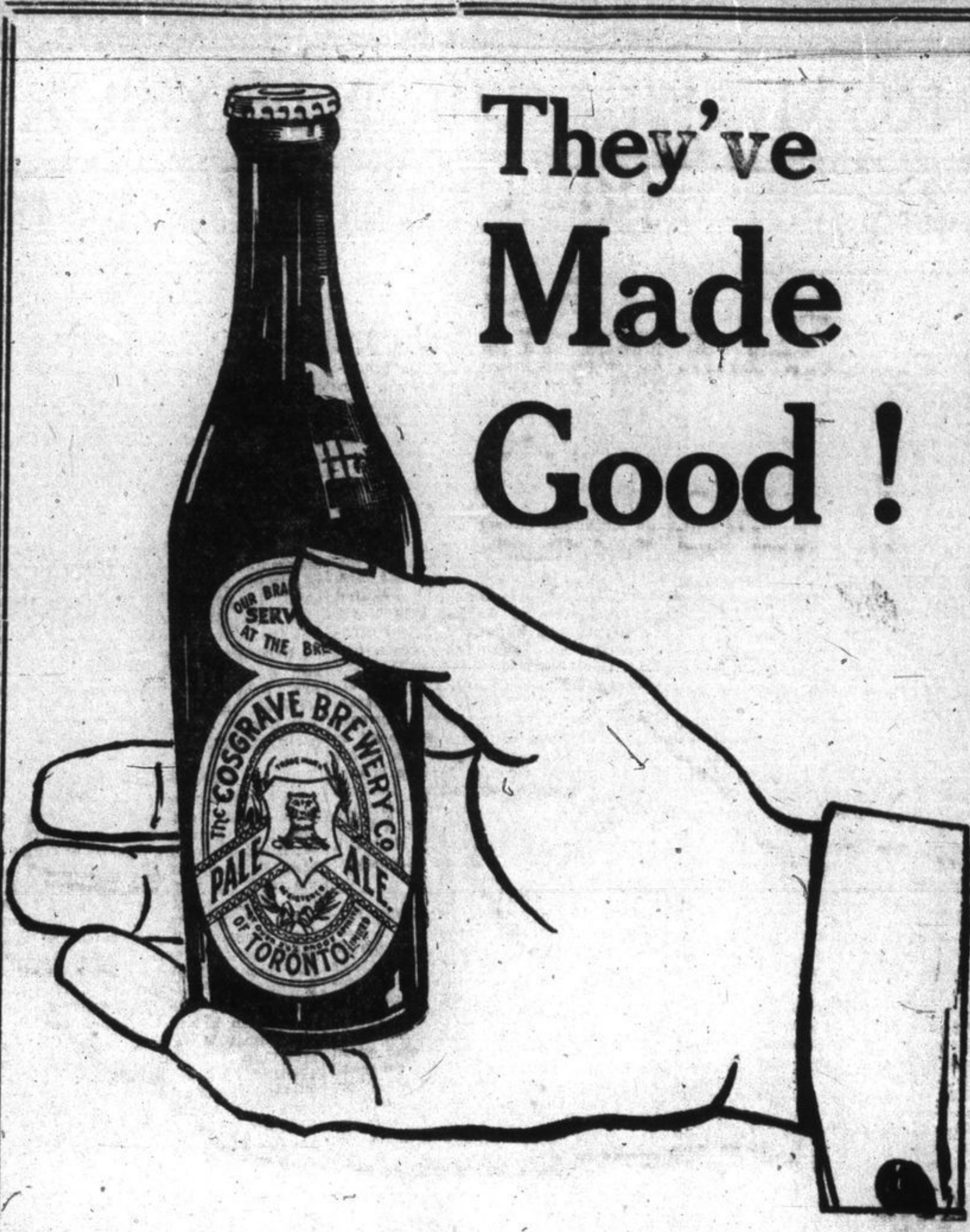
"In the estimates of this year there is no less a sum than \$26,000,000 appropriated to the Public Works Department, presided over by Hon. Robert Rogers, whom I never knew to be a master or an example in economy. (Laughter and applause.) Eight millions are appropriated to capital account, \$18,000,000 to revenue purposes, and of these \$18,000,000 the largest amount is in public buildings, post offices, postal stations, armouries and drillhalls in small towns and smaller villages, for which there is no necessity now, and there may be no necessity hereafter."

Reason For Expenditures.
"In times of peace, when the revenues were affluent, this amount of expenditure might be justified, but in times of war what excuse can there be, and what is the reason for these expenditures? The reason for these expenditures is the eternal question of patronage, and if these items are still to be found this year in the estimates it is because removing them would offend many influential patrons in one of these towns or villages who has a lot to sell for which he can find no purchaser, but who is put in good favor with some of the members of a benevolent Government will relieve him of this unprofitable piece of property. Is this indictment too strong in this strenuous time in which we are living? The indictment is more than justified. Sir, we want to win this war, and we shall and will. (Cheers.)"

Times Demand Economy.
"Let us look at the situation as it is. Very strenuous times are opening before us, and it becomes necessary that the strictest possible economy should be applied to the public service. Why these expenditures? When we challenged the Government do you know the answer? It was that they had no intention of spending the money. If they had no special intention of spending the money why ask Parliament to vote it? If the Government did not have the courage to deny their friends then, do you think that they will find more courage now that they have the money voted? The Government are bound not only to give us the present but the example of economy. (Hear, hear.)"

"This is my chief grievance against them. But there are many questions I might speak of, I might speak of the administration of the Department of Militia, but I will not do so on the present occasion, as I shall have time to speak of it elsewhere. In the meantime let me again repeat that we must win this war. We have made every possible sacrifice, and we are ready to do more if need be. We have loaned ourselves, we have sent our boys to the front, where they have fought on the battlefields of Europe and on the soil of France with the same bravery which characterized their ancestors. They have shown that the blood which flows through their veins is still the same as that which was poured upon the soil of France. (Cheers.)"

Empire Reconstruction Criticized.
"But if we are ready to do this, I ask you if it is not a crime against the common interest of our country and Empire that there should be one dollar more expended than is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the civil business of the country? Yet while our men are fighting at the front there are amongst us men consuming the midnight oil and spending a lot of printers' ink in reconstituting the British Empire, but not upon the old lines of British freedom, but upon lines of the German militarism! It would be a sad day if, when we are engaged in a war the object of which is to save civilization from militarism, if, as a result of this war, the victorious nations were to be saddled with militarism."



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