An Important Deliverance by the Finance Minister.

Reduced on Agricultural Implements-A Reduction also on Iron Imposts.

began by pointing out that the gross revenue pose to present, our main object has member that amounted to \$38,000,000, \$168,608 more been to simplify and make clear that than the estimate, and \$1,246,737 more tariff. Six hundred and sixty-five items than the revenue of last year. The chief of dutiable goods have been, as the items of increase in the import duties were. House will see, very considerably boiled Bread-stuffs, \$20,495; cement, \$17,797; down. Three schedules have been madecopper and manufactures of, \$12,028; cotton, one for dutiable goods, one for free goods, \$181,419; fancy goods, \$26,252; flax, hemp and one for prohibited goods. They have and jute and manufactures of, \$18,910; furs | been arranged in the first schedule under and manufactures of, \$7,191; gloves and classes alphabetically, and in the other mitts, \$7,123; gold and silver and manu | schedules simply in an arithmetical way, factures of, \$10,684; hats, caps and bonnets, and the aim has been, where items conflict-\$30,278; iron and steel and manufactures ed, to have them harmonized, and where of, \$86,280; leather, \$28,166; oils, coal, there were grades of goods of different kerosene and products of, \$30,874; silk, kinds, but yet which blended with each manufactures of, \$92,138; spirits and wines, other so as to make it difficult for the ap-\$164,918; tobacco and manufactures of, praiser and Custom house officers to tell \$22,075; wool, \$213,826; al other dutiable | the difference between them, and which had goods, \$41,169.

and porter, \$21,071; animals, living, \$16,- | that arose from conflicting claims as to the 113; carriages, \$25,187; carpets and squares, quality of the article and the item under \$12,445; coal and coke, \$7,150; earthen- which it came. As far as it could possibly ware and china, \$11,593; fruits and nuts, be done, special exemptions have been \$16,558; fruits, green, \$38,681; jewellery, struck from the list, although as they have \$7,407; musical instruments, \$12,281; existed from the first, and industries have paper and manufactures of, \$9,902; provi- grown up on them, it has been found im-

manufactures of, \$17,042.



HON. G. E. FOSTER.

the year was \$36,500,000. Actual expendi- been placed on different articles have ture was \$36,814,052, an excess of \$314,052 | been reduced according to the vigour Income was \$38,168,000, so that the total and the development of the industry expenditures taken from the total revenue itself, according to the condition of left \$1,354,556 to be carried to capital competition outside, and according to the account. The increase in expenditure in advantages that home production has for 1892-3 as compared with the previous year various reasons in our own market. was \$147,217. In 1887-8 the expenditure While endeavoring to sacrifice no industry time last year was \$22,235,000. After the consequently benefiting the country. 500,000, or \$36,750,000.

account were approaching completion. In It operated in this way, that the malt and other class. But the test shows that it is three months Canadian vessels would pass | consequently the beer duty, in this country, | not so. If you take a subscription book through the Ste. Marie canal, and there became seven cents, as compared with the bound, which sells at \$5, its weight will would only be left an outlay to complete four cents in Great Britain and 3 8-10 cents | probably be four pounds, add an ad valorem the St. Lawrence canals.

proposed to have in the St. Lawrence canals? formed. The chasm that was made has the duty a pound duty of 6 cents per pound. \$10,000,000 are required to give them a the Government has determined to take off instead of 45 cents. If you come down to

fourteen-foot depth. THE TARIFF CHANGES.

Having gone over the financial exposition Mr. Foster took up the second branch of his speech, namely, the tariff changes it was proposed to introduce. All would agree that there could not be a more important question than the arrangement of the tariff and the principles which underlie it. The principal aspect under which the tariff was to be viewed was not in its details, but as to its effect upon the trade and development of the country. In 1878 the people decided what should be the principle of the tariff, and had reaffirmed that principle on several occasions. There were only three possible principles upon which the tariff could be modelled. There must be either complete free trade, a revenue tariff with incidental remarks which I have made it will be seen protection, which is never designed. The that it is not the policy of the Government which protection was both incidental and | tection at present afforded to the agricul- | pound ? designed to be a protection.

closest sailing in order to keep the expenses | which were formerlywithin the revenues that come into the consolidated fund. But taking these two things into account, both the depression cent. with the exception of live hogs, some | which is the amount we collect in payment, country from scrap had to be met, and the that exists and the necessity for not paring of which are still alive and active, have of the copyright, and transcript. This is proposal of the Government is to make the

different valuations, to place them under equivalent duties, and thus avoid the in-The items of decrease were: Ale, beer | convenience, the vexation and the confusion \$107,647; sugar of all kinds, \$67,493; mo- in some cases the necessities of the situation lasses, \$8,456; vegetables, \$9,942; wood, seem to demand their continuance. The prime object in view has been to cheapen the cost of manufactures in this country, to cheapen the cost at which the goods issue

FROM THE FACTORY

people think too little, and which is not it, and that is that the cost to the consumer and the cost of goods as they issue from things. Innumerable instances can be is an offer of reciprocity to any country found of the increase of cost on goods from the time they leave the factory until they go into the hands of the consumer, and that has militated, and has been made to militate, unjustly against the policy and the factory itself. Two ways have been adopted for cheapening the cost of goods, one by lowering the duty upon raw material of the subject, and that in this country almost all the great staples for manufacturing were already on the free Coming to expenditure, the estimate for list. The range of duties which have

Mr. Charlton-What depth of water is it since come up largely to the expectations would be 45 cents. It is proposed to make Mr. Foster-I think about \$8,000,000 or been filled, and under these circumstances The duty on such a book would be 24 cents from the malt duties one-half cent per pound, leaving it at one cent and a half, instead of one cent, which it was all the rest of the time since Confederation, with the exception of one or two years. The loss which will accrue to the revenue from that will be in the neighbourhood of \$200,000. We will get some accretion of revenue, probably, from the larger amount made, because under the two cent duty on malt the production decreased to a certain extent, and sugar and other substances were used which it is said are deleterious in their effect. I leave that to my hon. friends opposite to judge.

I come next to the item of

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, the second class of the schedule. From the third method was a protective tariff, by to decrease in any material degree the protural interests of the country. The effect The brief review that I have made of the upon their interests has been as I have financial situation as regards the months said, and with those effects fully in view that the pound duty does not tax the ent, the duty being \$4 per ton and the that have passed of the present financial the Government did not feel itself justified, | genius the spirit, the thought in the book; | bounty \$2 per ton. year will be sufficient to show the House as, indeed, it did not feel disposed to do, it taxes the paper and the binding and the Mr. Edgar-That is on the net ton. that we do not expect this year, and we do in diminishing the protection which has article entering into its reduction. It is a not expect next year, any considerable sur- worked so well and been so valuable an better protective duty to those articles than understood in our duties. That gives to plus. On the contrary, we expect that it adjunct to that class. Some changes, how. to the printer as regards that class of book pig iron a protection of \$6 per ton. It is will require the closest economy and the ever, have been made. Animals, living, which it is impossible to produce here. not proposed to disturb that duty. The

Mr. Landerkin-Dead.

off the revenue too largely, the Government been reduced to 20 per cent., which is the ad valorem. But there is a clause attached scrap duties from to have come to conclusions with reference to percentage placed upon live animals in the | which is as follows: the tariff, and are prepared to submit them Wilson Bill, and the bill as emanating from to the good judgment of the House and of the Senate Committee so far as it has gone. | March, 1895, and therefore the rate shall the country. Now, there are some things Live hogs, which were formerly two cents be six cents per pound, it being the inten- deal of foreign scrap will be imported. Government have not found it possible When we come to beef, fresh or salted, collect this amount, but to try and have to do, in the rearrangement of this tariff. which was two cents per pound, that rate the matter adjusted by that time in a better Many Changes in the Tariff-Duties It has not been possible to proceed upon has been retained. Fresh mutton, which and more satisfactory way. Books for the any fixed rule of uniformity, any fixed rule was three cents per pound, has been re- deaf, dumb and blind are admitted free. of horizontal reduction. Neither have the duced to two cents per pound. Meats not Government found it possible to adopt any yet scheduled, including canned meats, the vinegarduty has been kept at the same as hard and fastrule with reference to the vex- poultry and game, are 25 per cent. ad duty before. There is an excise on the manu-Hon. Mr. Foster was warmly received on ed question of specific and ad valorem duty. velorem. One explanation is due upon that facture of vinegar in the country, all of rising to make the budget statement. He In framing the tariff which I pro- item. It is this: The House will re- which is carried on under inland revenue, of merchantable iron to the country, a re-

WITH REFERENCE TO PORK way has been found to put a uniform duty | the producers last year that it was neces on the light pork.

WHEN WE COME TO THE GRAINS, oats have been kept at 10 cents per bushel and oatmeal at 40 cents per barrel, but two schedules have been formed with other grains. The first schedule contains corn itself; for there is another item of which and barley. The duties on these are kept as they were before, but there is added clearly treated even by people who do know | this clause: "Both the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the manufacturer are two very different either when imported from Canada." That

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)-What is the ob

that chooses to take it up.

ject of leaving oats out? Mr. Foster-The object of leaving oat out of that proposal was in order to give protection to that product of the farmer in Canada; a very large product, and one which in some portions of Canada might be and the other by transfering raw materials adverse at certain times, and under certain from the dutiable to the free list. It has conditions, if the duty were removed. been found in the course of the work that | Then, again, buckwheat, rye, flour, beans, we have pretty well exploited that division | peas, hay, potatoes, green and ripe apples and vegetables are left with the same duties, or nearly the same, as they had under the old tariff, but they are all put in one item, and it is enacted that each of the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no

duty on like products when imported from Canada. Sweet potatoes, four cents a bushel, with a reduction in behalf of the consumer in part, and & reduction also with reference to

THE ISLAND OF BERMUDA was \$36,718,494. in 1892-3 \$36,814,052, an | which can reasonably hope to maintain it. | which imposes a very slight duty on Canaincrease of only \$95,558. On capital account | self in this country, so far as it can be done | dian products going in there, and which by the expenditure this year had been in excess | by the imposition of a reasonable duty | letter and otherwise has brought to the atof the expenditure during the year previous, which will give it sufficient vantage ground tention of the Government the high duty on one of china and porcelain ware, and one of but this was simply on account of the fin- to maintain itself here, employing labour those two products from that Island. The ishing of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He and paying wages into the hands of labour, French treaty, when it comes into operahad, however, to say that the revenue and to be used again in buying the products of tion, will affect these by the very fact of its expenditure for 1892-3 did not present so the farmers, we have endeavored to take coming into operation to the extent of the favorable a statement as the year previous. | these matters into account, and by a rea- | proportionate reduction which is provided The revenue up to the 10th of March, 1894, sonable protection to retain all those in- for in the treaty. The book publishing was \$25,096,000; last year up to the same dustries which are in the country, which interest in Canada does not occupy the time it was \$25,771,600. The expenditure employ labour, and which work up the position that it did many years ago. The up to the 10th of March this year was \$22,- | raw mat rials of the country or use import- | large book houses which were then scatter-633,000, while the expenditure for the same | ed raw material, and which industries are | ed in almost every considerable city, doing their business in their special way, have has been bestowed. On the one hand, the 1Cth of March up to the 30th of June of last | In dealing with the tariff, Mr. Foster largely gone out of the business, and it has year the revenue accrued had amounted to said :-- The first item in the schedule of taken other channels of distribution, most \$12,397,000. If he calculated upon the dutiable goods is that of liquors and tobac- widely among which is that of the subbasis of the revenue last year for the time | co. On tobacco we have made no change. | scription sales and of the distribution of between the 10th March and 30th June this On spirituous liquors we have made no books by means of agents through the towns, year, he would have a total revenue of \$37,- | change whatever. With reference to malt | villages and rural portions of the country. 493,000, and an expenditure of \$37,212,000; liquors, it will be remembered that two or The book duty, therefore, has been an ad but he could not expect so large a revenue three years ago, when I undertook in the valorem duty, and that has been this year, because last year was remarkable face of a fairly buoyant revenue to reduce complained of on the ground of principle. as a steady and progressive year. He that revenue by \$3,500,000 or more, I had After considering the matter carefully the looked for a decreased revenue this year, to have recourse, for a limited period at decision has been arrived at to change the larger portion of the iron needed for the for the reason that there was a general least, to some speedy method of recouping duty and to make it a pound duty rather apprehension in the country that there was the great drop in the revenue caused by the than ad valorem. At first sight that might has been solved in part before by the fixing to be a change in the tariff conditions. This reduction of the sugar taxation. I did so seem to defeat the object of those who of a duty of \$4 per ton upon pig iron, and apprehension had caused prudent men to by putting a larger duty, although small in claimed that for the reading public who keep back expenditure. They were at the | degree, upon tobacco; by heightening the | take scientific, philosophical and educationsame time feeling the dying end of the duty to a small extent on spirituous liquors, al works because books are not printed in terial, out of which bar iron is made, was, commercial disturbances of other countries. both excise and Customs; by heightening this country and cannot be printed here, however, when these duties were arranged This he believed and hoped would be brief. also the excise on malts, making the excise, that system would bear more heavily on He did not anticipate for the year ending | which had always been in this country, | that class and more lightly on the class of June 30, 1894, any more revenue than \$36, with the exception of a small space of time, books of a more ephemeral nature, including this: Instead of the bar iron of the counone cent a pound, two cents per pound. current literature put up in paper covers or The great works chargeable to capital That was felt to be a very large increase. | more lightly put together than books of the

> CURRENT AND LIGHT LITERATURE. country, and which have not an expensive scheme of iron duties. It is not our intenbinding, and whose prices are almost nom. | tion to-night to destroy every vestige of an ad valorem from the post office customs the scale and weigh it.

fractional? Three cents for the hal:

The duty will be 6 cents per pound for difficulty, however, which has occurred books instead of an ad valorem duty of 15 from the introduction of scrap and the Mr. Foster-Which were formerly 30 per per cent. per pound, a duty of 121 per cent., practical making of all the bar iron of the

"That this duty shall continue until 27th of January, 1895, \$4 per ton-

Coming next tochem cals, oils and paints, and it is proposed to make the excise duty duction will be made in bar iron of \$3 per larger and to get an additional revenue of some thousands of dollars therefrom. The we had two schedules. One was intended additional income will be probably about \$9 to \$5, being a reduction of \$4 per ton: to include what was called the heavy or mess \$30,000. On the question of illuminating pork, and upon that a duty of a cent and a and lubricating oils a new arrangement of half per pound was placed. The other was | the duties has been made. Various repreintended to include the lighter pork, and sentations have been made in Parliament upon that a duty of 3 cents was placed. The | and out of it looking to the reduction of only way we had of distinguishing between duty on illuminating oil. After having forms of iron. But in order to stimulate the heavy and the light pork was by the | carefully thought over the subject, with a probable number of pieces that should be in | view to do whatever was resonable for the the barrel, but a very little experience was | general public and with a very strong unsufficient to show that that was entirely | willingness to destroy an industry which has inadequate. It was impossible to open every | existed from confederation up, and existed barrel and inspect it and find the number always under the protection of the Governof pieces, and even if that were possible, it ment. A year or more ago very large was practicable for them to cut up the hogs prices were paid for oils, whether they day of this enactment, and also with this in such a way that there should be the were Canadian oils, or American oils. requisite number of pieces even though it | That was not the fault of the producers at were a light pork, and then after it was Petrolea. At the very time the Caintroduced into the country to repack the | nadian oils were selling from 25 cents to | the benefit of the bounties on the strength pork, thus having it come in at 11 instead 45 cents per gallon, in Canada, they were of which it made the investment for five of 3 cents. That difficulty, therefore, had being sold in bulk at Petrolea for 9 and 11 to be overcome, and the simplest and easiest cents per gallon. It was pointed out to the pig iron or puddled bars. of 25 per cent. on both kinds. This will have sary for them to take measures by which the effect of raising the duty somewhat on oil should be reduced in price to the consions, viz., butter, cheese, lard and meats, possible in all cases to strike them out, and the heavy pork, and of reducing it a shade suming public, and with an expenditure of commendable energy, and nexpenditure I am sure of a large amount of money, they of those which start four years from this have perfected arrangements by which to- date? day, instead of the prices which I have quoted, oil is being distributed now from | bounty in the same way. Calgary to Cape Breton and sold at no place at a greater cost than 25 cents per but not the others. gallon, and coming down to a cost of 10 and 121 cents per gallon. The duty of 7 1.5 of bounty, in every case, is to induce the cents per gallon is a large duty, but it is a investment of capital in the making of iron duty which is not availed of by the product from the ore into the pig or puddled iron. ers and sellers of the oil. On the other It is in the general interest that these inhand, from those who use American oil a dustries shall be distributed in different very large revenue, some \$400,000 is received, which it is difficult for the Govern- | large extent the heavy cost of distribution, ment to sacrifice without replacing it in some other way. The amount of oil which is used by each family is not surprisingly large in quantity, and is not surprisingly which the House had listened to him. He great in its value.

Sir Richard Cartwright-What do you compute the total consumption, both home

and imported? Mr. Foster-The division is about twothirds to one-third; one-third of the market is supplied by the U.S. illuminating oil and two thirds of the market is supplied by the home product. Under these circumstances the Government has come to the conclusion not to lower the duty upon our illuminating oils this year. Some change has been made, however, with reference to the distribution, and arrangements will be made by the inland revenue by which the oil can be delivered and stored in tanks in any city or in any village and by which it can be distributed without many of the vexations and addition to the expenses which exist.

Coming to earths, earthen ware, glassware and stoneware, brick for building remains at 20 per cent. There were two schedules, earthenware. The duty on china and porcelain was less than the duty on earthenware, and there were occasions for disputes arising at custom houses. The two are thrown into one and the common duty of 30 per cent. is

put upon them. I now come to the class of metals and

manufactures of, including all the articles of prime importance. Upon this a great deal of attention and careful consideration duties upon iron have been, and are relatively high. On the other hand, there is the patent fact that unless there be a sufficient inducement in the way of protection or bounty given for the manufacture of iron, it will be impossible in this country, as it has been found in all other countries, ever to rise from the raw ores, which abound in this country, to the independent and self-contained manufacture of the consumption of the country. That problem grading the duties on puddled and bar iron in proportion. Scrap, which is a raw main 1887, left at the import duties of \$2 per The consequence of that has been try being made from puddled bars, the product from pig iron, and that from the iron ores of the country, no bar iron is at present made in the country from puddled bars. All that is made, is made from scrap and bar, either the native scrap or importin the United States. The revenue has duty of 15 per cent. as at present, the duty ed scrap. That has its effect upon the quality of the iron, but its most serious effect is that the development of the iron industry, which is so much desired, has been in that way retarded. Some method, therefore, had to be adopted in order co large quantities of which are sent into this remove that disadvantage by a general inal, such a book coming here would weigh protection so far as the iron schedule is half a pound or three quarters of a pound, | concerned. We must bear in mind that in and the invoice price would be but a few | 1887 the first attempt was made to give cents per pound, the ad valorem duty is iron any real protection in this country. It almost nothing, the pound duty would be was at that period, and only six years ago, considerable. Another point arises, and | that Parliament assented to a scheme which that is this, that in the distribution of books | had for its object the development of the in the country, the post office is largely iron industry by a system of protection and availed of, and great difficulty arises from | bounty. The problem which confronted the Government was this: In the first distribution. It involves the appraisement place, not to destroy the development of of each book at the place where it is deliv- our iron industry; in the second place, to ered. The pound duty is much easier. give as much relief as possible to those who The officer has simply to put the book in make up all kinds of articles from the iron of commerce, that is, the puddled bar or Sir Richard Cartwright-Will it be made | the bar iron. In steering between these two conflicting interests, the Government have concluded to adopt this as their pol-Mr. Foster-Yes, broadly stated, on the | icy: To keep upon pig iron the same cusquestion of principle. I think it is this, toms duty and the same bounty as at pres-

Mr. Foster-Yes; the net ton is always

the year \$3 instead of \$2 duty it is supposed that not a ve that I have not attempted to do, that the per pound, have been made 25 per cent. | tion of the Government not to continue to object is to induce the manufacture of bas. iron from the iron of the country-from the puddled bars.

Sir Richard Cartwright-You expect that duty to be prohibitive?

Mr. Foster-It will largely act as a deterrent to the importation of foreign scrap. It is proposed to keep the duty and bounty upon pig iron. In order to reduce the cost ton, reducing it from \$13 to \$10. A reduction will be made also in puddle bar, from and iron and steel will be treated all through on an equality as respects the imposts, and upon these lowered duties on steel and iron the reductions have been made in the articles which are manufactured from these the production of puddled bar from the pig iron, so that the process of development cannot stop at the point of pig iron, it is proposed to give a bounty of \$2 per ton upon puddled bar and what corresponds to that in steel. Both bounties on pig iron and puddle bar to run five years from the proviso, that if in two years from this, for instance, a blast furnace starts and goes into operation of making iron it shall have years from the time it commenced to make

Mr. Paterson (Brant)-Will the old concerns go on for five years? Mr. Foster-They go on for five years from this date.

Mr. Charlton-How will it be in the case

Mr. Foster-They will have the five years

Mr. Paterson (Brant) That one concern,

Mr. Foster-Not the others. The object parts of the country so as to overcome to a

owing to our geographical extent. In conclusion, Mr. Foster expressed his thanks for the patience and courtesy with resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Sir. Richard Cartwright arose at 11.05 p. m. to move the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned.

CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULES.

Comparisons Between the Old and New Tariff on Various Articles.

Cigars and cigarettes, new, \$2 per pound and 25 per cent, ad valorem; the weight of the cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering; old, \$2 per pound and

Cut tobacco, new, 45 cents per pound and 12 1.2 per cent.; old, 45 cents per pound and 12 1.2 per cent.

Manufactured tobacco, new, n.e.s., and snuff, 35 cents per pound and 12 1.2 per

Animals, living, new, n.e.s., 20 per cent.: old cattle and sheep, 30 per cent.; other n.e.s., 20 per cent.

Live hogs, new, 25 per cent.; old, 2c per pound. Beef, salted, in barrels, new and fresh,

mutton, new, 2c per pound; old same. Meats, new, n.e.s., including canned meats and canned poultry and game, 25

per cent.; old, mess pork, 11-2c; other, 3c. Extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated and soups, new, 25 per cent. ad valorem; old, same; lard and cottolene, new, 25 per cent.; old, lard, 3c; cottolene, 20 per cent.

Tallow, staric acid and stearine of all kinds, new, n.e.s., 20 per cent.; old, tallow, 1c; stearic acid, etc., 3c.

Soap, n.e.s., pearline and other powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio, and like articles 35 per cent, ad valorem; soap, old, 10 per cent, per pound and 10 per cent.

Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed, 1 cent per pound,

. Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap, n.e.s., 2 cents per pound; old the same.

Condensed milk, condensed coffee, condensed coffee with milk, milk foods and all similar preparations, including preserved ginger, 30 per cent.; old, condensed milk, sweetened 11 1-2c per pound and 35 per cent.; do, do, unsweetened 35 per cent. Hay, \$2 per ton.

Vegetables, when fresh or dry salted, n. e.s., 25 per cent.; old tariff same. Provided that green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, rye, rye flour, hay and vegetables, n.e.s., or any of them shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, if such country whence any of the above products are imported imposes no duty on like products imported thence from Canada. Barley, 15 cents per bushel.

Indian corn, 7 1-2 cents per bushel. Provided that barley and Indian corn shall be be free from duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, if such country from whence one or both are imported admits both these products free of duty when imported thence from Can-

Oatmeal, 50 cents per barrel; old, 1-2c per pound.

Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy. new, five tenths of 1 cent per pound; old, 171 per cent. Rice, new, 1 cent per pound; old, 11 cent per pound. Rice and sago flour, and sago, new, 25 per cent.; old, 2 cents per pound.

Wheat, new, 15 cents per bushel; old,

Wheat flour, new, 75 cents per barrel: old, same.

Seeds, viz., garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural and other purposes, n.o.p., when in bulk or in large parcels, new, 10 per cent. ad valorem; when put up in small papers or parcels 25 per cent, ad valorem; old, same.

Mustard, ground, new, 25 per cent. ad valorem; old, same. Mustard, cake, new, 15 per cent. ad valorem; old, 20 per cent.

Sweet potatoes and yams, new, 10 cents per bushel; old, 25 per cent. Tomatoes, fresh, new, 20 cents per