

# "BIG DITCH" NOW ALMOST COMPLETE

Removal of Gamboa Dike Means End of Work Is Near.

## WATERS OF OCEANS MEET

First Steps Are Taken Toward Destruction of Big Embankment Which Holds Gatun Lake Out of Culebra Cut.

Colon, Panama, Oct. 1.—The climax of nine years of untiring work on the part of the men who have been building the Panama canal came today when the waters of Gatun lake were permitted to run for the first time into the Culebra cut. This simple operation marked the virtual completion of the great isthmian waterway.

The water was permitted to flow into the cut today through four 26-inch pipes extending through the Gamboa dike, which has held the waters of the lake back from the cut. This was done in order that there may be enough water in the cut to prevent any damage when the dike is finally removed.

The final destruction of the big dike is scheduled for October 10, when charges of dynamite placed in holes already drilled in the dike will be exploded. The explosion of these charges will not completely destroy the dike, but will weaken it and loosen the dirt so that the force of the waters from Gatun lake will carry it away. Steam shovels will remove the remnants of the dike, leaving an open passage way from ocean to ocean.

### Canal Really Complete Now.

Although the canal will not be officially declared completed for some time, and the formal opening of the waterway to the commerce of the world more than a year distant, the canal engineers look upon the destruction of the Gamboa dike as marking the real completion of the canal. The big engineering feats have all been accomplished, the excavation work practically has been completed,

spite unforeseen difficulties that have beset them at every hand.

### Goethals to Make Final Test.

The first vessel to pass through the canal probably will be a boat of the Isthmian canal commission, Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the commission and chief engineer of the canal, and his principal assistants. The final voyage through the canal is scheduled for some time during this month. Within another month it is expected the waters in Gatun lake will have risen high enough to bring the waters in the entire canal up to the deep water level required for the passage of the largest ships.

It is said that as long ago as the early part of August, assurances were given Washington officially that if the emergency should arise, the entire Atlantic battleship fleet could be put through the canal into Pacific waters within 60 days from that date. The work has been hurried with that end in view, it is said, as no emergency has existed, but this assurance is an indication of the belief of the engineers that their work is now practically finished.

### Culebra Cut Caused Trouble.

The excavation of the Culebra cut, into which the water has just been turned, has been one of the engineering feats connected with the building of the canal, and has caused the engineers more trouble than any other portion of the big "ditch." To Col. D. D. Gaillard, the engineer of the central division, is given the credit for carrying this portion of the work through to a successful termination.

The disastrous slides in the cut were discouraging to the engineers, nullifying in a few hours the work of many weeks, but Colonel Gaillard and his assistants have kept untiringly at their work, and at last have conquered the treacherous banks of the deep cut. The engineers believe that the danger of slides will be eliminated now that the water has been turned into the cut.

A little more than a month ago the giant steam shovels finished their work in the Culebra cut. Since that time the workmen have been busy removing the shovels, the railroad tracks and other machinery used in the excavation work. There is still some dirt to be removed from the cut before the channel is finished, but this work will be done by suction

neers predicted would never withstand the rush of the Chagres' waters, is admitted now to be so strong that nothing short of an earthquake such as has never been known in the Central American region can harm it. The Gatun dam, Gatun lake and the Culebra cut, so gigantic are the proportions of each, dwarf the other engineering works of the canal that in themselves have challenged the admiration of the world.

### World Gives Goethals Credit.

To Col. George Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, chief engineer of the commission and governor of the canal zone, the world will give the credit for the successful completion of the Panama canal. Colonel Goethals could not have accomplished his task without the assistance of such men as Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard and Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, army engineers, who have had charge of various phases of the work, but Colonel Goethals is recognized as the real builder of the canal.

Under Colonel Goethals the greater part of the \$375,000,000 which the canal will have cost when it is completed has been spent. It has been by far the costliest engineering project in the world. Nearly three-fifths of a billion dollars has been spent in digging a 40-mile "ditch." This means that the Panama canal has cost the United States \$10,000,000 a mile.

Over \$16,000,000 of the total amount spent has been used to make the canal zone habitable and sanitary. It has been suggested that this is an enormous amount of money to spend in cleaning up a place in which few people will reside permanently, but the engineers say that the sanitation of the canal zone was the chief factor in making the canal a reality. The failure of the French has been attributed to a large extent to the fact that the workmen could not survive in the fever and pest ridden country.

The building of the great locks which raise a vessel to a height of 87 feet above sea level at one end of the canal and lower it the same distance at the other end, has been in charge of two of Colonel Goethals' assistants, Colonel Hodges and Lieutenant Colonel Sibert. Colonel Hodges' work in installing the immense lock-gates that form so important a part of the operating machinery of the canal, and his ability to overcome all obstacles had led Colonel Goethals to call him a genius. The building, posing and operation of the lock gates constitute one of the delicate problems of lock canal construction, and the proper handling of this problem has been Colonel Hodges' contribution to the work of construction of the canal.

Lieutenant Colonel Sibert has had charge of the building of the great dam and locks at Gatun, in addition to other duties. He saw long active service in the Philippines, and he is known in the army as a fighter as well as an engineer. His fighting qualities have enabled him to carry through the great work of which he has had charge in the canal zone.

### Realize Dream of Centuries.

Through the work of these men—all of them members of Uncle Sam's fighting body—the United States has been able to attain what has been in truth the dream of centuries. In nine years these men have carried through an undertaking that was first thought of several hundreds of years ago. There is evidence that the idea of an isthmian canal was born as early as the sixteenth century, for history records the fact that the Inquistitor declared such a project to alter the face of the earth to be impious and further discussion of the matter was forbidden by Philip II. of Spain, whose reign began in 1556. More than a century later a Scotchman named Patterson revived the scheme, established a colony on the shores of the isthmus, and made a crude survey of the route.

The United States government first took definite action looking toward the construction of an isthmian canal in 1824, when the senate voted for the building of a Nicaraguan canal. An expedition was sent to Nicaragua to make an investigation, and reported that the canal could be constructed for \$25,000,000, hardly one-twentieth of the amount that the Panama canal will have cost when completed.

### De Lesseps First to Dig.

The matter rested until after the Civil war, when negotiations for a canal commission were entered into by the United States government. Before anything had been accomplished the concession for a Panama canal had been given to Lucien Napoleon Banaparte Wyse, a Frenchman. He organized a company, which sold out later to the financiers associated with Ferdinand de Lesseps. The company organized with de Lesseps at its head was the first one to actually begin operations on the isthmus. For eight years de Lesseps struggled manfully against the greatest odds that man ever was called upon to face.

Such was the history of the isthmian canal project for some 300 or 400 years, until the day in 1904 when Uncle Sam undertook the task.

In nine years the dream of the centuries has been realized.

# NEW TARIFF LAW PASSED

Epitomized Account of the Underwood-Simmons Measure as Agreed to By Conferees

## SENATE ENLARGES HOUSE FREE LIST

WASHINGTON.—The twenty years' tariff war reached its final stage in Congress, when Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee laid before the House the report of the conferees and announced that the differences between the Senate and House bills had been compromised.

It is the second low tariff measure that has been passed in more than 65 years.

The average ad valorem rate of the present bill is very much lower than that of the Wilson-Gorman act. The average rate of the latter was 39.45 per cent., while the estimated rate of the present bill ranges from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the present Payne-Aldrich law is 40.12 per cent.

Senator Simmons said, after a report from the Treasury experts, that for the first full fiscal year the measure would yield a surplus of \$18,000,000.

Among the 675 amendments made in the Senate, many related merely to verbiage. The House yielded on 427 and the Senate abandoned 151. Compromises were effected on 97.

The general trend of the Senate amendments was in the direction of reduced duties. Expressed in percentage the Senate bill when reported reduced duties 27.64 below the existing law and 22 per cent. below the House bill as it had come to the Senate.

The result of the conference report has been a slight increase of the ad valorem rate of duty carried by the bill, but the net result is below the average ad valorem rate of the House bill. Thus for the first time in the history of tariff legislation the Senate has gone on record in favor of lower duties in a tariff bill than those adopted by the House.

The most important features of the new bill are those which led to the greatest struggle in both the Senate and House Democratic caucuses. They related to the free listing of wool and of sugar. Except for the strong insistence of President Wilson it is likely that the Senate would have restored a revenue duty on both wool and sugar. Raw wool will go on the free list December 1 and sugar will be free after May 1, 1916.

The existing duties on sugar under the Payne-Aldrich law will continue until March 1, 1914, then the lower rates carried by the new law will become effective and continue until May 1, 1916, after which date sugar will go on the free list automatically. All other rates in the bill will go into effect as soon as it is signed.

In restoring to the free list alizarin, lead or cresote oil, anthracine and anthrone oil, the Senate followed the existing law, which gives to the manufacturers of certain textiles the benefits of free dyes used in the industry. The House had made them dutiable for revenue purposes. The Senate made them free on the theory that the textile products had been made to pay less duty and that the manufacturers should have the raw material free.

The cyanides were transferred to the free list because they are used largely in mining and are raw material for other American industries. Both the Senate and House agreed that tanning materials, such as extracts, should go upon the free list because the products of the tanneries, sole leather and leathers of the coarser kind that enter into the manufacture of boots and shoes, harness and saddles were all free listed.

The Democrats put cements and other building material, including lumber and shingles upon the free list. Pig iron and ferromanganese, billets and ingots for railway wheels, together with antimony ore, were put on the free list.

Automobiles will pay about 30 per cent., which was a reduction of one-third from the House rate. Cattle, sheep and all domestic animals suitable for food, and wheat, flour and eggs were put on the free list. This was to conform with the tariff policy of reducing the cost of living.

The five per cent. rebate in tariff made in the House bill on goods brought in American ships was retained in the conference, with the added provision that it would not be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty of the United States now in force.

The administrative features as embodied in the House bill emerged from conference but little changed.

The conference adopted a substitute for the Senate amendment to check fraudulent invoices. This provides that the arrival within the territorial limits of the United States of any merchandise consigned for sale and remaining the property of the shipper, and the acceptance of a fraudulent invoice by the consignee or agent of the consignee shall be deemed an attempt to enter such merchandise whether or not actual entry is made or offered.

The Senate amendment requiring statements of cost on merchandise contracted for, as well as on that actually purchased, was stricken out.

The conference agreed to the Senate

amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to require importers to furnish more detailed information on shipments for statistical purposes.

### Undervaluation Penalty.

The Senate receded from the amendment allowing a margin of 5 per cent. undervaluation without penalty and limiting forfeiture of particular goods undervalued. The bill imposes an additional duty of 1 per cent. on undervalued goods.

Offsetting this, the conference adopted the Senate amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to assess the duty on less than the entered value when satisfied that the importer has in good faith at the time of the entry certified the entered value above the market value.

The conference restored the House provision authorizing the Board of General Appraisers to exercise both judicial and inquisitorial functions in customs examinations, and struck out of the Senate amendment the provision excluding hearsay evidence. Senate amendments were agreed to prohibiting contingent fees in customs cases and striking out the provision of the House bill, limiting protests to a single article and issue.

The House provision, to authorize collectors of customs summarily to fine importers for failure to produce books and records was stricken out.

The House provision placing the burden of proof on the defendant in suits for the recovery of the value of merchandise fraudulently imported was restored after having been stricken out by the Senate.

House provision requiring shippers and importers to produce their books to authorized agents of the government adopted with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to impose the additional duties in case of refusal, instead of the House provision authorizing him to exclude the merchandise from entry.

The Senate amendment authorizing the President to impose countervailing duties was stricken out.

### Reciprocity Feature.

The President is authorized to negotiate trade treaties with foreign countries subject to approval by Congress.

By a conference substitute Section eight of the treaty with Cuba, dealing with the preferential on sugar, is specifically abrogated. With this exception, the reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba stands.

Free importation of articles from the Philippines was limited by the conference to such as contain not more than 20 per cent. of foreign material. The Senate amendment limiting free entry to such Philippine goods as are shipped under a through bill of lading being rejected.

The Senate, through its conferees, receded from its amendment prohibiting the importation of goods manufactured principally by children under fourteen years of age.

Other conference changes were as follows:

Importations of models of women's wearing apparel for use of manufacturers in their own establishments is permitted.

Foreign material for the construction of repair or naval vessels of the United States may be imported free.

Cigars may be manufactured in a bonded warehouse and withdrawn for consumption in the United States upon payment of the duty on the tobacco used in its imported condition and the internal revenue cigar tax.

Farmers and fruit growers may manufacture alcohol free of tax for denaturing.

The Steel Trust was the combination hardest hit by the conferees. Iron ore was placed on the free list, in the hope of inviting Cuban and South American competition. The Steel Trust and its subsidiaries now hold virtually all the marketable ore in the country. The removal of duty is expected to make it possible for independents to enter the steel business with some hope of overcoming the trust's handicap.

Blow at the Beef Trust.

The Beef Trust fared in the same manner. As a result of the placing of cattle on the free list, South American nations are expected to develop a cattle raising business for the purpose of helping to feed North Americans. The entry of South American beef is expected to cut the price of meats, notwithstanding the prophecies of the beef barons that the price will continue to soar.

The Woolen Trust was sheared of the protection which has enabled it to keep foreign-made goods out of the country, while the sheep raisers of the West will have to meet the wool from Australia and other countries that will enter on a free-trade basis.

The system of maintaining high prices on eggs through the operation of a nation-wide cold storage

system will be compelled to change its plan or meet the importation of eggs free of duty.

The most vital changes made by the conferees are given in the following recapitulation:

House rates on photographic, surveying, opera glasses and similar instruments were reduced. Cement, asphalt and limestone were placed on the free list.

Pig iron, scrap iron and ferromanganese, used in making high-priced steel, were free listed. Steel products rates were generally reduced. House rates on zinc were increased.

Postponement of the placing of sugar on the free list was agreed upon.

All duty was removed from cattle, sheep and other food animals, wheat and its products and eggs. House duties on oats, butter, beets, peas, currants, chocolate and cocoa were cut.

### To Reduce Cost of Living.

As compared with the original House bill these specific reductions were made by the conferees on food and food-stuffs:

All meat animals free; wheat, taxed 10 cents a bushel in the House, free; sugar and molasses, free within a short time; oats, from 10 to 6 cents a bushel; butter, from 10 to 5 cents a pound; beets, from 10 to 5 cents a dozen; eggs, free instead of 2 cents a dozen; storage eggs, from 2 1/2 to 2 cents a pound; peas, from 10 to 5 cents a bushel; seeds, from 10 to 5 cents a bushel; bananas, free; chocolate and cocoa from 25 per cent. ad valorem, to 2 cents a pound.

### To Save \$1,000,000,000 a Year.

In preparing estimates on the bill, Mr. Underwood figured that it will save consumers approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually. The free list alone should save approximately \$500,000,000 annually, he estimated.

### ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

#### General Provisions Governing the Levying of the New Rates.

WASHINGTON.—The administrative features of the bill are very comprehensive. In their preparation the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee studied the reports of two Government commissions, and another report from the General Board of Customs Appraisers.

Under the new legal regulations all merchandise imported into the United States is held to be the property of the person to whom it is consigned or who holds the bill of lading.

Invoices shall be made out in the currency of the country where the merchandise is made or purchased, or agreed to be purchased, and shall contain a description of the merchandise.

It is required that a statement shall be made in the invoice of the purchase price agreed upon, and that transactions that are actual purchases and sales shall be entered as such. Invoices shall have entered thereon a statement signed by the purchaser or owner setting forth that the invoice is correct. If it is a bill of sale the price agreed upon shall be stated. When obtained in any other manner than by purchase the wholesale price in the markets of the country of export shall be stated. This paragraph follows, in large measure, provision of Section 3 of the Payne law, except for the insertion of the words, "or when purchases are made in several places in the Consular district, where the merchandise is assembled for shipment," and makes changes with reference to agreements to purchase.

The conferees rewrote a provision in this section. It provides that when merchandise arrives in the United States and remains the property of the shipper, or consignee, or the acceptance of a fraudulent or false invoice thereof by the consignee or his agent or the existence of any other facts constituting an attempted fraud shall be deemed an attempt to enter such merchandise, notwithstanding no actual entry has been made or offered.

### REDUCTIONS ON ESSENTIALS.

#### Sundries.

Wearing apparel for which cattle, dog or goat skins are used, from 50 to 15 per cent.

Bags, satchels, pocketbooks, etc., from 47.23 to 30 per cent.

India rubber and manufactures thereof, known as druggists' sundries, from 40 per cent. to 15 per cent.

#### Cotton Manufactures.

Spool thread cotton, from 36 cents a dozen spools to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Handkerchiefs or mufflers, not hemmed, from 45 per cent. to 25 per cent.; hemmed, from 55 per cent. to 30 per cent.

#### Silks and Silk Goods.

Silk partly manufactured and not further advanced than carded or combed, from 35 cents a pound to 20 cents a pound.

#### Wool Manufactures.

Blankets and flannels from 72.69 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Carpets of every description from 58.10 per cent. to 50 per cent.

#### Clothing.

Gloves, from 44 per cent. ad valorem to \$2 a dozen.

Woolen goods, from 11 cents a pound to free list.

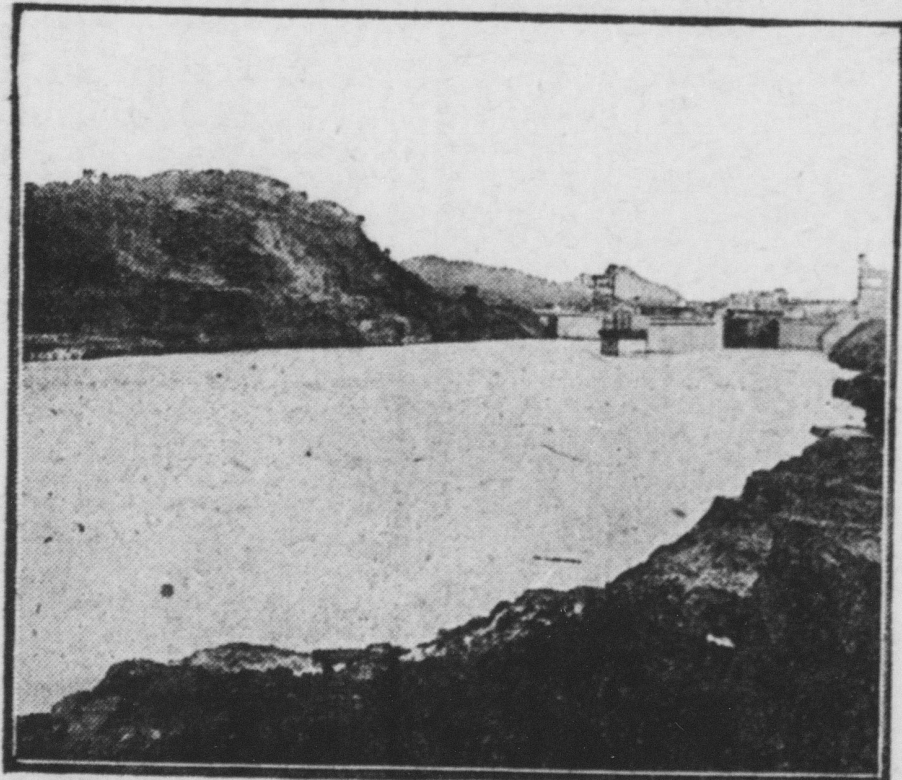
Hats and bonnets of fur, from 51 per cent. to 45 per cent.

Bags, satchels and pocketbooks, from 47.23 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Children's gloves, from 44.15 per cent. to 82 per dozen.

Pearl buttons, from 48 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Cattle from \$2 a head to free list.



This picture gives a view of the great expanse of water now gradually filling the Panama canal, which is almost ready for the admission of the big ships. To look at the picture one would think that the canal was finished. The embankments that flank the channel, the broad expanse of water and the Miraflores locks in the distance are just as they will be when the opening of the canal takes place. This is the only photograph received up to the present time which shows the canal as it will appear at the opening of the big waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

and the great locks have been constructed. The work that remains to be done is largely detail, and is but child's play as compared with that which has been done. More dirt is to be removed from the channel, but this will be done with suction dredges floating upon the waters of the canal. There still remain some finishing touches to be placed upon the locks, but this work will take comparatively little time and presents no engineering difficulties such as have been encountered in the past.

The fact that the canal stands practically complete more than a year before the time originally set as the date for its completion is one of the remarkable features of the work. When Count de Lesseps, the great French engineer, abandoned his efforts to build the Panama canal after eight years of labor, he had scarcely made a beginning upon the gigantic task. In nine years, the American engineers, starting almost at the same point as de Lesseps, for the latter's work was of little value to the Americans, have virtually completed the undertaking. When the work was started the world scoffed at the idea that it could be completed within the time limit set, but hats are now off to the American army engineers who have more than kept their word, de-

dredges floating on the waters of the canal, and will not interfere with navigation of the waterway by such boats as may be allowed to pass through.

### Immense Artificial Lake Created.

Gatun lake, the waters of which are now flowing into the Culebra cut, is the pivotal point about which the entire canal system revolves, and the creation of this lake, together with the construction of Gatun dam, constituted another great engineering feat in the construction of the canal. Gatun lake is an artificial body of water covering about 164 square miles of territory and was created by the building of the immense Gatun dam and the impounding of the wild waters of Chagres river. Beneath the waters of Gatun lake lies what a few months ago was the valley of the Chagres, dotted with native villages and plantations. The channel of the canal passes through this lake for a distance of 24 miles with a width varying from 500 to 1,000 feet.

At the northern end of the lake is the Gatun dam, which is in reality an artificial ridge more than a mile and a half long. Figures alone give this dam. Nearly half a mile wide at its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, and 100 feet wide at the top, the dike which many engi-

neers predicted would never withstand the rush of the Chagres' waters, is admitted now to be so strong that nothing short of an earthquake such as has never been known in the Central American region can harm it. The Gatun dam, Gatun lake and the Culebra cut, so gigantic are the proportions of each, dwarf the other engineering works of the canal that in themselves have challenged the admiration of the world.

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To Col. George Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, chief engineer of the commission and governor of the canal zone, the world will give the credit for the successful completion of the Panama canal. Colonel Goethals could not have accomplished his task without the assistance of such men as Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard and Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, army engineers, who have had charge of various phases of the work, but Colonel Goethals is recognized as the real builder of the canal.

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### To Avoid Counterfeiting.

In the production of their notes, the Bank of England authorities' chief aim is to issue a note which is impossible for anybody to counterfeit. Toward this end, all the parts of the note—the paper, the watermark, the ink, the engraving, the printing—are prepared and done in a special, and, as far as possible, secret manner. At the mills where the paper is manufactured the most stringent precautions are taken to prevent any of the paper being stolen.

Of course, there have been many attempted robberies, but only once, in the year 1862, were thieves successful in obtaining any of the paper. Very shortly afterward forged notes were in circulation. The thieves did not enjoy the triumph long, for within a short time they were captured.

### Reading Between the Lines.

To get the good of the library in the school of life you must bring into it something better than a mere bookish taste. You must bring the power

to read between the lines, behind the words, beyond the horizon of the printed page. Philip's question to the chamberlain of Ethiopia was crucial: "Understandest thou what thou readest?" I want books not to pass the time, but to fill it with beautiful thoughts and images, to enlarge my world, to give me new friends in the spirit, to purify my ideals and make them clear, to show me the local color of unknown regions and the bright stars of universal truth.—Henry Van Dyke

### WILL FILL MARKET BASKET WITH FREE LIST EDIBLES

As compromised from the Senate and House provisions, the final duties adopted are as follows:

	House, 10 p.c.	Senate, 5 p.c.	Conferees, Free
Cattle	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Horses and mules	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Sheep	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Rice	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Wheat	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Butter	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Cheese	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Eggs	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Protein eggs	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Beans	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Peas	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Onions	10 p.c.	5 p.c.	Free
Carrots	10 p.c.	5 p	