

Sixth Annual Report
of the
United States Tariff Commission

LETTER

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN OF UNITED STATES
TARIFF COMMISSION

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

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Washington, D. C.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, December 4, 1922.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In compliance with the provisions of section 703 of the act of Congress approved September 8, 1916, "to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith a copy of the Sixth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.

Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1922.

To the Congress:

The United States Tariff Commission begs to submit herewith its sixth annual report for the fiscal year 1921-22.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

The commission during this year, by the qualification of Commissioner William Burgess on July 6, 1921, had the complete membership of six commissioners for the first time since July 31, 1919, when Dr. Frank W. Taussig resigned.

Commissioner Thomas O. Marvin was designated by the President, in accordance with the law, on January 15, 1922, as chairman of the commission for the period of one year from that date, succeeding Commissioner Thomas Walker Page, whose designation to that office then expired.

Commissioner William S. Culbertson was at the same time designated by the President for a like period as vice chairman of the commission.

NEW DUTIES IMPOSED ON THE TARIFF COMMISSION BY THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1922.

The President, in his message to Congress on December 6, 1921, spoke as follows concerning the desirability of elasticity in the making of tariffs:

* * * I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions which can not be accurately anticipated. * * * I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the Tariff Commission, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the Chief Executive, who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions which the Congress may designate.

* * * * * * * * *

The grant of authority to proclaim would necessarily bring the Tariff Commission into new and enlarged activities, because no Executive could discharge such a duty except upon the information acquired and recommendations made by this commission. But the plan is feasible, and the proper functioning of the board would give us a better administration of a defined policy than ever can be made possible by tariff duties prescribed without flexibility.

* * * * * * * * *

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for decreases. A rate may be just to-day and entirely out of proportion six months from to-day. If our tariffs

are to be made equitable, and not necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of Congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long ways toward stabilization, if there is recognition of the Tariff Commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation.

One of the reasons assigned by the President for the adoption of new methods in tariff making is the rapidly changing economic conditions, both in the United States and in foreign countries. The President's statement reflects a feeling that rates adequate to meet a given situation might prove either excessive or insufficient under conditions which might arise six months or a year later.

This condition, as well as the growing complexity of our economic situation, brought to the front as never before the subject of our methods of tariff making. It was realized at the outset that the rule or principle or policy upon which tariff rates are to be determined is distinctly a legislative problem and that the power to legislate may not be delegated. The finding of the facts, as well as the application of the rule or principle to those facts, however, was recognized as essentially an administrative problem. This distinction found expression in the elastic provisions of the tariff act of 1922. The President has spoken of these provisions as "the greatest contribution toward progress in tariff making in a century." They are embodied in sections 315, 316, and 317 of Title III, and are set forth in full in the appendix to this report (pp. 59-63).

Section 315.—President's power to increase or decrease duties.

Section 315 imposes upon the President the duty of adjusting upward or downward individual tariff rates after an investigation by the Tariff Commission has shown that this action is necessary to equalize "the differences of costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country." He may adjust rates by changing the classification of articles specified in the act, and under certain conditions he may make the adjustment by changing the basis of the assessment of any ad valorem duty without increasing the rate, substituting the selling price of the similar competitive American article for the foreign or export value of the goods in the principal market of the country whence exported at the time of exportation. Certain limitations are placed on the President's power. No rate can be increased or decreased more than 50 per cent of the rate fixed by law. Nor may any duty be changed from specific to ad valorem or vice versa. Articles can not be transferred from the free to the dutiable list or vice versa, and, as indicated above, changes in rates must conform to the costs-of-production rule established by the Congress. Whenever an investigation results in the finding of facts which warrant a change under the costs-of-production rule, however, the President shall issue a proclamation changing the rate in question, and 30 days thereafter the new rate becomes effective.

The law provides that all investigations under section 315 shall be made by the United States Tariff Commission, and that no proclamation shall be issued under this section until such investigation shall have been made. As a result of these new responsibilities the commission has had to enlarge its staff and reorganize its work.

Under this reorganization there are four broad divisions: (a) The office of the chief economist, (b) the office of the chief investigator, (c) the legal division, and (d) the administrative division.

The administrative division, in charge of the secretary, handles the ordinary routine business of the commission. To the legal division are referred questions of customs laws and procedure and other legal questions that may arise in the commission's work. General investigations which the commission may conduct under its general investigational powers will be supervised by the chief economist, and special investigations made necessary by the new powers vested in the President will be under the direction of the chief investigator.

The commission's organization under the supervision of the chief economist and the chief investigator consists of a series of divisions each with a chief and other experts. These divisions deal with chemicals, pottery and glass, metals, wood and paper, sugar, agricultural products, textiles, leather, sundries, preferential tariffs and commercial treaties, and accounting. In addition, the commission is providing for the establishment of a New York office and for the conduct of investigations in foreign countries.

The work of the commission's staff is coordinated in an advisory board, which reports only to the commission and is under its immediate direction. The chief investigator is chairman of this board. Its other members are the chief economist, a representative of the legal division, and the chief of the division of the commission concerned in the subject matter under consideration at any given time, e. g., chemicals or textiles.

The first stage in defining the commission's procedure under the new powers conferred upon it was the issue on October 7, 1922, by the President of an Executive order reading as follows:

It is ordered that all requests, applications, or petitions for action or relief under the provisions of sections 315, 316, and 317 of Title III of the tariff act, approved September 21, 1922, shall be filed with or referred to the United States Tariff Commission for consideration and for such investigation as shall be in accordance with law and the public interest, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by such commission.

The commission issued rules of procedure, which are given in the appendix of this report (p. 64). It should be understood that these rules are subject to amendment and modification at the discretion of the commission.

Section 316.—Protection against unfair methods in importation.

On October 4, 1919, the Tariff Commission submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report entitled "Dumping and Unfair Foreign Competition in the United States." After pointing out the defects in the antidumping law enacted by the Congress on September 8, 1916, the commission said:

These defects in the statute somewhat support the contention that administrative remedies to prevent dumping are superior to criminal laws. If the act of 1916 is adhered to, attention should be devoted to the careful revision and strengthening of its provisions. Such amendment would not be inconsistent with the enactment of definite and authoritative instructions to the Federal Trade Commission to deal with dumping as a phase of unfair competitive methods. If preferred, some official body other than that commission might be vested with such jurisdiction. Furthermore, as separate or supplementary

legislation, it is practicable by act of Congress to require some Federal body to investigate and report on specific complaints of dumping; also to instruct the President or Secretary of the Treasury to impose additional duties or refuse entry whenever the existence of dumping in any industrially destructive form is established. In lieu of the refusal of entry, bonds to secure the payment of possible dumping duties may be required from importers. Such legislation, which would conform to American precedents and established customs practices, would make possible flexibility of administration, the prevention alike of sporadic and persistent dumping, and some safeguarding of consumers against conceivable efforts artificially and unnecessarily to raise prices.

Following in general these suggestions, the Congress embodies in section 316 of Title III of the tariff act of 1922 provisions which aim to safeguard American industry against unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of goods. Section 316 extends to import trade practically the same prohibition against unfair methods of competition which the Federal Trade Commission act provides against unfair methods of competition in interstate trade. Under this section additional duties may be imposed on importations in cases of unfair price cutting, full line forcing, commercial bribery, or any other type of unfair competition, and duties may be "imposed upon articles imported in violation of this Act, or, in what he [the President] shall be satisfied and find are extreme cases of unfair methods or acts as aforesaid, he [the President] shall direct that such articles as he shall deem the interests of the United States shall require, imported by any person violating the provisions of this Act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, * * *." These provisions make it possible for the President to prevent unfair practices, even when engaged in by individuals residing outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Summarizing this section, the conferees, who finally shaped the act of 1922, stated that this section makes—

unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of merchandise into the United States which threaten the stability or existence of American industry.

Investigations of cases arising under this section are to be made by the United States Tariff Commission and its findings are subject to review, on questions of law, by the United States Court of Customs Appeals. The final findings of the commission are then transmitted to the President and he is authorized, in case such unfair methods or acts are established to his satisfaction, to impose additional duties upon merchandise imported in violation of the act, and in extreme cases he is authorized to prohibit the offending person from importing any merchandise into the United States.

Section 317.—Protection of foreign trade against discrimination.

The Tariff Commission in its report to the Congress of the United States dated December 4, 1918, analyzed the experience of this country with reciprocity treaties and with such bargaining features as our laws have contained, and recommended the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of equality of treatment. In that report it said, in part:

The guiding principle might well be that of equality of treatment—a principle in accord with American ideals of the past and of the present. Equality of treatment should mean that the United States treat all countries on the same terms, and in turn require equal treatment from every other country. So far as concerns general industrial policy and general tariff legislation each country—the United States as well as others—should be left free to enact such measures as it deems expedient for its own welfare. But the

measures adopted, whatever they be, should be carried out with the same terms and the same treatment for all nations.

* * * The necessary flexibility can be secured by leaving the actual imposition of additional duties to the discretion of the President, who shall act always in conformity with a stated general principle and subject to general limitations defined by statute. Indeed, either system, the concessional or the additional, can be safely applied only when there is a provision for elasticity in its application and administration. It would seem indispensable that a considerable degree of freedom be left to the executive department. The restrictions within which that freedom shall be exercised must be prescribed according to the judgment of Congress. They may take the form of limiting the additions or penalties to stated ad valorem supplements to the existing duties, or to stated ad valorem duties (or equivalent specific duties) on articles appearing upon the general free list. The early enactment of legislation authorizing the imposition of additional duties at the discretion of the President is accordingly recommended by the Tariff Commission.
* * *

Finally, it can not be too much emphasized that any policy adopted by the United States should have for its object, on the one hand, the prevention of discrimination and the securing of equality of treatment for American commerce and for American citizens, and, on the other hand, the frank offer of the same equality of treatment to all countries that reciprocate in the same spirit and to the same effect. The United States should ask no special favors and should grant no special favors. It should exercise its powers and should impose its penalties, not for the purpose of securing discrimination in its favor, but to prevent discrimination to its disadvantage.

The suggestions made by the commission are developed and applied in section 317 of Title III of the tariff act of 1922. In general, this section follows the precedent established by the maximum and minimum provisions of the act of 1909, which, to quote the conferees again, "had for its purpose the obtaining of equality of treatment for American overseas commerce." Section 317, however, is flexible, while the provision of the act of 1909 was inflexible and, as experience showed, comparatively ineffective, because it could not be adapted to the circumstances of each case. The conferees, furthermore, pointed out that they had rejected sections 301 and 303 of the House bill, which provided, as stated in the conference report, "for special negotiations whereby exclusive concessions may be given in the American tariff in return for special concessions from foreign countries."

The concessional method of tariff bargaining, as the report of the Tariff Commission showed, would require either the reduction of rates which had been adjusted to protective and revenue needs or else the preliminary establishment of unduly high bargaining rates, some or all of which might remain in force through the failure of negotiations with foreign countries. The conferees also rejected section 302 of the House bill, which was designed to place "in the hands of the President power to penalize the commerce of any foreign country which imposes on its imports, including those coming from the United States, duties which he deems to be 'higher and reciprocally unequal and unreasonable.'" Under section 317 it was stated that "the United States offers under its tariff equality of treatment to all nations and at the same time insists that foreign nations grant to our external commerce equality of treatment."

Section 317, as finally enacted with certain House amendments, provides, in effect, that the President shall endeavor to secure the removal of all discriminations which foreign countries may inflict upon the commerce of the United States. The law recognizes that

there may be cases (sanitary regulations may afford instances) in which a discrimination between American and certain other products is reasonable, but aside from such reasonable exceptions, every country which "discriminates in fact * * *" in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country" is liable to discrimination against its commerce by the United States. The law itself thus defines discrimination and makes it clear that the point to be regarded is the effect upon American commerce and not the motive or intent of the foreign country in adopting its legislation or in adjusting its rates.

Section 317 covers discriminations of all varieties whether in customs duties or other charges, or in classifications, prohibitions, restrictions, or regulations of any kind. The Tariff Commission is to keep itself informed of all discriminations against the commerce of the United States and to make recommendations concerning the action to be taken. If, then, the foreign country does not cease its discriminations when the matter is brought to its attention, the President may impose upon such of its products as he determines, new or additional duties of not more than 50 per cent ad valorem; and if the foreign country still persists in its discriminations total prohibition may be enforced.

Further, subsection (e) provides that countervailing duties may be imposed upon products of the industries of any foreign country which may receive special benefits from the existence of discriminations against the United States. For instance, if the existence of a differential export duty puts American industries at a disadvantage in compelling them to pay a higher price for their raw materials, then such industries may receive special protection against any third country in whose favor the differential duties operate. The principle of this legislation is similar to that of countervailing duties to offset bounties given by foreign governments.

The presence of subsection (e) should set at rest any doubt as to the meaning of subsection (i), since discriminatory export duties are found almost exclusively in colonies. Subsection (i) states that when used in section 317 the term "foreign country" shall mean "any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate" within which separate tariff rates are enforced. This definition of foreign country leaves it open to the President, if he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, to bring certain questions of tariff policy to the attention of foreign powers that have been and are steadily increasing their tariff differentials against the trade of the United States. The Tariff Commission has set forth the growing importance to the United States of the colonies of the different powers, both as export markets and as sources of raw materials, and the development of the measures by which most of the colonial powers tend toward the monopolization of the trade of their colonies. (See the Fifth Annual Report of the Tariff Commission for a full description of the report on colonial tariff policies.)

THE EMERGENCY TARIFF ACT OF 1921—REPEAL IN PART.

Title I of the emergency tariff act of May 27, 1921, imposing duties on specified articles, was expressly repealed by the act of 1922, as were also the administrative provisions in Title III and the

provisions for licensing of coal-tar dyes and chemicals in Title V. Title II, however, relating to the dumping of imported merchandise, and Title IV, containing general provisions, are not expressly repealed. Title II is still being enforced by the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department has found, since the act of 1922 took effect, that the following articles are dumped within the meaning of section 201 (a) of that act: Plastic brick imported from the Province of Quebec, Canada (T. D. 39272); earthenware cereal sets imported from Czechoslovakia (T. D. 39277); decorated chinaware jugs imported from Czechoslovakia (T. D. 39293); flax and hemp canvas and flax, jute, and cotton canvas, imported from England (T. D. 39294); and roofing or deadening felt imported from British Columbia (T. D. 39303).

SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1922—TITLE III.

Title III of the act of 1922 is largely a reenactment of Section IV of the act of 1913, but there are some additions, omissions, and changes. The additions are sections 315, 316, 317, and 318, the first three of which are discussed on pages 2 to 6, and section 322, which imposes a duty of 90 per cent ad valorem upon automobiles and parts of automobiles which were sent abroad for use of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War and were sold and delivered to any foreign country, individual, partnership, corporation, or association by any agency of the United States. The original value of the articles in the United States is made the basis of the ad valorem duties.

Paragraph A of Section IV of the act of 1913, authorizing the President to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations, is omitted from the act of 1922, as is also paragraph R, directing the President to advise Congress when imports under any paragraph of the tariff act of 1913 amounted to less than 5 per cent of the domestic consumption. Three of the seven subsections of paragraph J, namely, 5, 6, and 7, have been dropped. Subsections 5 and 6 exempted from duty materials and equipment used in the construction or repair of vessels. A discount of 5 per cent allowed by subsection 7 on imports in vessels of the United States had been declared inoperative by the proviso thereof relating to treaties.

Changes have been made in other sections. Paragraph E, authorizing the imposition of countervailing duties to offset any bounties paid by foreign governments, is continued as section 303, strengthened to include bounties or grants paid by individuals, corporations, or cartels, and applied to bounties or grants upon manufacture or production as well as upon exportation of articles. Subsection 1 of paragraph N, relating to bonded smelting and refining warehouses, and paragraph O, allowing drawbacks on imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles for exportation, have been broadened in their reenactment as sections 312 and 313 of the act of 1922, as have also paragraph F, relating to the marking, stamping, branding, and labeling of imported articles, reenacted in section 304 of the act of 1922, and paragraph H, relating to neat cattle, reenacted as section 306 of the act of 1922.

FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

In its previous annual reports the commission has made and occasionally renewed certain suggestions of noncontroversial legislation other than those relating to dumping, unfair competition, and reciprocity and commercial treaties. Such affirmative conclusions of the commission were formed and expressed as the result of various investigations by the commission in the discharge of the duties imposed on it by law. To some of these conclusions, other than those already discussed, special attention was given by the Congress in hearings or other legislative proceedings which preceded the passage of the tariff act of 1922. Among the prior recommendations of the commission which were so considered, particular reference ought probably to be made to the commission's reports on interim legislation, foreign trade zones, and customs administrative laws.

INTERIM LEGISLATION.

The long period of time which elapsed between the introduction of H. R. 7456 and its enactment into law, and the abnormal conditions which affected world trade and competition during that time, were far less favorable than usual for the inauguration in American practice of general legislation designed to pave the way for congressional action, whenever deemed appropriate, to give retroactive effect to new tariff duties or increased internal taxes, dating back to the initiation in the Congress of any general tariff or revenue measures.

The practice—known as “padlock” or “interim” legislation—of subjecting imported merchandise in advance to duties subsequently enacted through some pending measure, is well established in European countries, and has the merit heretofore pointed out by the commission of increasing the Government's revenues, without appreciable loss to consumers, since the latter, in fact, generally pay in the end increased prices charged for merchandise and attributed to increased duties and taxes, when such merchandise has been hurriedly imported in advance of such anticipated increases in duties and taxes.

The commission, shortly after it was organized in 1917, in a formal report directed the attention of the Congress to this considerable field of possible revenue and indicated practical legislative methods for securing such potential revenue. This recommendation was given consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means, and in May, 1921, two joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives with the purpose of securing such possible revenue in cases in which a reported tariff measure included an emergency clause declaring that the safeguarding of the public revenue requires the immediate taking effect of any proposed new or increased customs duties.

One of these resolutions (H. J. Res. 124) was accompanied by a favorable report (No. 86) of the Committee on Ways and Means, which contained, in addition to extracts from the commission's interim report, a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, of date May 10, 1921, indorsing the principle. On May 27, 1921, one member of

the Committee on Ways and Means filed in the House of Representatives a minority statement with respect to the proposed joint resolution. Thereafter the general interest in the form and contents of H. R. 7456 gained such ascendancy that the proposed joint resolution was allowed to lapse without being further pressed and without public discussion either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONES.

On November 20, 1918, the commission, pursuant to request, transmitted to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate a report favoring permissive legislation calculated to result in the establishment of foreign trade zones in ports of the United States. Subsequently the report was revised, and, upon request, submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

No provisions for such permissive legislation were included in H. R. 7456 as introduced or as it passed the House of Representatives.

Amendments substantially in accord with the commission's recommendations, and intended to result in the establishment of such foreign trade zones in ports of entry in the United States, were offered in the Senate on July 6, 1922, and August 10, 1922. On August 19, 1922, the Senate adopted one of these amendments (Senate amendment No. 1686, H. R. 7456). Subsequently, however, in conference the Senate receded from this amendment and in consequence it was not incorporated in the tariff act of 1922.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS.

In each annual report since its organization the commission has directed the attention of the Congress to the urgent desirability of revising and codifying the customs administrative laws of the country. The act creating the Tariff Commission requires investigation by the commission of the administration of such customs laws and, in pursuance of this duty, the commission shortly after it was organized began systematic inquiry into the scope, harmony, and procedural adequacy of these laws. It was early evident that pressing reasons existed for assembling and substantially revising the entire body of these statutes, since they have never been at any time in our history thoroughly revised and codified.

In the course of a searching review of the entire subject, all the interests concerned, including merchants, importers, exporters, members of the customs bar, customs brokers, and Government officials, representing the Treasury Department, the Board of General Appraisers, and the Court of Customs Appeals, were freely invited to submit constructive suggestions and advice. The response was uniformly generous and helpful, and on August 26, 1918, the commission transmitted to the Congress a proposed revision and codification of the customs administrative laws, which not only embodied the results of prolonged expert investigation, but also then and subsequently received widespread approval and indorsement.

The report of the commission presented a general and harmonious simplification and codification, which, in addition to introducing certain affirmative changes of substance in the laws, combined existing customs administrative statutes within approximately one-fourth the space of the more or less conflicting, overlapping, and ambiguous provisions of the then existing laws. The commission, in transmitting its report, recommended the enactment of such a codification of these laws, separate and apart from any general tariff act, more especially because of its relatively permanent and noncontroversial features, and because of the advantages to be derived by the business public from advance knowledge of and familiarity with established administrative provisions and customs regulations.

During the consideration of H. R. 7456, both in the House of Representatives and the Senate, these recommendations were earnestly renewed by the commission. On May 7, 1921, an amended draft of the commission's codification, particularly prepared at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means, with the object of conforming to the proposal, then receiving in some quarters favorable attention, to base ad valorem duties primarily on American instead of foreign values, was transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The commission's amended draft of a code, except Chapter II of the original report, which chapter related to collection districts, ports, and officers, was, with a few relatively unimportant changes, embodied in H. R. 7456 when it received the approval of the House of Representatives on July 21, 1921.

During the long consideration of H. R. 7456 in the Senate, and subsequently, when the conference committee of both Houses was engaged in preparing the final form of that bill, various changes in and modifications of the commission's original draft were made. However, a large part of the substance of the commission's original draft was preserved and finally enacted as Title IV of the tariff act of 1922.

Reviewing the commission's labors and recommendations in this field, it should be noted that the administrative provisions of the act of 1922 more nearly approximate a desirable revision and codification of the administrative laws than any previous legislative enactment since 1799. Except for the serious omission of Chapter II of the commission's original report of August 26, 1918, having special reference to collection districts, ports, and officers, Title IV of the act of 1922 follows closely the commission's revision and suggested code of 1918. The modifications are chiefly verbal and Title IV of the act of 1922 even contains one reminder of the omitted Chapter II. In section 523, in Part III of the act entitled "Ascertainment, collection, and recovery of duties," the misnomer "naval officer" has been changed to "comptroller of customs."

Title IV of the act of 1922 also contains provisions more helpful to importers and producers than were the procedural provisions of prior acts. Shortcomings of piecemeal legislation for more than 100 years have been remedied. Matters which were the subject of administrative regulation, the legality of which was questioned,

have been given the form of substantive law. In the new tariff act the duties of the principal officers of customs are clearly set forth, as are also the requirements for invoices and other customs documents. Importers are now afforded larger opportunity than heretofore for relief from erroneous decisions of customs officers. The right to litigate the correctness of decisions has been made free by the withdrawal of the requirement of the protest fee provided for in the former law. Furthermore, producers in the United States are now permitted to have questions of classification and value determined in proceedings initiated by them.

The warehousing of imported merchandise and transportation of such merchandise in bond have also been given more liberal treatment. Not only may merchandise be held in bonded warehouses, but it may now be cleaned, sorted, repacked, or otherwise changed in condition in such warehouses. Moreover, merchandise may be transported in bond for clearance at any port other than the port of importation, without specific designation of the port by separate act of Congress.

These indicated changes and others represent a long step forward. However, the commission once more desires to emphasize the continued importance of its early recommendation of the separate enactment of a complete code of customs administrative laws. Notwithstanding the notable advance in that direction recorded in Title IV of the tariff act of 1922, in certain substantial respects these provisions fall short of a highly desirable consummation. In its present form Title IV of the act of 1922 is doubtless destined to become involved in and subject to certain relatively temporary and unrelated features of the act as a whole. Customs administrative laws and regulations, which have permanent and noncontroversial uses, should for obvious reasons be divorced from the consequences which attach to efforts to repeal or modify a general tariff act. Moreover, Title IV in its present form does not constitute a code of procedure. As has been pointed out, the highly important provisions affecting collection districts, ports and officers—which were previously dealt with in Chapter II of the Tariff Commission's report of August 26, 1918—have been omitted.

The commission is of the opinion that the recent advance toward codification and the growing need and desire for substantially permanent, efficient, and economical standards in our customs administration make the present an exceptionally opportune time for further action by the Congress in the direction of revision, completion, and enactment as a separate measure of the provisions embodied in Title IV of the act of 1922. Such a code should contain simple, suitable, and adequate provisions for collection districts, ports, and officers, and should embrace all provisions which properly belong to the customs administrative laws, giving such sufficiency of treatment as to remove the necessity for external consideration of the Revised Statutes, the Statutes at Large, and resulting judicial constructions. For these reasons the commission renews its early and repeated recommendation to the Congress that a complete code of the customs administrative laws be considered at as early a date as practicable and be given independent enactment by the Congress.

**WORK OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON COMMODITY SCHEDULES
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE REVISION OF THE
TARIFF IN 1922.****INTRODUCTION.****Tariff information surveys.**

In contemplation of a future revision of the tariff act, the Tariff Commission soon after its organization outlined a plan for a standard form of pamphlet which was to be prepared for every commodity mentioned in the tariff act. These pamphlets, known as Tariff Information Surveys, were designed to bring together all available information which it was thought would be of service to Congress in connection with a revision of the tariff.

Each survey gives a description of the article under discussion; its various grades and uses; the domestic production of the article, with special reference to the raw materials required for manufacture; and data as to the relation of domestic production to consumption, the volume of imports, and the countries from which these imports come. If a commodity is one in which the United States production exceeds the consumption and an exportable surplus exists, the export trade is discussed and the principal countries of destination are shown. The survey also shows the amount, the nature, and the causes of foreign competition in the American market; the rate of duty on any given article under the various tariff acts since 1883; and decisions by the Treasury Department and the courts regarding classification of commodities under these laws.

Cooperation with the committees of the House and Senate.

When hearings began in January, 1921, preparatory to a revision of the tariff act of 1913 the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance had at their command detailed information which the commission had prepared for each schedule of the act.

An important part of the activities of the Tariff Commission during the past year has been the assistance rendered to Congress in drafting the present tariff law.

The experts of the commission were available to both the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance for the purpose of furnishing both oral and written information. The service rendered by the experts in the main consisted of recommendations as to the proper classification of commodities and as to the phraseology of paragraphs, especially where technical matters were involved, and of furnishing detailed information in regard to the status of the industries under consideration.

No questions of rates were discussed with the experts representing the commission except where compensatory duties were involved, or where a series of related duties on similar articles were under consideration.

During the debates on the bill in both Houses individual Members upon request were supplied with such information and advice as could be offered in the limited time available. As each paragraph or commodity was discussed the service of the experts concerned with the subject under consideration was immediately available to any Member of Congress, as well as all information in the commission's files on the point at issue.

Recommendations of the commission in the formulation of the act.

The commission was of service not only in putting at the disposal of Congress general basic data in the form of tariff information surveys on all industries under consideration but in offering constructive criticism on specific schedules as a result of its detailed study of the act of 1913, litigation arising from its operation, and court and Treasury decisions relating thereto. Much of the phrasing of that law, as was the case with prior tariff acts, was found to be archaic, or obscure in meaning, or needlessly wordy. There were conflicting provisions for a great number of articles, maladjusted rates as between raw materials and finished or partly finished articles, and illogical grouping of commodities and materials. Furthermore, many provisions of the act were difficult to administer because the form in which they were drafted was not in accord with modern industrial methods and ignored the commercial terminology of the present time. The commission was therefore prepared to submit recommendations which would remedy many of these defects, and the law as finally enacted incorporated most of the changes suggested by its experts.

In its technical form the new tariff act represents an advance toward the attainment of "scientific tariff making." As compared with previous acts its phraseology is simple and clear; it exhibits a more orderly arrangement of items, and a more scientific adjustment between basic commodities and products derived from them. Especially is the influence of the expert discernible in the draftsmanship of the chemical schedule, in the formulation of the textile schedules, in the drastic revision of the provisions for agricultural products, and in the betterment of the general administrative features of the customs law. Congress accepted, with only a few modifications, the entire chemical schedule (except the rates) in the form submitted by the Tariff Commission. The original draft of the wool schedule prepared by the commission (except the rates) was adopted without change by the Committee on Ways and Means, and with only a few changes by the Finance Committee. The extent to which the commission turned to advantage its opportunity to assist the Congress can best be shown by a summary of its work schedule by schedule.

SCHEDULE 1. CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.**TARIFF INFORMATION SURVEYS.**

During the consideration of the chemical schedule, pending the recent revision of the tariff, the commission put at the disposal of the Congress detailed information on the several hundred chemical commodities (400 to 500) provided for in the act of 1913. This information was in the form of 28 separate pamphlets, containing approximately 175 surveys on chemicals. In some cases a separate survey was prepared for each article. In other cases a single survey covered the whole paragraph—where the products enumerated in the paragraph were of a related character.

The chemical schedule of the act of 1922 contains 93 paragraphs, as compared with 70 in the act of 1913. The extension is in part due to the fact that specific mention is made of some 50 products that have not appeared in previous acts. Information on these new

items is now being compiled and surveys are in the course of preparation. Surveys have been completed for industrial alcohol, oleic and stearic acids, hydrogenated and chemically treated oils and fats, and the chemicals enumerated in paragraph 2. In addition to the new subject matter in preparation, surveys on crude and refined petroleum, asphalt and bitumen, and zinc oxide have been revised and expanded.

Reports completed during the current year are here summarized.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

Industrial alcohol, or nonbeverage ethyl alcohol, is perhaps the most important new chemical provided for by the act of 1922. A tremendous expansion in this industry has been brought about in recent years by war-time demands and by the tax-free use of denatured alcohol. The United States is now the world's largest producer of alcohol. Industrial alcohol is used in many of the arts and industries. Among the most important uses are: As a motor fuel, in the preparation of shellacs, lacquers, pharmaceutical products, and other industrial purposes.

WHITING, COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1914, 1921, AND 1922 (FIRST FOUR MONTHS).

In order to aid the Committee on Finance to arrive at proper rates for whiting, the Tariff Commission made an investigation as to the cost of production in the industry and the price at which imported whiting is being sold in the United States.¹ Cost figures were returned by the leading manufacturers and were verified by members of the commission's staff, who compared the estimates submitted with the books of companies reporting. The cost of imported whiting was determined by a study of invoices of shipments received at the port of New York for the months of April and May, 1922. These shipments represent more than one-third of the total quantity imported at New York during that period.

Conditions in the industry.—Analysis of the data tabulated shows that the weighted average cost of producing whiting for the first four months of 1922 was \$18.47 per short ton. This represents a decrease of 9 per cent from the cost of \$20.32 in 1921 and an increase of 108 per cent over the pre-war cost of \$8.86 in 1914. The average cost of imported whiting, c. i. f. New York, duty not paid, for the months of April and May was \$12.80 per short ton. Compared with the average cost of domestic whiting in 1922, the returns show a margin of \$5.72 per short ton in favor of the imported product. The difference between the lowest domestic and the average imported cost was \$3.99 per short ton.

In the grinding of chalk for the production of whiting the domestic industry is handicapped by a lack of labor-saving devices. Except in a few plants little effort has been made to keep labor costs at a minimum by the installation of modern machinery. Two firms, however, are working along progressive lines to install continuous apparatus that will result in economy of labor. Analysis of cost

¹ Report published in the Congressional Record, Aug. 15, 1922, 67th Cong., 2d sess., p. 12382.

data submitted by the companies reporting to the commission shows a range in labor cost from \$2.23 to \$5.16 per short ton during 1922. From this wide variation it is apparent that a reduction in costs could be effected by improvements in equipment and in design of plant.

The wide spread between the cost of domestic and imported whiting is in no small part due to existing exchange rates and will doubtless decrease as the Belgian and French exchange approaches normal. A factor in favor of the domestic product, not shown in the cost figures, is the service to domestic consumers. The point at which the price of imported whiting becomes sufficiently attractive to warrant a change from a reliable domestic source to an imported one can not be accurately measured. For tariff purposes care must therefore be exercised in basing duties wholly on the spread between the domestic cost and the cost of the imported product landed in the United States.

Since 1919 domestic producers have had active competition from foreign sources. In 1914 imports represented approximately 2 per cent of the domestic production; in 1921 the proportion was about 20 per cent; during the first four months of 1922 it was 12 per cent. Prior to 1920 imports had not exceeded 2,700 short tons, whereas during 1920 and 1921 they approximated 9,000 tons per annum.

Summary of costs.—Of the total cost for 1922 of \$18.47 per short ton, \$7.39 (40 per cent) was for material; \$4.04 (about 22 per cent), for direct labor; \$3.87 (21 per cent), factory overhead; \$3.05 (16½ per cent), administrative and selling expenses; and 12 cents (less than 1 per cent) for packages. The average net price received for whiting during 1922 was \$22.78 per short ton. Comparing this price with the total cost, the industry as a whole made an average profit of \$4.31 per short ton, or about 23 per cent of the total cost. The cost of materials in 1922 was more than twice that of 1914; direct labor nearly two and one-half times; factory overhead about one and eight-tenths times; administrative and selling expenses about two and one-half times. The average profit per ton of \$4.31 in 1922 may be compared with \$1.79 per ton in 1914; on the basis of percentage of total cost, however, the profit was 23.3 per cent in 1922 and 20.2 per cent in 1914.

CENSUS OF DYES AND OTHER SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1921.

The Tariff Commission has completed its fifth census of dyes and coal-tar chemicals covering the calendar year 1921. The scope of the census was this year extended to include synthetic organic chemicals other than those derived from coal tar. Among the additions are acids, alcohols, esters, ketones, aldehydes, derivatives of alkaloids, and carboxylic compounds; these are used as solvents, medicinals, perfume and flavoring ingredients, and in numerous industrial processes.

Dyes.—The output of dyes in 1921, as reported by 74 domestic manufacturers, totaled 39,008,690 pounds, a decrease of 56 per cent from the production of 1920. The sales during 1921 amounted to 47,513,762 pounds, valued at \$39,283,956. Sales exceeded production by 22 per cent, indicating that domestic consumption for 1921 was in part supplied by stocks carried over from the previous year. The average

sales price of dyes for 1921 was 83 cents per pound, compared with \$1.08 for 1920 and \$1.26 for 1917. The greatly reduced output of 1921 may be accounted for by (1) loss of the most of our export trade, (2) abnormal production and stocks carried over from the previous year, and (3) business depression.

Progress in the industry was marked by the placing on the market for the first time of a large number of dyes of great complexity and specialized application. New dyes continued to be reported during the first five months of 1922. The domestic industry is still deficient, however, in vat dyes, alizarins, and dyes of special types.

The total importation of coal-tar dyes during the calendar year 1921 was 3,914,036 pounds, valued at \$5,156,779, compared with 3,402,582 pounds, valued at \$5,763,437, during the previous year. Reducing the vat dyes to a single-strength basis, the total quantity of dyes imported in 1921 was 4,252,911 pounds. Of these Germany supplied 48.34 per cent; Switzerland, 40.53 per cent; England, 7.34 per cent; and Italy, 2.7 per cent.

The dyes imported in 1921, representing 10 per cent of the quantity produced during that year, consist of products that either are not yet manufactured in this country or are not produced in an adequate quantity or of a quality to meet special requirements.

The combined value of exports of aniline dyes and all other dyes for 1921 was \$6,270,155, compared with \$15,728,499 for 1919 and \$29,823,591 for 1920. In other words, exports of domestic dyes for 1921 show a decrease of 79 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The aggregate value of exports of color lakes and other colors, dyes, and stains of coal-tar origin for the first three months in 1922 was \$973,316, compared with \$2,432,764 for aniline dyes and all other dyes and dyestuffs for the corresponding period of the previous year. In quantity, the exports during the first three months of 1922 totaled 1,387,594 pounds. This great reduction in export trade may be attributed in part to the general business depression; the chief cause, however, was the appearance of German dyes in China, India, Japan, and other foreign markets. Domestic producers have been unable to compete with the Germans in these fields.

Of the other finished coal-tar products, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, synthetic resins, and tanning materials show a reduced output. In the production of perfumes and flavors there was a conspicuous increase in 1921.

THE RECLASSIFICATION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The rapid development of the chemical industries during the war, and the subsequent changes in conditions of international trade in chemical products were taken into account in formulating a reclassification of the schedule.

Before submitting plans for the reclassification of the chemical schedule to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Tariff Commission conferred with customs authorities, manufacturers, and importers.

The new schedule omits the enumeration of all articles which have become obsolete in modern commerce, but which purely as a matter of custom have been carried from one tariff act to another, and it enumerates specifically those that have developed in commercial im-

portance as a direct outgrowth of war conditions. Specific provision is thus made for some 50 chemical products that have not appeared in previous acts. Examples of such additions are butyl alcohol, a pyroxylin plastic solvent made by a new process of fermenting corn; derivatives of ethylene, propylene, and acetylene, which give promise of being important organic solvents; galalith, a hornlike substance prepared from casein and used for toilet articles, buttons, and electric insulating materials; vulcanized fiber, a chemically treated cellulose derivative; lead arsenate, an insecticide for spraying fruit trees; thorium and cerium nitrates, used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles; and hydrosulphite and its allied products employed in the dyeing and printing of textiles.

The new schedule also presents a more logical grouping of chemical commodities. For example, extracts for dyeing and tanning are separated from the crude materials therefor and assigned different paragraphs. Perfumes and flavoring materials, not being properly related, are also separately provided for. Specifications for the various grades of certain articles are modified so as to conform more nearly to the commercial strengths in use at the present time. The provisions for acetic, lactic, and tannic acids are cases in point.

Duties on coal-tar dyes are in the act of 1922 assessed on the basis of standards of strength to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury. Although in the past, drugs and food products have been required to conform to the pure food and drugs act before being admitted into the United States, this is the first time that the principle has been applied in tariff making. This standardization feature, recommended by the Tariff Commission, is primarily designed to prevent undervaluation in the importation of dyes and to put an obstacle in the way of the adulteration and misbranding of dyes—a common practice in the trade in coal-tar dyes. It may also be regarded as the first stage in the ultimate sale of both foreign and domestic dyes on the basis of established and commercially recognized standards of strength.

The Tariff Commission, not only in its published reports, but also through its representatives in conference with the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance was of direct aid in working out compensatory duties between raw materials and their derived products. Instances of the adjustment of rates may be noted in the new provisions for citrate of lime, the raw material, and citric acid, the finished product; castor oil and alizarin assistant manufactured from this oil; perfume materials and perfumery; quicksilver and the various products manufactured from it, such as mercurial medicinal preparations, and the pigment vermillion; starches and the dextrines manufactured from them; various metals, such as zinc and lead and the pigments made from these metals; and oil-bearing seeds and the oils expressed therefrom.

SCHEDULE 2. EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION DURING THE YEAR.

No surveys or reports on items in this schedule were written during the year, the work of the small staff being diverted to the gathering of information on the several branches of the silicate industries that

have become of commercial importance in recent years. New methods of manufacture, improvements in quality, and development of originality in articles produced have raised questions pertinent to competition that require for their solution new view points and the collection of additional data. The mechanical drawing of sheet glass, the blowing and shaping of thin lighting and chemical glass, the extension of underglaze decalcomania decoration to china, are cases in point. Inquiries and investigations in the glass industry have covered ordinary glass bottles; pressed glass tableware; chemical glassware; cylinder, crown, and polished plate glass; silver and looking-glass plates; spectacles and eyeglasses, lenses and optical glass; incandescent electric-light bulbs; and stained and painted glass windows. It is of interest to note that recently some of the American decorators of international reputation have favorably commented on painted-glass church windows produced in this country and have, in several ways, endeavored to encourage and foster the growth of this phase of art.

Sorel's (magnesian) cement, another comparatively new development, has also been a subject of special study. This product is unique in that it is resilient, while hydraulic cements, plasters, and mortars are rigid. It has become indispensable for seamless and noiseless sanitary floors and for stucco. Until the art of burning uniformly and to a safe product was worked out in the United States, the building trade was dependent on Grecian magnesite, burned in and exported from Holland.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The schedule covering earths, earthenware, and glassware follows closely the sequence of previous tariff laws. While there is not a complete rearrangement, many of the paragraphs are wholly rewritten and the verbiage is simplified and clarified throughout. From the viewpoint of classification, the most important changes are the complete reconstruction of the provisions for pressed and blown glassware. These are now separated into logical divisions that will permit intelligent consideration of the different branches of the industry. The new provisions for illuminating ware, cased glass, and scientific and chemical glassware recognize the latest developments in the domestic industry. Optical glass, easily the most distinctly war-time development in the glass industry, is transferred from the free to the dutiable list. Another change which has an important bearing upon the glass trade, as well as on the chemical porcelain industry, is the removal of the provisions for the free entry of apparatus and supplies for the use of schools and colleges. Stained-glass windows, also, are now free only when imported as works of art for use in houses of worship and when valued at \$15 or more per square foot.

The policy of imposing duties on raw materials as well as on more highly finished products, finds expression in the earthenware schedule in the transfer of various minerals and ores from the free to the dutiable list. Among the most important of these changes is magnesite—a vital necessity to the steel industry—and graphite, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of crucibles for melting brass and high-quality steel. In both cases the suggestions

of the Tariff Commission were followed in rephrasing the paragraphs describing these products and in expanding them so as to designate the different grades. Talc, which received only brief mention in the chemical schedules of former acts, is now provided for in both the crude and the manufactured form. Increased rates are also accorded to mica, fluorspar, limestone, clays, fuller's earth, and silica—some of which were formerly on the free list.

Since the paragraphs dealing with pottery have had their meaning definitely established through extensive litigation, the phraseology of the new provisions differs little from that of the former act. For bone china a lower rate is levied than upon any other china.

The experts of the Tariff Commission were also consulted in the framing of those paragraphs that deal with quarry tiles and carbon. The former have never before been adequately defined in the tariff; a complete revision of the paragraph covering the latter has effected a new grouping of manufactures of carbon into five distinct classifications which accord with major differences in manufacture and use. While one rate applies to all the different varieties of carbon manufactures, the new classification will, in the future, facilitate the collection of more informative statistics and, in the event of another revision of the tariff, may serve as an aid to intelligent consideration of the different features of the competitive situation.

During the World War, the German supply of china and earthen ware having been cut off, it became necessary to produce in this country the very necessary articles for chemical purposes known as "chemical porcelain ware," "chemical stoneware," and "chemical glassware." These articles are now produced in commercial quantities sufficiently large to cause them to be given specific mention in the act of 1922.

SCHEDULE 3. METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

SURVEYS PRINTED AND OTHER WORK OF THE DIVISION DURING 1921-22.

At the beginning of the fiscal year most of the surveys on metals and metal manufactures had been printed for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means. These surveys appeared in 38 pamphlets, 30 of which cover dutiable merchandise under Schedule C of the tariff act of 1913, and eight commodities on the free list. These surveys have been revised and reprinted. Only one new publication was issued during the current fiscal year; this covers nine branches of the electrical industry.

The division was engaged during a part of the year on the preparation of a report on the iron and steel situation in Japan for the use of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. It also prepared special memoranda and assembled supplementary information concerning recent prices and competitive conditions in various industries. Supplementary files, too, were developed in which have been accumulated data which may prove useful when the time and personnel are available for amplifying and bringing up to date the reports on different industries. The Digest of Tariff Hearings, prepared for the use of the Committee on Finance, also demanded the entire attention of the staff for a considerable period. In short,

the work of the metals section has been largely merged with that of the general staff of the commission. The great number of composite reports left little time for the prosecution of individual investigations or even extensive revision of surveys.

Analysis of import statistics.—In the course of the year's work considerable progress was made in analyzing the character of imports. The results obtained by a study of the invoices on file in the customshouse at the port of New York indicate the desirability of an exhaustive analysis of the import trade in metals and manufactures of metal. There are few schedules in the tariff in which designations are so inclusive as in the metals schedule. Many classifications cover a wide variety of products.

The situation may be illustrated by the citation of several classes of imports. In listing the imports of razors the Department of Commerce until recently made no distinction between safety razors and straight razors. The competitive conditions of these two classes, however, differ vitally, this country having developed a large export trade in certain types of safety razors, whereas it has always imported a considerable fraction of its consumption of straight razors. Few, if any, of the latter are exported from the United States.

Another illustration is the trade in steel wire. Ordinary mild steel wire is produced on a tonnage basis in the United States at a low cost. Under normal conditions the expense of manufacture is probably less here than anywhere else in the world. An evidence of this low cost is the large export trade in such wire selling at 2 to 3 cents per pound. Rope wire, however, costing in the neighborhood of 10 cents per pound, and spring wire and music wire selling from 15 to 25 cents per pound, are to a considerable extent imported, notwithstanding the fact that production in this country rapidly expanded during the years of the war. In import statistics, however, not only are all these wires grouped together, but flat wires and strips suitable for the manufacture of razor blades, and costing \$1 or more per pound, are included in the same classification.

Of the trade in files, exports consist of large quantities of the machine-cut product, while imports include mainly small files, especially the so-called Swiss pattern files and rifflers, frequently hand cut and of special shapes. Imports of saws consist mainly of jewelers' piercing saws; probably 90 per cent of the jewelers' saws used in this country are of foreign manufacture. The volume of the imports of these saws is, however, insignificant compared with the total saw business of the United States.

In the manufacture of ordinary iron and steel the United States to-day leads the world. In the case of crude iron and steel the import trade consists almost exclusively of specialties, some of which are not made in the United States, whereas others compete actively with American products. While the supremacy of American steel in the home market is unquestioned in the case of tonnage products, an appreciable proportion of the more expensive crucible and alloy steels, which sell in more limited amounts, is imported. Some Swedish steels, selling in comparatively limited amounts, have practically no American substitutes.

These illustrations may be almost indefinitely expanded; they cover products included not merely in the basket clause but in paragraphs naming articles which upon the surface appear definite and

specific. The importance of this study is obvious. One of the commonest criteria for judging the competitive status of an American industry is the comparison of imports and exports. Such a comparison, however, is valueless unless trade statistics are expressed in terms having a common significance. In general it will be found that in the metals industries of this country the extensive use of machinery, efficient management, and adequate financing have resulted in "mass production" that has made a number of commodities cheaper in the United States than elsewhere in the world. On the other hand a great variety of specialties can be made only in limited amounts, and on account of the higher wages prevailing in this country the cost of production is higher than that in foreign countries. Proper differentiation with respect to conditions of production, therefore, is necessary in comparing export and import figures.

SUMMARY OF REPORT ON THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

The American electrical industry leads the world both in volume and variety of products. An aggressive policy on the part of manufacturers has built up the greatest home market in the world. The aggregate consumption of electric current and also the per capita consumption are greater in this country than in any other. In 1919 domestic production of electrical goods ranked sixth among the manufacturing industries of the country, and amounted to almost a billion dollars, an increase of 150 per cent in the past five years.

The large home market, the economies made possible by quantity production, and the discoveries and improvements resulting from the research and experience of large staffs of experts have led to the development of huge corporations, which operate many plants in this and other countries. Three such corporations cover almost the entire range of electrical products, and contribute between 50 and 60 per cent of the domestic output. There are, however, many smaller concerns, most of which specialize to some extent, especially in the smaller types of apparatus, which do not require so great an investment or such extensive research for their production.

Great Britain and Germany are the largest foreign producers, each having a number of great electrical corporations conducted on lines parallel to those of the large American manufacturers. Foreign competition has not actively developed in the United States, and imports are small compared with domestic consumption. International affiliations between American and foreign corporations, in many of which American capital is interested, limit competition in some lines, while in others patent control is equally effective. For the present foreign competition may be expected chiefly in the field of specialties and supplies usually sold direct to the consumer. Germany has already built up some American trade in household heating and cooking appliances and in small motors. Foreign manufacturers are active in the field of lighting fixtures, decorative lamps, fan and other small motors, and there have been some recent importations of these products.

At the instance of the Tariff Commission the tariff committee of the Electrical Manufacturers' Council conducted an investigation into the average production costs of some of the largest electrical concerns during 1919 and 1920. Only generalized results can be

presented, but the figures clearly indicate that despite the great amount of equipment employed in American factories labor is always an important item in the total cost. In the case of wire, cable, and pole line material labor is generally less than 25 per cent, whereas in the case of switchboards, instruments, and fans labor amounts to more than material, accounting for more than 40 per cent of the total cost of manufacture and selling. In the case of motors and generators costs are distributed as follows: Labor, 38 per cent; material, 40 per cent; factory overhead, 6 per cent; and selling and administrative expense, 16 per cent. For most industrial apparatus the selling and administrative expense is about 15 per cent; for household appliances it is in excess of 20 per cent of the total cost.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

In drafting the metal schedule the general framework of the act of 1909 is adopted rather than the more general designations and broader classifications of the act of 1913. Despite the fact that there is no complete reclassification, the phraseology is much clarified, and is expanded to cover a great number of products which have become commercially significant since 1909. Also it is noteworthy that specific rates are generally adopted in lieu of the ad valorem rates which characterized the act of 1913.

One of the outstanding features of the metal schedule of the tariff act of 1922 is the transfer of the ores of many of the ferroalloys from the free to the dutiable list. Relatively nominal duties are levied in 1922 upon pig iron and many heavy steel products which are properly classed as raw materials, but the new duties on manganese, tungsten, and molybdenum, which heretofore were always free,² are substantial, as are also those upon the corresponding ferroalloys. Manganese ore receives the equivalent of 22.4 cents per unit and tungsten ores bear a duty of \$7.20 per unit of tungsten trioxide (45 cents per pound of metallic tungsten content). On molybdenum ore there is levied a duty of 35 cents per pound of metallic content. These duties are carried on into the corresponding ferroalloys and chemical compounds. Larger duties are levied on other ferroalloys and, for the first time in any American tariff act, a surtax is levied on alloy steels. A step in this direction was taken in the tariff act of 1913 where a duty of 15 per cent was provided on crucible and electric steels and upon all alloy steels, whereas the rate on all steel without alloys was only 8 per cent. In the tariff act of 1922 steel in forms ranging from crude ingots to merchant bars are made dutiable under two paragraphs. Following the precedent of the tariff act of 1909, paragraph 304 of the act of 1922 provides a sliding scale of duties according to the value up to 16 cents per pound, above which the rate is 20 per centum ad valorem. The rates under this paragraph apply to all qualities of steel of the shapes mentioned, and, in the case of plain carbon steels, represent the entire duty. Steels containing alloys, however, are subject to a further tax of 8 per cent under paragraph 305 of the act of 1922, which also provides additional duties on tungsten and molybdenum steels to compensate for the duties on the respective raw materials. The duties on other finished

² Except tungsten, which was dutiable at 10 per cent under the act of 1909.

forms of iron and steel, while higher than the duties of 1913, are generally lower than the rates of 1909.

Increased duties are given to the lead and zinc mining industries. The provisions for smelting these ores in bond are retained. Recognition is given to the manufacture of magnesium metal—a new industry—in a separate paragraph, which provides a duty of 40 cents per pound on the crude metal and 20 per cent additional on manufacturers of all kinds.

The aluminum paragraph is extended to include many commercial forms of aluminum for which no specific provision had formerly been made; the duty is increased to 5 cents per pound as compared with 2 cents in the act of 1913 and 7 cents in the act of 1909. Quicksilver mining, which, except for the period of war stimulation, languished with the gradual exhaustion of some of the larger mines, is granted a duty of \$18.75 per flask.

The nickel paragraph is revised, and several commercial products, whose classification under previous bills had been doubtful, are added. An additional duty of 10 per cent is provided for cold-worked shapes and forms. The rate on nickel oxide is reduced to 1 cent per pound, thereby allowing some differential between this product, which may be used as a raw material, and the metal. New paragraphs are provided for copper, brass, and nickel silver products, most of which have come under the basket clause of previous acts. The minor metals, bismuth, cadmium, and metallic arsenic, none of which were manufactured in the United States prior to 1909, are transferred from the free to the dutiable list. Among other new products may be mentioned cerium and tantalum, which are also made dutiable. Antimony regulus is made dutiable at 2 cents per pound, while crude or liquated antimony is taxed only one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; these products are not made in this country.

In the tariff act of 1913 only a few classes of machinery received special mention, but in the act of 1922 all dutiable machinery is provided for in one paragraph which gives specific designation to various machines at rates varying from 15 per cent on steam engines to 40 per cent on certain types of textile machinery. The rate on all machinery not specially provided for is 30 per cent, whereas under the basket clause nonspecified articles of metal are dutiable at 40 per cent. An innovation is the reciprocal provision in the automobile paragraph.

Separate provision is made for surgical and dental instruments, which hitherto have been included in a basket clause, while philosophical and scientific instruments, which in previous acts have been on the free list when imported for the use of educational and similar institutions, are now made dutiable at 40 per cent. The rates on all classes of cutlery are largely increased and are now among the highest provided in the new tariff. Minor changes are made in the classifications, the razor paragraph in particular being completely rewritten. The provisions now specifically cover a larger number of articles and parts. An important feature of these cutlery paragraphs as well as of those dealing with watches and clocks is the expansion of the marking provisions.

SCHEDULE 4. WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

The commission has prepared no surveys or reports on items in Schedule 4 since those referred to in the last annual report.

THE STATUS OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The only country giving rise to tariff problems of importance so far as the lumber industry is concerned is Canada. The main factors in the problem are our depleted forests, the Canadian tariff and embargo policy, American investments in Canada, and relative costs of production. So far as costs of production are concerned, the schedules received by the commission show that they average somewhat greater in Canada than in the United States. Efficient American producers need not fear destructive competition. There is great difference, however, among individual producers in both countries. High-cost American operators find it difficult to compete with low-cost producers whether in the United States or Canada. Canada imposes a duty on American lumber when further advanced than planed on one side. So far as there has been a demand for a duty by American producers, it has been based not so much upon fear of Canadian competition as upon a desire to obtain more favorable access to the Canadian market for American lumber through the agency of a "bargaining tariff." A large part of the industry, however, in view of the depleted forests and the need for conservation, has strenuously opposed any duty upon lumber. Another element operating against a duty is American investment in Canada. This also is connected with the lessened supplies. Many American lumbermen, looking forward to the still further depletion of American forests, have been increasingly transferring their operations to Canada. These interests desire free access to the American market for their Canadian output. American loggers, as distinct from lumbermen, have asked for duties on imported logs. Their demand is based partly upon Canada's embargo policy. The Provinces impose an embargo upon the exportation of logs cut from Crown land timber. To this the American loggers offer no objection. Occasionally, when a surplus of logs has accumulated, the embargo is raised by an order in council and the American market is then flooded and prices are unsettled, to the injury of the American interests. The chief problem connected with the Canadian embargo upon logs, however, relates to the American wood-pulp industry, which, again because of the availability of suitable timber, is dependent to a considerable extent upon imported logs. This situation is more serious than that of the lumber industry itself because of the relatively large investment in plant. Pulp mills can not so easily follow the receding forests.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The important changes in Schedule 4 of the tariff act of 1922 are the inclusion of retaliatory clauses dealing with logs and lumber, respectively. The first of these clauses provides for a tariff duty of \$1 per thousand feet board measure on logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock when imported from any country or political

subdivision which at any time during the immediately preceding 12 months has forbidden or restricted the exportation of such logs. By this provision the exportation of logs cut from Crown lands in Canada by the lifting of the provincial embargoes through orders in council would subject such logs to a duty of \$1 per thousand feet when imported into the United States.

The second retaliatory clause of interest to the lumber industry deals with lumber planed on one or more sides and tongued and grooved. The President is authorized under the act of 1922 to negotiate with any country which imposes a duty on such lumber imported from the United States for the removal of such duty and, in the event of unsuccessful negotiations, to proclaim a duty equal to the amount collected by the foreign government on shipments of similar lumber originating in that country when imported into the United States. The clause would in purpose fix a duty on tongued and grooved lumber entering the United States equivalent to the rate of duty imposed by the exporting country on similar material shipped from the United States.

So-called cabinet woods such as Spanish cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin-wood in the log, are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under the act of 1922; they were previously on the free list. The duty on these woods when sawn is advanced from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Japanese oak and maple are included in the cabinet-woods paragraph of the new act.

The act of 1922 continues shingles on the free list, though a strong effort was made by the shingle producers of Oregon and Washington to have the Congress impose a duty of 50 cents per thousand.

Among the highest rates shown in the schedule is the 60 per cent ad valorem duty fixed on furniture made with frames wholly or in part of wood, rattan, reed, bamboo, osier or willow, or malacca, and covered wholly or in part with rattan, reed, grass, osier or willow, or fiber of any kind.

SCHEDULE 5. SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

SUMMARY OF REPORT ON THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The commission has annually collected cost data from sugar manufacturers in the principal regions of American production and in Cuba. In 1919 it issued a report embodying the results of its study of these cost data. During the past year this report was revised, the tables were brought up to date, and much new material was introduced. The revised edition corroborates the conclusions of its predecessor with respect to the advantage of large-scale production and the great disparity in costs among producers in the same region.

Inasmuch as sugar is one of the few commodities for which foreign costs have been collected continuously from pre-war years to date, it is possible to present for the first time, both for the centers of domestic production and for the "principal competing country," a fairly complete and authoritative picture of changes in costs in one industry during a period marked for rapid variation in costs.

It will be recalled that the impact of the war upon the sugar industry resulted in a tremendous curtailment of the European beet

sugar production, accompanied by a partially compensatory increased production of cane sugar, particularly in Cuba and Java. In consequence of this fundamental disruption of production, rigorous governmental control of the price of sugar, its exports, imports, and distribution had to be instituted in most countries during the war. The unfortunate conjunction of liquidation of the war-time control of sugar in the United States, a severe drought in Cuba, and a period of unprecedented credit inflation, brought about a precipitous rise in the price of raw sugar, from the governmentally controlled price of 7.28 cents per pound (duty paid at New York) in the middle of 1919 to 23.57 cents on May 19, 1920. This highly inflated price attracted sugar to the United States from all parts of the globe, the receipts of full-duty sugars during 1920 for domestic consumption amounting to 554,019 long tons as against only 57,738 tons in the preceding year. The world-wide collapse of the cycle of inflation in the middle of 1920 thus came upon the sugar market in the United States at a time when it was in an unusually vulnerable situation owing to accumulation of supplies purchased at top prices. Consequently the price of raws dropped continuously from 23.57 cents per pound on May 19, 1920, to 3.42 on December 15, 1920.

During 1921 and 1922 the price of raws ranged from the high of 6.27 cents on March 7, 1921, down to 3.42 cents, with an average for the year 1921 of 4.763 cents per pound. In 1922 for the nine months January through September it has averaged 4.357 cents per pound. These averages, it is of interest to note, are closer to the pre-war annual averages than at any time since 1916, so that the prices in the industry may be said to have readjusted themselves to a normal condition.

Reflecting the above conditions, the costs in Cuba and the domestic industry reached their peak in the crop of 1919-20. Average costs for Cuba mounted to 6.78 cents per pound in that year as against 2.90 in the crop year 1916-17 and the average for Louisiana soared to 14.56 cents per pound as against 4.605 cents in the 1916-17 crop. This high cost, however, was due to some extent to unfavorable climatic conditions in Louisiana that year. In the following crop year 1920-21 a sharp decline was noticeable in the cost of sugar-cane production in Cuba and the noncontiguous Territories, Hawaii and Porto Rico. There was, however, no corresponding decline in the beet-sugar costs and in the Louisiana cane-sugar industry until the crop year 1921-22, because the figures for the 1919-20 crop in domestic industry represented agricultural and factory expenses at a time when the process of liquidation had not proceeded as far in the United States as it had in Cuba and the noncontiguous Territories.

The commission pointed out in its last annual report that the response to the set of questionnaires sent out to Cuba was not general enough to warrant acceptance of the returns based thereon as typical of the industry. It was pointed out that the Cubans were depriving themselves of an opportunity to furnish the commission with data which would be useful to Congress in fixing an equitable sugar duty. Since then a significant improvement has been shown. The cost figures of the reporting factories for the 1920-21 crop represented 26.6 per cent of the total production of that season as compared with only 8.21 per cent for the preceding crop.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The schedule dealing with sugar, molasses, and manufactures thereof has been changed in many important respects. The foundation has been laid for a more logical arrangement of the commodities included in the schedule, although much remains to be done in accordance with the suggestions made by the commission.

Unlike previous acts which provided for sugar and molasses in a single paragraph, a general comprehensive classification is first given in paragraph 501, "sugars * * * and all mixtures containing sugar and water." These are all products that may be subjected to the polariscopic test. A special classification in a new paragraph, 502, is established for molasses and sirups that are to be tested, not by the polariscope as in the past, but on the total sugar content. In the acts of 1909 and 1913 molasses testing not above 40° by the polariscope was subject to an ad valorem duty. If testing above 40° it was subject to a specific duty, the specific rate being twice as high when the test was above 56° as when the test was between 40° and 56°. In the new act the duty is based on a total sugar content, a specific rate per gallon being levied when the total sugar content is not above 48 per cent and an added specific rate for each percentage of sugar content above 48 per cent.

The bill as originally drawn up by the Committee on Ways and Means (H. R. 7456) included this change. While the commission had frequently called attention to the fact that the polariscopic test alone was not a proper test for molasses and sirup which contains invert sugar and deemed the introduction of the new test by content of total sugars a step in the right direction, it felt that the point of division in the paragraph, 48 per cent, was faulty, inasmuch as this cut into the black strap instead of separating it from the next general commercial grade, edible molasses and sirups. Black strap is not suitable for human food, but is valuable for cattle feed and for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. Therefore the reason for a change of test—prevention of the importation of molasses at any lower rates than the sugar extracted from it—did not apply to black-strap. In the Summary of Tariff Information, 1921, submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, attention was called to this situation. As finally enacted, therefore, paragraph 502 makes special provision for blackstrap by establishing lower specific rates for molasses testing between 52 and 56 per cent total sugars, "not imported to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar or for human consumption."

In paragraph 503 the terms "dextrose and dextrose sirup" have been used instead of "grape sugar and glucose," as in the previous acts. The commission has already pointed out, however, that, inasmuch as the substances which will be assessed for duty under paragraph 503 are commercial products, containing some dextrose but also other substances, it is questionable whether it is preferable in framing a tariff act which has to do with such commercial products to depart from commercial terminology, especially when the chemical term represents only a minor ingredient of the commercial product in question.

Paragraph 504 now incorporates into the sugar schedule the highly refined chemicals not used for foods nor having any industrial or

economic relationship to commercial sugar, but utilized primarily for bacteriological testing and medical diagnosis. Because of their general nature, the commission suggested, that this whole paragraph be transferred to the chemical schedule.

With respect to paragraph 506 of the House bill, dealing with sugar candy and confectionery, etc., the commission called attention to the fact that the duty of 30 per cent provided therein on sugar after being refined when "tinctured, colored, or any way adulterated" would be less than the duties imposed in paragraph 501 on "raw or refined sugars" whenever the dutiable value of the sugar was less than 7.2 cents per pound. It also suggested the omission of the section dealing with the value of the coverings of these goods, since such coverings carrying ad valorem duties were dealt with by general provisions. Both of these suggestions were given due attention by the Congress.

All of the above, while significant in themselves, are, however, of slight importance in comparison with the cost data on the sugar industry made available by the commission. From the time of its establishment the commission has gathered cost data in Cuba and from domestic sources of supply so that the Congress had before it more representative and authoritative cost data on which to base its rates than ever before in the enactment of a tariff. Not only were the published reports of the commission available for the guidance of the Congress and for the congressional committees but the sugar expert of the commission appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and submitted tables summarizing average differences in costs between Cuba and the domestic industry from pre-war years through the crop of 1918-19.

The following table shows these average differences in costs and the relative importance of each producing center in our domestic consumption.

Region.	Differences by which domestic costs exceeded Cuban costs (excess in cents per pound).				Percent- age of total United States annual consump- tion sup- plied by each region.
	Pre-war.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	
United States, beet.....	1.792	0.383	0.268	1.898	17.30
Louisiana.....	2.401	1.059	1.761	5.200	6.42
Hawaii.....	1.198	.949	1.408	1.092	13.39
Porto Rico.....	1.128	1.325	.637	1.698	8.87

SCHEDULE 6. TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The work of the year in relation to the tobacco schedule was in the main similar to that reviewed under Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions. The commission continued the conferences with

the trade and with Federal officials, briefly reviewed in the last annual report. It also investigated the operation and origin of the tariff laws with respect to wrapper tobacco. The difficulty of clearly distinguishing Cuban filler from Cuban wrapper tobacco has given rise to much friction, and after a study of the subject the commission has suggested a different and more workable classification.

A preliminary report upon the Turkish tobacco industry has been completed. The tariff problem here relates to the production in California of a similar tobacco grown from Turkish seed. A survey upon wrapper tobacco is also in progress.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The tobacco sections of the tariff act of 1922 are substantially the same as those in the tariff acts of 1909 and 1913. The only important changes are an increase in the duty upon wrapper tobacco (unstemmed) from \$1.85 to \$2.10 per pound, and an increase to 35 per cent in the tolerance of wrapper tobacco in mixed bales. A few minor changes in language, suggested by the commission after conference with the Customs Service, were also made.

SCHEDULE 7. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

SUMMARY OF SURVEYS AND REPORTS.

A considerable number of informal reports, most of them relating to the then pending tariff bill, were prepared for Members of Congress and for official or semiofficial organizations or persons; there was also a large volume of correspondence with business interests. Although the work of the year thus largely centered around the tariff act, some progress was also made in the preparation and publication of the commodity surveys.

Operation of rates in the emergency tariff act.—In response to Senate Resolution No. 284, adopted April 28, 1922, the commission transmitted to the Senate "a study and investigation of the operations and results of the rates carried in the emergency tariff act approved May 27, 1921, and as extended by the act approved November 16, 1921." This report, published as Senate Document No. 224, was later brought up to date as a Tariff Commission report.

With a view to arresting the steep post-war decline in the prices of agricultural products, the emergency tariff levied substantially increased duties upon about 40 agricultural commodities, and added compensatory duties upon cotton and woolen manufactures to offset the duties upon long-staple cotton and wool. This list included nearly all of the great staples of American agriculture, such as wheat, corn, cattle, sheep, meats of all kinds, wool, dairy products, vegetable oils, apples, and a number of minor but locally important crops such as olives, cherries, wrapper tobacco, and onions.

The higher rates took effect in the midst of a tremendous and world-wide price deflation, particularly acute in agricultural products. Heavy war stocks in the European markets, to which most of the foreign products ordinarily moved, along with European trade restrictions, currency depreciation, directed to the free markets of the United States a considerable volume of imports whose influence

was more keenly felt because of the virtual absence during the World War of even the former competition. But it is significant that both the decline and later partial recovery in prices affected virtually all agricultural products, whether or not on the emergency list; it even affected products in which there was no foreign competition. Moreover, a similar and synchronous price depression occurred in other countries, and in the prices of imports of a kind not produced in the United States.

The deflation, being world-wide in scope and created by world conditions, could not entirely be arrested by higher import duties. But in the case of commodities (such as wool, sugar, live cattle, lemons, olive oil, long-staple cotton) which faced some measure of actual or potential competition from imports, the duties doubtless exerted a stabilizing influence by raising the cost of competing imports. Moreover, they served to give some measure of confidence to domestic business. Upon the prices of products which we export, however, it is obvious that the tariff could exert slight beneficial influence. In fact, by reducing the purchasing power of foreign buyers, it may have tended to lower prices of products included in the emergency tariff, such as pork, cottonseed oil, apples, milk products, cheese, winter wheats, and flours, of which this country is a heavy exporter. The act, it should furthermore be noted, was hastily drawn and contained defects which permitted evasions of the law, and which in several instances worked hardships upon domestic industries, notably the linseed-oil industry and to a slight extent the trade in wheat flour.

Only by an actual study of particular cases can the effect of the emergency tariff be ascertained; the report, therefore, discusses prices and trade conditions of each commodity in considerable detail.

Cattle and beef industry.—This study, the preliminary results of which were briefly reviewed in the last annual report, was revised and published in 1922. It discusses in considerable detail conditions of production in and markets for cattle, beef, and by-products; the problems of domestic producers, with especial reference to foreign competition, and the cattle and beef industries of exporting and importing countries. The methods of levying proportionate or graduated duties upon stocker and feeder and fat cattle, beef, and veal are also considered.

Emergency tariff and its effect on cattle and beef, sheep and mutton, wool, pork, and miscellaneous meats.—This report, published in 1922, treats of conditions in American and foreign markets prior to the emergency tariff and after its passage. Financial stringency, falling prices, and forced liquidation placed the domestic live-stock industries in a serious situation. Although the tariff did not arrest the price decline, its influence is indicated in the widening spread between domestic and foreign prices.

Hides and skins.—The results of a preliminary study were briefly reviewed in the last annual report. This report, published in 1922, is a revised summary of a series of forthcoming studies relating to the different kinds of hides and skins. The summary treats of the relative domestic supply and consumption of different kinds of hides and skins; the position of the large packers in the hide and leather industry; the relation between prices of hides and of shoes, and the

possible benefits to cattlemen of a duty upon hides; the tanning and leather industries; compensatory duties.

Cattle hides.—The tariff problem chiefly concerns cattle hides, which constitute approximately 65 per cent of the domestic consumption of all hides and skins. Many of the imports of other pelts are not directly competitive, being of a kind not largely produced in the United States, and having distinctive uses. A preliminary and more detailed study of cattle hides has been completed, supplementing the summary above noted.

Mushrooms and truffles.—A report upon these food specialties has been revised and published. The domestic production of mushrooms greatly expanded during the World War, and the subsequent resumption of imports severely affected this highly specialized domestic industry. Foreign competition was more severely felt in canned mushrooms.

Other surveys.—Preliminary surveys have also been completed for corn, corn meal, tallow and its derivatives, lard and lard substitutes, salmon, cherries, lemons, olives.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

Brief reference has already been made to the services rendered by the experts of the commission to the congressional committees when the tariff bill was being drafted and revised and to Members of Congress when the bill was under discussion in both Houses. Reference has also been made to the published reports of the commission, such as the Summaries of Tariff Information, comparisons of the pending bill with previous tariff laws, and digests of tariff hearings. In all this work the activities of the agricultural section were similar to and done in conjunction with the other sections. In addition, the commission also made a study of the operation of former tariff laws with respect to agricultural products and provisions and of the litigation and customs decisions arising therefrom. It then, in a suggested revision of the form of the schedule, modernized the language to conform with commercial nomenclature, eliminated duplications and many causes of litigation, and rearranged the paragraphs in logical sequence. Many new classifications, made necessary by the development of our import trade, were added, unimportant classifications eliminated, and the paragraphs reframed with a view to affording more detailed information concerning the imports. Representatives of many branches of the agricultural, food, and fish industries were interviewed in connection with this work of reclassification, and the interested Government agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture and the customs service, were constantly consulted in matters of detail. Some field work, particularly in New York and Buffalo, was also done in this connection.

The material thus originally collected for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means in drafting the agricultural schedule was subsequently published as a report entitled "Suggested Reclassification and Revision of Sections of the Tariff Relating to Agricultural Products and Provisions." This report was briefly reviewed in the last annual report.

Services were also rendered by the experts of the commission in pointing out inconsistencies and duplications in the bill as drafted and

amended. The commodities in many paragraphs are related in such a manner that any changes in duty on one item may affect duties not only in the particular paragraph but in many other portions of the schedule.

Among the more important conferences with applicants for changes, that led both to representations by the commission and subsequent action by the Congress, were those with live-stock producers and importers, seedsmen, florists, and nurserymen; with dairy interests, producers of vegetable oils; pineapple importers and producers; representatives of the fishery interests; producers of various branches of fruit specialties, such as jellies and jams, glacé fruits, candied peel; manufacturers of almond paste, of cocoa, and of chocolate. A few illustrations may be cited:

The Committee on Finance referred to the commission a complaint to the effect that the duties upon cream and butter might be partially evaded by importing milk and cream with unusually high percentages of butterfat. At the recommendation of the commission a proviso was adopted to the effect that milk containing more than 7 per cent of butterfat shall be dutiable as cream, and cream containing more than 45 per cent of butterfat shall be dutiable as butter.

At the request of the committee, likewise, conferences were held with manufacturers of glacé fruits, candied peel, jellies and jams. The commission analyzed conversion costs and prices of the domestic and foreign product, and presented a report to the Committee on Finance. It also recommended numerous changes in the provisions relating to fruits. The suggestions as to improved phraseology were adopted.

In response to a similar request, a report was made upon different methods of proportioning the duties upon hops, hop extract, and lupulin.

Manufacturers of almond paste showed that the tariff upon their raw materials, shelled almonds, at the present time wholly supplied by imports, was greatly increased without a corresponding increase in their products. After investigation, the commission transmitted conversion equivalents, and a specific provision for almond paste was adopted.

Nursery and greenhouse interests represented that the tariff upon their different products, our supply of them obtained almost entirely by imports, was out of proportion to their relative values; they also suggested various changes in tariff phraseology. After investigation the commission suggested numerous changes, which were adopted.

In the case of live cattle, the commission recommended a classification based upon market weights and roughly in accord with market classifications.

Pineapple importers complained that the House rate, per unit, bore disproportionately upon the smaller and cheaper pineapples. After a conference with producers and importers the commission recommended a changed classification, which was adopted.

Seedsmen and customs officials urged rates specific in form because of difficulties of administration; this form of rates was recommended by the commission and adopted, together with minor changes in language designed to clarify the bill and to avoid litigation.

Analysis of Schedule 7 (agricultural products and provisions) shows that this revised and expanded schedule contains approximately 320 tariff classifications.³ Approximately 93 of these classifications are transfers from the free list of the act of 1913 to the dutiable list of the new act. Virtually all of the remaining rates are higher than in the act of 1913, and in many cases higher than in 1909. Yet the level of rates in this schedule is probably lower than in any other dutiable schedule, and the great bulk of the rates is below 30 per cent ad valorem. It should be borne in mind also that in Schedule 7 it was the general policy to impose specific rather than ad valorem rates; and because of the rise in price the higher specific rates do not represent proportionate increases when considered in relation to the higher price levels now prevalent. Among the transfers from the free list of the act of 1913 are the chief products of American agriculture, such as cattle, sheep, hogs, meats of all kinds, lard, tallow, eggs, milk and milk products, wheat and flour, corn, grass seeds, fruits in brine, potatoes, oil seeds. Fresh fish and many types of prepared fish, formerly free, are also made dutiable. Wool and vegetable oils are also transferred to the dutiable list of the textile and chemical schedules. Of the products in this schedule produced in the United States, the only important ones remaining upon the free list are hides and skins, cotton, bread, and broom corn. Finally, of the products dutiable under both acts, the largest proportionate increases are made not in the great staples of American agriculture but in various manufactured specialties, such as cacao butter, tomato paste, canned mushrooms, and in lesser specialized crops, such as shelled almonds and walnuts, lemons, cherries, beans, peanuts, and olives.

In conclusion, it may be noted that of the total number of classifications in the agricultural schedule only about 35 per cent consists of products of American farms and ranches. The remainder consists chiefly of manufactured products, such as meats and other packing-house products, flours, meals, and cereal products, canned and prepared fruits and vegetables, and many food specialties classable as "provisions." A considerable number of the classifications consist of fresh and cured fish of many kinds, and also of commodities entirely, or almost entirely, produced abroad; spices, for instance, many kinds of seeds, and a number of items in the nursery and greenhouse schedules.

SCHEDULE 9. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS AND SURVEYS.

Reports published during the past year were entitled "The Emergency Tariff Act and Long-Staple Cotton" and "Household Articles of Cotton." Surveys on cotton knit goods, cotton wearing apparel, and on cotton cloths provided for *et cetera* nomine, previously printed by the Committee on Ways and Means, were revised and reprinted by the commission.

³ By a tariff classification is meant either a commodity, grade or preparation of a commodity, or group of commodities, classed together at a single rate in a tariff paragraph. The actual number of commodities is, of course, much greater, because a single basket or "catch-all" clause or classification sometimes embraces many products of minor importance.

THE EMERGENCY TARIFF ACT AND LONG-STAPLE COTTON.

This report is a study of the economic situation in the long-staple cotton industry, with special reference to the effect of the emergency tariff act and to competition from foreign cottons. It shows that the competition between the long-staple American-Egyptian cotton known as Pima and the long-staple type of imported Egyptian cotton known as Sakellarides is based on quality rather than on price, inasmuch as American manufacturers were accustomed, with cotton on the free list, to pay more for Sakellarides than for Pima of comparable grades. Prior to the imposition of a duty, imports of cotton from Egypt consisted of 40 to 50 per cent Sakellarides and of 50 to 60 per cent of the shorter-stapled "Uppers." After the passage of the emergency tariff act, imports of Egyptian cotton increased, because of improving commercial conditions; but such increase consisted mainly of the nondutiable "Uppers"; the proportion of the dutiable Sakellarides decreased to less than 20 per cent of the total. The price of Pima has been fairly stationary since the enactment of a duty, whereas an increased world demand has caused the price of Sakellarides to tend upward. The duty added to the rising price of Sakellarides has increased the premium of Sakellarides over Pima to such an extent as to cause a considerable increase in the relatively small consumption of the latter.

The sewing-thread industry is apparently the largest user of Sakellarides, which is required not only for fine counts but also for making coarse thread where special strength is needed, as in the case of shoe thread; it is also used in making embroidery and crochet "cottons." Pima cotton has been substituted to some extent in low and medium count sewing threads. The tire-fabric industry is the largest user of Egyptian cotton but buys mainly the shorter-staple and nondutiable types known as "Uppers." The rapid increase in the use of cord tires, where the requisite strength is gained by the use of numerous plies, has operated to decrease the demand for extra long-staple cotton and there has been no increase in the consumption of Pima for this purpose. The fine-cloth mills afford the most striking instance of the substitution of the cheaper Pima for the Sakellarides type. These mills when they use Egyptian cotton require mainly Sakellarides, but their consumption of Egyptian cotton has decreased and their consumption of Pima has greatly increased. Sakellarides is still preferred for cloths made of the finest yarns, but Pima is being rapidly substituted for it in cloths made of yarns not finer than 80s. Introduced because of its lower price, Pima is finding increased favor with the fine-cloth mills of New England, particularly those of New Bedford, for use in the manufacture of mercerized sateen linings as well as of voiles and fine lawns.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES OF COTTON.

This survey deals with towels and bath mats, quilts, blankets, polishing cloths, dust cloths, mop cloths, wash rags or cloths, sheets and pillowcases, and cotton batting. These articles are mainly for household use, but not exclusively so, as polishing cloths find their greatest use in the automobile-accessory business, and cotton batting is mainly consumed in other industries. With the exception of cotton

batting, which is not woven, the articles enumerated are advanced but one stage beyond the manufactured cloth and for the most part are finished in the mills. Domestic production of these commodities in 1921, in so far as statistics are available, was valued at about \$100,000,000 at the mills. Imports for that year were valued at \$410,341. The American market for such articles is controlled by domestic manufacturers, and foreign competition, is, as a rule, confined to those of high grade or those made with expensive, peculiar designs or special finish. They are sold mainly on the ground that they are imported and generally at a higher price than the nearest comparable domestic goods. Blankets and quilts constitute the major portion of these imports.

STUDY OF 100 IMPORTED COTTON CLOTHS.

Of these cloths, selected as typical of the import trade, the commission has detailed data as to width, weight, construction, yarns, and finish. Normal invoice prices were obtained as of October 1, 1913, and peak invoice prices as of May 1, 1920.

For about 50 of these imported cloths there were later obtained invoice prices and the wholesale prices on the American market about July 1, 1921. Wholesale selling prices of comparable and competitive domestic cloths were secured as of the same date. Analysis of these data shows that imported cotton cloths do not, as a rule, undersell the domestic, but that imports consist almost entirely of fabrics desired because of special quality, finish, or design, and that these are sold on the domestic market at higher prices than those of the nearest comparable domestic fabrics.

These data have not been printed, but have been used as bases for tables and charts comparing the level of cotton-cloth duties under the acts of 1909 and 1913 with those of the act of 1922.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

In drafting the new schedule for manufactures of cotton the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance made full use of the services of the Tariff Commission.

In particular they adopted the recommendations of the commission in regard to the arrangement and wording of paragraphs. The items of the schedule are now arranged in logical sequence, starting with cotton yarn; then follow, in the order named, sewing thread, countable cotton cloths, special cloths, household articles, small wares, knit goods, wearing apparel, Nottingham lace curtains, and finally a basket or catch-all clause. Compared with previous acts, the phrasing is concise and definite. For instance, "spool thread of cotton" is replaced by the more accurate term "cotton sewing thread," since imports in large part are not put up on spools. Similarly the time-honored wording "cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for" is discarded for the shorter but fully as inclusive provision for "cotton yarn, including warps in any form." The omission of unnecessary verbiage thus simplifies and clarifies many of the provisions of the schedule. An-

other improvement, designed to minimize the chances of litigation, is the elimination, wherever possible, of trade terms. For instance, specific mention of "shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, tights, sweaters, etc.," is replaced by an inclusive and exclusive term that brings together all such knit goods of related character.

At the suggestion of the Tariff Commission the Committee on Ways and Means adopted for countable cotton cloths the system of individual number progression based on the average yarn number as determined by the "straight-line" method. The commission's investigation into the cost of producing cloths of this type led to the conclusion that variations in cost conform more closely to variations in the average yarn number than to any other factor or group of factors. As a basis for adjusting progressive rates of duty, the commission held that the single standard as used in the act of 1913 is an improvement on the double standard of threads per square inch and weight as used in the act of 1909. This standard it held to be suitable for either specific or ad valorem rates, but suggested that if specific rates were adopted they should be stated in terms of cents per square yard, for the reason that both cotton and cotton yarn are sold by the pound, and the two being so closely related, the rates on the one should be adjusted with reference to the other—a matter that would be difficult unless a common base were used. In lieu of the group progression, with abrupt rises in the rate of duty with each successive group, as provided in the act of 1913, the commission recommended, as more equitable, individual number progression.

Other suggestions of the commission written into law were the elimination from the schedule, in so far as other considerations permitted, of articles made of fibers other than cotton, and the dropping of the value classification in relation to the duties on hosiery and knit wearing apparel.

The extension of cumulative duties on cotton cloth to include those woven with Jacquards or with drop boxes, and the proviso for a maximum ad valorem rate of 45 per cent on all countable cotton cloths, were at the instance of the Committee on Finance.

SCHEDULE 10. FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS AND SURVEYS.

Reports published during the year include "Jute Cloths" and "Yarns, Threads, and Cordage of Vegetable Fibers other than Cotton." Surveys on bags of jute or cotton, on hose for conducting water, and on adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, and oakum, previously published by the Committee on Ways and Means, were revised and reprinted by the commission.

JUTE CLOTHS.

This report deals with bagging for covering cotton, twilled sack-ing, processed and nonprocessed burlap, and paddings.

Jute bagging for use in covering cotton, usually known as "cotton" bagging, is the coarsest fabric made; the material consists of jute butts and rejections, mixed with varying proportions of old bagging, cordage, and mill wastes. Allowing 7 yards of bagging to

the bale, the average American cotton crop requires approximately 100,000,000 yards of covering; about half of this is usually new bagging, the remainder consisting of second-hand bagging, rewoven bagging, and second-hand sugar-bag cloth. Imports average about 5 per cent of the total requirements or 10 per cent of the new bagging. The domestic production has been mainly supplied by two large cordage firms. As these firms have transferred their bagging departments to Calcutta, and have built mills there, the probability is that the new bagging will hereafter be supplied mainly from India.

Twilled sacking is not made in the United States nor is it imported to any extent because the duty on it has been so much higher than that on burlap. It is rarely seen except as containers of imported foreign products, such as sugar.

Burlap, such as is used for wrapping and baling, is not made in the United States on a commercial scale, as American manufacturers find it impracticable to manufacture in competition with India. Burlap is plain-woven jute cloth of single yarns; the material is long-fibered jute. Imports of burlap exceed in value imports of cloth of all other materials, cotton, flax, wool, silk, etc., combined. About 80 per cent of the burlap imported is used in the manufacture of bags. Imports are mainly from Calcutta; a smaller amount, mainly of a better quality or of special character, such as the wide widths used for linoleum foundations, comes from Dundee.

Jute padding is a special variety of jute cloth that is used as interlinings in coats; it ranges in width from 20 to 24 inches and in weight from 4½ to 6½ ounces to the linear yard. It has been chiefly imported, but domestic manufacture was developed during the war and special provision for it is therefore made in the tariff act of 1922.

YARNS, THREADS, AND CORDAGE OF VEGETABLE FIBER OTHER THAN COTTON.

This survey deals with yarns, threads, twines, cords, and cables of jute, flax, hemp, and ramie.

The jute yarn required by American mills for the manufacture of cotton bagging is all made in the United States from imported jute butts; that used in making twine, cordage, paddings, and carpets is also practically all made in this country from imported long-fibered jute. Only a fraction of 1 per cent of our jute yarn requirements is imported. Although some of this now comes from Calcutta, Dundee is the main source.

Flax yarns are used in this country mainly in making linen thread and to a less extent for crash toweling and fire hose. The largest use of hemp yarns is for cordage; of ramie yarns, in gas mantles. Flax yarns are by far the most important of the three; the domestic flax spinning industry supplies about 85 per cent of the flax yarns consumed in the American linen industry, which is as yet very small. Imports are chiefly of coarse and medium counts under 40 lea; yarns finer than 40 lea are little used in American mills.

The phrase "threads, twines, or cords" contained in paragraph 269 of the act of 1913 is used to denote line in its various forms, from fine sewing thread to rope. There is no hard and fast line of demarcation between thread, twine, and cord, either in trade usage or technical sources. Such products are nearly always made, however,

either by doubling or by cabling yarns (cabling being the doubling together of plied yarns). Only a small part, usually less than 4 per cent, of the domestic consumption of these products is imported. Imports are mainly from the United Kingdom.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

Changes in the technical form of this schedule in large part follow the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

The paragraphs now show an orderly arrangement, starting with raw materials, and following with wastes, partial manufactures, yarns, threads, and cords, nets and seines, hose for liquids or gases, cloths, special cloths, household articles, small wares, wearing apparel, floor coverings, and a basket or catch-all clause.

Accurate phrasing is substituted for indefinite terms, and articles are grouped within certain paragraphs to conform to similar changes in other textile schedules. For instance, the long-standing designation "hydraulic or flume hose" is replaced by the more definite term "hose suitable for conducting liquids or gases." The paragraphs dealing with small wares and with wearing apparel are now similar in wording to paragraphs of the other schedules providing for the same classes of articles.

Another change, designed to effect greater uniformity in the textile schedules, as well as to secure statistical enumeration of imports, is the new paragraph providing for table damask, as well as that providing for linen towels, sheets, and pillow cases. Although such articles of cotton have been specifically mentioned in previous tariff acts and separately recorded in import statistics, those of linen have fallen under basket paragraphs and no record of imports has been kept.

The new provision for jute yarns substitutes the pound system for the lea system, because the pound method is employed in the jute industry both here and abroad. The provision also stipulates four groups instead of two. Group progression was recommended by the commission in this instance as preferable to the individual number progression because of the tendency of jute to gain materially in weight by its absorption of moisture during ocean transportation, this automatically changing the count.

The jute yarn paragraph is made complete by the addition of jute twist (ply yarn), twine, and cordage to the list of articles given specific mention. Although these items are of commercial importance their classification has hitherto been indefinite.

The lea system is retained in the paragraph relating to yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie, and progressive duties are based thereon. Threads, twines, and cords of these materials are included in the same paragraph, with progressive duties levied on the same base but at a higher level than those for the yarns of which made.

The paragraph for cordage, including cables, is reworded to give one rate of duty to cordage made of manila and other hard fibers, and another and higher rate to that made of bast fibers.

Under previous tariff acts plain-woven fabrics of single jute yarn have been distinguished from other jute fabrics, including twilled goods; the first class was specifically mentioned while the latter was

dutiable at a higher rate under the basket paragraph. A more equitable arrangement is effected in the new act, which assesses the same rate on all fabrics composed wholly of jute, plain-woven, twilled, or otherwise, a differential being allowed only for those fabrics advanced by bleaching, dyeing, etc. This change in the law removes the discrimination against jute bags of other than plain-woven fabrics of single jute yarns. Domestic manufacturers of bags will thus be enabled to employ either plain or twilled fabrics as best suits their trade.

In the draft adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means, woven fabrics of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber except cotton were provided for under one paragraph. Paddings or interlinings of flax, hemp, or jute, the manufacture of which is a recent development in this country, were given specific mention for the first time.

The paragraphs relating to floor coverings are greatly simplified. The provision for linoleum and for floor oilcloth omits distinctions between types, such as plain and inlaid, and between widths, on the ground that the relative costs of production are affected to a larger extent by other factors, particularly the thickness of the goods. Another paragraph lists common China, Japan, and India straw matting, with a provision for "all other floor coverings not specially provided for," the main article thus covered being the Japanese rice-straw rugs which are more or less directly competitive with the domestic wire-grass rugs, often known as Crex rugs.

The Committee on Finance made various changes in this schedule, in particular the transfer of cotton bagging to the dutiable list, and the elaboration of the paragraphs relating to paddings and to woven fabrics, of flax, hemp, or ramie for the purpose of placing the highest rate on paddings and other cloths of the types made in this country and a much lower rate on fine linens of types that are entirely imported.

SCHEDULE 11. WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

SUMMARY OF SURVEYS AND REPORTS.

In addition to the reports summarized below, two surveys, one on "Carpets and Rugs of Wool" and the other "Wool Knit Goods," were revised and are now in process of being printed. Other wool commodities on which work is in progress are wool tops and yarns, and woven fabrics of wool. During 1922 the commission undertook a study of imported goods made of wool. Samples and prices were obtained from importers and domestic manufacturers, with a view to determining the nature of those imports and the character and extent of the foreign competition on the American market.

SHEEP AND WOOL PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA.

This report is a comprehensive study of conditions peculiar to sheep raising in Argentina. It gives detailed data for the various Provinces as to cost of production, flock management, distribution of sheep and wool, grading, shrinkage, and prices.

Sheep raising and wool production in Argentina during recent years have been subject to the same disturbing influences that have affected the industry in the United States over a longer period. In

the humid northeastern section competition with other agricultural production has resulted in a decrease in the number of sheep raised since 1900, but coincident with this decline the steady adoption of crossbreeding has increased the wool clip and the production of mutton per breeding ewe. In the semiarid regions, west and south of the grain-growing areas, crossbreeding has been practiced to a less extent, except in the grassy areas of southern Patagonia. At the present time (1922) Argentina is the second largest wool-exporting country in the world and holds second rank in the number of sheep raised.

During the war period the cost of producing wool and mutton increased in Argentina at about the same rate as in the United States. It is estimated that in the wool years 1917-18 and 1918-19 the cost of producing merino and crossbred wools in Argentina averaged 27.35 cents per grease pound. In the range region of the United States the average cost in 1918 and 1919 was 45 cents. The cost of operation and total profit per head of sheep shorn varied widely in different parts of Argentina.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN THE WOOL TRADE.

The world's annual production of raw wool averaged 3,335,242,000 pounds during the period 1909 to 1915. In 1921 it was 2,770,852,000 pounds.

Prior to the war consumption so nearly kept pace with production that the annual carry over was small. Population steadily increased, while world production was virtually stationary. There was therefore a growing tendency to substitute cotton for wool or to use more wool in combination with cotton or reworked wool. By 1918, however, war conditions had brought about an effective shortage in wool-consuming countries and a large accumulation of stocks in countries of production. This situation markedly affected prices, which rose greatly for a time only to fall to unprecedented levels as post-war readjustment and realignment occurred in the industrial world. Its effect upon the wool trade was far-reaching. A conspicuous example was the change in price relations between the different grades of wool.

In pre-war years merino wools in the grease usually sold for a little less than crossbred wools; in the scoured state they brought considerably more than the crossbred. During the war military demand for crossbred wools narrowed the spread, as compared with merinos. After the armistice, however, the demand for fine wools reversed the situation, and greatly widened the differential between these two main types. The price of all wools declined greatly after the spring of 1920, but abnormal demand for merinos continued, causing the price spreads to widen still further.

In its discussion as to what form a duty on wool should take, if levied, the commission's conclusion is that a specific rate of duty will best safeguard the important revenues of the Government derived from wool and will insure greater stability in the industries concerned than any other method. This conclusion is in agreement with that reached by the Tariff Board in 1911-12.

The chief fault of a specific duty levied on the clean content basis is that, particularly at present (1922), its ad valorem equivalent is much higher in the case of light shrinking wools, i. e., the duty on coarse wools forms a larger part of the cost per clean pound.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

In a letter dated June 13, 1921, the Committee on Ways and Means requested the Tariff Commission to prepare a complete draft of the wool schedule that would embody all changes and recommendations that research and experience had shown to be advisable. The only principle laid down was that the draft be predicated on a clean content duty of 25 cents a pound for clothing wools, and of 28 per cent ad valorem, with a minimum of 7 cents a pound, for carpet wools; and that compensatory duties for wool manufactures should be based on these rates.

On June 22, 1921, the Tariff Commission transmitted to the Committee on Ways and Means a complete revision of the wool schedule, inserting the stipulated rates on raw wool, and also compensatory duties based thereon, calculated in accordance with the findings of the former Tariff Board, but leaving blank spaces for the insertion of ad valorem duties by the committee.

The original draft of the commission was adopted without change by the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Finance made a limited number of changes. It inserted the provision that carpet wools for use in carpets should be free under bond, and as a consequence it omitted compensatory duties from the paragraphs on floor coverings made of such free wool. It also eliminated the maximum ad valorem duty for wools not specially provided for. At the suggestion of the commission, it inserted "Cashmere goat" after "Angora goat," wherever mentioned, and adopted a revised wording for the blanket paragraph that included therewith carriage and automobile robes and steamer rugs.

The new arrangement of paragraphs dealing with wool is that of logical sequence, starting with raw wool, and following in the order named with wool wastes, partial manufactures (including tops), yarns, woven fabrics, pile fabrics, blankets, felts, small wares, knit goods, wearing apparel, floor coverings, and a basket or catch-all paragraph. In the paragraph relating to wool wastes and wool waste materials the commission grouped related articles and arranged the groups in descending order of value.

In preceding tariff acts woven fabrics of wool were divided into (a) cloths, (b) women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character; there was, however, no clear line of demarcation between the two. In the acts of 1897 and 1909 it was stipulated that dress goods which weighed over 4 ounces per square yard should be considered as "cloths." Irrespective of the use of the fabric or the trade terminology employed, woven fabrics had therefore been classified primarily as to weight. Woven fabrics of wool in the act of 1922 are provided for in two paragraphs, one covering those weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard and the other covering those over 4 ounces per square yard. Specific mention of flannels is omitted because of constantly recurring litigation as to what con-

stitutes "flannel"; the intent of the present law is that such goods shall be entered, on the basis of weight, under the paragraphs for other woven fabrics.

Pile fabrics of wool are now grouped in one paragraph, and trade terms are omitted. Blankets and felts not woven are each provided for in separate paragraphs. The wording of the paragraph dealing with small wares is made uniform with that in other textile schedules and specific mention of "webbings, bandings, belts, beltings, and bindings" is eliminated.

A special paragraph is provided for wool knit goods, beginning with "knit fabrics in the piece," never heretofore specifically mentioned, and followed by hosiery and gloves, knit underwear and outer wear, and other articles, a more logical arrangement than any previously used. Wearing apparel not knit or crocheted is also given a separate paragraph.

The provision for floor coverings is greatly simplified in the new law. Instead of the eleven paragraphs heretofore used three are found ample. The first of these lists carpets and rugs of a distinctively "luxury" character, such as oriental rugs and chenille axminster; the second, types of ordinary machine-made carpets; and the third, screens, hassocks, and other articles made from carpets or rugs.

In regard to raw wool the commission discarded as obsolete the old classification into carding, combing, and carpet wools, or class one, class two, and class three wools, and covered the whole subject in two brief paragraphs. One provides for wools not improved by the admixture of merino or English blood, the intention being to cover the carpet wools for which the committee had specified a low rate of duty. All hair of the camel is included therewith, on the ground that there is no tariff significance in a division of camel's hair according to origin as had been provided in the act of 1909. The second paragraph lists "Wools, not specially provided for, and hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals." This paragraph is intended to include all wools and hairs, other than those specially provided for in the first paragraph, and is a substitute for the long phraseology of the act of 1909, mentioning different classes and sources. To its draft of this second paragraph the commission attached the following memorandum:

NOTE.—In order to meet the difficulty arising from a flat specific rate upon wools of varying values which make an ad valorem equivalent on the coarse wools higher than on fine wools, any of the following provisos might be given consideration:

(a) *Provided*, That none of the foregoing shall pay a higher rate of duty than — per centum ad valorem.

(b) *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty exceed — cents per pound on such wools or hairs in the grease.

(c) *Provided*, That on wools or hairs, shrinking less than 40 per centum but not less than 25 per centum when scoured, the duty shall not exceed — cents per pound of clean content; and that on wools or hairs shrinking less than 25 per centum when scoured, the duty shall not exceed — cents per pound of clean content.

(d) *Provided*, That wools below the grade of half blood, and hairs, shall be dutiable at — cents per pound of clean content.

The Committee on Ways and Means adopted proviso (a) and inserted 35 per cent as the maximum ad valorem rate. As previously noted, this proviso was omitted from the bill as passed.

SCHEDULE 12. SILK AND SILK GOODS.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS AND SURVEYS.

The work of determining the international competitive position of the various branches of the domestic silk manufacturing industry was continued during the past year.

THE BROAD-SILK INDUSTRY AND THE TARIFF.

The broad-silk industry in the United States began on a small scale during the Civil War under the stimulus of high duties for war purposes. Since that period domestic manufacturers have supplied an increasingly greater proportion of the silks consumed in the United States. To-day (1922) the American silk-weaving industry is the largest in the world. Its output equals that of all European countries combined, and probably doubles that of Japan.

Several factors have contributed to this growth; the continuance of high tariff duties since the Civil War, the application of power machinery to broad-silk manufacture, the development of sericulture in Japan resulting in an expanded supply of raw silk of good grade, and the rise of a mass demand for staple broad silks of all grades and types. Almost all types of broad silks that can be produced on a quantity basis are now made in this country, except light-weight habutae and all-silk pongees. Even these oriental specialties were to some extent produced during the operation of the specific duties of the tariff acts of 1897 and 1909. The domestic industry produces, however, relatively small quantities of fabrics made from the finer sizes of raw silk and of goods made of silk and metal threads.

Before 1914 between 75 and 80 per cent of the broad silks imported came from Europe. In 1921 Japan supplied more than 70 per cent of the total import. With the change in source of supply has come a change in the character of the cloths imported. Broad silks from Europe are chiefly plain and fancy metal thread goods and high-grade all-silk fabrics of novel or elaborate designs. These, as a rule, are sold in extremely small quantities on the basis of quality. On the other hand, goods from Japan and China are cheap, all-silk staples for mass consumption, usually imported and frequently used in the undyed state. The import from China consists almost exclusively of pongees; that from Japan of habutae and pongees. Before 1919 as much as 80 per cent of the total import from Japan consisted of habutae, but since 1914 pongees have formed an increasing proportion of the total. In yardage and in value, imports of the two types of goods are now (1922) nearly equal; in weight, imports of pongees are almost double those of habutae.

Light-weight habutae, which constitute probably 65 to 75 per cent of the total habutae import, are not produced in the United States, nor are any comparable goods of corresponding weights made here. Nevertheless, a considerable part of this import competes indirectly with domestic cotton and silk fabrics. The production of medium and heavy-weight habutae is very small in comparison with importation, but there is a fairly large output of similar goods sold usually under the designation "radium." Imported habutae

competes directly with these domestic habutae and low-grade radiums. With taffetalines, woven jersey (made of spun silk), and broadcloth (of spun silk) it competes indirectly, though keenly. With foulard and high-grade radium it also competes indirectly. All these cloths together constitute not more than one-fifth or one-fourth of domestic production.

Since 1914 practically no all-tussah pongees have been made in the United States. Imported pongees have, therefore, competed most closely with domestic pongee substitutes. These substitutes are, however, materially different from the imported article in that they are made in part of spun silk or cotton and are thus somewhat less lustrous. As a usual thing they obtain a market because they are lower in price. The competition of pongees with other cloths, while sometimes of importance, is never direct.

Exports of broad silks are much smaller than imports and ordinarily constitute not more than 1 to 2 per cent of domestic production. They go chiefly to Canada, Mexico, and Cuba and consist largely of specialties, high-grade trade-marked goods, silk and cotton mixtures, and goods required for prompt delivery. Where price is the main consideration the domestic manufacturer of all-silk goods is not generally able to compete regularly even in a foreign market as advantageously located as Canada.

SILK WEARING APPAREL AND SMALL WARES OF SILK.

During 1921 the commission completed and published under this title a survey covering silk knit goods, wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, ribbons, and small wares. In each case domestic production, imports, exports, and competitive conditions were analyzed.

Silk knit goods.—Silk knit goods, with a production valued at about \$234,000,000 in 1919, which is almost a fivefold increase over 1914, is second to broad silks in the silk-manufacturing industry. The increase was particularly evident in the outerwear branch of the industry, which attained a magnitude of over \$40,000,000 in 1919 as compared with \$303,510 in 1914. Hosiery manufacture, which rose from 8,710,000 dozen pair, valued at \$29,981,695 in 1914 to 18,791,000 dozen pair, valued at \$134,770,000 in 1919, however, still forms the largest part of the silk knit goods industry. Foreign competition in the past decade has been negligible and an export trade, apparently in excess of imports, has been built up.

Silk wearing apparel.—Kindred branches of the clothing trades in silk, cotton, and wool are so intimately connected that statistics of production according to material are not available. A large part of the data for the survey of silk wearing apparel was obtained by field work which, through contact with the trade, established certain general facts. The industry in this country is entirely independent except for style suggestions and that only because Paris is still an arbiter of fashion. American manufacturers import French dresses to be used as models and are therefore less interested in a tariff on wearing apparel than they are in the clause of the tariff act which permits the free importation of models in bond under provision that they be reexported within six months. A large part of the dutiable imports are Japanese goods, particularly kimonos. France, however, is the most important source of imports.

As in the cotton clothing industry, the export trade in silk wearing apparel has been developed, though to a less degree. In 1920 exports of silk garments were valued at \$11,224,687 and in 1921 they were \$10,016,045.

Silk handkerchiefs.—The manufacture of silk handkerchiefs has never been of very great importance in the United States. Imports represent the larger part of the domestic consumption, but the production in this country is not greatly affected by imports as apparently little effort is made to maintain such an industry, but imports consisting chiefly of cheap silk handkerchiefs, brought in from Japan, supply a market which would otherwise probably be filled by cotton handkerchiefs.

Silk ribbons.—Although this industry is third in size among the various branches of silk manufacture, it is subject to a more fluctuating demand than are other kinds of silk production. American-made ribbons are usually of standard quality and width, whereas imports are principally novelty ribbons that can not be produced profitably in this country. Conditions of manufacture tend to preserve this line of cleavage between the domestic and the foreign product. The high-speed multiple shuttle loom, perfected in the United States, produces in maximum quantities, and is well adapted to the needs of the American industry. Lower wage costs in foreign countries make possible a larger introduction of the labor element and permit more elaboration in design and weave. The growth of the domestic industry is mainly dependent upon the stimulation of domestic demand and the extension of the small export trade which has developed, rather than upon the elimination of European competition.

Silk small wares.—Bindings, belting, cords, tassels, garters, bands, and similar articles are included in small wares. From a tariff point of view hatbands are the only item to which much interest attaches. In these there was considerable competition from foreign sources prior to the war. Imports came from Germany, and statistics for the year 1921 indicate that German manufacturers intend to reassert themselves in this line.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The commission made a number of suggestions as to the drafting of the silk schedules by the Committee on Ways and Means and as to its revision by the Committee on Finance. Those that were adopted resulted in the following changes:

The paragraphs are now arranged in logical sequence, starting with partially manufactured silk and following with spun silk yarn, thrown silk, sewing silk, woven fabrics, pile fabrics, ribbons and small wares, knit goods, handkerchiefs, wearing apparel, the basket or catch-all paragraph, the paragraph specifying how the weight or number of silk must be determined, and a final paragraph covering artificial silk (and related products) and manufactures of artificial silk.

The paragraph covering partially manufactured silk is extended to include sliver, and that covering spun silk to include roving, both of which under previous tariffs had been dutiable under the catch-all provision at a higher rate than the yarn into which they were made. The spun silk paragraph, in which the specific rates of the act

of 1909 are reproduced practically intact, is completely rephrased to eliminate unnecessary verbiage, effecting a reduction from more than a page to about half of a page.

Thrown silk and sewing silk, hitherto in one paragraph, are given separate paragraphs to correspond with the procedure followed in other textile schedules.

Since the specific rates on silk woven fabrics in the bill as it passed the House and was reported from the Committee on Finance of the Senate would, with the *ad valorem* minimum adopted, have been effective only in exceptional cases, the Committee on Finance finally eliminated the specific rates and thus reduced paragraph 1205 from about three pages to three lines.

Hatters' plush, in previous tariffs dutiable under a paragraph in the sundry schedule at a lower rate than other pile fabrics, is included in the pile fabric paragraph of the silk schedule. Since the same type of plush is used for both women's and men's hats, it had become difficult to limit cloths coming in as hatters' plush to those actually used in making men's hats; and even if it could have been done, there is no logical reason why the high-grade pluses used in making men's hats should pay less duty than the other pile fabrics.

The wording of the ribbon and small wares paragraph is made uniform with that of the other textile schedules, and specific mention of bone casings, webs, webbing, hatbands, banding, belts, beltings, and bindings is eliminated.

A special paragraph is for the first time provided for silk knit goods, beginning with knit fabrics in the piece, and followed by hosiery and gloves, knit underwear, and outerwear, and other articles—a logical classification where there had before been no classification, knit goods, except knit fabrics, having come in under the general wearing apparel paragraph.

Two paragraphs of the House bill—one covering silk and artificial silk shirt collars and the other covering silk and artificial silk shirts for men and boys—were eliminated in the Senate as unnecessary.

The paragraph dealing with artificial silk, related products, and manufactures of artificial silk is completely revised and the articles covered thereby are reclassified and logically arranged as follows: Artificial silk waste; partially manufactured artificial silk waste; yarns made from artificial silk waste; artificial silk yarns, threads, and filaments; visca and cellophane; and the manufactures of any of these.

SCHEDULE 13. PAPER AND BOOKS.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DIVISION.

No new reports or surveys were prepared during the year on the items provided for in Schedule 13. The commission's activities in connection with this schedule were confined to revision of the surveys previously printed and to the preparation of memoranda relating to specific items.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

A simplification of the classification of printing paper by the employment of a utilization rather than a value basis is an outstanding feature of the schedule applying to paper and books in the tariff act

of 1922. Under the act of 1920 printing papers were classified for tariff purposes on the basis of value of not less than 5 cents per pound and not more than 8 cents per pound. The purpose of the higher classification was to distinguish book paper from newsprint, but owing to unusual conditions of trade newsprint prices advanced materially and a new basis for tariff purposes became necessary. After careful consideration it was recommended that the commercial term "standard newsprint paper" be adopted, and that the remaining imports of paper under the former schedule be known as "printing paper." The recommendation was supported, and under the act of 1922 standard newsprint paper is admitted free of duty while printing paper, which is in reality a grade of book paper, is subject to a duty of one-fourth cent per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. The great bulk of printing paper which is used by the newspapers of the country thus enters free of duty.

A number of minor changes were made in the schedule for the purpose of clarifying the tariff act and its administration. For instance, all varieties of paper board no further advanced than the original manufacture on the paper machine are grouped under paragraph 1302, thus doing away with the segregation of cardboard, cylinder machine bristol board, leather board, and box board and pulpboard. By defining the thickness of paper imported under this paragraph the classification is clearly established. Further illustration of the clarifying process accomplished through minor changes in wording or grouping is the paragraph applying to envelopes. Under the act of 1922 envelopes instead of bearing a uniform rate of duty are assessed according to the paper from which they are manufactured.

Among the changes in the paper and book schedule made by the Congress are the inclusion of two retaliatory clauses directly affecting printing paper and wallboard, respectively, and indirectly affecting wood pulp and pulpwood. The clause forming part of the printing paper paragraph provides that where a country or political subdivision forbids or restricts the exportation of printing paper, wood pulp, or pulpboard the President may negotiate for the free movement of these commodities, and if no change is forthcoming there shall be imposed an additional duty of 10 per cent and an amount equal to the highest export charge upon an equal quantity of printing paper or its equivalent in wood pulp or pulpwood.

The second retaliatory clause in the paper and book schedule appears in paragraph 1302, relating to paper board, wallboard, and pulpboard. The paragraph provides that if any country imposes a duty on any article specified in the paragraph when imported from the United States in excess of the duty provided by the United States then the duty imposed shall be equaled.

SCHEDULE 14. SUNDRIES.

This schedule covers a variety of unrelated articles. Owing to the materials or combination of materials used in their manufacture they do not permit of a classification under any of the other dutiable schedules.

The surveys printed during the year were confined to the leather industry, 21 branches of which were treated in four separate pam-

phlets. These studies have been commended by the trade as bringing together a body of information not heretofore collected in a single series.

The following résumé indicates the comprehensive character of the commission's survey of the leather industry:

SUMMARY OF SURVEYS ON LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.

The leather industry, including tanning and the branches of the industry which turn out manufactured leather goods—boots and shoes, gloves, harness and saddlery, and miscellaneous manufactures of leather—ranks third in value of product among industries in the United States.

Although domestic tanners supply American manufacturers with a considerable part of the raw material used, great quantities of hides and skins are imported from all quarters of the globe. It is estimated that 63 per cent of the cowhides and 34 per cent of the calfskins consumed are taken off in the slaughterhouses of our own country; 28 per cent of the sheepskins are produced here, while the great quantities of goatskins used are practically all imported. Miscellaneous skins, such as horsehide, buffalo, kangaroo, cabretta skins for shoe leather, and mocha skins for glove leather are obtained from foreign sources.

Following the removal or reduction of duty on the several kinds of leather in 1913, importations increased. This was notably true in regard to patent leather and other kinds of shoe-upper leather. The country from which most of the increased importation came was Germany, and German competition was feared by American tanners more than that of any other country. During the war the Canadian leather industry developed rapidly, and importations from that source increased, the varieties which were brought in from Canada being chiefly the heavy leathers—sole and harness leather. The commission has investigated carefully to determine in what respects the industry has strengthened itself during the war and the period following.

The principal branches of leather manufacture may be summarized as follows:

Boots and shoes.—The United States produces more boots and shoes than any other country, and is now the greatest exporter of, and market for, shoes in the world. In the production of shoe machinery and shoe materials and in the invention of distinctive lasts this country also holds first rank. American supremacy is largely due to efficient organization, large-scale production, and specialization. The output of shoes in 1919 was 330,648,974 pairs, valued at \$1,155,041,436; more than a third of this was produced in Massachusetts. Exports in 1921 were valued at \$25,000,000. American footwear in foreign countries competes in quality and style rather than in price.

Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.—These industries are subsidiary to shoe and leather manufacture. In 1919 the cut stock—mostly cut soles—produced in the United States was valued at \$161,203,310 and findings at \$62,825,408. There is very little importation or exportation of these commodities.

Leather-shoe laces.—English shoe laces are the chief competitors of American shoe laces. They have a long-established reputation for superiority and are frequently quoted at a lower price. Imports in 1920 were large, amounting to 10,165 gross pairs, valued at \$46,210. Production figures for 1919 are not available. The output of 1914 was valued at about \$125,000.

Leather gloves.—New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California are the States which lead in leather-glove manufacture. In 1919 the dress gloves produced by domestic factories numbered 1,227,284 dozen pairs, valued at \$24,563,017, and work gloves numbered 2,-388,419 dozen pairs, valued at \$20,268,270. Domestic concerns produced nearly all the men's dress gloves and more than half of the women's dress gloves for home consumption. France, Germany, England, Italy, Austria, and Belgium are the chief sources of imports of gloves. In 1921 these numbered 911,238 dozen pairs, valued at \$13,093,395. Imports are supplementary to rather than competitive with domestic gloves, except in the case of women's and children's dress gloves.

Harness and saddlery.—The output of harness and saddlery in 1919 was valued at \$83,699,050. This industry has been somewhat adversely affected by changes in methods of transportation. Imports in 1921 were valued at \$259,333, and came principally from Canada and the United Kingdom. Exports in the same year amounted to \$697,011, and were sent principally to Canada, Mexico, and Cuba.

Leather belting.—The United States leads in the manufacture of leather belting. Its output in 1919 was valued at \$40,540,653. Foreign belting does not compete with the domestic product to any great extent in the American market. English and German belting, however, competes with American belting in South America, and the English and Japanese belting with American belting in far eastern markets. Exports of belting in 1920 were valued at \$5,412,-290, and in 1921 at \$1,422,477.

Hide rope.—This is used for lariats, whips, and quirts, and sometimes for the transmission of power. Its manufacture is usually subsidiary to the production of belting or of harness and saddlery. Figures for production are not available. Imports are negligible.

Trunks and valises.—The number of establishments producing baggage is increasing. Most of these are controlled by individuals rather than by corporations. Production in 1919 was over \$63,-900,000. Imports and exports are small.

Pocketbooks and handbags.—There is a growing tendency for firms engaged primarily in other branches of leather goods manufacture to produce these goods as a side line. Of the domestic output of 1919, valued at \$14,725,930, New York produced pocketbooks, handbags and cases valued at \$11,293,361. The domestic product is supplemented by cases and purses from Germany, England, France, and Austria.

Miscellaneous leather goods.—This group includes articles of wearing apparel; articles of utility, such as straps, music rolls, book-bindings, etc.; athletic and sporting goods; mechanical leather manufactures, and novelty and specialty goods. The output in 1919 was valued at \$52,952,772. Imports consist mostly of fancy and novelty articles, requiring considerable handwork.

THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The articles provided for in Schedule 14 differ so widely as to kind, material used in manufacture, and use that no attempt was made to provide a grouping or classification at variance with the alphabetical arrangement of previous tariff acts.

When the new schedule for sundries was in process of being drafted, the commission called the attention of the committees of the Congress to certain defects of the act of 1913, namely, the indefinite phrasing of certain provisions of the law that made its administration difficult for customs officials. For example, no attempt had been made to define glove leather, and contention had therefore arisen as to whether the provisions of the law were intended to apply to both the finished and unfinished leather for gloves. The act of 1922 corrects the vagueness of the former act by the definite and inclusive wording, "glove leather finished in the white or in the crust."

The commission also recommended further clarification of the phraseology of the law by the omission of certain trade terms that had lost their significance. The provision for piano and pianoforte action leather is a case in point. Such leather had formerly denoted oil-tanned buckskin leather, but many other kinds of leather are now used in piano construction, particularly for player pianos, an industry of recent importance. The inclusion of player-piano action leather in the text of the present law extends its application to the other leathers.

In the revision of the paragraphs relating to leather and its manufactures it is to be noted that the Congress greatly increased the number of articles on the dutiable list. Duties are imposed on "seal, sheep, goat, and calf leather, dressed and finished, other than shoe leather." This makes dutiable practically all fancy and bookbinder's leather, except that in the rough and that made from cattle hides, and all dressed and finished skivers, fleshers, shearlings, basil, and roan leather, parchment and yellum, and a considerable amount of the hat-sweatband leather, coat, jerkin, and legging leather. Under the act of 1913 all harness and saddlery was on the free list. In the text of the present law, harness and saddlery of the more expensive kinds, and harness and saddlery hardware, appear under separate paragraphs of the dutiable list. Men's gloves of horsehide and pigskin are also transferred from the free to the dutiable list.

The outstanding change in the sundries schedule is embodied in paragraph 1430 of the act of 1922. In general the class of goods covered by this is the same as that of paragraph 358 of the act of 1913. These articles, however, are in the new act divided into two groups at different rates of duty, the group carrying the higher duty being composed of laces, nets, braids, and certain other specialties, and that carrying the lower rate of duty being composed of embroideries and articles more or less similar. A special form of embroidery, known as "burnt-out lace," is, however, placed in the higher class with laces.

The wording of the paragraph is now so strengthened that its intent can not be evaded because of the wording in any other paragraph. The need for accurate phraseology has been shown by the judicial interpretation under the act of 1913 of the words in paragraph 258,

"Jacquard figured upholstery goods," which gave chief use precedence over *eo nomine* designation, and thereby took from paragraph 358 Jacquard figured nets and laces, intended for use as curtains, and admitted them under the much lower rates of paragraph 258.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS DURING THE YEAR OTHER THAN THOSE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

In 1918 the commission published a survey of the foreign trade of Japan, mention of which is made in the second annual report. Post-war readjustments brought great changes and made a new survey desirable. Its preparation was particularly opportune in view of the meeting of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and the discussion of far eastern questions involved therein.

The foreign trade of Japan is discussed under three main heads:

(1) *Development of Japanese trade prior to the war.*—This section discusses Japan's commercial growth from 1856 to 1913, particular attention being paid to the status of the Japanese trade in the latter year, the last normal one.

(2) *Japanese trade since 1913.*—This section begins with a general survey of the trade since 1913 and is followed by a review of the commerce with the principal countries and a discussion of the more important commodities which constitute the trade. The latter part of the section contains an analysis of the commerce based on groups of commodities following the classification in the Japanese official statistics. Statistics through June, 1921, were available, and the study shows the extent of the decline in Japanese trade in the fiscal year 1920-21.

(3) *Trade between Japan and the United States.*—This section includes a comprehensive study of the commerce between these two countries, a comparison of the relative value of the trade of each, recent changes, and an analysis of the trade movements of the more important commodities.

The report contains a large number of statistical tables, some of a general basic nature and others dealing with details. Some of the basic tables contain general statistics of trade over long periods of time; others show in more or less detail the trade of Japan with the various countries, and still others indicate over considerable periods of time the commercial movements of the principal commodities which constitute the major portion of Japanese commerce. A considerable number of comprehensive basic tables and charts are also included in the appendix. The report outlines the outstanding features in the foreign trade of Japan, particularly during recent years. Formerly the imports of Japan rather uniformly exceeded the exports, but this condition was reversed during the war, and Japan had a "favorable" balance of trade. The post-war years, however, show a return to conditions existing prior to the outbreak of hostilities with a heavy adverse commercial balance. The growth of Japanese commerce and the shifts occurring during the war and subsequent years are indicated both by statistics and analytical discussion. The commercial relations between Japan and her oriental neighbors,

the continually increasing trade between Japan and the United States, particularly the growth of American imports, and the decrease in trade with Europe are brought out by similar methods.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF RELATIONS AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Section 704 of the act creating the Tariff Commission provided that—

The commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, and economic alliances.

Under this authorization investigations were begun in 1918 both in connection with the peace conference and at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means, of various subjects, including colonial tariff policies, reciprocity with Canada, and commercial treaties. These three investigations have been completed and the results published; the first named was used for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and received extended notice in the Fifth Annual Report. It became available for public distribution in April, 1922. The last-mentioned report was also available for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament but was revised to April, 1922, before being finally published.

These investigations are now of direct assistance in dealing with the general policy inaugurated by section 317 of the tariff act. Further, in anticipation of the enactment of provisions of this nature, a member of the staff was sent to Europe during the summer to study the question there. With the advantage of this background, work is proceeding upon the problems raised by adoption of the new policy. These problems may be classified as follows:

A. OPEN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN TRADE.

(1) Certain countries do not grant to imports from the United States the same reduced rates that are applicable to goods from one or more other countries. In some of these cases the reductions are granted only to countries which have made reciprocal reductions, but in other cases they have been made also to certain countries which have made no concessions.

(2) The discriminatory tariffs of various colonies differ from the above in that the preferential treatment is confined to the mother country and to other colonies of the same Empire.

(3) Certain colonies impose differential export duties upon raw materials. These duties are of concern to American industry. While an import duty may be designed to stimulate domestic production, an export duty affects foreign consumption. For instance, a British import duty upon manufactures of jute might indicate that Great Britain intended to stimulate the manufacture of the finished product; but a differential export duty on the raw material exported from India, inasmuch as other countries are dependent upon India for jute, would tend to force such other countries to pay a higher price for the raw material to enable Great Britain to spin and weave all her raw jute for world consumption. It should be noted that under section 317 countervailing duties may be imposed upon the finished

products of the mother countries, since these finished products enjoy a special advantage in world competition through the operation of the differential export duty. This countervailing duty is similar in principle to that imposed, under the Brussels sugar convention, by the major European countries upon bountied exports of sugar.

B. CONCEALED DISCRIMINATIONS.

(1) Discriminations against specific American products occur in certain foreign tariffs by the imposition of lower duties upon similar competitive articles from other countries, either where the competitive article goes under a different name, or where it belongs to the same class but is distinguished by certain characteristics which are made the basis of the tariff classification.

(2) In some cases the use of the specific duties, imposed by weight, size, or piece, prejudice the sale of American products while in other cases *ad valorem* duties may, to a lesser degree, work to their disadvantage.

A NEW HANDBOOK OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

A useful contribution to the study of commercial treaties and tariff agreements is the volume published by the United States Tariff Commission under the title "Handbook of Commercial Treaties."

This book is much more than its title implies. It is not a collection of treaty texts, but an analysis of the stipulations contained in the commercial treaties of all nations. No such analyses of commercial treaties—or of any other treaties, for that matter—have ever been published in any language. Moreover, the unsettled state of international relations and the readjustments of commercial policies and tariff arrangements now in process all over the world make this publication timely.

The bulk of the work takes the form of synopses or digests, classified so as to exhibit the contents of any particular treaty. For example, all stipulations in treaties granting "most-favored-nation treatment" or "national treatment" (or both, as the case may be), are brought together under those heads, so as to show at a glance the various matters in regard to which such treatment is pledged by any given country to any other, and to what others. Similarly the various matters expressly excepted from a given treaty, and whether or not, and how far, the treaty applies to colonial possessions, are shown under appropriate heads.

This work will be of especial value to public officials and international lawyers who are directly concerned with the preparation, negotiation, interpretation, or execution of commercial treaties.

Up to the present time (1922) there has been no such guide to international treaties. There exist only two general collections of treaty texts: "British and Foreign State Papers," and de Martens "Recueil Général de Traités," but as these are voluminous (109 and 95 volumes, respectively), and as many of the texts are without English translations, they are accessible only in places having large libraries, and then only to those conversant with the foreign languages concerned. These difficulties are remedied to a great extent by the summaries supplied in this new publication.

Besides the digests of treaties, the volume contains chapters setting out the established principles of international law regarding the negotiation and operation of treaties and comprehensive chronological lists of treaties in force between all nations. An appendix brings the work down to March, 1922, and lists separately the treaties containing conventional tariffs or pledging most-favored-nation treatment in regard to customs duties.

PREFERENTIAL TRANSPORTATION RATES.

Preferential transportation rates exist and, in the absence of counteracting circumstances, tend to neutralize the country's customs tariffs when transportation charges by rail or water, or both, on imported articles are reduced below such charges for like domestic articles. The same result may follow when in the country of export the transportation charges for exported articles are reduced below such rates for similar articles for domestic use.

An investigation was conducted by the commission to ascertain to what degree, if any, such transportation preferences obtain with relation to the trade of the United States, and to develop the history and motives in the instances which might be found. The conclusions reached are that import and export railroad rates in the United States have been established and are maintained primarily for the purpose of equalizing the commercial advantages of rival ports and of the alternative routes over which the foreign trade of the United States is carried. Broadly speaking, the concessions made in import and export rates are intended to place the main ports and the three main seaboads of the United States upon a workable basis of competition.

Rail import and export rates represent the compromises and adjustments resulting from competitive forces that have been operative for many years. This fact is shown by the history of the rates and by the analysis in the commission's report of the forces that have brought about the concessions that have been made in the railroad rates applying to traffic carried on in the foreign trade.

It does not appear that the reduced railroad rates on imports at the Gulf and Pacific coast ports are intended to offset in whole or in part the duties imposed by the customs tariff. There is indeed no actual connection between the special transportation rates accorded imported goods by the railroads of the United States and the duties on imports. The commission's report shows that some of the concessions in the import rates are less than the amount of the duties on the articles in question. Other rate concessions exceed the duties and although the customs duty on a particular product is uniform at all points, the railroad import rates on which it moves to the interior vary widely at different ports and interior destinations.

In several countries concessions in railroad rates on exports are made in the interest of foreign trade. More often the railroad-rate reductions apply only to a few commodities, while sometimes the concessions are made on exports generally. Countries especially interested in the development of an export trade have tended to favor that trade to some extent by concessions in rail rates, although Great Britain, a country of the first rank in commerce, has for

geographical reasons not found it necessary to make many concessions in railroad rates to facilitate export trade.

In most countries the railroad rates on imports are the same as the rates on like commodities of domestic origin, but there are instances of higher rail rates on imports imposed for the purpose of aiding domestic industry. Such instances are not numerous and are a relatively unimportant feature of the international trade policy of foreign countries.

The railroad rates quoted in the commission's report reflect those in force prior to and immediately following the general increase in rates of August, 1920. Practically all of these rates have since been changed in compliance with an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general reduction in rates. It is also known that many readjustments have been made and that even additional import and export rates have been established. It is, however, not believed that such changes and additions in any way affect the principles established or the conclusions reached in the report.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL.

A detailed classification of the personnel of the commission and its employees as of June 30, 1922, is shown in the following statement:

Commissioners	6
Secretary	1
Clerks to Commissioners	0
Special experts	40
Clerks, including stenographers and typists	46
Duplicating machine operator	1
Telephone operator and stock clerk	1
Messengers	2
Skilled laborer	1
Total	98

THE COMMISSION LIBRARY.

The library consists of 4,251 bound volumes and approximately 4,300 pamphlets. The accessions for the year amount to 1,034 volumes. Of this number 409 were new books, while 625 volumes were periodicals and pamphlets newly bound. By binding several pamphlets in one cover and by discarding duplicates and worn-out copies the pamphlet collection has been reduced by about 553. Trade and technical periodicals to the number of 254 were received regularly, an increase of 14 over the preceding year.

Dr. S. N. D. North presented the library with 73 volumes, many of which were statistical, dealing with the tariff and other subjects.

The Library of Congress, the departmental libraries, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia were freely drawn upon for books and periodicals.

FINANCES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The commission renewed in its estimates for the fiscal years 1923 and 1924 its former recommendations that the appropriations for its maintenance be increased to such an amount as would enable it more effectively and fully to discharge the functions and duties committed to it by law. The amount appropriated for the fraction of the fiscal

year in which the commission was created in 1916 (\$300,000) has never been increased until the present year, for which a slight addition (\$25,000) has been made. The inadequacy of these appropriations is accentuated by the greatly increased cost of everything required by the commission, such as supplies, equipment, transportation and field expenses of all kinds, printing, and other charges. The investigations which should be actively made by the commission have been greatly hampered and restricted by the lack of funds, and much field work which should have been conducted has necessarily been omitted for the same reason. This applies with especial force to investigations in foreign countries, where but a minimum of work in the study of competitive conditions has been possible.

Under the provisions of the tariff act approved September 21, 1922, the additional duties assigned to the commission make it imperative that substantially increased appropriations shall be made to permit it properly to discharge these obligations, which are primarily to assist the President. The commission has accordingly urged upon the Bureau of the Budget that an appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 be made available for the commission's work during the fiscal year 1924. It has also asked that an emergency appropriation of not less than \$250,000 be made available for immediate use.

The expenditures and obligations of the commission from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, from the appropriation for that year were as follows:

Salaries of commissioners	\$44,895.83
Salaries of employees, including retirement	200,197.58
Travel and field expenses	7,459.12
Foreign investigations	2,004.24
Books of reference and publications	2,828.57
Printing and binding	15,098.73
Office equipment, supplies, telephone and telegraph service, maintenance, and miscellaneous expenses	8,772.63
 Total	 281,256.70

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.
WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON,
Vice Chairman.
DAVID J. LEWIS.
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN.
THOMAS WALKER PAGE.
WILLIAM BURGESS.

APPENDIX.

ACT CREATING A TARIFF COMMISSION.

The act of Congress approved September 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," contains the following provisions establishing the United States Tariff Commission:

TITLE VII.—TARIFF COMMISSION.

SEC. 700. That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the United States Tariff Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the commission), which shall be composed of six members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party. In making said appointments members of different political parties shall alternate as nearly as may be practicable. The first members appointed shall continue in office for terms of two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years, respectively, from the date of the passage of this act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of twelve years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate annually the chairman and vice chairman of the commission. No member shall engage actively in any other business, function, or employment. Any member may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. A vacancy shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the commission, but no vacancy shall extend beyond any session of Congress.

SEC. 701. That each commissioner shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per year, payable monthly. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per year, payable in like manner, and it shall have authority to employ and fix the compensations of such special experts, examiners, clerks, and other employees as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each commissioner, and such special experts as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, all employees of the commission shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the civil-service law.

All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employees under their orders in making any investigation or upon official business in any other places than at their respective headquarters, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the commission.

Unless otherwise provided by law, the commission may rent suitable offices for its use, and purchase such furniture, equipment, and supplies as may be necessary.

The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States or in any foreign country.

SEC. 702. That it shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of

ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific and ad valorem duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, their effect upon the industries and labor of the country, and to submit reports of its investigations as hereafter provided.

SEC. 703. That the commission shall put at the disposal of the President of the United States, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress, and shall report to Congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred, and a summary of all reports made during the year.

SEC. 704. That the commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

SEC. 705. That, upon the organization of the commission, the Cost of Production Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce shall be transferred to said commission, and the clerks and employees of said division shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the commission, and all records, papers, and property of the said division and of the former tariff board shall be transferred to and become the records, papers, and property of the commission.

SEC. 706. That for the purposes of carrying this title into effect the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall have access to and the right to copy any document, paper, or record pertinent to the subject matter under investigation, in the possession of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the commission, any such court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding compliance with the provisions of this title or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this title at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association may be compelled to appear and deposite and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, as hereinbefore provided.

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and wit-

nesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence, in obedience to the subpoena of the commission; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpoena and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SEC. 707. That the said commission shall, in appropriate matters, act in conjunction and cooperation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other departments, or independent establishments of the Government, and such departments and independent establishments of the Government shall cooperate fully with the commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work, and, when directed by the President, shall furnish to the commission, on its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any of the subjects of investigation by said commission and shall detail, from time to time, such officials and employees to said commission as he may direct.

SEC. 708. It shall be unlawful for any member of the United States Tariff Commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of said commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by said commission, or by order of said commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment. The commission shall have power to investigate the Paris Economy Pact and similar organizations and arrangements in Europe.

SEC. 709. That there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the establishment and maintenance of the commission, including the payment of salaries herein authorized, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300,000 for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for each fiscal year thereafter a like sum is authorized to be appropriated.

PROVISIONS UNDER THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1922, WITH REFERENCE TO THE DUTIES OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

SEC. 315. (a) That in order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the Congress by this act intended, whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in any rate of duty provided in this act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same. Thirty days after the date of such proclamation or proclamations such changes in classification shall take effect, and such increased or decreased duties shall be levied, collected, and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the islands of Guam and Tutuila): *Provided*, That the total increase or decrease of such rates of duty shall not exceed 50 per centum of the rates specified in Title I of this act, or in any amendatory act.

(b) That in order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the Congress by this act intended,

whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles provided for in Title I of this act, wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties prescribed in this act do not equalize said differences, and shall further find it thereby shown that the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country can not be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of this section, he shall make such findings public, together with a description of the articles to which they apply, in such detail as may be necessary for the guidance of appraising officers. In such cases and upon the proclamation by the President becoming effective the ad valorem duty or duty based in whole or in part upon the value of the imported article in the country of exportation shall thereafter be based upon the American selling price, as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402 of this act, of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States embraced within the class or kind of imported articles upon which the President has made a proclamation under subdivision (b) of this section.

The ad valorem rate or rates of duty based upon such American selling price shall be the rate found upon said investigation by the President, to be shown by the said differences in cost of production necessary to equalize such differences, but no such rate shall be decreased more than 50 per centum of the rate specified in Title I of this act upon such articles, nor shall any such rate be increased. Such rate or rates of duty shall become effective fifteen days after the date of the said proclamation of the President, whereupon the duties so estimated and provided shall be levied, collected, and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the islands of Guam and Tutuila). If there is any imported article within the class or kind of articles, upon which the President has made public a finding, for which there is no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States, the value of such imported article shall be determined under the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (a) of section 402 of this act.

(c) That in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Investigations to assist the President in ascertaining differences in costs of production under this section shall be made by the United States Tariff Commission, and no proclamation shall be issued under this section until such investigation shall have been made. The commission shall give reasonable public notice of its hearings and shall give reasonable opportunity to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure, rules, and regulations as it may deem necessary.

The President, proceeding as hereinbefore provided for in proclaiming rates of duty, shall, when he determines that it is shown that the differences in costs of production have changed or no longer exist which led to such proclamation, accordingly as so shown, modify or terminate the same. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a transfer of an article from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list, nor a change in form of duty. Whenever it is provided in any paragraph of Title I of this act, that the duty or duties shall not exceed a specified ad valorem rate upon the articles provided for in such paragraph, no rate determined under the provisions of this section upon such articles shall exceed the maximum ad valorem rate so specified.

(d) For the purposes of this section any coal-tar product provided for in paragraphs 27 or 28 of Title I of this act shall be considered similar to or competitive with any imported coal-tar product which accomplishes results

substantially equal to those accomplished by the domestic product when used in substantially the same manner.

(e) The President is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the entry and declaration of imported articles of the class or kind of articles upon which the President has made a proclamation under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section and for the form of invoice required at time of entry.

SEC. 316. (a) That unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry, efficiently and economically operated, in the United States, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, are hereby declared unlawful, and when found by the President to exist shall be dealt with, in addition to any other provisions of law, as hereinafter provided.

(b) That to assist the President in making any decisions under this section the United States Tariff Commission is hereby authorized to investigate any alleged violation hereof on complaint under oath or upon its initiative.

(c) That the commission shall make such investigation under and in accordance with such rules as it may promulgate, and give such notice and afford such hearing, and when deemed proper by the commission such rehearing, with opportunity to offer evidence, oral or written, as it may deem sufficient for a full presentation of the facts involved in such investigation; that the testimony in every such investigation shall be reduced to writing and a transcript thereof, with the findings and recommendation of the commission, shall be the official record of the proceedings and findings in the case; and in any case where the findings in such investigation show a violation of this section a copy of the findings shall be promptly mailed or delivered to the importer or consignee of such articles; that such findings, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, except that a rehearing may be granted by the commission, and except that, within such time after said findings are made and in such manner as appeals may be taken from decisions of the United States Board of General Appraisers, an appeal may be taken from said findings upon a question or questions of law only to the United States Court of Customs Appeals by the importer or consignee of such articles; that if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said court that further evidence should be taken, and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the proceedings before the commission, said court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the commission in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper; that the commission may modify its findings as to the facts or make new findings by reason of additional evidence which, if supported by the evidence, shall be conclusive as to the facts, except that within such time and in such manner an appeal may be taken as aforesaid upon a question or questions of law only; that the judgment of said court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the United States Supreme Court upon certiorari applied for within three months after such judgment of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

(d) That the final findings of the commission shall be transmitted with the record to the President.

(e) That whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the President he shall determine the rate of additional duty, not exceeding 50 nor less than 10 per centum of the value of such articles as defined in section 402 of Title IV of this act, which will offset such method or act, and which is hereby imposed upon articles imported in violation of this act, or, in what he shall be satisfied and find are extreme cases of unfair methods or acts aforesaid, he shall direct that such articles as he shall deem the interests of the United States shall require, imported by any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, assess such additional duties or refuse such entry; and that the decision of the President shall be conclusive.

(f) That whenever the President has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof

until such investigation as the President may deem necessary shall be completed: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may permit entry under bond upon such conditions and penalties as he may deem adequate.

(g) That any additional duty or any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the President shall find and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to the assessment of such additional duty or refusal of entry no longer exist.

SEC. 317. (a) That the President when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby shall by proclamation specify and declare new or additional duties as hereinafter provided upon articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any foreign country whenever he shall find as a fact that such country—

Imposes, directly or indirectly, upon the disposition in or transportation on transit through or reexportation from such country of any article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States any unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation which is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country;

Discriminates in fact against the commerce of the United States, directly or indirectly, by law or administrative regulation or practice, by or in respect to any customs, tonnage, or port duty, fee, charge, exaction, classification, regulation, condition, restriction, or prohibition in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country.

(b) If at any time the President shall find it to be a fact that any foreign country has not only discriminated against the commerce of the United States, as aforesaid, but has, after the issuance of a proclamation as authorized in subdivision (a) of this section, maintained or increased its said discriminations against the commerce of the United States, the President is hereby authorized, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, to issue a further proclamation directing that such articles of said country as he shall deem the public interests may require shall be excluded from importation into the United States.

(c) That any proclamation issued by the President under the authority of this section shall, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, extend to the whole of any foreign country or may be confined to any subdivision or subdivisions thereof; and the President shall, whenever he deems the public interests require, suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any such proclamation.

(d) Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country places any burdens upon the commerce of the United States by any of the unequal impositions or discriminations aforesaid, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty as he shall determine will offset such burdens, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, and on and after thirty days after the date of such proclamation there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles enumerated in such proclamation when imported into the United States from such foreign country such new or additional rate or rates of duty; or, in case of articles declared subject to exclusion from importation into the United States under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, such articles shall be excluded from importation.

(e) Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country imposes any unequal imposition or discrimination as aforesaid upon the commerce of the United States, or that any benefits accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country by reason of any such imposition or discrimination imposed by any foreign country other than the foreign country in which such industry is located, and whenever the President shall determine that any new or additional rate or rates of duty or any prohibition hereinbefore provided for do not effectively remove such imposition or discrimination, and that any benefits from any such imposition or discrimination accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty upon the articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any such industry as he shall determine will offset such benefits, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, upon importation from any foreign country into the United States of such articles, and on and after thirty days after the date of any such proclamation

such new or additional rate or rates of duty so specified and declared in such proclamation shall be levied, collected, and paid upon such articles.

(f) All articles imported contrary to the provisions of this section shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as may from time to time be established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws. Whenever the provisions of this act shall be applicable to importations into the United States of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any foreign country, they shall be applicable thereto whether such articles are imported directly or indirectly.

(g) It shall be the duty of the United States Tariff Commission to ascertain and at all times to be informed whether any of the discriminations against the commerce of the United States enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), and (e) of this section are practiced by any country; and if and when such discriminatory acts are disclosed, it shall be the duty of the commission to bring the matter to the attention of the President, together with recommendations.

(h) The Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the execution of such proclamations as the President may issue in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(i) That when used in this section the term "foreign country" shall mean any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions), within which separate tariff rates or separate regulations of commerce are enforced.

Sec. 318. (a) That in order that the President and the Congress may secure information and assistance, it shall be the duty of the United States Tariff Commission, in addition to the duties now imposed upon it by law, to—

(1) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the United States of articles of the United States, whenever in the opinion of the commission it is practicable;

(2) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of foreign countries of articles imported into the United States, whenever in the opinion of the commission such conversion costs or costs of production are necessary for comparison with conversion costs or costs of production in the United States and can be reasonably ascertained;

(3) Select and describe articles which are representative of the classes or kinds of articles imported into the United States and which are similar to or comparable with articles of the United States; select and describe articles of the United States similar to or comparable with such imported articles; and obtain and file samples of articles so selected, whenever the commission deems it advisable;

(4) Ascertain import costs of such representative articles so selected;

(5) Ascertain the grower's, producer's, or manufacturer's selling prices in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the United States of the articles of the United States so selected; and

(6) Ascertain all other facts which will show the differences in or which affect competition between articles of the United States and imported articles in the principal markets of the United States.

(b) When used in this section—

The term "article" includes any commodity, whether grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured;

The term "import cost" means the price at which an article is freely offered for sale in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities for exportation to the United States plus, when not included in such price, all necessary expenses, exclusive of customs duties, of bringing such imported article to the United States.

(c) In carrying out the provisions of this section the commission shall possess all the powers and privileges conferred upon it by the provisions of Title VII of the revenue act of 1916, and in addition it is authorized, in order to ascertain any facts required by this section, to require any importer and any American grower, producer, manufacturer, or seller to file with the commission a statement, under oath, giving his selling prices in the United States of any article imported, grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured by him.

(d) The commission is authorized to establish and maintain an office at the port of New York for the purpose of directing or carrying on any investigation, receiving and compiling statistics, selecting, describing, and filing samples of articles, and performing any of the duties or exercising any of the powers imposed upon it by law.

(e) The United States Tariff Commission is authorized to adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(f) The second paragraph of section 706 of the revenue act of 1916 is amended to read as follows:

"Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any district or Territorial court of the United States or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof."

EXECUTIVE ORDER AND RULES OF PROCEDURE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION UNDER SECTIONS 315, 316, AND 317 OF TITLE III OF THE TARIFF ACT APPROVED SEPTEMBER 21, 1922.

EXECUTIVE ORDER:

It is ordered that all requests, applications, or petitions for action or relief under the provisions of sections 315, 316, and 317 of Title III of the tariff act approved September 21, 1922, shall be filed with or referred to the United States Tariff Commission for consideration and for such investigation as shall be in accordance with law and the public interest, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by such commission.

WARREN G. HARDING.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

October 7, 1922.

Application for investigation:

Application for an investigation under section 315, 316, or 317 of Title III of the tariff act approved September 21, 1922, may be made by any person, partnership, corporation, or association.

An application is not required to be in any special form, but it must be in writing and signed by or on behalf of the applicant, and in the case of an application under section 316 it must be under oath. Every application must state the name, legal residence, business address, occupation, and business connection of the applicant and contain a short and simple statement of the relief sought and the ground therefor.

No investigation shall be ordered by the commission unless such application or preliminary investigation discloses to the satisfaction of the commission that there are good and sufficient reasons therefor under the law.

If the information contained in the application is deemed by the commission to be insufficient, the commission may permit the applicant to amend the same or to submit evidence orally or in writing.

Preliminary finding under section 316:

In the case of applications for an investigation under section 316 the commission shall consider the application and the evidence submitted therewith with a view to determining whether the entry of any goods shall be forbidden pending further investigation in accordance with subdivision (f) of section 316.

Investigations under sections 315 and 316:

An investigation may be ordered by the commission under section 315 or 316 either upon the initiative of the commission or upon application.

The commission will not be confined to the issues presented in an application but may broaden, limit, or modify the issues to be determined.

The commission shall issue a notice of the nature and scope of any investigation which it may institute under section 315 or 316, and such notice shall be published in the "Treasury Decisions" and in the weekly edition of "Commerce Reports," by one insertion in each thereof.

Appearances:

Any person, partnership, corporation, or association showing to the satisfaction of the commission an interest in the subject matter of an investigation ordered by the commission may enter appearance in such investigation in person or by a representative.

Hearings under sections 315 and 316:

Parties who have entered appearance in investigations under sections 315 and 316 shall be notified of the time and place of public hearings by registering and mailing a copy of the notice thereof addressed to each of such parties at the place of business thereof, and at such time and place, except on final hearing, such parties shall be afforded opportunity to offer such relevant testimony, both oral and written, as the commission may deem necessary for a full presentation of the facts involved in such investigation.

Hearings shall be public unless the commission orders otherwise.

Evidence, written or oral, submitted in hearings shall upon order of the commission be subject to verification from the books, papers, and records of parties in interest. Such further investigation may be had as the commission shall order.

Investigations and hearings under section 317:

If in any investigation under section 317 it becomes necessary in the judgment of the commission to order a hearing a notice shall be given and hearings shall be had, as provided with respect to hearings under sections 315 and 316.

Witnesses and subpœnas:

Witnesses unless otherwise ordered by the commission shall be examined orally.

The attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing.

Any member of the commission may sign subpœnas and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation at any stage of any such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission.

Witness fees and mileage:

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like service in the courts of the United States. Witness fees and mileage shall be paid by the party at whose instance the witness appears.

The commissioner or investigator in charge of investigations:

The commissioner or investigator in charge of any investigation shall review all the evidence, oral and written, and all other information gathered in such investigation by the commission, and shall summarize the same and prepare for the commission in writing a report.

Parties who have entered appearances shall, prior to the filing of briefs, have opportunity to examine the report of the commissioner or investigator in charge of the investigation and also the record except such portions as relate to trade secrets and processes.

Briefs:

Briefs may be filed at the conclusion of the testimony in each investigation. The commissioner or investigator in charge of the investigation shall fix a time within which briefs shall be filed and notice thereof shall be given by registered mail to all parties of record.

Briefs shall be printed in such form and manner as the commission shall direct.

Final hearings and findings:

Final hearings shall be before the commission. Parties who have previously entered appearances may file briefs and upon permission being granted by the commission present oral arguments. The findings of the commission and of the members thereof shall be in writing and shall be transmitted, together with the record, certified by the secretary under the seal of the commission, to the President for his action under the law.

Appeals under section 316:

Appeals on matters of law under section 316 shall be governed by the rules relating to appeals to be taken to the United States Court of Customs Appeals from decisions of the United States Board of General Appraisers.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED AND REPORTED UPON.

The scope of the commission's work since its organization in 1917 is briefly outlined by the following detailed list of subjects investigated and reported upon to December, 1922:

ABBREVIATIONS:

- *= Printed edition exhausted.
- **= Not specially provided for, or not provided for ex nomine.
- FL= Free list.
- In prog.= Work in progress.
- Ms.= Manuscript (typewritten).
- M. S.= Miscellaneous series (unnumbered).
- n. s. p. f.= Not specially provided for.
- P.= Printed.
- T. I. S.= Tariff information series.
- W. M.= Reports to Ways and Means Committee (unnumbered).

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Abrasive materials (report).	P.				B-3
Acetate. (See Copper sulphate and acetate.)	P.	FL...	387	1	A-2
Acetic acid.	P.	FL...	387	1	A-2
Acids:					
Acetic.	P.	FL...	387	1	A-2
Acetic anhydride.	P.	A...	2	1	A-2
Acetone and acetone oil.	P.	A...	3	3	A-2
Arsenic and arsenious.	P.	FL...	387	1, 1513	FL-6
Boric.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Carbolic (repealed by the act of Sept. 8, 1916).	P.	FL...	387	**27	FL-1
Chromic.	P.	FL...	387	1501	A-18
Citric.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Formic.	P.	A...	1	**1	A-1
Gallic.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Glycerocephosphoric.	P.	A...	18	26	A-6
Hydrochloric.	P.	FL...	387	1501	FL-1
Hydrocyanic.	P.	FL...	387	**1	FL-1
Hydrofluoric.	P.	FL...	387	1501	FL-1
Lactic.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Muriatic.	P.	FL...	387	1501	FL-1
Nitric.	P.	FL...	387	1501	FL-1
Oxalic.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Phosphoric.	P.	FL...	387	1	FL-1
Phthalic (repealed by the act of Sept. 8, 1916).	P.	FL...	387	27	FL-1
Prussic (hydrocyanic).	P.	FL...	387	**1	FL-1
Pyrogallic.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Pyrogallicous.	P.	FL...	387	**1	A-2
Silicic.	P.	FL...	387	**1	A-18
Sulphuric, or oil of vitriol.	P.	FL...	387	1501	FL-1
Tannic.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Tartaric.	P.	A...	1	1	A-1
Valerianic.	P.	FL...	387	1501	FL-1
Acids exempt from duty.	P.	FL...	387	1501	FL-1
Acids of paragraph 1 and related materials provided for in the tariff act of 1913.	P.				A-1
Aconite.	P.	FL...	388	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels.	P.	FL...	481	**1302	FL-14
Agar-agar.	P.	A...	34	42	A-9
Agate, manufactures of.	P.	B...	98	233	B-11
Agates, unmanufactured.	P.	FL...	390	1503	N-1
Agricultural implements.	P.	FL...	391	1504	FL-3
Agricultural staples and the tariff on:					
Wheat and wheat flour.	P.	FL...	644	729	T. I. S.-20
Oats and oatmeal.	P.	G...	192	726	T. I. S.-20
Barley and barley malt.	P.	G...	188-190	722	T. I. S.-20
Flaxseed or linseed.	P.	G...	212	760	T. I. S.-20
Flaxseed or linseed oil.	P.	A...	45	54	T. I. S.-20
Potatoes.	P.	FL...	581	769	T. I. S.-20
Hay.	P.	G...	205	777	T. I. S.-20

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Air rifles.....	P.....	C.....	132	1414	C-14
Alabaster, manufactures of.....	P.....	B.....	98	233	B-11
Albata.....	P.....	C.....	145	* * 380	C-19
Albumen, dried egg.....	P.....	A.....	4	713	G-11
Alcohol, methyl or wood.....	P.....	FL.....	393	4	A-2
Alcoholic preparations, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	A.....	16	24	A-5
Alizarin assistants.....	P.....	A.....	45	56	A-11
Alloy steels.....	P.....	C.....	110	305	C-7
Almond oil:					
Bitter.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-11
Sweet.....	P.....	A.....	45	1632	A-11
Almonds.....	P.....	G.....	223	754	G-34
Aloes.....	P.....	A, FL.....	**27**477	35, 1502	A-7
Althea root.....	P.....	FL.....	544	35, 1502	FL-2
Alum.....	P.....	A.....	6	6	A-3
Alumina, hydrate of.....	P.....	A.....	6	**6	A-3
Aluminum:					
Alloys.....	P.....	C.....	143	374	C-16
Bars, plates, sheets, strips, and rods.....	P.....	C.....	143	374	C-16
Compounds.....	P.....	A.....	6	6	A-3
Hollow ware.....	P.....	C.....	134	339	C-16
Hydroxide or refined bauxite.....	P.....	A.....	6	6	A-3
Leaf.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	C.....	134, 167	339	C-16
Ore.....	P.....	FL.....	411	374	C-16
Sulphate.....	P.....	A.....	6	6	A-3
Amber:					
Gum.....	P.....	A.....	36	11	A-9
Manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	367	1438	N-19
Amber oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	**59	A-12
Ambergris.....	P.....	A.....	49	61	A-14
Amberoid, gum.....	P.....	A.....	36	11	A-9
American valuation as the basis for assessing duties ad valorem, information concerning (report)	P.....				W. M.
Ammoniacal gas liquor.....	P.....	A.....	7	**1459	A-3
Ammonium:					
Carbonate.....	P.....	A.....	7	7	A-3
Chloride (muriate).....	P.....	A.....	7	7	A-3
Liquid anhydrous.....	P.....	A.....	7	7	A-3
Nitrate.....	P.....	FL.....	395	7	A-3
Perchlorate.....	P.....	FL.....	395	7	A-3
Phosphate.....	P.....	A.....	7	7	A-3
Sulphate.....	P.....	FL.....	395	7	A-3
Amyl acetate.....	P.....	A.....	29	**38	A-7
Amyl alcohol.....	P.....	A.....	33	4	A-9
Amyl nitrite.....	P.....	A.....	29	**38	A-7
Anchors and parts of, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	106	319	C-5
Anchovies.....	P.....	G.....	**216	**721	G-19
Angles, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Animal hair, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	FL.....	503	1586	N-12
Animal and expressed vegetable oils and fats.....	P.....				A-11
Anise-seed oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Annatto.....	P.....	FL.....	399	1509	A-8
Annual reports:					
First.....	P*.....				M. S.
Second.....	P.....				M. S.
Third.....	P.....				M. S.
Fourth.....	P.....				M. S.
Fifth.....	P.....				M. S.
Antifriction balls and bearings.....	P.....	C.....	106	321	C-5
Antimony lead (type metal).....	P.....	C, FL.....	160, 637	393	C-17
Antimony:					
Alloys.....	P.....	C, FL.....	154, 572	**376	C-17
Ore and stibnite containing.....	P.....	FL.....	396	1508	C-17
Oxide, salts, and compounds.....	P.....	C.....	144	8	C-17
Regulus or metal and matte containing.....	P.....	C.....	144	376	C-17
Antitoxins, vaccine virus, and all other serums.....	P.....	FL.....	400	1510	FL-2
Anvils of iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	118	325	C-9
Apatite.....	P.....	FL.....	401	1640	FL-5
Apples, green or ripe and dried.....	P.....	G.....	217	734	G-20
Apricot kernels.....	P.....	G.....	223	760	G-34
Arabic gum.....	P.....	A.....	36	11	A-9
Archil.....	P.....	FL.....	564	1509	A-8
Argols.....	P.....	A.....	8	9	A-1
Arrowroot.....	P.....	FL.....	402	1511	G-33
Arsenic.....	P.....	FL.....	403	379	FL-6
Arsenic and arsenious acid.....	P.....	FL.....	387	1, 1513	FL-6

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Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Arsenic, sulphide of.....	P.....	FL.....	403	1512	FL-6
Art squares, wholly or in part of wool.....	P.....	K.....	303	1117	K-6
Art, works of.....	P.....	N, FL	{376, 611, 652-657	1449, 1705- 1708	N-24
Articles not enumerated but similar to articles enumerated.....	P.....	N.....	386	1460	N-27
Articles not enumerated or provided for.....	P.....	N.....	385	1459	N-27
Asafetida.....	P.....	FL.....	405	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Asbestos:					
Manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	367	1401	N-20
Unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	406	1515	N-20
Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet root.....	P.....	FL.....	407	1645	A-16
Asphaltum.....	P.....	FL.....	534	1609	PL-7
Aspic oil or spike lavender.....	P.....	A.....	46	**1631	A-12
Attar of rose.....	P.....	A.....	46	**1631	A-12
Aubusson carpets.....	P.....	K.....	293, 300	1116	K-6
Automobiles and parts.....	P.....	C.....	119	369	C-10
Automobile equipment, electrical.....	P.....	C.....	**167	**369, 399	C-31
Axes.....	P.....	C.....	**167	**399	C-13
Axes of iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	121	323	C-10
Axminster carpets.....	P.....	K.....	293, 300	1116, 1117	K-6
Babbitt metal.....	P.....	C.....	**154	393	C-17
Bagging for cotton.....	P.....	FL.....	408	1019	J-7
Bags:					
Jute or cotton.....	P.....	I, J.....	{266, 281, **284	921, 1018	J-9
Leather.....	P.....	N.....	360	1432	N-18
Paper.....	P.....	M.....	324	1305	M-4
Ball clay.....	P.....	B.....	**76	**207	B-4
Balls and bearings, antifriction.....	P.....	C.....	106	321	C-5
Balm of Gilead.....	P.....	FL.....	409	**34, **1567	A-7, FL-2
Balsam:					
Canada.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Copaiba.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Gurjun.....	P.....	A.....	**9	**10	A-3
Peru.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Tolu.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Balsams (see Drug industry, crude botanical).....	P.....				A-7
Bandings:					
Cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	**913	I-7
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2
Band iron or steel.....	P.....	C, FL	{107, 109, 509	309, 313, 314	C-4
Bargaining tariffs. (See Reciprocity and commercial treaties.)					
Barium:					
Carbonate.....	P.....	A.....	10	12	A-4
Chloride.....	P.....	A.....	10	12	A-4
Dioxide.....	P.....	A.....	10	12	A-4
Metal.....	P.....	C.....	143	**1562	C-16
Barley and barley malt. (See Agricultural staples and the tariff.)					
Barrel hoops, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	107	313	C-4
Barrels.....	P.....	D.....	171, 172	405, 406	D-2
Bars:					
Steel.....	P.....	C.....	110	315	C-7
Wrought iron.....	P.....	C.....	103	303	C-2
Barytes:					
Crude.....	P.....	A.....	51	69	{A-4, (T. I. S-18
Ground.....	P.....	A.....	51	69	{A-4, (T. I. S-18
Barium chemical and lithopone industries.....	P.....				T. I. S-18
Baskets:					
Bamboo, etc.....	P.....	D.....	175	409	D-4
Leather.....	P.....	N.....	350	1432	N-18
Bath mats.....	P.....	I.....	264	**912	I-8
Batting, cotton.....	P.....	I.....	264	**921	I-8
Bauxite:					
Crude.....	P.....	FL.....	411	207	C-16
Refined.....	P.....	A.....	6	6	A-3
Bay rum.....	P.....	H.....	242	63	A-14
Beads.....	P.....	N.....	333	14'3	N-1
Beams, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Beans.....	P.....	G.....	197, 199	763	G-8

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Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph.		
Beef and cattle industry (report).	P.	G.	545, 619	701	W. M.
Beeswax.	P.	FL.	412	1458	FL-7
Belgium, colonial tariffs. (<i>See</i> Colonial tariff policies.)					
Belladonna leaves and roots.	P.	A, FL	**27, **477	36	A-7
Bell metal.		FL	413	1519	C-19
Bells.	P.	FL	413	1519	C-19
Belting and sole leather.	P.	FL	**530	**1606	N-15
Belting for machinery.	In prog.	I.	262	913	I-7
Belts and belting, silk.	P.	L.	316	**1207	L-2
Belts, cotton.	In prog.	I.	262	**913	I-7
Belts, leather.	P.	N	360	1432	N-18
Bergamot oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Bicycles and finished parts of.	P.	C.	120	371	C-10
Billets, iron or steel.	P.	C, FL	110, 613	303, 304	C-7
Billiard balls.	P.	N	341	1413	N-7
Bimetal sheets.	P.	C.	109	309	C-23
Binding twine.	P.	FL	415	1521	J-1
Bindings:					
Cotton.	In prog.	I.	262	**913	I-7
Silk.	P.	L.	316	**1207	L-2
Birch tar oil.	P.	FL	561	**59	A-12
Bismuth.	P.	FL	418	377	FL-6
Bitumen.	P.	FL	534	1609	FL-7
Black pigments.	P.	A.	53	73	A-15
Blacking preparations.	P.	A.	11	13	A-5
Blacksmith's hammers, tongs, etc.	P.	C.	122	326	C-9
Bladders, integuments, tendons, and intestines of animals and fish sounds, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL	419	1655	N-19
Bladders, manufactures of.	P.	N	367	1438	N-19
Blades, cutlery.	P.	C	128-130	354, 356-358	C-13
Blanc fixe.	P.	A	51	69	A-4
Blankets and quilts, cotton.	P.	I.	264	912	I-8
Blanks, iron or steel.	P.	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Blasting caps.	P.	N	346	1418	N-8
Bleaching powder.	P.	A	12	14	A-5
Blinds, of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood.	P.	D	175	409	D-4
Blood char.	P.	FL	447	71	A-15
Blood, dried, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL	420	1524	FL-5
Bloodroot (<i>see</i> Drug industry, crude botanica).	P.				A-7
Blooms, iron or steel.	P.	C, FL	{ 110, 518, 613 }	303, 304	C-2, C-7
Boards, sawed, planed, tongued and grooved.	P.	FL	647	403, 1700	FL-37
Boiler plate.	P.	C	105	307	C-4
Boilers.	P.	C	127	** 328	C-12
Bolting cloth (silk).	In prog.	FL	422	1525	L-3
Bolts.	P.	C	123	330	C-11
Bone:					
Char.	P.	FL	447	71	A-15
Dust, meal, and ash.	P.	FL	423	1526	FL-5
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	N	368	1439	N-21
Bone casings:					
Cotton.	In prog.	I.	262	**913	I-7
Silk.	P.	L	316	**1207	L-2
Bones, crude, burned, calcined, etc.	P.	FL	423	1526	FL-5
Bonnets, fur.	P.	N	354	1427	N-13
Bookbinder's leather.	P.	FL	**530	**1431, **1606	N-17
Boots and shoes.	P.	FL	530	1607	N-18
Borate materials, crude.	P.	FL	429	1532	A-1
Borax.	P.	A	67	83	A-1, A-18
Boric acid.	P.	A	1	1	A-1
Bort.	P.	N	357	**1429	N-1
Botanical drug industry, crude.	P.				A-7
Bottle caps.	P.	C	164	391	C-28
Bottles, glass.	P.	B	83, 84	217	B-9
Boxes:					
Containing oranges, etc.	P.	D	172	406	D-2
Packing, empty.	P.	D	171	405	D-2
Paper, papier-mâché, etc.	P.	M	324	1305, 1313	M-4
Boxwood:					
Rough.	P.	FL	648	403	D-1
Sawed.	P.	D	169	403	D-1
Braces, silk.	P.	L	316	1207	L-2
Brads, iron or steel.	P.	FL	554	331	C-8
Braid machines.	P.	C	165	372	C-29
Brass, old.	P.	FL	430	1533	C-19

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Brass rolling-mill products.....	P.....	C.....	167	396	C-19
Brazil nuts.....	P.....	G.....	**226	755	G-34
Breccia:					
Crude and dressed.....	P.....	B.....	97	232	B-11
Manufactures of.....	P.....	B.....	98	233	B-11
Briar root and briar wood.....	P.....	D.....	168	402	N-26
Brick:					
Refractory—					
Chrome.....					
Fire.....					
Magnesite.....					
Structural—	P.....	B.....	71	201, 1536	B-1
Common.....					
Sand-lime.....					
Tapestry and front.....					
Vitrified.....					
Bristles:					
Not sorted, etc.....	P.....	FL.....	432	1537	N-4
Sorted, etc.....	P.....	N.....	337	1408	N-4
Bristol board.....	P.....	M.....	328	1302, 1307	M-1
Britannia metal, old.....	P.....	FL.....	572	**393	C-17
British wool-manufacturing industry, a survey of (report).	P.....				W. M.
Brocades, metallic.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Bromine.....	P.....	FL.....	433	46	FL-8
Bronze metal leaf.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Bronze powders.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Broom corn.....	P.....	FL.....	434	1538	N-3
Broom handles.....	P.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Broom root.....	In prog.	FL.....	**497	**1582	FL-16
Brooms.....	P.....	N.....	336	1407	N-3
Brush industry (report).	P*.....				T. I. S. -8
Brushes.....	P.....	N.....	336	1407	N-4
Brushes, carbon electric.....	P.....	B.....	81	216	B-8
Brussels carpets.....	P.....	K.....	295	1117	K-6
Buchu leaves.....	P.....	A.....	39	36	
Buckles of iron or steel.....	P.....	G.....	151	346	C-20
Budding knives.....	P.....	C.....	128	354	C-13
Building forms iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Building stones.....	P.....	B.....	99	235	B-11
Bull beams, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Bullions.....	P.....	C.....	150	385	C-18
Burgundy pitch.....	P.....	FL.....	437	1540	FL-2
Burrstones:					
In blocks.....	P.....	FL.....	614	1675	B-3
Manufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	438	234	B-3
Butter and butter substitutes.....	P.....	G.....	195	709	G-7
Button industry (report).	P*.....				T. I. S. -4
Butyl alcohol.....	P.....	A.....	**33	4	A-9
Cabinet woods.....	P.....	D, FL.....	169, 648	403	D-1
Cables (see Cordage).					
Cacao butter.....	Ms.....	G.....	232	775	G-32
Cadmium.....	P.....	FL.....	439	378	FL-6
Cadmium sulphide.....	P.....	A.....	**63	**68	A-15
Caffeine and compounds.....	P.....	A.....	13	15	A-5
Cajeput oil.....	P.....	FL.....	561	**59	A-12
Calcined magnesia.....	P.....	A.....	42	50	A-10
Calcium:					
Acetate.....	P.....	FL.....	440	1541	A-2
Carbide.....	P.....	FL.....	440	16	FL-8
Chloride.....	P.....	FL.....	440	1541	FL-8
Cyanamid.....	P.....	FL.....	499	1541	FL-5
Metal.....	P.....	C.....	143	**1562	C-16
Nitrate.....	P.....	FL.....	440	1541	A-18
Sulphate.....	P.....	A.....	51	76	A-15
Tartrate, crude.....	P.....	A.....	8	9	A-1
Calomel.....	P.....	A.....	14	17	A-5
Camomile oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	**59	A-12
Camphor.....	P.....	A.....	36	52	A-9
Canada balsam.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Candle wicking, cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Candy, sugar.....	P.....	E.....	180	505	E-2
Canes and umbrellas.....	P.....	N.....	333	1456	N-27
Canned beans and peas.....	Ms.....	G.....	199	763, 767	G-8
Carbolic acid (repealed by the act of Sept. 8, 1916).	P.....	FL.....	337	27	FL-1
Caraway oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Carbon:					
Brushes, disks, plates, and other manufacturers.	P.	B.	81, 82	216	B-8, C-31
Electrodes for electric furnaces, etc.	P.	B.	81	216	B-8, C-31
Miscellaneous electrical specialties.	P.	B.	81, 82	216	B-8, C-31
Pots, porous.	P.	B.	82	**216	B-8
Tetrachloride.	P.	A.	19	18	A-6
Unmanufactured.	P.	B.	81	{**214, **216, } {**1459}	B-8
Carbons:					
Arc lamps.	P.	B.	82	216	B-8
Electric lighting, composed of petroleum coke and of lampblack.	P.	B.	82	**216	B-8
Carbonized noils.	In prog.	FL.	651	1105	K-1
Card clothing.	P.	C.	124	337	C-8
Cardamom seeds.	P.	FL.	595	779	A-7, FL-2
Cardboard.	P.	M.	328	1302	M-1
Cardboard, cut, die-cut, etc.	P.	M.	332	1313	M-4
Carpets (see also Floor coverings, Mattings, Rugs):					
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille.	P.	K.	293	1116, 1117	K-6
Brussels.	P.	K.	295	1117	K-6
Ingrain (carpets, mats, and rugs).	P.	K.	{298, 299, } 303	1117	K-6
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet.	P.	K.	294	1117	K-6
Tapestry Brussels.	P.	K.	297	1117	K-6
Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all-chain.	P.	K.	298	1117	K-6
Vegetable fiber except cotton.	P.	J.	**273	1022	J-3
Velvet and tapestry velvet.	P.	J. K.	296	1117	J-3, K-6
Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain.	P.	K.	299	1117	K-6
Wool or cotton, or in part of either, n. s. p. f.	P.	J. K.	302, 303	1022, 1117	J-3, K-6
Woven whole, for rooms, and oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs.	P.	K.	300	1116	K-6
Cartridges, loaded and empty.	P.	N.	346	1418	N-8
Car-truck channels of iron or steel.	P.	C.	104	312	C-3
Cascara sagrada. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Casein.	P.	FL.	527	19	FL-15
Cash registers.	P.	FL.	441	372	FL-3
Casks.	P.	D.	171	405	D-2
Cassava. (See Starch and related materials.)					
Cassia oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Castor or castoreum.	P.	FL.	442	61	FL-2
Cast-iron products.	P.	C.	125	327	C-11
Castings, steel.	P.	C.	110	304	C-7
Castor oil.	P.	A.	45	54	A-11
Castoreum.	P.	FL.	442	61	FL-2
Catgut and manufactures of.	P.	N. FL.	366, 443	1434	N-19
Cattle.	P.	FL.	619	701	FL-25
Cattle hair, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL.	503	1586	N-12
Caustic soda. (See Sodium hydroxide.)					
Cedar:					
Rough.	P.	FL.	648	401, 403, 1700	D-1
Sawed.	P.	D.	169	403	D-1
Cedrat oil.	P.	A.	46	**59	A-12
Celluloid.	P.	A.	25	31	A-6
Cement:					
Copper.	P.	FL.	461	1556	C-19
Keene's.	P.	B.	74	205	B-2
Portland, white, nonstaining.	P.	B.	74	205	B-2
Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic.	P.	FL.	444	1543	B-2
Ceramic glazes, colors, etc.	P.	A.	63	231	A-15
Cerium, cerite or cerium ore.	P.	FL.	445	1544	C-22
Cerium salts.	P.	A.	**5	89	C-22
Chains, iron or steel.	P.	C.	126	329	C-12
Chalk and manufactures.	P.	A. FL.	{15, 60, 446, } 621	{20, 209, 1545}	A-5
Chamois skins.	P.	N.	359	1431	N-17
Channels, iron or steel.	P.	C.	104	312	C-3
Charcoal.	P.	FL.	447	1699	A-2
Cheese and substitutes therefor.	P.	G.	196	710	G-7
Chemical compounds, n. s. p. f.	P.	A.	5	5	A-3
Chemical glassware. (See Optical glass and chemical glassware.)					
Chemicals. (See Dyes and other coal-tar chemicals.)	P.				
Chemicals, oils, and paints, suggested reclassification of.	P.				W. M.

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Chenille carpets. (See Carpets.)					
Chenilles, silk.	P.	L.	314	1206	L-1
Cherries.	Ms.	G.	217, 488	737	G-21
Chestnut extract.	P.	FL.	624	39	A-8
Chestnuts.	P.	G.	**226	1546	G-34
Chicke.	P.	A.	36	25	A-9
China clay.	P.	B.	76	207	B-4
Chinaware.	P.	B.	80	212	B-6
Chinese nut oil.	P.	FL.	561	1632	A-11
Chip, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	N.	368	1439	N-21
Chloral hydrate.	P.	A.	18	26	A-6
Chlorine, liquid, n. s. p. f.	P.	A.	**5	**5	A-5
Chlorine products.	P.				A-6
Chlorophyll extract.	P.	A.	31	39	A-8
Chocolate and cocoa.	Ms.	G.	231	775	G-32
Chromate and dichromate of potash.	P.	A.	64	80	A-18
Chromate and bichromate of soda.	P.	A.	67	83	A-18
Chrome pigments.	P.	A.	54	72	A-15
Chromic acid.	P.	FL.	387	1501	A-18
Chromite or chromic ore.	P.	FL.	448	1547	FL-28
Chromium, hydroxide of, crude.	P.	FL.	449	**5	A-18
Cinchona and other quinine barks.	P.	FL.	410	1518	A-7, FL-2
Cinnamon oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Citrate of lime.	P.	A.	41	49	A-1
Citric acid.	P.	A.	1	1	A-1
Citronella oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Civet.	P.	A.	49	61	A-14
Clapboards, wood.	P.	FL.	647	1700	FL-37
Clasp knives.	P.	C.	128	354	C-13
Clays and earths.	P.	B, FL.	{ 76, 81, 450 }	207	B-4
Cleaning preparations.	P.	A.	11	13	A-5
Clocks and parts of.	P.	C.	161	368	C-26
Clothing, ready-made:					
Cotton, not knit.	Ms.	I.	256	919	I-5
Fur.	P.	N.	348	1420	N-10
Linen.	In prog.	J.	278	1017	J-6
Silk.	P.	L.	317	1208, 1210	L-2
Clover, red flowers (see Drug industry, crude botanical).					
Coal.	P.	FL.	451	1548	FL-10
Coal-tar chemicals, census of dyes and (report):					
1917.	P.				T. I. S-6
1918.	P.				T. I. S-11
1919.	P.				T. I. S-22
1920.	P.				T. I. S-23
Cobalt:					
Ore and metal.	P.	FL.	453	1550	FL-6
Oxide.	P.	A.	24	29	A-6
Coca leaves.	P.	A.	39	36	A-7, A-10
Cocaine.	P.	A.	47	60	A-7, A-13
Cocculus indicus.	P.	FL.	454	35, 1502	FL-2
Cochineal.	P.	FL.	455	1509	A-8
Cocoa:					
Butter and substitutes for.	Ms.	G.	232	58, 775	G-32
Crude.	Ms.	FL.	456	1551	G-32
Prepared.	Ms.	G.	231	775	G-32
Cocoa fiber, matting and mats.	P.	N.	371	1023	J-3
Coconut oil.	P.	G, FL.	232, 561	55	A-11, W. M.
Coconut products industry, report on:					
Coconuts.	P.	FL.	557	756	W. M.
Coconut meat, shredded.	P.	G.	221	756	W. M.
Copra.	P.	G.	221	1626	W. M.
Coconut oil.	P.	G, FL.	232, 561	55	W. M.
Cocoons, silk.	P.	FL.	599	1663	L-1
Cod oil.	P.	FL.	561	1630	A-11
Cod-liver oil.	P.	FL.	561	1630	A-11
Coffee.	Ms.	FL.	457	1552	G-31
Coins.	P.	FL.	458	1553	FL-20
Coir and coir yarn.	In prog.	FL.	459	1554	FL-16
Coke.	P.	FL.	451	1548	FL-10
Collars and cuffs:					
Cotton.	Ms.	I.	256	919	I-5
Linen.	In prog.	J.	277	1017	J-6
Collodion.	P.	A.	25	30	A-6
Colonial tariff policies (report).	P.				M. S.
Colonial tariff policies, introductory survey of (report).	P.				M. S.

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Color lakes.....	P.....	A.....	63	28, 68	A-15
Coloring for liquors.....	P.....	A.....	26	** 28, ** 39	A-6
Colors, crude, dry, mixed, etc.....	P.....	A.....	63	28, 68	A-15
Columns and posts, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Combs of horn or horn and metal.....	P.....	N.....	368	1439	N-21
Commercial treaties. (<i>See</i> Reciprocity and commercial treaties, and also Digest of commercial treaties.)					
Conduits, electrical.....	P.....	C.....	127	328	C-12, C-31
Confectionery.....	P.....	B.....	180	505	E-2
Conventions. (<i>See</i> Digest of commercial treaties.)					
Copal.....	P.....	FL.....	500	1584	FL-17
Copaiba balsam.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Copper:					
Alloys, unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	460	1555	C-19
Coins.....	P.....	FL.....	458	1553	FL-20
Medals.....	P.....	FL.....	546	1617	N-24
Metal, crude, refined, and old.....	P.....	FL.....	461	1556	C-19
Ore, matte, regulus, cement, and scale.....	P.....	FL.....	461	1556	C-19
Rolling-mill products.....	P.....	C.....	147	381	C-19
Sulphate and acetate.....	P.....	FL.....	421	1557	FL-8
P.....	FL.....	462	1573	FL-8	
Copperas.....					
Copra. (<i>See</i> Coconuts products industry.)	P.....	FL.....	463	1558	N-1
Coral, marine, unmanufactured.....	P.....	J.....	268	1005	J-1
Cordage, including cables.....	P.....	L.....	316	1207	L-2
Cords and cords and tassels.....					
Cork:					
Manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	340	1412	N-6
Waste, shavings, and refuse.....	P.....	FL.....	464	1559	N-6
Wood, unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	464	1559	N-6
Corn oil.....	P.....	A.....	**45	**54	A-11
Corn or maize.....	P.....	FL.....	465	724	G-11
Cornstarch. (<i>See</i> Starch and related materials.)					
Corrosive sublimate.....	P.....	A.....	14	17	A-5
Corset clasps.....	P.....	C.....	114	336	C-8
Corset lacings.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Corset steels.....	P.....	C.....	114	336	C-8
Corsets. (<i>See</i> Cotton manufactures.)					
Corundum:					
Manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	343	1415	B-3
Ore.....	P.....	FL.....	479	1570	B-3
Cosmetics.....	P.....	A.....	48	62	A-14
Cotton manufactures:					
Bandings.....	In prog.	I.....	262	**913	I-7
Bath mats.....	P.....	I.....	264	**910, **912	I-8
Batting.....	P.....	I.....	264	**921	I-8
Belting for machinery.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Belts.....	In prog.	I.....	262	**913	I-7
Bindings.....	In prog.	I.....	262	**913	I-7
Blankets and quilts.....	P.....	I.....	264	912	I-8
Bone casings.....	In prog.	I.....	262	**913	I-7
Candle wicking.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Coarse yarn-dyed goods [tartans, tweeds, checks, ticking]. (<i>See</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Cloth of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk.....	P.....	I.....	254	908	I-4
Cloth, filled or coated.....	P.....	I.....	254	907	I-4
Cloth, tracing.....	P.....	I.....	254	907	I-4
Cloth, Venetian (report).....	P.....	I.....	254	907	T. I. S.-10
Cloth, waterproof, of cotton or other vegetable fiber.....	P.....	I.....	254	907	I-4
Cloths, countable.....	Ms.....	I.....	252	903	I-3
Cloths provided for <i>eo nomine</i>	P.....	I.....	{ 254, 257 } 258, 263	907-911	I-4
Clothing, ready-made, not knit.....	Ms.....	I.....	256	919	I-5
Collars and cuffs.....	Ms.....	I.....	256	919	I-5
Collets.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Combination suits.....	Ms.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Cords.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Corsets.....	Ms.....	I.....	**256	**919	I-5
Corset covers.....	Ms.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Coutils, plain and fancy. (<i>See</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Crochet cotton.....	P.....	I.....	251	902	T. I. S.-12
Cuffs.....	P.....	I.....	256	919	I-5
Darning cotton.....	P.....	I.....	251	902	T. I. S.-12

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Cotton manufactures—Continued.					
Drawers.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Embroidery cotton.	P.	I.	251	902	T. I. S.-12
Garters.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Gloves, knit or woven.	Ms.	I.	260	915	I-6
Handkerchiefs.	P.	I.	255	918	I-5
Heads.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Hosiery, cut.	Ms.	I.	259	916	I-6
Hosiery, fashioned and seamless.	Ms.	I.	260	916	I-6
Jacquard figured upholstery goods.	P.	I.	258	909	I-4
Knit goods.	Ms.	I.	{259-261, **266}	914-917	I-6
Labels for garments.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Lamp wicking.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Loom harness.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Mop cloths.	Ms.	I.	264	912	I-8
Nets, fishing.	P.	I.	**266	921	J-2
Pants.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Pile fabrics, and manufactures thereof.	P.	I.	257	910	I-4
Pillowcases.	P.	I.	264	912	I-8
Polishing cloths.	P.	I.	264	910, 912	I-8
Quilts.	P.	I.	264	912	I-8
Sheets.	P.	I.	264	912	I-8
Shirts.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Small wares.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Spindle banding.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Stockings.	Ms.	I.	259, 260	916	I-6
Stove wicking.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Suspenders.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Sweaters.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Table damask, and manufactures thereof.	P.	I.	263	911	I-4
Tapestries.	P.	I.	258	909	I-4
Tassels.		In prog.	262	913	I-7
Thread, sewing.	P.	I.	251	902	T. I. S.-12
Tights.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Tire fabrics.		In prog.	262	905	I-7
Towels.	P.	I.	264	910, 912, 921	I-8
Tracing cloth.	P.	I.	254	907	I-4
Underwear.	Ms.	I.	261	917	I-6
Union suits.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Venetian cloth (report).	P.	I.	261		T. I. S.-10
Vests.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Waste fabrics (see Cotton cloths, countable).					
Waterproof cloth.	P.	I.	254	907	I-4
Wearing apparel.	Ms.	I.	256, 261	917, 919	I-5
Window holland.	P.	I.	254	907	I-4
Yarn.	P.	FL.	250	901	T. I. S.-12.
Cotton gins.	P.	FL.	391	1504	FL-3
Cotton industry and trade, Japanese.	P.				I-10
Cotton machinery.	P.	C.	**167	**972	C-29
Cotton seed.	P.	FL.	595	760	A-11
Cottonseed oil.	P.	FL.	561	55	A-11, W. M.
Cottonseed oil industry, American (report).	P.				W. M.
Court plasters.	P.	A.	50	66	A-14
Crayons.	P.	A.	63	1451	A-15
Cream, fresh, preserved, etc.	P.	FL.	547	707, 708	G-7
Cream of tartar.	P.	A.	8	9	A-1
Cream separators.	P.	FL.	441	372, 1504	FL-3
Crin vegetal.		In prog.	FL.	**497	FL-16
Croton oil.	P.	FL.	561	1632	A-11
Crowbars, iron or steel.	P.	C.	122	326	C-9
Crucible plate steel.	P.	C.	105	**304	C-4
Crude artificial abrasives.	P.	FL.	479	1570	B-3
Crushed stone.	P.	B.	**81	**214	B-7
Cryolite.	P.	FL.	468	1561	FL-24
Cudbear.	P.	FL.	469	1509	A-8
Curled hair.	P.	N.	352	1425	N-12
Curling stones.	P.	FL.	470	**399	N-7
Customs administrative laws, revision of (report).	P.				M. S.
Cutch.	P.	A.	**30	39	A-8
Cutterly, table.	P.	C.	130	355	C-13
Cyanide of potash.	P.	FL.	580	1565	A-18
Cyanide of soda.	P.	FL.	605	1565	A-18
Cyanite or kyanite.	P.	FL.	525	**1645	A-16
Dalmatian (see Drug industry, crude botanical).	P.	FL.	500	1584	FL-17

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Dandelion root:					
Ground.....	P.	G.	233	774	A-7
Unground.....	P.	FL.	473	774	A-7
Deals, sawed, planed, tongued and grooved.....	P.	FL.	647	1700	FL-37
Decks and bulb beams, iron or steel.....	P.	C.	104	312	C-3
Dental instruments.....	P.	C.	**167	359	B-10
Depreciated exchange and international trade.....	P.				M. S.
Dextrine.....	P.	A.	36	86	A-9
Diamond bort.....	P.	N.	357	**1429	B-3
Diamond dust.....	P.	N.	357	1429	B-3
Diamonds, glaziers' and engravers'.....	P.	FL.	474	1566	N-1
Dice.....	P.	N.	341	1413	N-7
Die blocks or blanks, iron or steel.....	P.	C, FL	110,613	304	C-7
Digest of commercial treaties (report).....	P.				M. S.
Digitalis. (See Drug industry, crude botanical).....					
Dimity and dimity checks. (See Cotton cloths, countable).....					
Divi-divi.....	P.	FL.	475	1568	A-8
Divi-divi extract.....	P.	A.	**30	39	A-8
Domestic potato products industry (report).....	P.				W. M.
Dominoes.....	P.	N.	341	1413	N-7
Dragon's blood.....	P.	FL.	476	1584	FL-17
Drain tile.....	P.	B.	**81	**202	B-7
Drawers, cotton.....	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Dress steels.....	P.	C.	114	336	C-8
Druggets and bockings.....	P.	K.	301	1117	K-6
Drug industry, crude botanical (report).....	P.				A-7
Druggists' sundries, rubber.....	P.	N.	368	**1439	N-21
Drugs exempt from duty (report).....	P.				FL-2
Dumping and unfair foreign competition in the United States and Canada's antidumping law (report).....	P*				W. M.
Dutch metal leaf.....	P.	C.	146	382	C-18
Dye industry 1918 and 1919, costs of production in (report).....	P.				T. I. S.-15
Dyes and coal-tar chemicals, census of (reports):					
1917.....	P*				T. I. S.-6
1918.....	P.				T. I. S.-11
1919.....	P.				T. I. S.-22
1920.....	P*				T. I. S.-23
1921.....	P.				T. I. S.-26
Dyes and other coal-tar chemicals (report).....	P.				M. S.
Dyes and related coal-tar chemicals (report).....	P*				W. M.
Dyestuff situation in the textile industries (report).....	P*				T. I. S.-2
Earthenware:					
Common yellow, brown, gray.....	P.	B.	78	210	B-6
Rockingham.....	P.	B.	**78	210	B-6
Sanitary.....	P.	B.	**79, **80	**212, **213	B-6
White and cream colored.....	P.	B.	79	212	B-6
Earths, clays and (report).....	P.				B-4
Earthy and mineral substances, manufactured (report).....	P.				B-7
Ebony:					
Rough.....	P.	FL.	648	403	D-1
Sawed.....	P.	D.	169	403	D-1
Edelgrass.....	P.	N.	372	1442	N-22
Eggs and egg products.....	P.	G.	203,204, 478	713	G-13
Electrical apparatus and supplies (survey).....	P.				C-31
Electrical insulators.....	P.	B.	**79	1441	B-6
Electrodes, carbon.....	P.	B.	81	216	B-8
Embroidery cotton.....	P.	I.	251	902	T. I. S. 12
Embroidery machines and parts of.....	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Emergency tariff act and long-staple cotton.....	P.				T. I. S. 27
Emergency tariff and its effect on cattle and beef, sheep and mutton, wool, pork, and miscellaneous meats.....	P.				T. I. S. 29
Emery:					
Grains.....	P.	N.	343	1415	B-3
Manufactures of.....	P.	N.	343	1415	B-3
Ore.....	P.	FL.	479	1570	B-3
Wheels.....	P.	N.	343	1415	B-3
Enamel, fusible.....	P.	B.	96	**231	A-15
Enamel ware.....	P.	C.	134	339	C-15
Enfleurage greases.....	P.	A.	49	1571	A-14
Engines, internal-combustion.....	P.	C.	**4,57	**399	C-29

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph o'act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Engines, steam.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Engraved forms for bonds.	P.	FL.	612	*341	C-15
Engraved plates.	P.	C.	137	341	C-15
Envelopes.	P.	M.	324, 327	**1305, 1308	M-4, M-6
Epsom salts.	P.	A.	42	47	A-10
Ergot.	P.	A.	28	34	A-7
Essential and distilled oils.	P.	A, FL.	46, 561	54, 1625	A-12
Ethers and esters.	P.	A.	29	22, 35	A-7
Ethyl acetate.	P.	A.	29	35	A-7
Ethyl chloride.	P.	A.	29	35	A-7
Eucalyptus oil.	P.	A.	*46	54	A-12
Explosives, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL.	501	1578	FL-18
Export duties, colonial (see Colonial tariff policies).					
Extra-thread fabrics [clipped spots, lappets, swivels]. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Eyeglasses.	P.	B.	91	225	B-10
Fans:					
All kinds except palm leaf.	P.	N.	349	1422	N-11
Palm leaf.	P.	FL.	480	1572	N-11
Farm tractors.	P.	FL.	**391	**1504	FL-3
Farm wagons.	P.	FL.	391	1504	FL-3
Fats commonly used in soap, etc.	P.	FL.	498	**53, **57	FL-15
Feathers, artificial.	P.	N.	347	1419	N-9
Feldspar:					
Crude.	P.	FL.	**549	**214	B-4
Manufactured.	P.	B, FL.	**81, 549	**207, **1619	B-4
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.	P.	FL.	481	1302	FL-14
Fence posts of wood.	P.	FL.	647	*494	FL-37
Fence rods, wire.	P.	C.	113	315	C-8
Fennel oil.	P.	A.	46	*59	A-12
Ferrocyanide blues.	P.	A.	52	70	A-15
Ferro-alloys:					
Chromite.	P.	FL.	448	1547	FL-28
Manganese.	P.	FL.	*540	302	FL-28
Molybdenum.	P.	FL.	*549	302	FL-28
N. s. p. f.	P.	FL.	549	**1619	FL-28
Tungsten-bearing.	P.	FL.	633	302	FL-28
Vanadium.	P.	FL.	*549	**1619	FL-28
Ferrromanganese.	P.	FL.	518	302	C-1
Fertilizer, raw materials exempt from duty.					FL-5
Fiber ware, indurated.	P.	N.	355	1303	N-11
Fibers.	In prog.	FL.	{ 285, 459, 485, 497 }	1582	FL-16
Fibrin.	P.	FL.	482	1574	FL-15
Field glasses.	P.	B.	93	228	B-10
Filberts.	P.	G.	224	755	G-34
Files.	P.	C.	131	362	C-13
Films, sensitized but not exposed.	P.	FL.	576	1453	N-25
Filter masse.	P.	M.	321	1303	M-1
Firearms and parts.	P.	C, FL.	{ 132, 133, 597 }	364-366, 1661	C-14
Firewood.	P.	FL.	647	1700	FL-37
Fireworks.	P.	N.	344	1416	N-8
Fishing tackle.	P.	C.	136	344	C-15
Fish in oil and in other substances.	P.	G.	216	720	G-19
Fish oils.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Flavin.	P.	FL.	*624	*39	A-8
Flavoring extracts.	P.	A.	49	24, 40	A-14
Flax.	Ms.	FL.	485	1001	FL-16
Flax yarn.	P.	J.	270	1004	J-1
Flaxseed (see Agricultural staples and the tariff).					
Flint and flint stones.	P.	FL.	486	1577	B-3
Flitters.	P.	C.	146	382	C-18
Floats.	P.	C.	131	362	C-13
Floor coverings other than wool (see also Carpets, Matting, and Rugs):					
Cocoa mats and matting.	P.	N.	371	1023	J-3
Cotton.	P.	K.	302	1022	J-3
Fiber (paper) and wool fiber, ingrain.	P.	K.	{ 298, 296, 303 }	1117	J-3
Fiber (paper), made on plain looms.	P.	M.	323, 332	1022	J-3
Flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber.	P.	J.	273	1022	J-3
Linoleum and oilcloth.	P.	J.	276	1020	J-3
Straw, grass, or other vegetable substances.	P.	J.	272	1022	J-3
Floor coverings, wool (see Carpets; also Rugs).	P.	A.	49	1571	A-14
Floral essences.	P.	A.	48	63	A-14
Floral waters.					

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Flour, wheat (<i>see</i> Agricultural staples and the tariff).					
Flowers and millinery ornaments.	P.	N.	347	1419	N-9
Flues.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Fluorspar.	P.	B.	76	207	B-4
Forgings, iron or steel.	P.	C.	106	319	C-5
Formaldehyde or formalin.	P.	A.	32	41	A-2
Formic acid.	P.	A.	1	**1	A-1
Frames.	P.	C.	104	312	C-3
France, colonial tariffs (<i>see</i> Colonial tariff policies).					
Free importations for scientific purposes.	P.	F L.	573,653,654	1528 1668, 1673 1705, 1706	B-10
Free zones in ports of the United States (report).					
Fuller's earth.	P.	B.	76	207	M. S. B-4
Fulminate and fulminating powder.	P.	F L.	490	387	FL-18
Fur hats, bonnets, or hoods.	P.	N.	354	1427	N-13
Furnaces, welded, cylindrical.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Furniture, wood, house or cabinet.	P.	D.	176	407, 410	D-4
Furs:					
Dressed.	P.	N.	348	1420	N-10
For hatters' use.	P.	N.	348	1421	N-10
Manufactures of, prepared for use as materials.	P.	N.	348	1420	N-10
Undressed.	P.	F L.	491	1579	N-10
Fusains.	P.	A.	63	1451	A-15
Fusel oil.	P.	A.	33	4	A-9
Fusible enamels.	P.	A.	96	231	A-15
Fustic, extract for dyeing and tanning.	P.	A.	**310	39	A-8
Gall nuts.	P.	F L.	624	1568	A-1
Gallic acid.	P.	A.	1	1	A-1
Galvanized sheets.	P.	C.	109	309	C-4
Gambier.	P.	F L.	492	1509	A-8
Games.	P.	N.	342	**1414	N-7
Garlic industry (<i>see</i> Onion and garlic industry).					
Garters:					
Cotton.	In prog.	I.	262	913	I-7
Silk.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Gas-mantle, incandescent, industry.	P.				C-22
Gelatin.	P.	A.	34	42	T. I. S.-14 A-9
Gentian.	P.	A.	39	36	A-7, A-10
German silver.	P.	C.	145	380	C-19
Germany, colonial tariffs (<i>see</i> Colonial tariff policies).					
Gill nettings:					
Cotton.	P.	I.	266	**921	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.	P.	J.	271	1006	J-2
Gingham. (<i>See</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Ginseng. (<i>See</i> Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Girders, iron or steel.	P.	C.	104	312	C-3
Glass and glassware:					
Blown ware.	P.	B.	84	218	B-9
Bottles.	P.	B.	83, 84	217, 218	B-9
Chemical.	P.	B, F L.	**84, **573	{ 212, 218, **360, **1673 }	B-10
Cylinder, polished.	P.	B.	86	220	B-9
Cylinder, unpolished.	P.	B.	85	219	B-9
Plate, bent, ground, or otherwise manufactured.	P.	B.	90	224	B-9
Plate, cast, polished.	P.	B.	88	222	B-9
Plate, rolled and rough.	P.	B.	87	221	B-9
Silvered.	P.	B.	89, 90	223, 224	B-9
Window, bent, ground, or otherwise manufactured.	P.	B.	90	**224	B-9
Window, polished.	P.	B.	90	**220	B-9
Window, unpolished.	P.	B.	85	219	B-9
Windows, stained.	P.	B.	95	230	B-9
Glass industry as affected by the war (report).	P*				T. I. S.-5
Glass pot clay.	P.	F L.	450	207	B-4
Glauber salt.	P.	A.	67	83	A-18
Gloves:					
Cotton.	P.	I.	260	915	I-6
Horsehide.	P.	F L.	495	1433, 1580	N-18
Leather.	P.	N.	361-364	1433	N-18
Silk.	P.	I.	**317	1208	L-2
Wool.	P.	K.	288	1114	K-3

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act o' 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Glucose.....	P.....	E.....	178	**503	E-2
Glue.....	P.....	A.....	34	42	A-9
Glycerin.....	P.....	A.....	35	43	A-9
Glycerophosphoric acid.....	P.....	A.....	18	26	A-6
Goats. (<i>See</i> Wool-growing industry.)					
Goggles.....	P.....	B.....	91	225	B-10
Goldbeaters' molds and skins.....	P.....	FL.....	496	1581	N-19
Gold:					
Articles, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	C.....	167	399	N-1
Bullion.....	P.....	FL.....	436	1539	FL-20
Coins.....	P.....	FL.....	458	1553	FL-20
Leaf.....	P.....	C.....	148	383	C-18
Ores.....	P.....	FL.....	565	1634	FL-20
Sweeps.....	P.....	FL.....	565	1634	FL-20
Goldenseal. (<i>See</i> Drug industry, crude botanical.)	P.....	N.....	374	1444	N-23
Gramophones.....					
Granadilla:					
Rough.....	P.....	FL.....	648	403	D-1
Sawed.....	P.....	D.....	169	403	D-1
Grape sugar.....	P.....	E.....	178	**503	E-2
Graphite.....	P.....	FL.....	579	213	FL-24
Grass, manufacturers of, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	N.....	368	1439	N-21
Grasses and fibers.....	In prog.	J, FL.	{ 285, 459, 485, 497 }	1582	FL-16
Greases, commonly used in soap, etc.....	P.....	FL.....	498	**53, **57	FL-15
Grindstones.....	P.....	B.....	100	236	B-3
Grit, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	112	335	B-3
Great Britain, colonial tariffs. (<i>See</i> Colonial tariff policies).					
Gross-Almerode glass pot clay.....	P.....	FL.....	450	207	B-4
Guano.....	P.....	FL.....	499	1583	FL-5
Guaiacol carbonate.....	P.....	A.....	18	**28	A-6
Gum arabic.....	P.....	A.....	36	11	A-9
Gun blocks, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Gunpowder.....	P.....	FL.....	501	1585	FL-18
Gun wads.....	P.....	N.....	350	1423	N-11
Gurjun balsan.....	P.....	A.....	**9	**10	A-3
Gutta-percha:					
Crude.....	P.....	FL.....	502	1594	FL-17
Manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	368	1439	N-21
Gypsum.....	P.....	B.....	74	205	B-2
Hair:					
Curled, for mattresses.....	P.....	N.....	352	1425	N-12
Horse, cattle, and other animal.....	P.....	FL.....	503	1586	N-12
Human.....	P.....	N.....	351	1424	N-12
Hairecloth.....	P.....	N.....	353	1426	N-12
Hammers, blacksmiths', etc.....	P.....	C.....	122	326	C-9
Handbook of commercial treaties between all nations (report).	P.....				M. S.
Handkerchiefs:					
Cotton.....	Ms.....	I.....	255	918	I-5
Linen.....	In prog.	J.....	282	1016	J-6
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	315	1209	L-2
Handle bolts.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Hardware, umbrella.....	P.....	C.....	141	342	C-8
Hare, skins of.....	P.....	FL.....	603	**1666	N-10
Harness and saddle leather.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1606	N-15
Harness and saddlery.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1436	N-18
Hassocks.....	P.....	K.....	303	1118	K-6
Hat bands, silk.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2
Hats:					
Fur.....	P.....	N.....	354	1427	N-13
Straw.....	P.....	N.....	335	1406	N-2
Hatters' plush.....	P.....	N.....	382	1206	L-1
Hay (<i>see</i> Agricultural staples and the tariff).					
Heading blocks, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Heading bolts, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Heads, cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Healing plasters.....	P.....	A.....	50	66	A-14
Heating apparatus, electric.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	339	C-31
Hemlock:					
Bark.....	P.....	FL.....	624	1568	A-8
Extract.....	P.....	FL.....	624	39	A-8
Hemp:					
Hemp yarn.....	Ms.....	FL.....	485	1001	FL-16
Hemp-seed oil.....	P.....	J.....	270	1004	J-1
Henbane (<i>see</i> Drug industry, crude botanical).					
Henequen.....	Ms.....	FL.....	**497	1582	FL-16

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Herring oil.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Hide rope.	In prog.	FL.	505	**1588	N-18
Hides and skins.	P.	G.	506,603,604	1589,1666	T. I. S. 28
Hinges.	P.	C.	123	**399	C-11
Hobnails.	P.	FL.	554	331	C-8
Hogsheads.	P.	D.	171	405	D-2
Hollow ware:					
Aluminum.	P.	C.	134	339	C-16
Cast iron or steel.	P.	C.	125	327	C-11
Enamelled iron or steel.	P.	C.	134	339	C-15
Hones.	P.	FL.	507	1590	B-3
Honey.	P.	G.	206	716	E-2
Hoods, fur.	P.	N.	354	1427	N-13
Hoofs, unmanufactured.	P.	FL.	508	1591	FL-5
Hooks and eyes.	P.	C.	151	347	C-20
Hoop iron or steel.	P.	C.	107,109	309,313	C-4
Hoop poles, wood.	Ms.	FL.	647	**410	FL-37
Hop poles, wood.	Ms.	FL.	647	**410	FL-37
Horns and parts of.	P.	FL.	511	1592	N-21
Horse hair, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL.	503	1586	N-12
Horse, mule, and ox shoes.	Ms.	FL.	554	333	FL-1
Horseshoe-nail rods.	P.	FL.	554	**315	C-8
Horseshoe nails.	P.	FL.	554	331	C-8
Hose:					
Hydraulic or flume, cotton.	P.	J.	274	1007	J-4
Rubber, chief value.	P.	N.	**368	**1440	J-4
Rubber, vegetable fiber, chief value.	P.	J.	274	1007	J-4
Hosiery:					
Cotton.	P.	I.	259,260	916	I-6
Silk.	P.	L.	**317	1208	L-2
Wool.	P.	K.	288	1114	K-3
Hospital utensils.	P.	C.	134	339	C-15
Hubs for wheels, wood.	Ms.	FL.	647	404	FL-37
Human hair.	P.	N.	351	1424	N-12
Hydrastis (see Drug industry, crude botanical).					
Hydrochloric acid.	P.	FL.	387	1501	FL-1
Hydrocyanic acid.	P.	FL.	387	**1	FL-1
Hydrofluoric acid.	P.	FL.	387	1501	FL-1
Hyoscyamus (see Drug industry, crude botanical).					
Hyposulphite of soda (see Sodium sulphite).					
Ice.	P.	FL.	512	1593	FL-6
Ichthyol oil.	P.	FL.	561	**5	A-12
Incandescent gas mantle industry.	P.				C-22
Incandescent lamps.	P.	B.	95	229	B-9
Incandescent light bulbs.	P.	B.	95	229	B-9
India rubber:					
Crude and scrap.	P.	FL.	513	1594	FL-17
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	N.	368	1439	N-21
Indurated fiber ware.	P.	N.	355	1303	M-4
Ingots, steel.	P.	C, FL.	110,613	304	C-7
Ink and ink powders.	P.	A.	37	44	A-9
Insect powders. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Integuments.	P.	FL.	419	1655	N-19
Interim legislation (report).	P*				M. S.
International commercial law. (See Handbook of commercial treaties.)					
Intestines of animals and fish sounds.	P.	FL.	419	1523,1655	N-19
Iodine, crude or resublimed.	P.	FL.	515	45,1595	A-9
Iodoform.	P.	A.	38	**5	A-9
Ipecac.	P.	FL.	516	35,1502	A-7, FL2
Iridium, crude.	P.	FL.	517	1596	FL-20
Iron:					
Band.	P.	C, FL.	{107,109, 509}	309,313,314	C-4
Bars.	P.	C.	103	303	C-2
Blooms.	P.	FL.	518	303	C-4
Chromite of.	P.	FL.	448	1547	FL-28
Hollow ware, cast.	P.	C.	125	327	C-11
Hoop.	P.	FL.	509	314	C-4
Kentledge.	P.	FL.	518	301	FL-21
Loops.	P.	FL.	518	303	C-4
Malleable castings.	P.	C.	125	327	C-11
Ore.	P.	FL.	518	1597	FL-21
Oxide.	P.	A.	55	1677	A-15
Pigs.	P.	FL.	518	301	FL-21
Round.	P.	C.	103	303	C-2

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Iron—Continued.					
Scrap, wrought	P	FL	518	301	FL-21
Slabs	P	FL	518	303	C-4
Sulphate or copperas	P	FL	462	**1573	FL-8
Sulphuret of	P	FL	617	1677	FL-18
Wrought	P	FL	518	301	FL-21
Iron or steel:					
Air rifles	P	C	132	1414	C-14
Anchors	P	C	106	319	C-5
Angles	P	C	104	312	C-3
Antifriction balls and bearings	P	C	106	321	C-5
Anvils	P	C	118	325	C-9
Automobiles and parts	P	C	119	369	C-10
Axes	P	C	*167	*399	C-13
Axes	P	C	121	323	C-10
Ball bearings	P	C	106	321	C-5
Barbed wire	P	FL	645	1697	C-8
Barrel hoops	P	C	107	313	C-4
Beams	P	C	104	312	C-3
Bicycles and parts thereof	P	C	120	371	C-10
Billets	P	C, FL	110, 613	303, 304	C-7
Blacksmiths' hammers, tongs, and sledges	P	C	122	326	C-9
Blades, cutlery	P	C	128-130	354, 356	C-13
Blanks	P	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Blooms	P	C, FL	{110, 518, 613}	303, 304	C-2, C-7
Brads	P	FL	554	331	C-8
Budding knives	P	C	128	354	C-13
Building forms	P	C	104	312	C-3
Bulb beams	P	C	104	312	C-3
Card clothing	P	C	124	337	C-8
Car-truck channels	P	C	104	312	C-3
Chains	P	C	126	329	C-12
Channels	P	C	104	312	C-3
Clasp knives	P	C	128	354	C-13
Columns and posts	P	C	104	312	C-3
Cotton ties	P	FL	509	314	C-4
Crowbars	P	C	122	326	C-9
Deck beams	P	C	104	312	C-3
Engraved plates	P	C	137	341	C-15
Fence rods, wire	P	C	113	315	C-8
Files and file blanks	P	C	131	362	C-13
Fishing tackle	P	C	136	344	C-15
Floats	P	C	131	362	C-13
Flues	P	C	127	328	C-12
Forgings	P	C	106	319	C-5
Frames	P	C	104	312	C-3
Furnaces, welded, cylindrical	P	C	127	328	C-12
Girders	P	C	104	312	C-3
Grit	P	C	112	335	B-3
Hobnails	P	FL	554	331	C-8
Hoop	P	C, FL	{107, 109, 509}	309, 313	C-4
Hollow ware, enameled	P	C	134	339	C-15
Horseshoe nails	P	FL	554	331	C-8
Horseshoe-nail rods	P	FL	554	**315	C-8
Horse, mule, and ox shoes	Ms.	FL	554	333	C-
Hospital utensils	P	C	134	339	C-15
Joists	P	C	104	312	C-3
Kitchen utensils	P	C	134	339	C-15
Manicure knives	P	C	128	354	C-13
Motor cycles and parts	P	C	120	369	C-10
Muskets	P	C	132	364	C-14
Nail rods	P	C	113	315	C-8
Nuts	P	C	123	330	C-11
Plates—					
Boiler	P	C	105	307	C-4
Crucible plate steel	P	C	105	**304	C-4
Saw	P	C	105	**304	C-4
Pocketknives	P	C	128	354	C-13
Pruning knives	P	C	128	354	C-13
Railway bars and rails	P	FL	587	322	C-6
Railway fishplates	P	C	108	322	C-6
Railway wheels	P	C	142	324	C-15
Rasps	P	C	131	362	C-13
Razors	P	C	128	358	C-13
Rifles	P	C	132	364, 365	C-14

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Iron or steel—Continued.					
Rivet rods.	P.	C.	113	315	C-8
Rivets, lathed.	P.	C.	138	332	C-11
Roller bearings.	P.	C.	106	321	C-5
Sand.	P.	C.	112	335	B-3
Sashes.	P.	C.	104	312	C-3
Saws.	P.	C.	139	340	C-4
Scissors and shears.	P.	C.	128	357	C-13
Screws.	P.	C.	140	338	C-8
Scroll.	P.	C.	107, 109	309, 313	C-4
Sheets.	P.	C.	{ 105, 109, 110 }	308-310	C-4
Shot.	P.	C.	112	335	B-3
Shotgun barrels.	P.	FL.	597	1661	C-14
Shotguns.	P.	C.	132, 133	364, 365	C-14
Side arms.	P.	C.	129	363	C-13
Skelp.	P.	C.	105	307, 308	C-4
Slabs.	P.	FL.	518, 613	305, 304	C-4
Spikes.	P.	FL.	554	331	C-8
Spiral nut locks.	P.	C.	123	330	C-11
Splice bars.	P.	C.	108	322	C-6
Sprigs.	P.	FL.	554	**331	C-8
Sprocket chains.	P.	C.	126	329	C-12
Staples.	P.	FL.	554	331	C-8
Stays.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Strips.	P.	C.	{ 105, 109, 110 }	313	C-4
Structural shapes.	P.	C.	104	312	C-3
Studs.	P.	C.	138	332	C-11
Swords and sword blades.	P.	C.	129	363	C-13
Table utensils.	P.	C.	134	339	C-15
Tacks.	P.	FL.	554	331	C-8
Taggers tin.	P.	C.	109	310	C-4
Tanks.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Terneplate.	P.	C.	109, 115	310, 311	C-4
Ties, cotton.	P.	FL.	509	314	C-4
Tin plate.	P.	C.	109, 115	310, 311	C-4
Tires, locomotive.	P.	C.	142	324	C-15
Track tools.	P.	C.	122	326	C-9
Tubes, finished, n. s. p. f.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Tubes, welded.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Umbrella hardware.	P.	C.	141	342	C-8
Vessels, cylindrical or tubular.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Washers.	P.	C.	123	330	C-11
Wedges.	P.	C.	122	326	C-9
Wire—					
Barbed.	P.	FL.	645	1697	C-8
Flat.	P.	FL.	645	317	C-8
Insulated cable.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Fencing.	P.	FL.	645	317	C-8
Heddles or healds.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	C.	114	**399	C-8
Rods.	P.	C.	113	315	C-8
Rope and strand.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Round.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Iron-oxide pigment, n. s. p. f.	P.	A.	55	75	A-15
Iron sulphate or copperas.	P.	FL.	462	1573	FL-8
Isinglass.	P.	A.	34	42	A-9
Isle or tampico.	In proc.	FL.	497	1582	FL-16
Italy, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Ivory and manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	N.	369	1440	N-21
Ivy or laurel root.	MS.	D.	168	402	D-1
Jacquard paper.	P.	M.	328	1369	M-7
Jacquard-woven fabrics (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Jalap.	P.	FL.	519	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Japan, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Japan, foreign trade of.	P.				M. S.
Japan, trade during the war (report).	P.				M. S.
Japanese and other crêpes. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Japanese cotton industry and trade.	P.				I-10
Jasmine oil.	P.	A.	46	**1571	A-12
Jet:					
Manufactures of.	P.	B.	98	233	B-11
Unmanufactured.	P.	FL.	520	1599	N-1
Jewelry and parts and findings.	P.	N.	356	1428	N-1
Joists, iron or steel.	P.	C.	104	312	C-3

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Joss sticks and light.	P.	FL	521	1600	N-8
Jugladium oil.	P.	FL	561	**59	A-12
Juniper oil.	P.	A	46	**59	A-12
Jute and jute butts.	Ms.	FL	497	1582	FL-16
Jute cloth.	P.	J	{279, 284 408	1008-1011, **1516	J-7
Jute yarn.	P.	J	267	1003	J-1
Kainite (see also Potash).	P.	FL	525	1645	A-16
Kaolin.	P.	B	76	207	B-4
Kapoc.	Ms.	FL	**497	**1582	FL-16
Kauri.	P.	FL	500	1584	FL-17
Kelp.	P.	FL	523	1602	A-16
Kentledge.	P.	FL	518	301	FL-21
Kieserite.	P.	FL	524	1603	FL-22
Kindling wood.	P.	FL	647	**410	FL-37
Kitchen utensils.	P.	C	134	339	C-15
Knit goods:					
Cotton.	Ms.	I	{259-261 **266	914-917	I-6
Silk.	P.	L	317, 318	1208	L-2
Wool.	P.	K	288	1114	K-3
Knitting machines.	P.	C	**167	**372	C-29
Knives, pen, pocket, etc.	P.	C	128	354	C-13
Labels for garments.	In prog.	I	262	913	I-7
Lac, shell.	P.	FL	526	1604	FL-17
Lace machines and parts of.	P.	C	165	372	C-29
Lacings, boot, shoe, and corset.	In prog.	I	262	913	I-7
Lactarene.	P.	FL	527	19	FL-15
Lactic acid.	P.	A	1	1	A-1
Lahn.	P.	C	150	385	C-18
Lame.	P.	C	150	385	C-18
Lamp wicking.	In prog.	I	262	913	I-7
Lancewood:					
Rough.	P.	FL	648	403	D-1
Sawed.	P.	D	169	403	D-1
Lanolin.	P.	A	44	**53	A-11
Lard, lard oil, lard substitutes and compounds.	Ms.	G	528	703	FL-15
Last blocks, wood.	P.	FL	647	404	FL-37
Laths.	P.	FL	647	1700	FL-37
Laurel-root wood.	Ms.	D	168	402	D-1
Lavender oil.	P.	A	46	1631	A-12
Lead:					
Acetate.	P.	A	57	47	A-15
Articles of.	P.	C	153	399	C-21
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	C	167	393	C-21
Metallic.	P.	C	**153	**399	C-21
Nitrate of.	P.	A	57	47	A-15
Ore.	P.	C	152	392	C-21
Oxides.	P.	A	56	79	A-15
League of Nations mandates. (See Colonial tariff policies).					
Leather:					
Bags, baskets, and belts.	P.	N	360	1432	N-18
Belting and sole.	P.	FL	**530	1606	N-15
Bookbinder's.	P.	FL	**530	**1606	N-17
Boot and shoe cut stock.	P.	FL	530	1606	N-18
Boots and shoes.	P.	FL	530	1607	N-18
Case, bag, and strap.	P.	FL	**530	1431	N-16
Chamois.	P.	N	359	1431	N-17
Fancy.	P.	FL	530	**1606	N-17
Glove.	P.	N	359	1431	N-17
Gloves.	P.	N, FL	{361-365, 495	1433	N-18
Harness.	P.	FL	530	1606	N-15
Harness and saddlery.	P.	FL	530	1606	N-18
Leather, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL	530	1606	N-17
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	N	360	1432	N-18
Patent.	P.	FL	**530	**1606	N-16
Pianoforte.	P.	N	359	1431	N-17
Rough.	P.	FL	**530	**1606	N-15
Shoe laces.	P.	FL	530	1606	N-18
Split.	P.	FL	**530	**1606	N-16
Upholstery.	P.	N	359, 530	1431, **1606	N-16
Upper.	P.	FL	**530	1606	N-16
Leatherboards.	P.	FL	530	1302, 1313	M-1
Leeches.	P.	FL	531	1608	FL-2
Lemon juice, etc.	P.	FL	532	1610	A-1

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Lemon oil.	P.	A.	46	59	A-12
Lemon-grass oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Lemons.	Ms.	G.	220	743	G-27
Leno-woven fabrics. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Lenses.	P.	B.	92	226	B-10
Lentils.	Ms.	G.	197	765	G-8
Levant wormseed. (See Santonin.)					
Licorice:					
Extracts of.	P.	A.	40	48	A-7, A-10
Root.	P.	A.	39	36	A-7, A-10
Light bulbs, incandescent.	P.	B.	95	229	B-9
Lighting fixtures. (See Electrical apparatus and supplies.)					
Lignum-vitæ:					
Rough.	P.	FL.	648	403	D-1
Sawed.	P.	D.	169	403	D-1
Lime.	P.	B.	73	203	B-2
Lime, citrate of.	P.	A.	41	49	A-1
Lime oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Limestone-rock asphalt.	P.	FL.	534	1609	FL-7
Linen:					
Collars and cuffs.	In prog.	J.	277	1017	J-6
Fabrics.	In prog.	J.	{ 280, 283, 284 }	1009-1013	J-8
Handkerchiefs.	In prog.	J.	282	1016	J-6
Thread.	P.	J.	269	1004	J-1
Linoleum and floor oilcloth.	P.	J.	276	1020	J-3
Linotype machines.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Linseed oil.	P.	A.	45	54	{ A-11; (T. I. S-20.
Lithographic plates.	P.	C.	137	341	C-15
Lithographic stones.	P.	FL.	535	1612	C-15
Lithopone.	P.	A.	61	79	{ A-4; (T. I. S-18.
Lithopone industry, production costs in the.	P.				T. I. S-24.
Litmus.	P.	FL.	536	1509	A-8
Loadstones.	P.	FL.	537	1613	FL-21
Lock washers.	P.	C.	123	330	C-11
Locomotives, steam.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Logwood:					
Crude.	P.	FL.	**624	1568	A-8
Extract.	P.	A.	30	39	A-8
Logs.	P.	FL.	647	401, 1700	FL-37
London purple.	P.	FL.	569	64	FL-8
Loom harness.	In prog.	I.	262	913	I-7
Loops, iron.	P.	FL.	518	303	C-4
Lumber, sawed, planed, tongued and grooved.	P.	FL.	647	1700	FL-37
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations.	P.	G.	191	725	G-3
Mace oil.	P.	A.	**46	**59	A-12
Machinery:					
Agricultural implements.	P.	FL.	391	1504	FL-3
Cash registers.	P.	FL.	441	372	FL-3
Cotton gins.	P.	FL.	391	1504	FL-3
Cotton machinery.	P.	C.	**167	**372	C-29
Cream separators.	P.	FL.	441	372, 1504	FL-3
Embroidery machines.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Engines, internal combustion.	P.	C.	**167	**372	C-29
Engines, steam.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Farm tractors.	P.	FL.	**391	**1504	FL-3
Farm wagons.	P.	FL.	391	1504	FL-3
Knitting machines.	P.	C.	**167	372	C-29
Lace and braid machines.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Linotype machines.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Locomotives, steam.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Miscellaneous machinery.	P.	C.	167	372	C-29
Printing presses.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Sand-blast machines.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Sewing machines.	P.	FL.	441	372	C-29
Shoe machinery.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Silk machinery.	P.	C.	**167	**372	C-29
Sludge machines.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Sugar machinery.	P.	FL.	391	1504	FL-3
Tar and oil spreading machines.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Textile machinery (general).	P.	C.	167	372	C-29
Tools, machine.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29

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Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Machinery—Continued.					
Typesetting machines.	P	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Typewriters.	P	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Wool machinery.	P	C.	**167	*372	C-29
Madder.	P	FL.	538	**28	A-8
Magnesite, crude and calcined.	P	FL.	539	204	FL-24
Magnesite industry (report).	P				W. M.
Magnesium:					
Carbonate.	P	A.	42	50	A-10
Metallic.	P	C.	143	375	C-16
Sulphate.	P	A.	42	50	A-10
Magnetite iron ore.	P	FL.	537	1613	FL-21
Mahogany:					
Rough.	P	FL.	648	403	D-1
Sawed.	P	D.	169	403	D-1
Malleable-iron castings.	P	C.	125	327	C-11
Malt, barley. (<i>See</i> Agricultural staples and the tariff.)					
Mandrake. (<i>See</i> Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Manganese, oxide and ore of.	P	FL.	540	302	FL-28
Mangrove:					
Bark.	P	FL.	**624	1568	A-8
Extract.	P	FL.	**624	39	A-8
Manicure knives.	P	C.	128	354	C-13
Manila.	Ms	FL.	497	1582	FL-16
Manna.	P	FL.	541	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Manuscripts.	Ms	FL.	542	1614	M-8
Manure, substances used only for.	P	FL.	499	1583	FL-5
Maple syrup.	P	E.	178	503	E-2
Maple sugar.	P	E.	178	503	E-2
Marble:					
Crude and dressed.	P	B.	97	232	B-11
Manufactures of.	P	B.	98	233	B-11
Marjoram. (<i>See</i> Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Marrons.	P	G.	557	1546	G-34
Marrow, crude.	P	FL.	543	1615	FL-15
Marshmallow or althea root.	P	FL.	544	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Masks.	P	N.	370	**1303	N-22
Matches.	P	N.	345	1417	N-8
Matting and mats. (<i>See also</i> Carpets, floor coverings, and rugs.)					
Cocoa fiber and rattan.	P	N.	371	1023	J-3
Cotton.	P	K.	302	1022	J-3
Straw, grass, and other vegetable substances.	P	J.	272	1022	J-3
Medals.	P	FL.	546	1617	N-24
Medicinal compounds, n. s. p. f.	P	A.	5	5	A-3
Medicinals, chlorine products (report).	P				A-6
Melada and concentrated melada.	P	E.	177	501	E-1
Menthol.	P	A.	43	52	A-10
Mercurials.	P	A.	14	17	A-5
Mercury. (<i>See</i> Quicksilver.)					
Mesothorium.	P	FL.	**585	1650	C-22
Metallics.	P	C.	146	382	C-18
Metal manufactures, miscellaneous.	P	C.	167	399	C-30
Metal powders, metal leaf, and tinsel products.	P	C.	150	385	C-18
Metal threads.	P	C.	150	385	C-18
Mica.	P	B.	77	208	B-5
Microscopes.	P	B.	94	228	B-10
Milk, sugar of.	P	FL.	547	**504	FL-15
Milk and cream:					
Fresh.	P	FL.	547	707	G-7
Preserved or condensed.	P	FL.	547	708	G-7
Mill shafting.	P	C.	110	304	C-7
Millinery ornaments.	P	N.	347	1419	N-9
Millstones.	P	FL.	438	234	B-3
Mineral industries affected by the war, industrial readjustment of (report).	P				T. I. S.-21
Mineral salts obtained by evaporation.	P	FL.	548	1618	FL-22
Minor metals (report).	P				FL-6
Mirrors, small.	P	B.	95	230	B-9
Molasses.	P	E.	177	501, 502	E-1
Molybdenum ore.	P	FL.	**549	302	FL-28
Monazite sand.	P	C.	154	1621	C-22
Monumental stone.	P	B.	99	235	B-11
Mop cloths, cotton.	P	I.	264	912	I-3
Moquette carpets. (<i>See</i> Carpets.)					
Morphine. (<i>See</i> Opium.)					

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Moss, seaweed, etc.:					
Manufactured.....	P.....	N.....	372	1442	N-22
Unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	552	1622	N-22
Most-favored-nation clause. (See Handbook of commercial treaties.)					
Mother-of-pearl and shell:					
In natural state.....	P.....	FL.....	570	1638	N-21
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	N.....	369	1440	N-21
Motor cycles and parts.....	P.....	C.....	120	369	C-10
Mungo.....	Ms.....	FL.....	651	1105	FL-40
Muriatic acid.....	P.....	FL.....	387	1501	FL-1
Mushrooms.....	P.....	G.....	199	766	G-9
Musical instruments.....	P.....	N.....	373	1443	N-23
Musk, grained or in pods.....	P.....	A.....	49	61	A-14
Muskets.....	P.....	C.....	132	364	C-14
Mutton and lamb.....	P.....	G.....	619	702	M. S.
Myrobalan:					
Fruit.....	P.....	FL.....	553	1568	A-8
Extract.....	P.....	FL.....	**624	39	A-8
Nail rods.....	P.....	C.....	113	315	C-8
Nails, cut, horseshoe, and wire.....	P.....	FL.....	554	331	C-8
Napped fabrics. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Narrow wares:					
Cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Linen.....	In prog.	J.....	278	1015	J-5
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	316	1207	L-2
Naval stores.....	P.....	FL.....	635	1688	FL-17
Needles:					
Hand sewing and darning.....	P.....	FL.....	555	1623	C-15
Knitting or sewing machine.....	P.....	C.....	135	343	C-15
Neroli oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Netherlands, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Nets, fishing:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	266	**921	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.....	P.....	J.....	271	1006	J-2
New Zealand flax.....	In prog.	FL.....	**497	**1582	FL-16
Newsprint paper.....	P.....	M.....	567	1672	M-2
Nickel:					
Cast metal, oxide, alloys, sheets and strips.....	P.....	C.....	155	390	C-23
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	C.....	167	399	C-23
Ores and matte.....	P.....	FL.....	565	1634	C-23
Nippers.....	P.....	C.....	166	361	C-9
Niter cake (see Sodium sulphate).					
Nitric acid.....	P.....	FL.....	387	1501	FL-1
Noils:					
Carbonized wool.....	In prog.	FL.....	651	1105	K-1
Silk.....	P.....	L, FL.....	311, 599	1201, **1663	L-1
Novelty articles.....	P.....	N.....	356	1428	N-1
Novelty yarn goods. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Nutmegs.....	P.....	FL.....	624	1568	A-1
Nutmegs, extracts of.....	P.....	A.....	30	**39	A-1
Nutmeg oil.....	P.....	A.....	**46	**59	A-12
Nuts.....	P.....	G.....	{ 223, 224, 754, 755, 758, } { 226, 557 759, 1546 }	{ 1201, 1628 } { 330 }	G-34
Nuts, iron and steel.....	P.....	C.....	123	330	C-11
Nux vomica.....	P.....	FL.....	558	1627	A-7, FL-2
Oak:					
Bark.....	P.....	FL.....	** 624	1568	A-8
Extract.....	P.....	FL.....	624	39	A-8
Oakum.....	P.....	FL.....	559	1628	FL-14
Oar blocks, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Oats and oatmeal. (See Agricultural staples and the tariff.)					
Odoriferous substances, preparations, and mixtures.	P.....	A.....	49	61	A-14
Oil cake (see also Cottonseed-oil industry and Soya-bean-oil industry).	P.....	FL.....	560	1629	A-11
Oil of vitriol.....	P.....	FL.....	387	1501	FL-1
Oilcloth, floor.....	P.....	J.....	276	1020	J-3
Oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors).	P.....	I.....	254	907	I-4
Oil-spreading machines.....	P.....	FL.....	441	1542	FL-3

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Oils:					
Acetone.	P.	A.	3	3	A-2
Almond—					
Bitter.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-11
Sweet.	P.	A.	45	1632	A-11
Amber.	P.	A.	46	**59	A-12
Animal and expressed vegetable (report).	P.	A.	45	58	A-11
Anise-seed.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Aspic.	P.	A.	46	**1632	A-12
Attar of rose.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Bergamot.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Birch-tar.	P.	FL.	561	**59	A-12
Cajeput.	P.	FL.	561	**59	A-12
Camomile.	P.	A.	46	**59	A-12
Caraway.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Cassia.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Castor.	P.	A.	45	54	A-11
Cedrat.	P.	A.	46	**59	A-12
Chinese-nut.	P.	FL.	561	**1632	A-11
Cinnamon.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Citronella.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Coconut.	P.	G, FL.	232, 561	55	A-11, W.M.
Cod.	P.	FL.	561	1630	A-11
Cod-liver.	P.	FL.	561	1630	A-11
Corn.	P.	A.	**45	**54	A-11
Cottonseed.	P.	FL.	561	55	A-11, W.M.
Croton.	P.	FL.	561	1632	A-11
Essential and distilled (report).	P.				A-12
Eucalyptus.	P.	A.	**46	59	A-12
Expressed vegetable.	P.	A.	45	58	A-11
Fennel.	P.	A.	46	**59	A-12
Fish.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Fusel.	P.	A.	33	4	A-9
Hemp-seed.	P.	A.	45	54	A-11
Herring.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Ichthylol.	P.	FL.	561	**5	A-12
Jasmine.	P.	A.	46	**1571	A-12
Juglandium.	P.	A.	561	**59	A-12
Juniper.	P.	FL.	46	**59	A-12
Lavender.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Lemon.	P.	A.	46	59	A-12
Lemon-grass.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Lime.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Linseed.	P.	A.	45	54	A-11, T. I. S.-20.
Mace.	P.	A.	**46	**59	A-12
Neroli.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Nutmeg.	P.	A.	**46	**59	A-12
Olive.	P.	A.	45	54, 1632	A-11
Orange.	P.	A.	46	59	A-12
Origanum.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Palm and palm-kernel.	P.	FL.	561	1632	A-11
Peanut.	P.	A.	45	55	A-11, W.M.
Peppermint.	P.	A.	46	59	A-12
Perilla.	P.	FL.	561	1632	A-11
Petroleum, crude and refined.	P.	FL.	561	1633	FL-7
Poppy-seed.	P.	A.	45	54	A-11
Rape-seed.	P.	A.	45	54	A-11
Rose, or attar of roses.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Rosemary, or anthoss.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Seal.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Sesame-seed.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Sod.	P.	A.	45	1632	A-11
Soya-bean.	P.	FL.	561	55	A-11
Sperm.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Spike lavender.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Thyme.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Valerian.	P.	A.	46	**59	A-12
Vegetable, expressed.	P.	A.	45	58	A-11
Oils and fats, animal and expressed vegetable.	P.				A-11
Oils, suggested reclassification of chemicals, paints, and.	P.				M. S.
Old pewter and britannia metal.	P.	FL.	572	**393	C-17
Oleomargarine.	P.	G.	195	709	G-7
Olive oil.	P.	A.	45	54, 1632	A-11
Onion and garlic industry, American (report).	P.	G.	208	768	W. M.
Onions.	P.				G-15

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Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Opium and its derivatives.	P.	A.	47	60	A-7, A-13
Optical glass, rough.	P.	FL	494	227	B-10
Optical glass and chemical glassware.	P.				W. M.
Optical instruments.	P.	B.	93, 94	228	B-10
Onyx:					
Crude and dressed.	P.	B.	97	232	B-11
Manufactures of.	P.	B.	98	233	B-11
Open-door agreements. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Opera glasses.	P.	B.	93	228	B-10
Orange oil.	P.	A.	46	59	A-12
Orchil. (See Archil.)					
Organs.	P.	N.	**373	**1443	N-23
Origanum oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Osage-orange extract.	P.	A.	**30	**39	A-8
Osier.	P.	D.	173	407	D-3
Osmium.	P.	FL	517	1596	FL-20
Outerwear, silk, knit.	P.	L.	**317	1208	L-2
Outline of work and plans.	P*				M. S.
Oxalic acid.	P.	A.	1	1	A-1
Packing boxes.	P.	D.	171	405	D-2
Packing-box shooks.	P.	D.	171	405	D-2
Paddings, flax, hemp, or jute.	P.	J, FL.	{ 283, 284, 408 }	1009	J-7
Paints.	P.	A.	63	67, 68	A-15
Paints, suggested reclassification of chemicals, oils, and.	P.				M. S.
Palladium.	P.	FL	517	1596	FL-20
Palm nuts.	P.	FL	557	1626	FL-28
Palings.	P.	FL	647	1702	FL-37
Palm and palm-kernel oil.	P.	FL	561	1632	A-11
Palm leaf, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	N.	368	1439	N-21
Palm-leaf fans.	P.	FL	480	1572	N-11
Pants, cotton.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Paper:					
Bags, surface-coated, paper.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Bibulous.	P.	M.	323	1304	M-3
Book.	P.	M.	322	1301	M-2
Box board.	P.	M.	320	**1302	M-1
Boxes, covered with coated paper, etc.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Boxes, n. s. p. f.	P.	M.	**332	1313	M-4
Cigarette.	P.	N.	381	1454	M-4
Cloth-lined.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Cut, die-cut, etc.	P.	M.	332	1313	M-4
Decalcomania.	P.	FL	567	1305, 1635	M-4
Decorated.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Envelopes.	P.	M.	324, 327	1308	M-4, M-6
Filtering.	P.	M.	323	1309	M-3
Fine.	P.	M.	326	1307	M-6
Gummed.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Imitation parchment.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-3
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.	P.	M.	332	1313	M-4
Newsprint.	P.	M.	567	1672	M-2
Not specially provided for.	P.	M.	332	1309	M-4
Parchment.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-3
Photographic.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Press.	P.	M.	328	1313	M-1
Reinforced.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Sheathing.	P.	M.	320	1302	M-1
Stock, crude.	P.	FL	566	1651	M-4
Surface-coated.	P.	M.	324	1305	M-4
Tissue.	P.	M.	323	1304	M 3
Wall.	P.	M.	**328	**1309	M-7
Waxed.	P.	M.	**324	1305	M-4
Wrapping.	P.	M.	328	1309	M-7
Paper and books (report).	P*				T. I. S.-1
Papier-mâché.	P.	M.	332	1313	M-4
Papier-mâché, manufactures of.	P.	N.	369	1303, 1313	N-21
Parchment.	P.	FL	568	1636	M-3
Paris green.	P.	FL	569	64	FL-8
Paris white.	P.	A.	60	20	A-5
Patent leather.	P.	FL	**530	**1606	N-16
Paving posts.	P.	D.	170	1431, 1701	D-2
Peach kernels.	P.	G.	223	760	G-34
Peanut oil.	P.	A.	45	55	A-11, W. M.
Peanut industry, survey of the American (report).	P.	A.	74	**76	W. M.
Pearl hardening.	P.	A.			A-15

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Pearls:					
Imitation and synthetic.	P.	N	357	1429	N-1
Unstrung.	P.	N	357	1429	N-1
Peas.	Ms.	G	199, 209	767	G-8
Peas, canned.	Ms.	G	199	767	G-8
Peat moss.	P.	N	377	1450	N-22
Pecans.	P.	G	**226	758	G-34
Pencil leads.	P.	N	379	1452	N-22
Pencils, lead and slate.	P.	N	378	1451	N-22
Penholders.	P.	C.	157	352, 353	C-24
Pens.	P.	C.	156, 157	351, 352	C-24
Peppermint oil.	P.	A	46	59	A-12
Percussion caps.	P.	N	346	1418	N-8
Perfumery.	P.	A	48	62	A-14
Perilla oil.	P.	FL	561	1632	A-11
Periodicals.	P.	FL	556	1625	N-24
Persian berries.	P.	A	30	39	A-8
Peru, balsam.	P.	A	9	10	A-3
Petroleum oil, crude and refined.	P.	FL	561	1633	FL-7
Pewter metal, old.	P.	FL	572	**393	C-17
Phonographs.	P.	N	374	1444	N-23
Phosphates, crude.	P.	FL	574	1640	FL-5
Phosphoric acid.	P.	FL	387	1	FL-1
Phosphorus.	P.	FL	575	65	FL-1
Photographic goods.	P.	N	380, 576	1453	N-25
Photographic lenses.	P.	B	94	228	B-10
Phthalic acid (repealed by the act of Sept. 8, 1916).	P.	FL	387	27	FL-1
Pianos.	P.	N	373	1443	N-23
Pickets.	Ms.	FL	647	1702	FL-37
Pig iron.	P.	FL	518	301	FL-21
Pigments, paints, and varnishes (report).	P.				A-15
Pignolia nuts.	P.	G	**226	755	G-34
Pile fabrics and manufactures of:					
Cotton.	P.	I.	257	910	I-4
Silk (except hatters')	P.	L	314	1206	L-1
Pillowcases, cotton.	P.	I.	257	912	I-8
Pins.	P.	C.	158	350	C-8
Pipes and smokers' articles.	P.	N	381	1454	N-26
Pipes of iron or steel.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Pistache nuts.	P.	G	**226	755	G-34
Pitch of wood.	P.	FL	626	1681	FL-17
Planks, not further manufactured than sawed, planed, tongued, and grooved.	P.	FL	647	1700	FL-37
Plaster of Paris, manufactures of.	P.	N	369	1440	B-2
Plaster rock.	P.	B	74	205, 1643	B-2
Plasters, court and healing.	P.	A	50	66	A-14
Plates, iron or steel.	P.	C.	{ 105, 109, 110 }	{ 304, 307, 309 }	C-5
Plates and mats of dog and goat skins.	P.	N	348	1420	N-10
Platinum:					
Metals, ores of.	P.	FL	565	1634	FL-20
Miscellaneous manufactures.	P.	C, FL	167, 578	399	FL-20
Native alloys with.	P.	FL	517	1596	FL-20
Salts of.	P.	A	65	21	A-17
Sheets, plates, wire, and sponge.	P.	FL	578	1644	FL-20
Unmanufactured.	P.	FL	578	1644	FL-20
Pliers.	P.	C	166	361	C-9
Plumbago or graphite.	P.	FL	579	213	FL-24
Plush, hatters'.	P.	N	382	1206	L-1
Plushes, silk.	P.	L	314	1206	L-1
Pocketknives.	P.	C	128	354	C-13
Podophyllum, (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Poles, telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph.	P.	D	170	1701	D-2
Polishing cloths, cotton.	P.	I	264	910, 912	I-8
Polishing preparations.	P.	A	11	13	A-5
Poplins and reps. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)	P.	A	45	54	A-11
Poppy-seed oil.	P.	B	80	212	B-6
Porcelain:					
Chemical.	P.	B	80	212	B-6
Electrical.	P.	B	80	212	B-6
Tableware.	P.	B	80	212	B-6
Portugal, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies).					

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Posts of wood.....	P.	FL.	647	404	FL-37
Potash industry (report).....	P.				A-16
Potassium (metal).....	P.	C.	143	**1562	C-16
Potassium:					
Bicarbonate.....	P.	A.	**5, 64	80	A-16
Carbonate.....	P.	FL.	580	80	A-16
Chlorate.....	P.	A.	64	80	A-16
Chromate and bichromate.....	P.	A.	64	80	A-13
Crude, or "black salts".....	P.	FL.	580	1645	A-16
Cyanide.....	P.	FL.	580	1565	A-18
Hydroxide (hydrate).....	P.	FL.	580	80	A-16
Iodide.....	P.	A.	38	80	A-9
Muriate.....	P.	FL.	580	1645	A-16
Nitrate, crude.....	P.	FL.	580	1646	A-13
Nitrate, refined.....	P.	A.	64	80	A-13
Permanaganate.....	P.	A.	64	80	A-16
Prussiates, red or yellow.....	P.	A.	64	80	A-18
Sulphate.....	P.	FL.	580	1645	A-16
Potato products industry, domestic (report).....	P.				W. M.
Potato starch. (See Starch and related materials.).....					
Potatoes.....	P.	FL.	581	769	T. I. S.-20
Potatoes. (See Agricultural staples and the tariff.).....					
Pottery industry (report).....	P.				B-6
Power machinery and apparatus, electrical.....	P.	C.	**167	**372, **399	C-31
Preferential tariff policies. (See Colonial tariff policies.).....					
Preferential transportation rates (report).....	P.				M. S.
Pressboards.....	P.	M.	328	1313	M-1
Press cloths (camel's hair).....	In prog.	K.	288	**1426	K-2
Printing presses.....	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Pruning knives.....	P.	C.	128	354	C-13
Prussiate of potash. (See Potassium.).....					
Prussiate of soda. (See Sodium compounds.).....					
Prussic acid.....	P.	FL.	387	**1	FL-1
Pulpboard.....	P.	M.	320	1302	M-1
Pulp, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P.	N.	355	1303	N-11
Pulp woods.....	P.	FL.	647	**401, 1700	FL-37
Pumice stone and manufactures of.....	P.	B.	75	206	B-3
Pyralin. (See Pyroxylin plastics.).....					
Pyrethrum (See Drug industry, crude botanical.).....					
Pyrites.....	P.	FL.	617	1677	FL-18
Pyrites, dross or residuum from burnt.....	P.	FL.	518	1597	FL-18
Pyrogallic acid.....	P.	A.	1	1	A-1
Pyrofigneous acid.....	P.	FL.	387	**1	A-2
Pyrophoric alloys.....	P.	C.	**167	**399	C-22
Pyroxylin plastics.....	P.	A.	25	31	A-6
Quebracho:					
Extract.....	P.	FL.	624	39	A-8
Wood.....	P.	FL.	**624	1568	A-8
Quercitron.....	P.	FL.	**624	**39	A-8
Quicksilver.....	P.	C.	159	386	C-25
Quills, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P.	N.	368	1439	N-21
Quilts, cotton.....	P.	I.	264	912	I-8
Quinine and related alkaloids.....	P.	FL.	584	1649	FL-2
Quoits.....	P.	FL.	470	**399	N-7
Rabbits, skins of.....	P.	FL.	603	**1666	N-10
Radioactive substances.....	P.	FL.	585	1650	C-22
Radioactive substitutes for radium salts.....	P.	FL.	585	1650	FL-22
Radium salts.....	P.	FL.	585	1650	FL-22
Railroad ties.....	P.	D.	170	1701	D-2
Rails and railway bars.....	P.	FL.	587	322	C-6
Railway fishplates.....	P.	C.	108	322	C-6
Railway wheels and parts of.....	P.	C.	142	324	C-15
Ramie:					
Fiber.....	In prog.	FL.	**497	**1582	FL-16
Gill netting.....	P.	J.	271	1006	J-2
Hat braids.....	P.	N.	334	1404	N-2
Rapeseed oil.....	P.	A.	45	54	A-11
Rasps, iron or steel.....	P.	C.	131	362	C-13
Rattan:					
Chair cane or reeds wrought from.....	P.	D.	173	407	D-3
Matting and mats.....	P.	N.	371	1023	J-3
Unmanufactured.....	P.	FL.	648	1703	D-3
Razors.....	P.	C.	128	358	C-13
Recent tendencies in the wool trade with special reference to their tariff aspects, 1920-1922.....	P.				M. S.
Reciprocity and commercial treaties (report).....	P.				M. S.
Reciprocity and commercial treaties, summary of report.....	P.				M. S.

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Reciprocity with Canada (report).	P				
Reclassification (suggested) of chemicals, oils, and paints (report).	P				
Redwood:					
Extract for dyeing.	P	A	** 30	** 39	A-8
Tanning material.	P	FL	** 624	** 1568	A-8
Rennets, raw or prepared.	P	FL	588	1652	FL-15
Report on the emergency tariff act of May 27, 1921.	P				M. S.
Rhodium.	P	FL	517	1596	FL-20
Rhodium salts.	P	A	65	21	A-17
Ribbons, silk, velvet, or plush.	P	L	314, 316	1206, 1207	L-1, L-2
Rice and rice products.	Ms.	G	193	727	G-5
Rice starch. (<i>See</i> Starch and related materials.)					
Rifles.	P	C	132	364	C-14
Rivers.	P	C	138	332	C-11
Rochelle salts.	P	A	8	9	A-1
Rock crystal, manufactures of.	P	B	98	233	B-11
Rods, wire.	P	C	113	315	C-8
Roller bearings.	P	C	106	321	C-5
Roofing (elt).	P	M	320	1302	M-1
Rose oil, or attar of roses.	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Rosemary or anthos oil.	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Rosewood:					
Rough.	P	FL	648	403	D-1
Sawed.	P	D	169	403	D-1
Rosin, violin.	P	N	375	1448	FL-17
Rotten stone.	P	FL	614	1675	B-3
Rubber, india:					
Crude.	P	FL	513	1594	FL-17
Druggists' sundries.	P	N	368	** 1439	N-21
Hard, manufactures of.	P	N	369	1440	N-21
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.	P	N	368	1439	N-21
Rugs. (<i>See also</i> Carpets, Floor coverings, and Mattings.)					
Cotton.	P	K	302	1022	J-3
Ingrain.	P	K	{ 298, 299, 303 }	1117	K-6
Straw, grass, or other vegetable substances.	P	J	272	1022	J-3
Wool or part wool, n. s. p. f.	P	K	303	1117	K-6
Ruthenium.	P	FL	517	1590	FL-20
Saccharin.	P	E	179	28	E-2
Sacks of jute or cotton.	P	I, J	{ 266, 281, 284 }	921, 1018	J-9
Safety fuses.	P	N	346	1418	N-8
Safflower.	P	A	31	39	A-8
Saffron.	P	A	31	39	A-8
Sage. (<i>See</i> Drug industry, crude botanical).					
Sago and sago flour.	P	G	590	1654	G-33
Salep or salop.	P	FL	592	** 34	A-7, FL-2
Salicin.	P	FL	591	504	FL-2
Sal soda. (<i>See</i> Sodium carbonates).					
Salmon industry.	In prog.	G	{ **216, **483 }	717, 718	G-19a
Salt.	P	FL	593	83	FL-22
Salt cake. (<i>See</i> Sodium sulphate).					
Saltpeter:					
Refined.	P	A	64	80	A-18
Crude.	P	FL	580	1646	A-18
Salts:					
Antimony.	P	C	144	8	C-17
Bismuth.	P	A	65	22	A-17
Epsom.	P	A	42	50	A-10
Glauber.	P	A	67	83	A-18
Gold.	P	A	65	21	A-17
Mineral, obtained by evaporation.	P	FL	548	1618	FL-22
Opium.	P	A	47	60	A-13
Platinum.	P	A	65	21	A-17
Radium.	P	FL	585	1650	FL-22
Rhodium.	P	A	65	21	A-17
Rochelle.	P	A	8	9	A-1
Selenium.	P	FL	585	1658	FL-22
Silver.	P	A	65	21	A-17
Thorium.	P	C	154	89	C-22
Tin.	P	A	65	90	A-17
Uranium.	P	FL	638	1690	FL-22

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Sand and stone.....	P.....	FL.....	614	1675	B-3
Sand of iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	112	335	B-3
Sand-blast machines.....	P.....	FL.....	441	1542	FL-3
Sanguinaria. (<i>See Drug industry, crude botanical.</i>)					
Santonin and its salts.....	P.....	FL.....	594	81	FL-2
Sardines.....	P.....	G.....	{ **216, **483 }	720	G-19
Sarsaparilla root.....	P.....	A.....	39	36	A-7, A-10
Sashes, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Sateens, including venetians. (<i>See Cotton cloths, countable.</i>)					
Satin white.....	P.....	A.....	51	76	A-15
Satinwood:					
In the log.....	P.....	FL.....	648	403	D-1
Sawed into boards.....	P.....	D.....	169	403	D-1
Sawdust.....	P.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Saw plate.....	P.....	C.....	105	304	C-4
saws.....	P.....	C.....	139	340	C-4
Schappe yarn.....	P.....	L.....	312	1202	L-1
Scientific instruments and apparatus.....	P.....	FL.....	573, 653	360	B-10
Scissors.....	P.....	C.....	128	357	C-13
Scrap iron or steel.....	P.....	FL.....	518	301	FL-21
Screens of bamboo, wood, straw.....	P.....	D.....	175	409	D-4
Screws of iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	140	338	C-8
Scroll iron and steel.....	P.....	C.....	107, 109	309, 313	C-4
Seal oil.....	P.....	A.....	44	53	A-11
Seaweeds.....	P.....	N, FL.....	372, 552	1442, 1622	N-22
Sea grass.....	P.....	N.....	372	1442	N-22
Seines:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	**266	**921	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.....	P.....	J.....	271	1006	J-2
Selenium, and its salts.....	P.....	FL.....	585	1658	FL-22
Semiprecious stones, manufactures of.....	P.....	B.....	98	233	B-11
Senegal.....	P.....	A.....	36	11	A-9
Serums.....	P.....	FL.....	400	1510	FL-2
Sesame-seed oil.....	P.....	A.....	45	1632	A-11
Sewer-pipe tile.....	P.....	B.....	**81	**214	B-7
Sewing machines.....	P.....	FL.....	441	372	C-29
Shades of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood.....	P.....	D.....	175	409	D-4
Shears.....	P.....	C.....	128	357	C-13
Sheep. (<i>See Wool-growing industry, report on.</i>)					
Sheep and wool production in Argentina.....	P.....				M. S.
Sheep dip.....	P.....	FL.....	596	1659	FL-8
Sheets, cotton.....	P.....	I.....	264	912	I-8
Sheets, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	{ 105, 109, 110 }	308-310	C-4
Shell, manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	369	1440	N-21
Shell lac and other forms of lac.....	P.....	FL.....	526	1604	FL-17
Shingles.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1660	FL-37
Shingle bolts.....	Ms.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Ship planking.....	Ms.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Ship timber.....	Ms.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Shirtings. (<i>See Cotton cloths, countable.</i>)					
Shirts:					
Cotton.....	Ms.....	I.....	261	917	I-6
Silk.....	F.....	L.....	**317	**1211	L-2
Shoe lacings:					
Cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Leather.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1600	N-18
Shoe machinery.....	P.....	FL.....	441	1542	FL-3
Shoes, boots and.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1607	N-18
Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.....	P.....	FL.....	597	1661	C-14
Shotguns.....	P.....	C.....	132, 133	364, 365	C-14
Shot, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	112	335	B-3
Sidearms.....	P.....	C.....	129	363	C-13
Sienna.....	P.....	A.....	55	75	A-15
Silicic acid.....	P.....	FL.....	387	**1	A-18
Silk:					
Artificial, and articles of.....	P*.....	L.....	319	1213	T. I. S.-3
Bandings.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2
Beltings.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2
Belts.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2
Bindings.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2
Bolting cloth.....	In prog.	FL.....	422	1525	L-3
Bone casings.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Silk—Continued.					
Braces.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Chenilles.	P.	L.	314	1206	L-1
Clothing, ready made.	P.	L.	317	**1210	L-2
Cocoons.	P.	FL	599	1663	L-1
Cords and cords and tassels.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Fabrics, knit.	P.	L.	**318	1208	L-2
Garters.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Gloves.	P.	L.	**317	1208	L-2
Handkerchiefs.	P.	L.	315	1209	L-2
Hatters' plush.	P.	N.	382	1206	L-1
Hosiery.	P.	L.	**317	1208	L-2
Hatbands.	P.	L.	316	**1207	L-2
Knit goods.	P.	L.	317, 318	1208	L-2
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.	In prog.	L.	318	1211	L-3
Mufflers.	P.	L.	315	1209	L-2
Narrow wares.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Noils.	P.	L, FL	311, 599	1201, **1663	L-1
Outerwear, knit.	P.	L.	**317	1208	L-2
Partially manufactured from cocoons or waste silk.	P.	L.	311	1201	L-1
Pile fabrics other than hatters' plush.	P.	L.	314	1206	L-1
Plushes.	P.	L.	314	1206	L-1
Raw.	P.	FL	600	1664	L-1
Ribbons.	P.	L.	316	1206	L-2
Sewing, twist, floss, etc.	P.	L.	313	1204	L-1
Schappe yarn.	P.	L.	312	1202	L-1
Shirt collars.	P.	L.	**317	**1211	L-2
Shirts, men's and boys'.	P.	L.	**317	**1211	L-2
Spun.	P.	L.	312	1202	L-1
Suspenders.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Tassels.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Thread.	P.	L.	313	1204	L-1
Thrown.	P.	L.	313	1203	L-1
Tubings.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Underwear, knit.	P.	L.	**317	1208	L-2
Velvets.	P.	L.	314	1206	L-1
Waste.	P.	FL	599	1663	L-1
Wearing apparel (except knit).	P.	L.	317	1210	L-2
Webs and webbing.	P.	L.	316	**1207	L-2
Woven fabrics in the piece.	In prog.	L.	318	1205	L-3
Yarn, n. s. p. f.	P.	L.	312	1202	L-1
Silk and manufactures of silk (report).	P*				T. I. S.-3
Silk machinery.	P.	C.	**167	**372	C-29
Silkworm eggs.	P.	FL	601	**1569	L-1
Silver:					
Argentine, albata, or German.	P.	C.	145	380	C-19
Bullion.	P.	FL	436	1539	FL-20
Coins.	P.	FL	458	1553	FL-20
Leaf.	P.	C.	149	384	C-18
Manufactures of, except tableware.	P.	C.	**167	399	N-1
Ores.	P.	FL	565	1634	FL-20
Salts of.	P.	FL	585	21	FL-22
Sweeps.	P.	FL	565	1634	FL-20
Sirups of cane juice.	P.	B.	177	501	E-1
Sisal.	Ms.	FL	497	1582	FL-16
Skelp.	P.	C.	105	307, 308	C-4
Skevers, butchers' and packers'.	P.	D.	174	408	D-3
Slabs of iron or steel.	P.	FL	518, 613	303, 304	FL-21
Slag.	P.	FL	499	1583	FL-5
Slate and manufactures of.	P.	B.	101	237	B-11
Sludge machines.	P.	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Small-package articles, chemicals and medicinal compounds.	P.	A.	17	23	A-5
Small wears. (See Narrow wares.)					
Smokers' articles.	P.	N.	381	1454	N-26
Snap fasteners.	P.	C.	151, 167	348	C-20
Soaps, toilet and other.	P.	A.	66	82	A-17
Soapstone or steatite.	P.	A.	69	209	A-19
Sod oil.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Soda ash. (See Sodium carbonates.)					
Soda crystals. (See Sodium carbonates.)	P.	C.	143	**1562	C-16
Sodium (metal).					

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule.	Para- graph.		
Sodium:					
Arsenate.	P.	FL...	605	83	A-18
Benzoate. (<i>See</i> Dyes and other coal-tar chemicals; Dyes and coal-tar chemicals, census of, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.)					
Bicarbonate.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Borate.	P.	A...	67	83	A-1
Carbonates (soda ash, sal soda, soda crystals).	P.	A, FL	67,605	83	A-18
Chlorate.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Chromate and bichromate	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Compounds.	P.	A, FL	67,605	83, 84, 1565	A-18
Hydrosulphite, n. s. p. f.	P.	A...	**5	84	A-18
Hydroxide, or caustic soda.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Hyposulphite.	P.	A...	67	**83	A-18
Nitrate.	P.	FL...	605	1667	A-18
Nitrite.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Phosphate.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Pruссiаtе, yellow.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Silicate.	P.	FL...	605	83	A-18
Sulphate, crude, or salt cake and niter cake.	P.	FL...	605	1667	A-18
Sulphate, crystallized, or Glaubers salt.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Sulphide.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Sulphite and hydrosulphite.	P.	A...	67	83	A-18
Thiosulphate. (<i>See</i> Sodium hyposulphite.)	P.	A...	(**)	84	A-18
Soluble starch.	P.	A...	36	86	A-9
Soya beans and soya-bean products.	Ms.	FL...	606	760, 773	FL-33
Soya-bean oil.	P.	FL...	561	55	A-11, W. M.
Soya-bean-oil industry, American (report).	P.				W. M.
Spain, colonial tariffs. (<i>See</i> Colonial tariff policies.)					
Spangles.	P.	N...	333	1403	N-1
Spectacles.	P.	B...	91	225	B-10
Spelter. (<i>See</i> Zinc.)					
Sperm oil.	P.	A...	44	53	A-11
Spiegeleisen.	P.	FL...	518	301, 302	C-1
Spike lavender oil.	P.	A...	46	1631	A-12
Spikes of iron or steel.	P.	FL...	554	331	C-8
Spindle banding, cotton.	P.	In prog.	1...	913	I-7
Spiral nut locks.	P.	C...	123	330	C-11
Splice bars of iron or steel.	P.	C...	108	322	C-6
Sponges.	P.	A...	68	1447	A-19
Sprigs.	P.	FL...	554	**331	C-8
Sprinkler tops.	P.	C...	164	391	C-28
Sprocket chains.	P.	C...	126	329	C-12
Spunk.	P.	FL...	608	1669	N-8
Staples of iron or steel.	P.	FL...	554	331	C-8
Starch and related materials (report).					G-33
Stave bolts, wood.	P.	FL...	647	404	FL-37
Staves of wood.	P.	FL...	647	1702	FL-37
Stays, steel.	P.	C...	127	328	C-12
Steatite. (<i>See</i> Soapstone.)					
Steel. (<i>See also</i> Iron or steel):					
Alloys.	P.	C...	110	305	C-7
Band.	P.	FL...	509	314	C-4
Billets and bars.	P.	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Blooms and slabs.	P.	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-2, C-7
Castings.	P.	C...	110	304	C-7
Corset clasps.	P.	C...	114	336	C-8
Corset steels.	P.	C...	114	336	C-8
Die blocks or blanks.	P.	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Engraved forms for bonds.	P.	FL...	612	**341	C-15
Engraved plates.	P.	C...	137	341	C-15
Hoop.	P.	FL...	509	314	C-4
Ingots.	P.	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.	P.	C...	167	399	C-29
Plate, crucible.	P.	C...	105	304	C-4
Plates.	P.	C...	110	304	C-4
Plates, engraved:					
For bonds.	P.	FL...	612	**341	C-15
For designs.	P.	C...	137	**341	C-15
Points.	P.	C...	138	332	C-11
Saws.	P.	C...	139	340	C-4
Scrap.	P.	FL...	518	301	FL-21
Shafting, mill.	P.	C...	110	304	C-7
Shavings.	P.	C...	111	334	B-3
Tool steels.	P.	C...	110	304, 305	C-7
Wool.	P.	C...	111	334	B-3
Strap leather.	P.	In prog., FL...	**530	1431	N-16

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Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Stencil-dyed fabrics. (<i>See</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Stockings:					
Cotton.....	Ms.	I.....	259, 260	916	I-6
Silk.....	P.	L.....	*317	1208	L-2
Wool.....	P.	K.....	288	1114	K-3
Stone and manufactures of.....	P.	B.....	97-99, 101	{ 232, 233, 235, 237	B-11
Stone, crushed, unsuitable for monumental or building use.	P.	FL.....	614	1675	B-7
Stones, precious.....	P.	N.....	357	1429	N-1
Stoneware.....	P.	B.....	78, 79	210-212	B-6
Stove wicking, cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Stramoniun. (<i>See</i> Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Straw, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P.	N.....	368	1439	N-21
Strontium compounds.....	P.	FL.....	615	1676	FL-22
Structural shapes of iron or steel.....	P.	C.....	104	312	C-3
Strychnine and its salts.....	P.	FL.....	616	88	FL-2
Studs of iron or steel.....	P.	C.....	138	332	C-11
Sugar.....	P.	E.....	177	501	E-1
Sugar box shooks.....	P.	D.....	171	405	D-2
Sugar industry, cost of production in the (report).....	P*				T. I. S.-9
Sugar machinery.....	P.	FL.....	391	1504	FL-3
Sugar of milk.....	P.	FL.....	547	**504	FL-15
Sugar, refined, costs, prices, and profits (report).....	P.				T. I. S.-16
Sulphide of zinc, white.....	P.	A.....	61	93	{ A-4, T. I. S.-18
Sulphur.....	P.	FL.....	617	1677	FL-18
Sulphur chlorides.....	P.	A.....	**5	**1677	A-6
Sulphur ore, or pyrites.....	P.	FL.....	617	1677	FL-18
Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol.....	P.	FL.....	387	1501	FL-1
Sulphuric ether.....	P.	A.....	29	**38	A-7
Sumac, extract, for dyeing.....	P.	A.....	30	39	A-8
Summary of Tariff Information, 1921.....	P.				M. S.
Sunn.....	In prog.	FL.....	497	1582	FL-16
Surgical instrument industry in the United States (report).....	P*				T. I. S.-7
Surgical instruments.....	P.	C.....	*167	359	B-10
Suspenders:					
Cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Silk.....	P.	L.....	316	1207	L-2
Sweaters, cotton.....	Ms.	I.....	261	**17	I-6
Swords.....	P.	C.....	129	363	C-13
Table damasks and manufactures of, cotton.....	P.	I.....	263	911	I-4
Table utensils.....	P.	C.....	134	339	C-15
Tacks.....	P.	FL.....	554	331	C-8
Talc.....	P.	A.....	60	209	A-19
Tallow.....	P.	G.....	622	701	FL-15
Tamarinds.....	P.	FL.....	623	1679	FL-2
Tank bottoms.....	P.	E.....	177	501	E-1
Tanks, iron or steel.....	P.	C.....	127	328	C-12
Tannin.....	P.	A.....	1	1	A-1
Tannic acid.....	P.	A.....	1	1	A-1
Tanning materials and natural dyes (report). (Includes all tanning materials and natural dyes provided for in the act of 1913, in paragraphs 30, 31, 399, 455, 469, 475, 492, 536, 538, 553, 564, 618, 624, 630, 634, and 639.)	P.				A-8
Tapes, flax measuring.....	In prog.	J.....	275	1015	J-5
Tapestry Brussels carpets.....	P.	K.....	297	1117	K-6
Tapestry velvet carpets.....	P.	K.....	296	1118	K-6
Tapestries and other Jacquard figured upholstery goods.....	P.	I.....	258	909	I-4
Tapioca. (<i>See</i> Starch and related materials.)					
Tar and oil spreading machines.....	P.	FL.....	441	1542	FL-3
Tar and pitch of wood.....	P.	FL.....	626	1681	A-2, FL-17
Tariff acts compared with H. R. 7456.....	P.				M. S.
Tariff policies. (<i>See</i> Colonial tariff policies.)					
Tariff systems. (<i>See</i> Reciprocity and commercial treaties, report on.)					
Tartaric acid.....	P.	A.....	1	1	A-1
Tassels:					
Cotton.....	In prog.	I.....	262	913	I-7
Silk.....	P.	L.....	316	1207	L-2
Tea.....	Ms.	FL.....	627	1682	FL-34
Tea waste, etc.....	P.	A.....	13	15	A-5
Tees, iron or steel.....	P.	C.....	104	312	C-3

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Telephone and trolley poles.	P.	D.	170	1701	D-2
Teeth, natural.	P.	FL.	628	1683	N-21
Telescopes.	P.	B.	94	228	B-10
Tendons.	P.	FL.	419	1655	N-19
Terne plate.	P.	C.	109, 115	310, 311	C-4
Terpin hydrate.	P.	A.	18	26	A-6
Terra alba.	P.	FL.	629	**207	FL-22
Terra cotta.	P.	B.	**81	**214	B-7
Textile industries. (<i>See</i> Dyestuff situation in the textile industries.)					
Textile machinery, general.	P.	C.	167	372	C-29
Thread:					
Cotton.	P.	I.	251	902	T. I. S-12
Linen.	P.	J.	269	1004	J-1
Silk.	P.	L.	313	1204	L-1
Thrown silk.	P.	L.	313	1203	L-1
Thorite.	P.	C.	154	**1621	C-22
Thorium oxide and salts of.	P.	C.	154	89	C-22
Thyme oil.	P.	A.	46	1631	A-12
Thymol.	P.	A.	18	26	A-6
Ties, cotton.	P.	FL.	509	314	C-4
Ties, railroad.	P.	D.	170	1701	D-2
Tights, cotton.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Tiles:					
Decorative.	P.	B.	72	202	B-1
Fireproofing. (<i>See</i> Earthy and mineral substances, manufactured.)					
Floor.	P.	B.	72	202	B-1
Glass.	P.	B.	96	231	B-1
Manufactures of.	P.	B.	72	202	B-1
Roofing.	P.	B.	72	202	B-1
Wall.	P.	B.	72	202	B-1
Timber.	P.	FL.	647	1700	FL-37
Tin:					
Chlorides.	P.	A.	65	90	A-17
Metal.	P.	FL.	631	1684, 1685	FL-35
Ore.	P.	FL.	631	1685	FL-35
Plate.	P.	C.	109, 115	310, 311	C-4
Salts.	P.	A.	65	90	A-17
Scrap.	P.	FL.	631	1685	FL-35
Tagger's tin.	P.	C.	109	310	C-4
Tinsel wire and fabrics.	P.	C.	150	385, 1430	C-18
Tire fabrics, cotton.	In prog.	I.	262	905	I-7
Tires, locomotive.	P.	C.	142	324	C-15
Toilet preparations.	P.	A.	48	62	A-14
Tolu.	P.	A.	9	10	A-3
Tonka beans.	P.	A.	70	92	A-19
Tool steels and substitutes for.	P.	C.	110	304, 305	C-7
Tools, machine.	P.	C.	165	372	C-29
Toothpicks of wood.	P.	D.	174	408	D-3
Towels, cotton.	P.	I.	264	912	I-8
Toys.	P.	N.	342	1414	N-7
Tracing cloth.	P.	I.	254	907	I-4
Track tools.	P.	C.	122	326	C-9
Tractors, farm.	P.	FL.	**391	**1504	FL-3
Transportation rates, preferential (report).	P.				M. S.
Treaties. (<i>See</i> Digest of commercial treaties; Reciprocity and commercial treaties.)					
Tripoli.	P.	FL.	614	1675	B-3
Truffles.	P.	G.	199	766	G-9
Tubes, collapsible.	P.	C.	164	391	C-28
Tubes, iron or steel.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Tubes, plate metal.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Tubes, welded.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Tubings, silk.	P.	L.	316	1207	L-2
Tuna industry.	P.	G.	**483	1656	G-19
Tungsten-bearing ores.	P.	FL.	633	302	FL-28
Turmeric.	P.	FL.	634	1687	A-8
Turpentine, spirits of.	P.	FL.	635	1688	FL-17
Twills. (<i>See</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Twine. (<i>See</i> Binding twine; also Linen thread.)	P.	C.	160	393	C-17
Type metal.	P.	C.	160	389	C-17
Types.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Typesetting machines.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3
Typewriters.	P.	FL.	441	1542	FL-3

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Ultramarine blue.	P.	A.	52	70	A-15
Umber.	P.	A.	55	75	A-15
Umbrella hardware.	P.	C.	141	342	C-8
Umbrellas.	P.	N.	383	1456	N-27
Underwear:					
Cotton.	Ms.	I.	261	917	I-6
Silk, knit.	P.	I.	317	1208	L-2
Union suits, cotton.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
United States, colonial tariffs. (<i>See Colonial tariff policies.</i>)					
Upholstery goods:					
Cotton.	P.	I.	258	909	I-4
Leather.	P.	N.	359, 530	1431, **1606	N-16
Uranium compounds.	P.	FL.	638	1690	FL-22
Urea.	P.	A.	18	26	A-6
Vaccines.	P.	FL.	400	1510	FL-2
Valerian oil.	P.	A.	46	**59	A-12
Valerianic acid.	P.	FL.	387	1501	FL-1
Valonia:					
Extract.	P.	A.	30	39	A-8
Material.	P.	FL.	639	1568	A-8
Vanadium ore.	P.	FL.	549	302	FL-28
Vandyke brown.	P.	A.	**63	**75	A-15
Vanilla beans.	P.	A.	70	92	A-19
Vanillin.	P.	A.	70	61	A-19
Varnish gums.	P.				FL-17
Varnishes.	P.	A.	58	77	A-15
Vegetable and fish oils.	P.	A, FL.	44, 45, 561	53, 58	A-11
Vegetable ivory, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	N.	369	1440	N-21
Vegetable substances, crude.	P.	FL.	552	1622	N-22
Vegetable tallow and oils not chemically com-pounded, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL.	498	1691	FL-15
Vellum.	P.	FL.	568	1636	M-3
Velvets.	P.	L.	314	1206	L-1
Veneers of wood.	P.	D.	169	403	D-1
Venetians, cotton (report).	P.				T. I. S.-10
Vermilion reds.	P.	A.	59	78	A-15
Vessels, cylindrical or tubular.	P.	C.	127	328	C-12
Vestings. (<i>See Cotton cloths, countable.</i>)					
Vests, cotton.	Ms.	I.	261	**917	I-6
Violin rosin.	P.	N.	375	1448	FL-17
Violins.	P.	N.	**373	1443	FL-17
Viscoloid. (<i>See Pyroxylin plastics.</i>)					
Voiles, plain and fancy. (<i>See Cotton cloths, countable.</i>)					
Wagon blocks, wood.	P.	FL.	647	404	FL-37
Wagons. (<i>See Farm wagons.</i>)					
Walnuts.	P.	G.	224	758	G-34
Wash cloths.	P.	I.	264	**910	I-5
Washers, iron or steel.	P.	C.	123	330	C-11
Waste:					
Cork.	P.	FL.	464	1559	N-6
Cotton.	Ms.	FL.	467	1560	FL-12
N. s. p. f.	P.	N.	384	1457	N-27
Silk.	P.	FL.	599	1663	L-1
Tea.	P.	A.	13	15	A-5
Wool.	In prog.	FL.	651	1105	K-1
Waste fabrics, cotton. (<i>See Cotton manufactures.</i>)					
Watches and parts of.	P.	C.	161	367	C-26
Waterproof cloth.	P.	I.	254	907	I-4
Wax, manufactures of.	P.	N.	367	1438	N-19
Wax, vegetable or mineral.	P.	FL.	641	1693	FL-7
Wearing apparel:					
Cotton.	Ms.	I.	256, 261	919	I-5
Fur.	P.	N.	348	1420	N-10
Linen.	In prog.	J.	278	1017	J-6
Silk (except knit).	P.	L.	317	1210-1212	L-2
Webs and webbing:					
Cotton.	P.	I.	266	**913	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.	P.	J.	271	**1015	J-2
Silk.	P.	L.	316	**1207	L-2
Wedges.	P.	C.	122	326	C-9
Weeds, manufactures of.	P.	N.	368	1439	N-21
Whalebone:					
Manufactures of.	P.	N.	368	1439	N-21
Unmanufactured.	P.	FL.	643	1696	N-21
Whale oil.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Wheat.	P.	FL.	644	729	T. I. S.-20

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched- ule	Para- graph.		
Wheat flour.	P.	FL.	644	729	T. I. S. -20
Wheat and wheat flour trade (supplemental information).	P.				W. M.
Whetstones.	P.	FL.	507	1590	B-3
Whip gut:					
Manufactures of.	P.	N.	366	1434	N-19
Unmanufactured.	P.	FL.	443	1434	N-19
White enamel for clock dials.	P.	FL.	493	**231	A-15
White lead.	P.	A.	56	74	A-15
White metal alloys, miscellaneous.	P.	C.	**154	**1592	C-17
White sulphide of zinc.	P.	A.	61	**79, **93	A-4
Whiting.	P.	A.	60	20	A-5
Willow.	P.	D.	173	407	D-3
Willow furniture.	P.	D.	173	**407	D-3
Window hollandas. (See Cotton manufactures.)					
Wine lees.	P.	A.	8	9	A-1
Wire:					
Aluminum.	P.	C.	**114	**374	C-16
Barbed.	P.	FL.	645	1697	C-8
Brass.	P.	C.	114	381	C-19
Cables, insulated.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Copper.	P.	C.	114	381	C-19
Fencing.	P.	FL.	645	317	C-8
Flat.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Heads.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Heddles.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Insulated.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P.	C.	114	**316-318, 399	C-8
Rods.	P.	C.	113	315	C-8
Rope and strand.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Round.	P.	C.	114	316	C-8
Wires and cables, electrical.					
Wiring devices, electrical.	P.	B, C.	**80, **167	**216, **399	C-8, C-31
Wood screws.	P.	C.	140	338	C-8
Wood chemical industry.					
Wood flour.	P.	FL.	647	410	A-2
Wood:					FL-37
Barrels, boxes, and shooks.	P.	D.	171, 172	405, 406	D-2
Baskets.	P.	D.	175	409	D-4
Blinds, curtains, shades, and screens.	P.	D.	175	409	D-4
Cabinet woods.	P.	D, FL.	169, 648	**403	D-1
Furniture.	P.	D.	176	407, 410	D-4
Posts, poles, and railroad ties.	P.	D.	170	404	D-2
Rattan.	P.	D, FL.	173, 648	407, 1703	D-3
Toothpicks and skewers.	P.	D.	174	408	D-3
Unmanufactured.	P.	FL.	647, 648	403, 1700	FL-37
Willow.	P.	D.	173	407	D-3
Wool:					
Carbonized.	In prog.	FL.	651	**1106	K-1
Combed or tops.	In prog.	K.	236	1106	K-1
Extract.	In prog.	FL.	651	1105	K-1
Flocks.	In prog.	FL.	651	1105	K-1
Floor coverings.	P.	K.	293, 303	1117, 1118	K-6
Gloves and mittens.	P.	K.	288	1114	K-3
Hosiery.	P.	K.	288	1114	K-3
Knit fabrics.	P.	K.	288	1114	K-3
Knitted articles, n. s. p. f.	P.	K.	291	1114	K-3
Mungo.	P.	In prog.	FL.	651	K-1
Noils.	P.	In prog.	FL.	651	K-1
Rags.	P.	In prog.	FL.	586	K-1
Raw (see Wool-growing industry).	P.	FL.	305, 650	1101, 1102	
Roving, wool or camel's hair.	In prog.	K.	286	1106	K-1
Screens.	P.	K.	303	1118	K-6
Shoddy.	P.	FL.	651	1105	K-1
Tops.	In prog.	K.	286	1106	K-1
Waste.	In prog.	FL.	651	1105	K-1
Yarn.	P.	K.	287, 307	1107	K-1
Wool greases.	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Wool-growing industry (report).	P.	C.	**167	**372	M. S.
Wool machinery.	P.	N, FL.	{ 376, 653- 656	1449, 1705- 1708	C-2
Works of art.	P.				N-24
Worm gut:					
Manufactures of.	P.	N.	366	1434	N-19
Unmanufactured.	P.	N.	443	1709	N-19

List of principal subjects investigated and reported upon by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1922—Continued.

Subject.	Status.	Tariff act of 1913.		Para-graph of act of 1922.	Report No.
		Sched-ule.	Para-graph.		
Woven fabrics:					
Flax, hemp, or ramie.....	In prog..	J.....	{ 280, 283, 284 }	1021	J-8
Jute.....	P.....	J, FL.....	279, 408	1008-1011	J-7
Silk.....	In prog..	L.....	318	1205	L-3
Yarns:					
Coir.....	In prog..	FL.....	459	1554	FL-16
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	250	901	T. I. S.-12
Flax, hemp, or ramie.....	P.....	J.....	270	1004	J-1
Jute.....	P.....	J.....	267	1003	J-1
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	312, 313	1202, 1204	L-1
Wool.....	In prog..	K.....	287, 307	1107	K-1
Zaffer.....	P.....	FL.....	657	1710	FL-6
Zinc:					
Chloride.....	P.....	A.....	62	93	A-15
Dust.....	P.....	C.....	163	395	C-27
Manufactures of.....	P.....	C.....	167	399	C-27
Metal.....	P.....	C.....	163	395	C-27
Ore.....	P.....	C.....	162	390	C-27
Oxide.....	P.....	A.....	61	79	A-15
Pigments.....	P.....	A.....	61	79	A-15
Sheets.....	P.....	C.....	163	395	C-27
Sulphate.....	P.....	A.....	62	93	A-15

