

Eighth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission

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United States Tariff Commission Annual Report

United States Tariff Commission

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Office: Old Land Office Building, Seventh and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

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II

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, December 1, 1924.

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 Eighth 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.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1924.

To the Congress:

The United States Tariff Commission begs to submit herewith its eighth annual report, for the fiscal year 1923-24.

PERSONNEL

During the year the commission's membership has remained unchanged. On January 15, 1924, in accordance with the provisions of the law requiring annual designation by the President, Commissioner Marvin was again appointed chairman and Commissioner Culbertson vice chairman for the ensuing year.

PROVISO AFFECTING COMMISSION'S APPROPRIATION

The Congress, in the independent offices appropriation act of 1924, attached a proviso to the provision for the commission's appropriation, which will be found in the appendix. The proviso forbade the application of any part of the commission's appropriation to the salary of any member of the commission, participating after its adoption in any proceedings under sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in respect to the subject matter of which he has acted as attorney, legislative agent, or special representative.

The commission requested the opinion of the Comptroller General on the effect of this proviso. His opinion, rendered on July 11, 1924, will be found in the appendix.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

Prior to the passage of the tariff act of 1922 the functions of the commission were primarily to investigate tariff problems for the purpose of providing the President and the Congress with information with respect to the industry and commerce of the United States in their relation to the customs laws of the United States. These functions were enlarged by sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922.

(1) PRINCIPAL OFFICE

The act creating the Tariff Commission (September 8, 1916, 39, 756, 795, ch. 463, Stat., secs. 700 to 709) provides that the principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington.

Following the enactment of the special provisions of the tariff act of 1922 and the granting of increased appropriations for its work, the commission made some changes in its general plan of organization. The organization of the technical staff as at present constituted consists of the office of the chief economist, the office of the chief investigator, the legal division, the preferential tariffs division, the transportation division, the several commodity divisions, the accounting division, and the statistical division. The operations of these divisions are coordinated through an advisory board.

(2) NEW YORK OFFICE

The New York office was established in the fiscal year 1922-23, as authorized by section 318 of the tariff act of 1922. A special agent, with three clerks and a messenger, occupies a room in the customhouse.

The work of the office includes the analysis of imports from invoices, and the submission to the commission of invoices for numerous classes of imports, as partial data for the determination of landed costs. A special feature was the compilation and tabulation of costs in the taximeter import business. The office also furnished detailed data, covering imports of dyes during four months of 1923, for incorporation in that year's dye census report. A large part of the work on the straw-braids investigation was also performed by the office, involving the determination of detailed costs in the industry for a period of seven years. It has also devolved upon the office to furnish data required by the field staffs in connection with special investigations. The classification of imports and the compilation of statistics are also important features of the work, a total of 93 commodities being covered during the past year.

(3) EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS

This being the first year in which investigations have been conducted through the commission's field headquarters in Berlin, some reference to the methods pursued in collecting information through such headquarters may be desirable.

Germany.—The central European area, as defined by the commission for administrative purposes, includes Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Scandinavian countries, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria, with headquarters at Berlin under the charge of the chief investigator for central Europe. In the work of this area the commission has received the cooperation of the national association of German manufacturers. It has been the practice of the secretary of that association, on being informed of a contemplated investigation, to call a meeting of the board of directors or of the members of the association for conference with the chief investigator. At such meetings the points upon which information is desired have been placed before those present and steps have been taken to furnish the required data through the association. In practically every case the commission's investigators have visited the plants concerned. In some cases, however, cost data were refused.

Holland.—Through the American minister to the Netherlands, the cooperation of Doctor Snouck-Hurgronje, secretary general of the Dutch Foreign Office, has been secured. The latter, in turn, placed

the chief investigator in touch with five leading groups of manufacturers, with whom cordial relations have been established.

Denmark.—The cooperation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Minister of Agriculture was secured in the face of somewhat discouraging circumstances, arising out of misapprehension of the functions of the commission's representatives on the one hand, and of the activities of customs agents on the other. As a result of explanations in this respect the experts of the commission were able to obtain needed data on costs of butter in Denmark.

Switzerland.—Similar methods of introduction and mutual understanding were adopted in Switzerland, and contributed to the success of commodity studies and the establishment of good relations.

II. THE TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

During the past year the division furnished the commission's staff with the freight and express rates required in ascertaining the cost of transporting specified commodities by land and water. This involved continuous reference to the publications issued by inland and ocean carriers and covered not only the line-haul service but the numerous charges incidental thereto.

The division handles all official travel of the commission's staff, including the preparation of itineraries and the reservation of railroad and steamship accommodations. Economies in time and cost were effected under this system.

During the year the division added to its files many new freight and passenger tariffs of rates issued and furnished by the various carriers. The files now contain some 1,500 current tariffs, the object being to have available complete data on current ocean rates and on inland transportation between the more important points. These, as in the past, are supplemented by frequent reference to the files of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The division prepared and submitted to the commission a report showing the fluctuation of ocean freight rates for stated periods during the year. Comparison of the rates on 70 commodities shows that, except on raw materials and heavy commodities for which the "tramp" or chartered vessels compete, ocean rates remained fairly stable during the year. The greatest changes consisted in increases in the rates from North Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom and from Belgium to the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard.

The United States Shipping Board, on March 1 of this year, advised the Interstate Commerce Commission that American ships were adequate to handle the traffic to and from certain foreign countries. Thereupon the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order whereby the provisions of section 28 of the merchant marine act, suspended since its passage, would become effective. As the effect of this order would be to disturb the preferential railroad freight rate adjustment of this country, a report was prepared by the division and submitted to the Tariff Commission. This set forth in detail the possible effect of the law on American import and export shipments. Later, however, doubt arose as to the supposed adequacy of American tonnage, with the result that the Shipping Board withdrew its previous certification and the Interstate Commerce Commission again suspended indefinitely the section in question.

III. THE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The work of the statistical division during the past year may be summarized as follows: The compilation of various tables from wheat-cost schedules; balancing sugar-cost tables and calculating unit costs; calculations and compilations from sugar-beet schedules; the compilation of import statistics from the coded tables, supplied to the commission each month by the statistical division of the Department of Commerce, New York; compilations and calculations on the dye census; general assistance, both clerical and statistical, on the Tariff Dictionary; the conversion of foreign statistics, values, and prices to the corresponding domestic units; monthly compilation, from coded statistics of imports of cotton cloth by yarn counts, for the textile division; monthly compilation of average rates of exchange for important countries, based upon daily Treasury reports, and the preparation of graphs for the use of the commission.

IV. THE DIVISION OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Section 704 of the act (1916) creating the Tariff Commission provides 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.

The division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties has been mainly occupied during the past year with investigations relative to sections 316 and 317 of the tariff act of 1922, but certain other studies are in progress. The division prepares or contributes to all reports, other than investigations under section 315 of the tariff act, which touch upon the relations between the United States and foreign countries. It has assisted, for example, in the preparation of memoranda on the international convention on customs formalities, the McNary-Haugen bill, and Canadian fisheries, and in the preparation of certain parts of the Tariff Dictionary.

(1) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 316

Section 316 of the tariff act of 1922 declares unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially to injure an industry efficiently and economically operated in the United States, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States; the act further provides that, in order to assist the President in making any decisions under this section, the United States Tariff Commission is authorized to investigate any alleged violation on complaint under oath or upon its initiative.

Section 316 follows in general the suggestions made to the Congress in the report entitled "Dumping and unfair foreign competition in the United States," submitted by the Tariff Commission in 1919. The commission has received a number of communications concerning alleged unfair competition and seven applications, complaints under oath in accordance with the statute. Under this

section the commission, during the year, has undertaken investigations as follows:

Brierwood pipes.—On August 11, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation of alleged unfair practices and unfair acts in the importation of brierwood pipes and in the sale of such imported pipes at prices less than their cost of production in the country of origin. A public hearing was held at the office of the commission in Washington on September 24, 1923. The hearing was postponed successively to October 17, October 31, and November 8, 1923, on which date the hearing was concluded.

Revolvers.—On June 3, 1924, the commission instituted an investigation of alleged unfair practices and unfair acts in the importation and sale of revolvers simulating revolvers manufactured by Smith & Wesson (Inc.). On the same day, the President issued a temporary restraining order under subsection (f) of section 316, a copy of which will be found in the appendix. The effect of the order is to suspend importation of revolvers alleged to be imported in violation of this section until an investigation can be made. A public hearing was held at the offices of the commission in Washington on July 21, 1924, and successively continued to September 29, September 30, and October 1, 1924.

Sanitary napkins.—On October 14, 1924, the commission instituted an investigation of alleged unfair practices and unfair acts in the importation and sale of sanitary napkins packed and labeled so as to confuse or mislead the public into purchasing such imported articles as and for the domestic product marketed under the trade mark "Kotex." A public hearing was held at the offices of the commission in Washington on November 18, 1924.

Section 316 was devised to meet cases of unfair competition in the importation and sale of goods. The word "the" was inadvertently inserted in a clause near the end of subsection (c), reading as follows:

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.

It is believed that certain other phraseology in subsection (e) may interfere with the application of the section. The practices complained of may be those of foreign manufacturers rather than of importers, whose action in buying abroad can not be deemed unfair. The language of the latter part of subsection (e) limits the extreme penalty of exclusion to "articles * * * imported by any person violating the provisions of this act." A narrow construction of this phraseology might restrict the scope of the statute and in some cases nullify its intent. Similarly, the statute would be made somewhat more explicit if the words "exporter" and "sell for export" were inserted in subsection (a) and if line 6 of subsection (e) were changed to read, "articles exported, sold for export, or imported * * *."

(2) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 317

Section 317 is framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Tariff Commission contained in its report of 1919, entitled "Reciprocity and commercial treaties." In general, this section follows the precedent established by the maximum and minimum provisions of the act of 1909, which, to quote the conference committee, "had for its purpose the obtaining of equality of treatment for American overseas commerce." Section 316, however, is flexible, while the provisions of the act of 1909 were inflexible and, as experience showed, comparatively ineffective, because they could not be adapted to the circumstances of each case.

Section 317, as finally enacted, 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 second paragraph of section 317 may be viewed as implying that there may be cases (sanitary regulations may afford instances) in which a discrimination between American and certain other products is reasonable, but the section further provides that 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 discrimination when the matter is brought to its attention, the President may impose upon its products 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.

In order to determine whether discriminations against American commerce exist and to obtain data in regard to their practical effect, questionnaires were sent to more than a thousand leading manufacturers and exporters in all lines of trade, asking them to report upon the existence and effects of discrimination against American products in their line of business. Information was also obtained through personal interviews with exporters.

Section 317, subsection (e), provides for countervailing duties to offset industrial advantages obtained in foreign countries through differential export duties in third countries (including colonies of the said foreign countries).

For example, for some time the Indian Government maintained upon raw hides and skins a differential export duty which allowed British tanners to obtain their raw material more cheaply than the American tanner could obtain the same materials, to the extent of 10 per cent of the dutiable value in India. This situation, and the

proper measures to offset it, were under consideration by the commission at the time when the differential duty was repealed.

The Tariff Commission has compiled eight reports dealing with alleged discrimination and has other reports in progress. In addition it has responded to several special requests of the President for information bearing upon our tariff relations with other countries.

The question may be raised whether the present law provides for industries of the United States sufficient safeguards from attacks made or threatened by other countries by way of export duties, restrictions, or embargoes upon raw materials. Section 317 provides for a countervailing duty to offset differential export duties, but the situation may be such that the remedy provided is inadequate.

Section 317 covers export duties, restrictions, or embargoes only when they have differential features. Some of our largest industries, notably rubber and tin, are entirely dependent on imported raw materials; others, such as the leather and paper industries, would be seriously crippled by the cutting off of foreign supplies.

V. LITIGATION UNDER SECTION 315

Since the seventh annual report of the Tariff Commission importers have instituted proceedings for judicial determination of questions arising in connection with the administration of section 315 of Title III of the tariff act of 1922. These proceedings relate to two commodities, sodium nitrite and wheat flour, which are the subjects matter of proclamations issued by the President in conformity with that section and act.

Sodium nitrite.—In December, 1923, the Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., an importing company, exclusive sales agent for a Norwegian manufacturer, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Tariff Commission to divulge data withheld from the public as trade secrets or the processes the disclosure of which is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, by section 708 of the revenue act of 1916. The case was decided in April, 1924, in favor of the commission and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, where it is now pending.

This case emphasized one of the limitations under which the Tariff Commission makes its investigations. The revenue act of 1916, Title VII, as amended by section 318 of the tariff act of 1922, empowers the commission, with the aid of judicial process when necessary, to obtain information from producers, importers, wholesalers, and other domestic agencies in regard to commodities competing with like or similar products in foreign countries. This right of the commission to invoke the assistance of the courts in obtaining information in its investigations obviously does not extend beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and the commission is, therefore, dependent upon the voluntary submission of information to it by foreign competitors of American industries, or it must rely on data obtained indirectly or upon estimates derived from sales-prices and other sources.

Wheat flour.—Protests have been filed in accordance with section 514 of Title IV of the tariff act of 1922 against the assessment by collectors of customs of the increased rate of duty, \$1.04 per 100

pounds, levied upon wheat flour by virtue of the proclamation of the President, following an investigation by the Tariff Commission. The constitutionality of section 315 is involved in this litigation.

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

The nature of the problem which confronts the Tariff Commission will be more clearly understood if certain limitations imposed by law upon its activities are recalled.

(a) Under the provisions of section 315, the President, no matter what may be shown by the commission's investigation, may not proclaim an increase or a decrease in duty of more than 50 per cent of any existing rate, but the basis of assessment of ad valorem duties may be changed from the foreign valuation to the American selling price, in which event the ad valorem duty in the act is to be based upon such American selling price. Cases may arise where the maximum increase or decrease permitted by law may not be sufficient to equalize the ascertained difference in cost.

(b) The statute expressly prohibits a change in the form of a duty; that is, a change from a specific to an ad valorem rate, or vice versa, or from a compound to a simple form, or vice versa.

(c) Whenever any paragraph of Title I of the act of 1922 limits the duty to a specified maximum ad valorem rate, no rate determined and proclaimed under the provisions of section 315 upon such articles is permitted to exceed the ad valorem rate so specified. This limitation operates regardless of the difference in costs of production indicated by the commission's investigation. No corresponding mention is made of minimum rates.

(d) A strict construction of section 315 would apparently preclude the commission from conducting investigations of comparative costs of production in cases in which important commodities have no counterpart either wholly or on a commercial scale in domestic production or manufacture.

(e) Only by the accumulated precedents of cases can the exact effect of subdivision (c) of section 315 upon the interpretation of the laws be determined. This subdivision, it will be recalled, reads as follows:

(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.

The commission has considered the provisions of subdivision (c) to be supplementary to its primary task of securing exact cost differences.

Another provision in subdivision (c) has been given special attention. This reads:

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.

Pursuant to rules of procedure adopted by the commission, public notice is given of investigations and of commission hearings therein, and reasonable opportunity is given to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. The commission has declined, however, to interpret these provisions as permitting parties interested to inspect information in the nature of trade secrets or processes gathered in the course of an investigation, such disclosure being prohibited by section 708 of the act of 1916. The same declination has been applied to any opportunity to examine, as witnesses, agents of the commission who took part in the investigation. As was successfully contended in the Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co. case, referred to above, a public hearing is not a contest between parties litigant or interested as plaintiff and defendant, but is part of a proceeding in the public interest to determine whether, and if at all to what extent, a change in classification or a decrease or an increase in the rate of duty should be made with respect to the particular imported commodity. Then, too, applications are regarded as in no sense in the nature of pleadings. The application is considered merely as a means of bringing to the attention of the commission the need of an investigation. If such be ordered, the commission proceeds upon the theory that the whole matter is one of general public interest, affecting not alone the particular applicant, whether engaged in business in the United States or in a foreign country, but all other parties concerned in the manufacture, importation, or sale of the particular commodity, on the one hand, and the ultimate consumers of the article on the other. No private right exists, as a matter of course, to the institution of an investigation looking to a change in existing classification or rate of duty, nor is it practicable for the commission to expend public funds or to devote its entire time to investigations and reports upon every alleged case of nonequalization of the difference between foreign and domestic production costs which a private party may happen to bring before it. The commission's action must be determined by the provisions of the law, having in view the public interest.

(2) TARIFF CHANGES

The President has determined and proclaimed changes in rates of duty as the result of investigations, under the provisions of section 315, with respect to wheat, wheat flour, semolina, crushed and cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for, bran and shorts, and by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat, sodium nitrite, barium dioxide, and diethylbarbituric acid, otherwise known as barbital or veronal. Duties were increased on wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel of 60 pounds, and on wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for, from 78 cents to \$1.04 per hundred pounds; they were decreased on bran, shorts, and on by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat from 15 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem. The duty on sodium nitrite was increased from 3 cents to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and the duty on barium dioxide from 4 to 6 cents per pound. In the case of diethylbarbituric acid the statutory ad valorem rate was retained, but the basis of valuation was changed to the American selling price, excluding, however, such prices of veronal or veronal-

sodium sold under those trade-mark names, the higher selling price of veronal being expressly excluded from such basis. It is worthy of special note that this is the first investigation in which the commission has recommended and the President has proclaimed a change in the basis of valuation to the American selling price pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (b) of section 315.

VI. DICTIONARY OF TARIFF INFORMATION

The publication of the Dictionary of Tariff Information was delayed in order to include data for the entire calendar year 1923, incorporated in the volume which has just been published. The dictionary had its origin in the need for a comprehensive book of reference on tariff matters, including descriptive and economic expositions dealing with all commodities mentioned in the present customs law. Going beyond this, the tariff systems and administrative methods of the principal commercial countries are set forth in sufficient detail, tariff terms are defined, and the earlier history of tariff legislation in the principal countries is brought down to date, with the help of such biographical summaries as are needed for a connected understanding of current problems.

The description of the principal commodities includes statistics of their production, importation, and exportation. Economic and administrative subjects are treated in the form of digests, for which the standard literature and official publications have been freely drawn upon. A tabular compilation of the tariff rates of the acts of 1909, 1913, and 1922 will greatly facilitate comparisons. Further provision for ready reference is made in the addition of a comprehensive index and cross references.

VII. SURVEYS, REPORTS, AND GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

(1) SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

The major part of the work of the chemical division has been in connection with investigations ordered by the commission for the purposes of section 315. Incidentally these investigations have led to the accumulation of much information which will be of value in reporting to the Congress. Meanwhile such data are being incorporated in revisions of surveys now in progress as part of a general policy in that respect. The Seventh Census of Dyes and other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, covering the calendar year 1923, published in the summer of 1924, is an important part of the year's work.

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

Changes in the technology of manufacture and in economic conditions following the war, together with developments in the domestic chemical industry, have necessitated the revision of tariff information surveys prepared for the use of Congress during the revision of the tariff in 1922. Surveys thus revised include those dealing with calcium carbide, bromine and bromine compounds, sodium nitrite, casein, animal and fish oils, logwood extract, pyroxylin plastics,

arsenic compounds, chlorine and bleaching powder, essential oils, and natural perfume materials. Those written during the year under review deal largely with chemicals mentioned specifically for the first time in the tariff act of 1922. There are approximately 50 of these new products, many of which are of economic importance and produced on a commercial scale in the United States. Being in manuscript form only, these surveys are not available for distribution, but may be inspected in the office of the commission.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF CENSUS OF DYES AND OTHER SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1923

The Seventh Annual Census of Dyes and other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, covering the calendar year 1923, includes a detailed census of the domestic production of (1) coal-tar crudes; (2) intermediates; (3) dyes and other finished coal-tar products, including medicinals, flavors, perfumes, color lakes, synthetic tanning materials, and synthetic resins; and (4) synthetic organic chemicals of noncoal-tar origin. It also contains a detailed tabulation of imports of dyes during 1923 and a comprehensive study of the international dye trade, official statistics being presented for the more important foreign dye-producing and dye-consuming nations of the world. The inclusion of an account of the delivery of reparation dyes and pharmaceuticals by Germany to the allied and associated governments, and of agreements and protocols between Germany and the Reparation Commission, is a new feature of the annual census of dyes.

Domestic production of dyes.—The output of dyes as reported by 88 firms in 1923 was the largest in the history of the industry, amounting to 93,667,524 pounds, with sales of 86,567,446 pounds, valued at \$47,223,161, as compared with an output of 64,632,187 pounds in 1922, including sales of 69,107,105 pounds, valued at \$41,463,790. The more important factors in the increased output in 1923 include (1) the activity of the domestic textile and dye-consuming industries; (2) the reduction in the output of the German dye factories due to the occupation of the Ruhr, which enabled domestic producers to increase their export to the Far East and to other dye-consuming countries; (3) the higher foreign price levels of dyes as compared with pre-war prices; and (4) the effect of the tariff act of 1922. Domestic manufacturers produced about 96 per cent of the dyes actually consumed in this country in 1923.

The expansion of the industry in 1923 serves to give a more nearly complete line of dyes of domestic origin, nearly 100 new dyes appearing for which no production had been reported in 1922. The average sales price of all dyes in 1923 was 55 cents per pound—a decrease of about 10 per cent from the average of 60 cents in 1922. The average price in 1921 was 83 cents and in 1917 \$1.26.

Imports of dyes in 1923 were 3,098,193 pounds, valued at \$3,151,363, or 3.3 per cent of the total domestic production by quantity and 6.2 per cent by value. Of the total imports by quantity, Germany supplied 47 per cent; Switzerland, 28 per cent; Italy, 12 per cent; France, 6 per cent; England, 4 per cent; and all other countries 3 per cent.

Exports of synthetic dyes in 1923 amounted to 17,924,200 pounds, with a value of \$5,565,267, a large increase over those of 1922, when total shipments were 8,344,187 pounds, valued at \$3,996,444.

International dye trade.—Post-war developments in the international dye trade have been such as to cause severe competition in the world's dye markets. At the present time the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan are each capable of supplying from 80 to 90 per cent of their own requirements, a correlated condition being that the world's present dye-producing capacity is nearly double that of the pre-war period. Owing to this ability of competing nations to produce in excess of normal requirements, Germany's export trade has suffered severely since the war, but that country is taking steps to regain her trade by forming affiliations in the new competing countries. It is reported that German firms have a working agreement with producers in Italy, France, and Switzerland and that they have for some time been conducting negotiations with the British Dyestuffs Corporation, although no agreement had been officially announced up to the fall of 1924. Swiss manufacturers appear to have been more successful than the Germans in the establishment of branch plants, as they now operate either collectively or individually, in the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and France.

Germany possesses certain fundamental advantages over the new dye-producing countries, such as cumulative experience, unified buying and selling organization, and large-scale production of many products permitting of low production costs.

As already noted, the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923 reduced the production of dyes in Germany, the total output in 1923 being about 145,000,000 pounds, as compared with 193,000,000 pounds in 1922. This condition had the effect of stimulating the export trade of the United States and Great Britain to supply the demands of China, India, and other nonmanufacturing countries. The conditions thus arising have largely disappeared in the early part of 1924, and the sharp competition of German dyes again became a feature in the markets of the Far East.

Production of other synthetic organic chemicals.—This group includes acids, alcohols, esters, ketones, aldehydes, etc., of noncoal-tar origin, used as solvents, perfumes, flavors, and in many industrial and other processes. Continued progress in the domestic manufacture of these chemicals is indicated in the census returns for 1923, production amounting to 90,597,712 pounds, with sales of 67,727,067 pounds, valued at \$13,875,521, as compared with 79,202,155 pounds, in 1922, with sales of 60,494,494 pounds, valued at \$11,964,074.

(b) AMERICAN SELLING PRICE APPLIED TO COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

The act of 1922 provides that the ad valorem rate of duty on any imported coal-tar product coming within paragraph 27 or 28 shall be based upon the American selling price (as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402, Title IV) of any similar competitive article manufactured in the United States. A product was defined by the act as similar 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.

In case a similar competitive article is not manufactured in the United States, then the ad valorem rate is based upon the United States value (as defined in subdivision (d) of section 402, Title IV) which is the selling price in the United States of the imported article less certain statutory deductions, including profit, general expense, cost of insurance, transportation, and duty.

For the administration of these new provisions the Department of the Treasury made additions to its corps of experts and assistants and installed new laboratory equipment for testing dyes and allied coal-tar products. It collected and tested many thousands of dye samples of both foreign and domestic manufacture, in order to establish lists of competitive and noncompetitive dyes and standards of strength for the assessment of specified duties.

Difficulties arising in the early administration of paragraphs 27 and 28 were largely met by regulations issued by the Treasury Department on March 3, 1923. (T. D. 39485, art. 709, Customs Regulations, 21923.) The major regulations may be summarized as follows:

The importer shall be permitted, under proper supervision, to take samples from his importations prior to entry.

Importers seeking information from the appraiser shall furnish such relevant information as the appraiser may request.

In the determination of a similar competitive article, the use requiring the major portion of the total consumption shall be the basis for deciding whether the article accomplishes substantially the same results.

An imported article used for the same purpose as a domestic article not freely offered for sale, but used to produce a domestic article freely offered for sale, shall be considered competitive.

The appraiser shall be required to issue lists of competitive and noncompetitive dyes; such lists are for advisory purposes only.

The appraiser may furnish the importer, under certain conditions, with information as to the American selling price or the United States value of imported articles.¹

In case any imported article is not listed either as competitive or noncompetitive, the appraiser shall be required to ascertain whether the article is competitive or noncompetitive, and advise the importer of his decision, pending which the importer may withhold formal entry.

In case an imported similar competitive article is of different strength from the domestic, the price is to be adjusted in proportion to the difference in strength between the two.

The value of an imported article competitive with a domestic article not freely offered for sale but used in the manufacture of other articles shall be the American selling price of the article freely offered for sale, adjusted according to the relation that it bears to the domestic article not freely offered for sale.

When the price of the domestic article is found to be unreasonable, it shall not be used, but instead the price the producer would have received within the meaning of section 402 (f).

In case two or more domestic articles are considered similar to and competitive with the imported article, the American selling price of that article which accomplishes results most nearly equal to the imported article shall be taken.

Articles of noncoal-tar origin may be considered in determining a similar competitive article.

Tests on articles are to be made under conditions approximating those obtaining in the trade.

Appraisers at ports other than New York shall, when in doubt take the matter up with the appraiser at New York and in case they are dissatisfied with the advice given, submit the question to the Treasury Department.

The method of calculating the United States value has been fixed by the Treasury Department.

¹ The regulations as issued on Mar. 3, 1923, allowed the appraiser to furnish information only as to the American selling price of competitive products. On July 18, 1924, this regulation was amended (T. D. 40332) to permit the appraiser also to furnish information as to the United States value of noncompetitive articles.

The first lists of competitive and noncompetitive dyes were issued by the Treasury Department in the early part of April, 1923; and supplementary lists were subsequently issued, so that they now cover most of the products imported.

A tentative list of standards of strength for use as a basis in levying specific duties was issued and distributed among importers, manufacturers, and other dye interests with a request that criticism be offered prior to May 27, 1923; on August 14, 1924, the standards adopted were set forth under T. D. 39765.

With the development of an organization by the Treasury Department for carrying out the administration of paragraphs 27 and 28, and a better understanding by importers of their operation, the most difficult problems have been solved.

The constitutionality of the American selling price provisions was sustained by the Court of Customs Appeals (T. D. 40313 of June 28, 1924).

(c) COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

With the Bureau of the Census.—Through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of the Census the commission was enabled to arrange for a joint collection of production statistics of dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals for the year 1923. According to the arrangement the Tariff Commission mailed to manufacturers two schedules, one for the Bureau of the Census and one for the commission, the former being transmitted to the Census Bureau on being received from the manufacturer, who was thus able to compile the necessary statistical data for the two departments in one operation, with a saving of unnecessary duplication of governmental work.

With the Department of Commerce.—Continuing the arrangement begun January 1, 1923, the commission, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, has compiled and published monthly lists of imports through the port of New York of dyes and other coal-tar chemicals included in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the tariff act of 1922. The prompt publication of these lists, in the first week of the month following the importation of the dyes, has been an aid to domestic manufacturers in shaping their production programs and to the consumers in purchasing dyes.

(d) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

Changes in the rates of duty on six chemical commodities were asked during 1924, as compared with 34 commodities during the previous year. Three of the applications were for a decrease in duty and three for an increase. The division has prepared preliminary reports on these commodities, but up to the present time the commission has not instituted formal investigations in regard to them.

Of the 13 investigations of chemicals ordered since the passage of the tariff act of September 21, 1922, 11 have been completed. On three of these—sodium nitrite, barium dioxide, and diethylbarbituric acid and its salts and compounds—the commission has submitted reports to the President. Summaries of these three reports, together with outlines of investigations completed but not yet reported on to the President, follow:

Sodium nitrite.—On April 26, 1924, the commission transmitted to the President its report on the respective costs of production in the United States and in Norway, the principal competing country, following a hearing on an application for an increase in duty. On May 6, 1924, the President issued a proclamation increasing the duty from 3 cents to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Sodium nitrite (not to be confused with sodium nitrate, a fertilizer material) is used chiefly in the manufacture of a class of coal-tar dyes chemically known as "Azo" dyes, a group constituting about 40 per cent of the total domestic dye production. Imports from 1914 to 1921 ranged between 1,750,000 and 3,500,000 pounds, with an abnormal increase to 11,690,000 pounds in 1920.

With an annual domestic consumption of sodium nitrite approximating 6,000,000 pounds, the total capacity of domestic plants is about 87 per cent of that quantity. Three processes of manufacture are used:

1. Arc process: The nitrogen of the air is converted by an electric arc into oxides of nitrogen which are absorbed in soda ash to produce sodium nitrite. This process requires relatively cheap power.

2. Ammonia-oxidation process: Ammonia is converted to oxides of nitrogen by passing it through heated platinum gauze. The oxides of nitrogen are converted into sodium nitrite as above.

3. Sodium nitrate or lead process: Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter) is reduced by means of lead to sodium nitrite, with the simultaneous formation of litharge.

Domestic costs were obtained for each of these processes. Manufacturers in Norway and Germany, the largest foreign producers, declined to give the commission's investigators access to their books. In Norway, however, information was obtained from other sources as to power costs, prices of soda ash, wage rates, and other cost factors. In Germany, the one important producer, the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, while refusing to reveal its costs, submitted home market selling prices which admittedly represented a profit, the company having no domestic competitors.

Production in Norway is by the arc process, the immense hydroelectric developments in that country offering cheap electric power. In the Norwegian plant sodium nitrite is more or less a by or end product of calcium nitrate, the main product. In the United States sodium nitrite is the only product made either by the arc or the ammonia-oxidation process.

The findings which the commission reported to be warranted were: Norway is the principal competing country. The present duty of 3 cents per pound on sodium nitrite does not equalize the difference in cost of production in the United States and in said principal competing country. The increase in duty, within the limit provided in section 315, necessary to equalize the difference in the costs of production of sodium nitrite in the United States and in the principal competing country is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, making a total duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Barium dioxide.—On May 14, 1924, the commission transmitted to the President its report on an investigation of domestic and foreign costs of production, together with a summary of proceedings arising from an application for an increase in duty. Five days later

the President issued a proclamation increasing the duty from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound.

Barium dioxide, manufactured from barium carbonate, is applied to the production of hydrogen peroxide, a widely-used bleaching agent and antiseptic. Hydrogen peroxide thus made competes with hydrogen peroxide made either from sodium peroxide or by the electrolytic process. Barium dioxide was not manufactured in the United States prior to the World War. Of the 1923 imports for consumption, amounting to 1,810,593 pounds, 72 per cent was supplied by Germany, 17 per cent by England, and 10 per cent by France. The domestic consumption, 1918-1923, averaged 4,000,000 pounds per year, an amount which the plant of the firm seeking an increase of duty is capable of producing alone.

Production costs of the two domestic manufacturers were obtained, together with those of one firm in England and one in France, as also certain statements of cost from one German firm, who withheld permission to check data back to the books. A second German firm furnished 1913 cost data which were adjusted by the commission's investigators to the 1923 basis by taking into account changes in the price of raw materials, wages, and other cost factors. As regards comparative costs of production, a table in the report, using the figure 100 to represent domestic factory costs in 1922, shows that German costs in June, 1923, ranged between 32.9 and 34.7, and in March, 1924, between 42.6 and 45.

The findings which the commission reported to be warranted were as follows: The difference in production costs between Germany and the United States is greater than 6 cents per pound. This difference exists whether the comparison be based on costs at factory or on factory costs plus transportation to the principal market—New York. The present duty is 4 cents per pound; an increase in duty, within the limit provided in section 315, necessary to equalize the difference in costs of producing barium dioxide in the United States and in Germany, the principal competing country, is 2 cents per pound, making a total duty of 6 cents per pound.

Diethylbarbituric acid and salts and compounds thereof.—On November 6, 1924, the commission transmitted to the President its report on an investigation of the respective costs of production in the United States and in Switzerland, the principal competing country. Following an application for an increase in duty, the commission held on November 7, 1923, a public hearing, which closed without argument or the filing of briefs. The investigation showed that the difference found to exist could not be equalized by increasing the present ad valorem rate of 25 per cent within the statutory limit of 50 per cent. Therefore, in accordance with provisions of subdivision (b) of section 315, the proclamation issued by the President on November 14, 1924, after consideration of the commission's report, directed a change in the basis of assessment of the 25 per cent ad valorem duty from foreign market value to American selling price. The proclamation excludes from the articles to which the changed basis is to apply those sold under the trademark veronal or veronal-sodium.

Diethylbarbituric acid and its salts and compounds are important and widely used hypnotics. The most usual form, known as barbital, was not produced in the United States prior to the World War. Switzerland and Germany are the largest foreign producers.

Casein.—A hearing on an application for a decrease in duty, held at the office of the commission on September 25, 1923, developed the need of additional data to enable the commission to determine the measure of differences between production costs in the United States and abroad. Supplementary inquiries were therefore conducted in the United States and in Argentina, the principal competing country, with particular reference to the quantity and value of whole milk purchased for casein manufacture and to the products made therefrom.

On May 6, 1924, in announcing a final hearing to be held on June 23, 1924, the commission sent a supplementary statement of information to interested parties, setting July 10, 1924, as the date for the filing of briefs.

Cresylic acid.—The largest uses of refined cresylic acid are in the manufacture of synthetic phenolic resins, such as bakelite, condensite, and redmanol, and in making tricresylphosphate, a substitute for camphor in the manufacture of pyroxylin plastics.

An investigation of domestic and foreign costs was completed in November, 1923. Production costs were obtained from the two known domestic producers and from 11 manufacturers in England, the principal competing country. German producers withheld their cost data. A public hearing ordered by the commission, on an application for a reduction of duty, for January 24, 1924, was postponed until February 14. Hearings were closed on that date, oral argument being waived, and briefs were ordered to be filed within 30 days.

Linseed oil.—Practically complete cost data were obtained from the 14 domestic companies crushing linseed, more than 95 per cent of the total poundage being thus reported. Foreign costs were obtained in England from five concerns, representing 75 per cent of the British output, and in the Netherlands from firms representing about 50 per cent of the Dutch output.

In this investigation the commission, on December 13, 1923, gave public notice of a hearing on February 5, 1924. The hearing was subsequently postponed to March 5, 1924. It closed on March 7, argument was waived, and April 7 set as the date for filing of briefs, this being later extended to April 21.

Logwood extract is the most important natural dye. It is used for the dyeing of black on wool, silk, leather, cotton, fur, and straw, and in the preparation of inks and color lakes.

Production costs were obtained for the best grades of liquid extract made by each manufacturer in the United States and in the West Indies. Many of the foreign costs were furnished at the companies' offices in New York, but additional particulars were procured by representatives of the commission in Haiti and Jamaica.

A public hearing in the investigation for an increase in the rate of duty was held at the office of the commission on November 12, 1923.

Oxalic acid finds its widest application as an acid rinse in laundries. It is used in smaller amounts for dyeing and printing textiles, for bleaching straw, leather, and cork, and for cleaning marble.

A public hearing was held in this investigation at the office of the commission on November 5, 1923. The two domestic producers, representing 72 per cent of the 1922 and all of the 1923 production,

furnished production cost figures, as did the single Dutch company concerned, but the two manufacturers in Germany, the principal competing country, withheld this information.

Phenol is largely used in the manufacture of synthetic resins and plastics. It also serves as an antiseptic and as a disinfectant and enters into the manufacture of picric acid, dyestuff intermediates, and pharmaceuticals.

Foreign and domestic cost investigations were completed in November, 1923. There was only one domestic producer of natural phenol from coal tar in 1923. Four other firms undertook the manufacture of synthetic phenol during the year, but their total production was relatively small and their costs were abnormally high because of expenses incident to initial operations. Of these four only one had operated a sufficient length of time to establish a cost that would be significant. Furthermore, the cost of manufacturing synthetic phenol is normally greater than the cost of producing natural phenol. Foreign costs were limited to England, whence come two-thirds of the total imports of phenol. Representatives of the commission had access to the books of the largest and practically the only producer of natural phenol in England, covering the calendar year 1922 and the first six months of 1923. This company contracts with distillers of tar for their output of crude carbolic acid to be refined into phenol. On January 24, 1924, the commission held a public hearing which was closed on that date, oral argument being waived. Briefs were ordered to be filed by February 25, but the date was later extended to March 15.

Potassium chlorate is a strong oxidizer and when mixed with sulphur and charcoal forms an explosive powder. Its principal uses are in the manufacture of matches, fireworks, percussion caps, and certain explosives. In the purified form it serves medicinal purposes.

The commission held a public hearing in this investigation on November 14, 1923. Argument was waived, but printed briefs were filed. As was stated in the seventh annual report, costs of production were obtained from two domestic manufacturers but were withheld by manufacturers in Scandinavia, Germany, and France; opportunity to verify Swedish cost data by reference to books of record was also refused.

Vegetable and other oils.—On February 8, 1924, the commission instituted an investigation of the following oils and fats: "Herring, menhaden, and whale oils, and all fish oils not specifically provided for (par. 53); olive oil (par. 54); coconut, cottonseed, peanut, and soya-bean oils (par. 55); tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin (par. 701). * * *,"

Pursuant to public notice, a preliminary public hearing was held on March 7, 1924, with the object of obtaining information with respect to the industrial effects of the duties imposed upon said articles and to considerations incidental thereto. The commission, on May 29, 1924, approved a plan of investigation which has been under way since the latter part of June. The investigation, as approved for the purpose of section 315, includes cotton-seed oil, coconut oil, peanut oil, and soya-bean oil, and in addition an economic study of the interrelation of all important oils and fats. Beside domestic costs, the investigation covers those for crushing cotton-

seed in England and China; crushing peanuts in France and China; the production of coconut oil in Holland, British India, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippine Islands; and the crushing of soya beans in Japan and Manchuria.

(2) SCHEDULE 2—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

With the exception of certain types of refractory brick used largely in the steel industry in the construction of furnaces, articles composed of carbon, and several important mineral substances slightly or merely indirectly related to the pottery and glass industries, the ceramic division covers the commodities included in schedule 2 of the tariff act of 1922 and a number of articles and materials provided for in the sundries and free schedules. No additional surveys have been prepared during the year, but information relating to most of the important commodities has been collected with a view to future needs.

(a) COMMODITY STUDIES

Important data have been accumulated relative to competitive conditions in the pottery and glass industries, and special studies have been made of the cement, building brick, marble, granite, incandescent electric light, and plate-glass and mirror industries. Memoranda have been prepared on scientific instruments, chemical stoneware, rough granite, and on the kaolins of the southeastern section of the United States.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

Four applications were filed requesting changes in the rates of duty applying to commodities included in the ceramic schedules; increased rates were requested on three commodities, and decreased rates on one. An application was received for relief under the provisions of section 316 in respect of one important basic commodity—Portland cement. No investigations under section 315 were instituted during the year, but the investigation to determine the differences in the cost of production of domestic and foreign plate glass and mirrors undertaken in the preceding year was completed. In this investigation the field work alone called for the services of investigators for two months in securing costs in domestic plants and for practically four months in the principal foreign plate-glass producing centers. Costs were secured in the United States and in Germany and to a limited extent in Belgium. Costs of materials, fuel, and labor were obtained in England, but the actual cost of production was not secured from the one plant now operating in that country. An attempt to determine production costs in France was unsuccessful, as the operators refused to divulge the desired information. A report of the findings of the chief investigator has been submitted to the commission. Preliminary reports were prepared on table chinaware, incandescent electric-lamp bulbs, pumice stone, chemical stoneware, and rough and dressed granite.

(3) SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METAL

The metals division covers all articles included in schedule 3 of the tariff act of 1922 as well as a number of manufactures of metal included in the sundries schedule, and most of the mineral items of schedule 2 and of the free list, except those primarily and intimately connected with the pottery and glass industries.

The work of the division is divided into five sections as follows: (1) Iron and steel, (2) nonferrous metals and ores, (3) machinery and electrical equipment, (4) cutlery, and (5) miscellaneous manufactures. Each of these sections is in the charge of a qualified expert working under the direction of the acting chief of division.

The great number of unrelated industries and the diversity of products covered by the division necessitate the preparation of a large number of surveys and the collection, indexing, abstracting, and filing of voluminous data from foreign and domestic sources.

Tabulations of monthly imports and monthly average prices of the principal commodities are handled as matters of clerical routine, thus relieving the experts of a considerable burden of detail work with which they were formerly occupied. The same system is now adopted in the indexing and abstracting of current literature and the compilation of statistics for use in the preparation of reports and surveys.

(a) REVISION OF SURVEYS

The time not required for the conduct of special investigations, the collection of current data, and attention to routine correspondence has been devoted to the revision of Tariff Information Surveys, many of which had been rendered more or less obsolete by economic changes. Twenty-five of the more important surveys have thus been completely revised and brought up to date.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

Applications for changes in rates of duty under the provisions of section 315 were received on magnesite, mica, gold leaf, electric-light bulbs, cast-iron pipe, and fishing tackle. Of these applications one was for a reduction in duty and the remainder for increases.

Investigations of the cost of production in the United States and in foreign countries were completed with respect to taximeters, print rollers, Swiss pattern files, and gold leaf. With respect to pig iron, crude, caustic-calcined, and dead-burned magnesite, and magnesium, only domestic cost data were secured.

Taximeters.—Following two applications from the Pittsburgh Taximeter Co. for an increase in the rate of duty on taximeters, the commission made an investigation of the domestic industry and of plants in Europe supplying taximeters to American consumers.

A public hearing was held at the offices of the commission on February 12, 1924, at which appeared representatives of the principal importer and of American manufacturers.

Print rollers.—On November 29, 1922, the National Print Cutters' Association (later merged with the National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers under the name of the United Wallpaper

Crafts of North America), applied for an increase in the rate of duty on print rollers such as are used for printing wall paper.

The commission's investigation covered costs of production in the United States, Germany, and Belgium. Public hearings were held on January 29 and on February 4 and 5, 1924, when there were present representatives of the applicants and of several domestic wall-paper manufacturers.

Swiss pattern files.—Swiss pattern or precision files were the subject of an application for an increase in duty by the American Swiss File & Tool Co. Complete data were obtained from the two manufacturers in Switzerland who supply practically all the files imported into the United States, from four American manufacturers of this type of files, who comprise the entire domestic industry, and from the domestic importers of files made in Switzerland.

Swiss pattern files are used for the finest work, such as watch-making, instrument and tool making, and are usually manufactured in conjunction with ordinary files, although the present applicant makes only the finer kinds.

Gold leaf.—On May 26, 1923, an application was received from the United States Gold Leaf Manufacturers' Association asking an increase in the rate of duty on imported gold leaf. On May 31, 1923, an application of the same tenor was received from the gold beaters' unions of the United States.

After a preliminary inquiry, the commission decided that formal investigation was not warranted at that time, but upon a further application, received March 13, 1924, from a joint committee of gold beaters' unions of New York, Pennsylvania, Boston, and Chicago, the commission on April 5 ordered a formal investigation of the domestic and foreign industries.

Field work, both in Europe and in the United States, was completed in June, the European investigation being confined to the industry in Germany and Great Britain. The investigation in the United States covered the entire industry, comprising about 100 plants. When the results of the field investigations are tabulated and the expert's report completed a date will be set for a public hearing.

Pig iron.—One of the earlier investigations ordered by the commission was that on pig iron, March 27, 1923, in response to an application from the Eastern Association of Pig Iron Manufacturers, operating merchant furnaces in eastern Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

Costs of production for the last six months of 1922 and the first quarter of 1923 were obtained, covering for that period about 50 per cent of the total domestic production of all grades of pig iron.

No hearings have yet been held nor have foreign investigations been undertaken.

Magnesite.—Applications were received from four producers of dead-burned or refractory magnesite having mines and plants located in Austria. One of these companies is financed largely by American capital.

The applications request a reduction of 50 per cent in the rate of duty on dead-burned magnesite and magnesite brick, both of which are used as refractories in the steel industry.

After a preliminary investigation the commission, on August 11, 1923, ordered an investigation of the cost of production of crude magnesite, dead-burned magnesite, caustic-calcined magnesite, and magnesite brick, all these products being closely related.

Shortly thereafter a crew of three experts visited the leading domestic deposits and plants producing crude magnesite and calcines. A public hearing set for October 1, 1923, was postponed to December 5, 1923, as witnesses failed to appear. At the hearing held on December 5 domestic producers of crude, dead-burned, and caustic-calcined magnesite were present, as well as importers of crude and caustic-calcined magnesite. No foreign producers appeared or submitted evidence.

Investigation of the costs of production in foreign countries has not been made.

Metallic magnesium and manufactures thereof.—On May 22, 1923, the American Magnesium Corporation, a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, applied for an increase in the duty on metallic magnesium and alloys and manufactures thereof.

Following the commission's order for a formal investigation, complete data as to cost of production were obtained in all plants in the United States. Investigation of the costs of production in foreign countries has not been made.

Magnesium is manufactured principally in the United States and Germany and is used for flash powders and flares, also for structural members and machine parts in which extreme lightness combined with great strength are the essential requirements, as in automobile parts and in aircraft construction. These structural uses apply also to alloys of magnesium with zinc and aluminum produced in both domestic and foreign plants.

(4) SCHEDULE 4—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD

During the year the lumber commodity division was chiefly occupied with projects incident to the operation of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922.

Paint-brush handles.—Considerable work was done in reviewing and checking up the data secured in the field investigation of the costs of production of paint-brush handles. An investigation of this subject was instituted by the commission on March 27, 1923; a hearing was held on July 17, 1923, and a supplemental hearing on September 6, 1923. Prior to the investigation an application had been made by the Rubberset Company for a reduction in the rate of duty.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock.—An application by J. H. Bloedel, of the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mills, Seattle, Wash., on November 29, 1922, asked for a reduction in the duty assessed on logs under paragraph 401 of the tariff act of 1922. That paragraph reads:

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock, \$1 per thousand feet board measure: *Provided*, That any such class of logs cut from any particular class of lands shall be exempt from such duty if imported from any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government which has, at no time during the 12 months immediately preceding their importation into the United States, maintained any embargo, prohibition, or other restriction (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) upon the exportation of such class of logs from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, if cut from such class of lands.

After a preliminary survey by the lumber division, the commission, on July 2, 1923, instituted an investigation of domestic and foreign costs of log production. A preliminary public hearing was held on August 6, 1923, dealing formally with the question of the commission's authority to act in the matter of a conditional duty provided for by paragraph 401. The proceedings subsequent to that hearing are set forth at length in the seventh annual report of the commission on pages 13 and 14.

Under date of April 1, 1924, the commission reinstated an investigation of the differences in costs of production, and of conditions pertaining to logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock. In the field investigation carried on during the summer of 1924, costs were obtained for approximately 40 operations on Puget Sound, Wash., and for 20 in British Columbia.

Bentwood chairs.—In addition to the foregoing investigations, a preliminary survey was made of the bentwood chair competitive situation.

(5) SCHEDULE 5—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

(a) INVESTIGATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

Sugar.—The commission in its last annual report described the first stages of its investigation of domestic and foreign costs of sugar production, instituted March 27, 1923, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922.

As there stated, the commission, in view of the approaching end of the grinding season in Cuba, sent five of its agents to that country early in May, 1923. This official staff was augmented by eight sworn accountants secured from a public accounting firm having offices in New York and Havana and specializing in the accounts of sugar companies. After preliminary conferences with the Cuban Producers' Association, access to the books of the companies was, in most cases, given the commission's agents by the producers, including both the American-owned and the Spanish and Cuban owned mills in various parts of the island. The work in Cuba was supplemented by investigations in New York and Boston in regard to Cuban sugar-producing companies maintaining their accounting records in those cities.

Work in Cuba occupied about three months, after which the data collected were transmitted to the commission's offices in Washington for check and analysis.

After initiating the work in Cuba, the commission started field investigations in the cane-sugar areas of the United States, including Louisiana, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The methods pursued were similar to those employed in Cuba. About the same time, field work was undertaken in the beet-sugar industry by a crew of seven men. Work in the several fields was thus prosecuted almost simultaneously.

The sugar producers in all the domestic areas generally gave full cooperation to the commission's agents and aided them in every possible way during the investigation.

It was the aim of the commission to make the data collected in each of the areas under investigation as comprehensive as possible. The maps opposite this page and on pages 25 to 27, inclusive, show the localities from which cost data were obtained in each area. Sugar mills from which cost data were not obtained are indicated by dots; those from which data were obtained are indicated by squares. Wherever possible, the data were taken directly from the books of the sugar companies. In other cases, and sometimes even when the figures were so taken, an affidavit in regard to the data obtained was secured from some responsible member of each company. Explanatory details of various operations and expenditures, not given in the books, were obtained from written memoranda or in conversation with well informed persons. For the Spanish-owned mills in Cuba and Porto Rico, Spanish-speaking accountants were employed. For the Louisiana investigation the commission's agents had the aid of a public accountant whose offices in New Orleans were accustomed to sugar accounting work.

The records obtained covered the cost of producing cane or beets for the respective companies, as well as the milling costs. Data on cane-refining costs in the United States were also obtained from the refineries on the eastern, southern, and western seaboard.

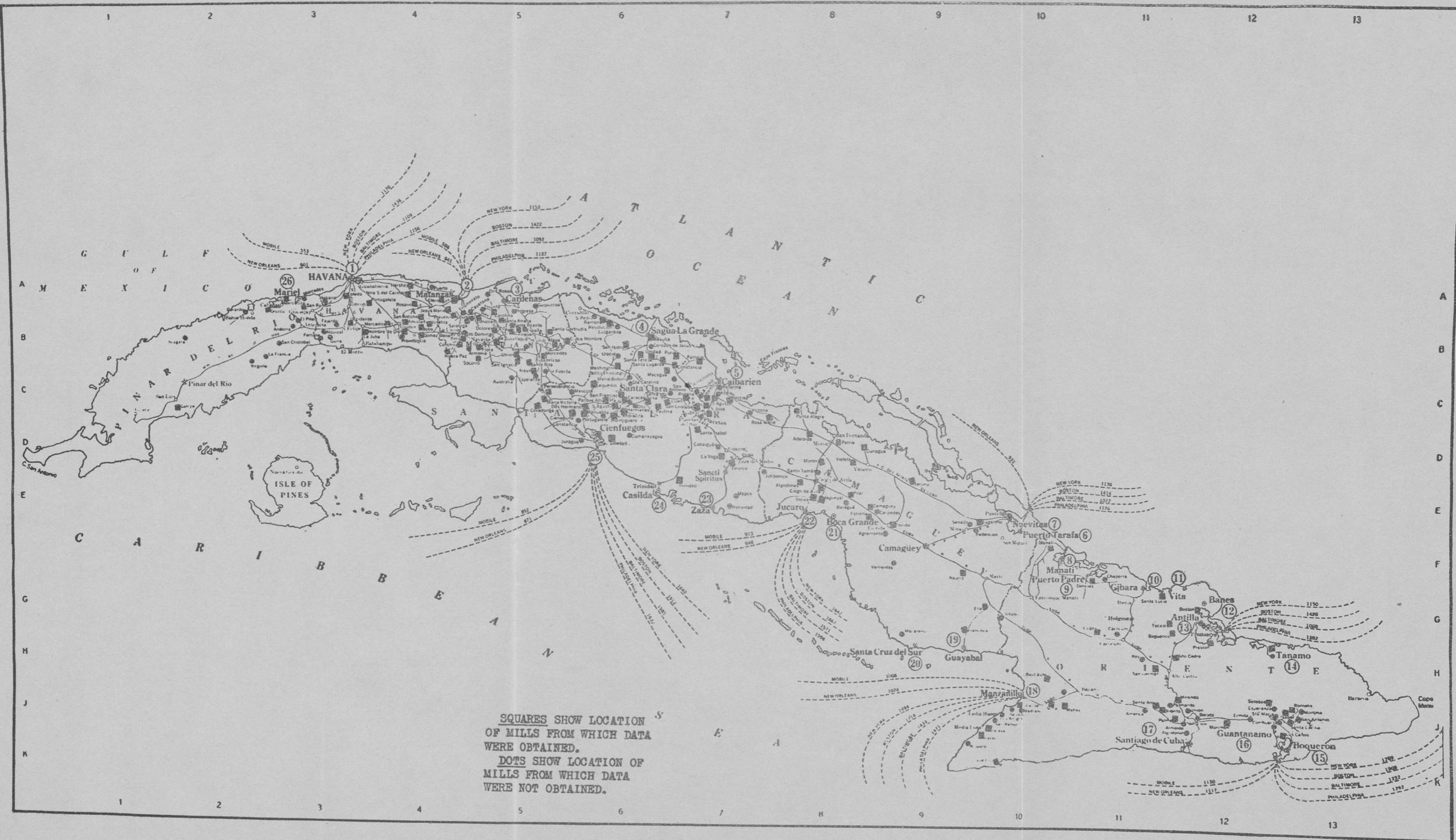
On October 16, 1923, the commission fixed January 15, 1924, as the date for a public hearing. Under date of December 1, 1923, the commission issued and distributed to interested parties a statement entitled "A preliminary statement of cost data secured in pending sugar investigation, the subject of a public hearing, January 15, 1924." Thereafter, pursuant to notice given on October 16, a public hearing was held in Washington, January 15 to 18, and January 21 to 24, 1924.

The statement of December 1 included a summary of the commission's preliminary tabulations of cost data on sugar for the United States and Cuba and suggested certain questions as being the most important for discussion at the public hearing. Each of the four producing areas in the United States, and the producers of Cuba, both Americans and Cubans, were represented at the public hearing.

The stenographic record of the testimony taken at the hearings aggregates 1,557 typewritten pages.

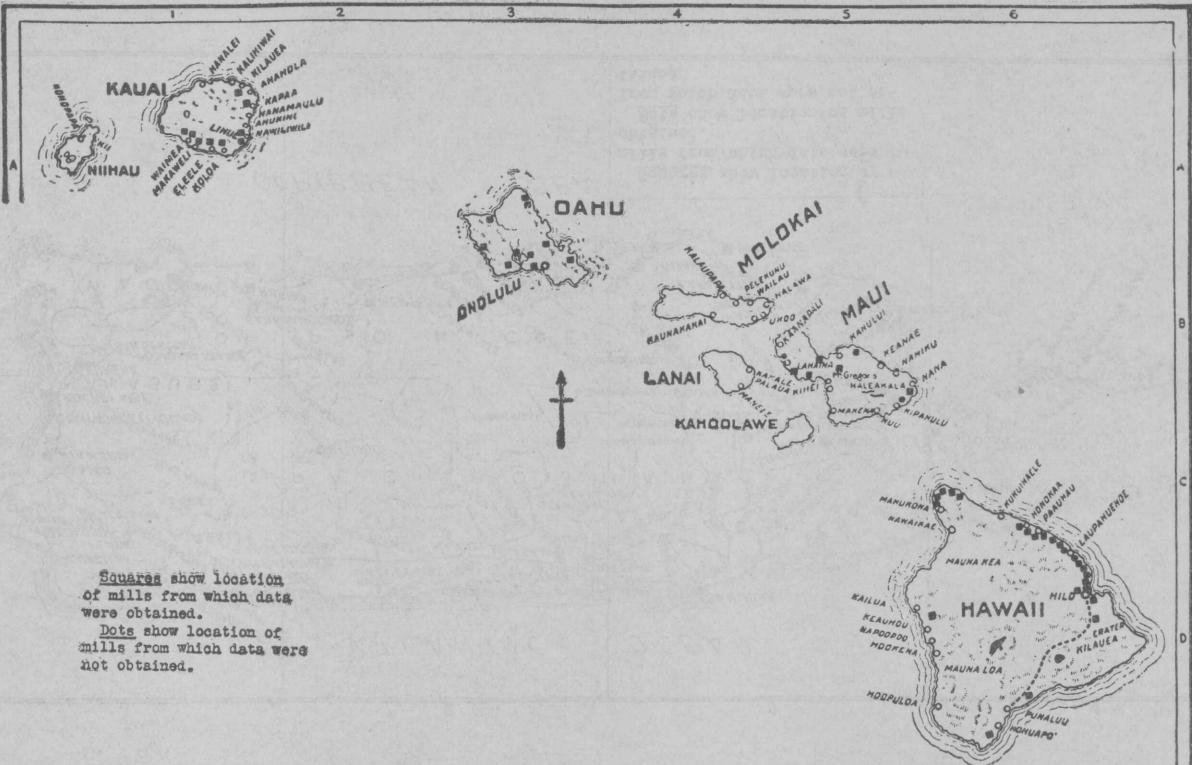
The representatives of the Cuban industry requested that the investigation be extended to include the Philippines, but on February 27, 1924, the commission ruled that under the provisions of the tariff act of 1922 the Philippine Islands could not be considered as part of the United States for tariff purposes.

The testimony at the hearings disclosed a marked difference of opinion between representatives of the domestic and the foreign sugar producers in regard to the selection of the domestic and Cuban crops to be used as the basis for cost comparison. Questions raised during the hearings appeared to the commission to require the presentation of further data to interested parties, as also a second hearing at which such parties could present printed briefs and offer testimony in relation to the new data. On February 23, 1924, the commission issued an order providing for the preparation and issuance of certain supplementary data in connection with the investigation and fixed March 27, 1924, as the date for the hearing. In anticipation, a second preliminary statement was issued by the

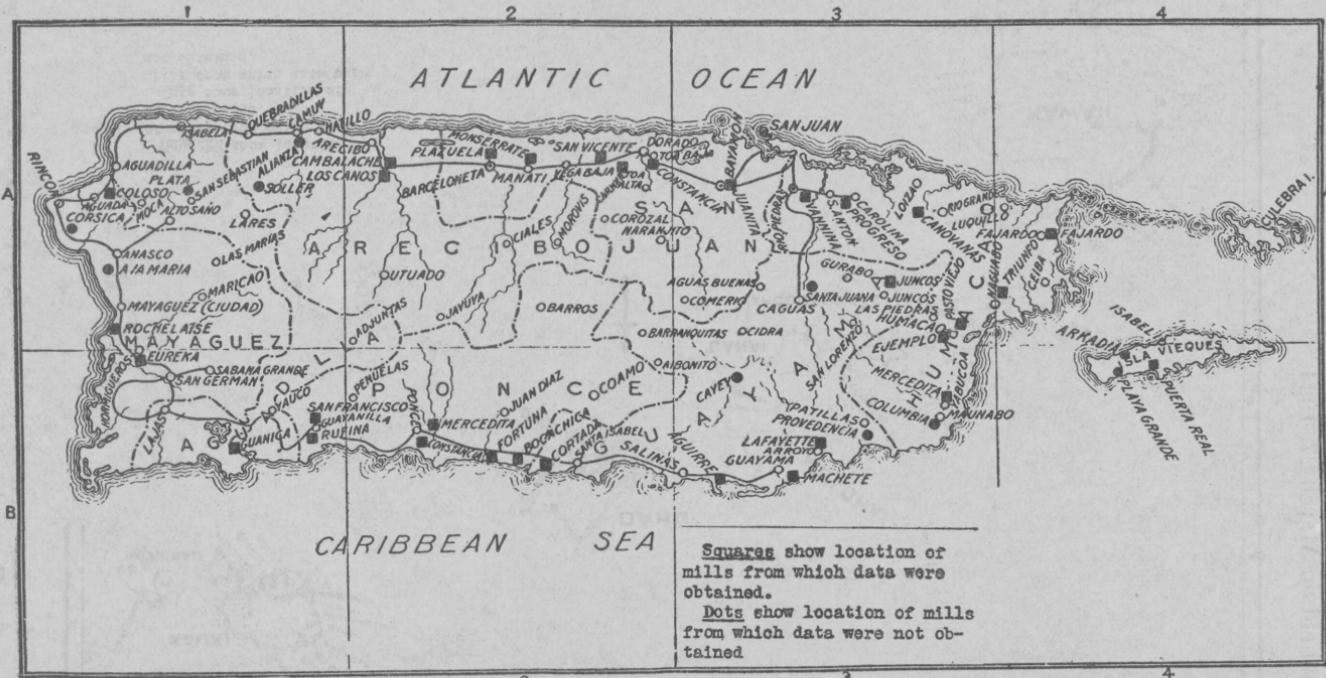


commission on February 27, 1924, entitled "Second preliminary statement of cost data and first preliminary statement of investment data in the investigation respecting sugar, in which a public hearing will be held on March 27, 1924."

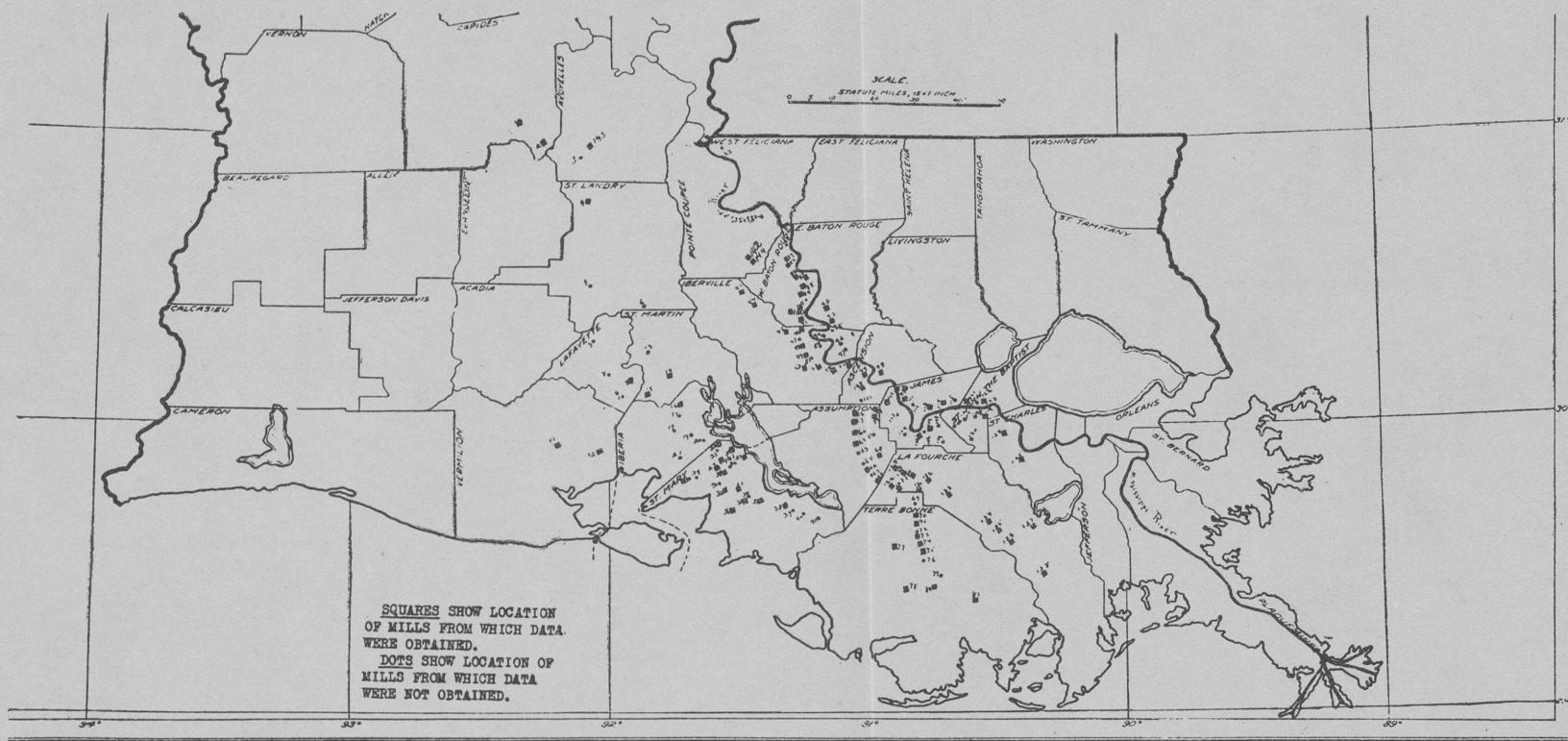
At this hearing each of the five sugar-producing areas was again represented. Printed briefs were subsequently submitted in accordance with the rules of the commission.



Map of the Hawaiian Islands showing location of cane-sugar factories



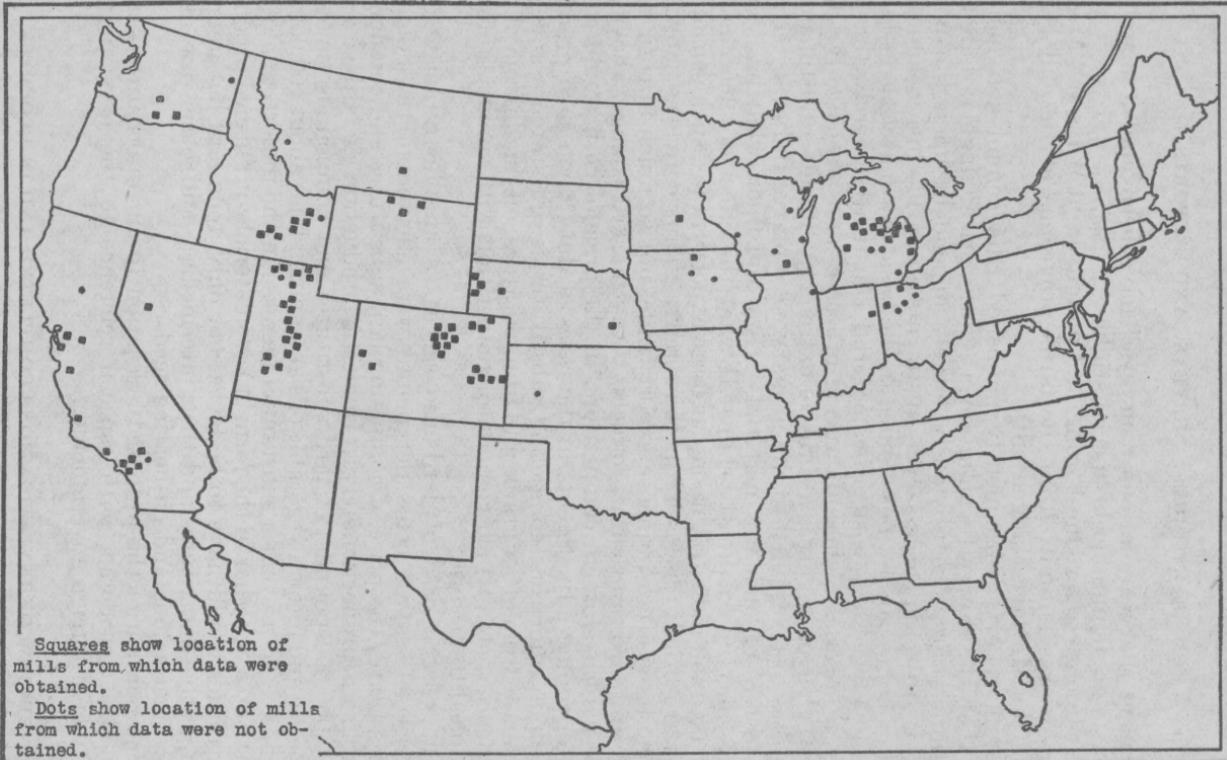
Map of Porto Rico showing cane-sugar factories



Map of Louisiana showing location of sugar mills

21657°—24†. (Face p. 26.)

The stenographic record of the testimony taken at this second hearing aggregates 369 typewritten pages, making, with the earlier record, a total of 1,926 pages.



Map of the United States showing location of beet sugar districts

(b) INVESTIGATION UNDER THE COMMISSION'S GENERAL POWERS
Sugar beets.—On August 14, 1923, the commission, under its general powers and not pursuant to the provisions of section 315, insti-
21657°—24†—3

tuted an investigation into the cost of growing beets in the United States. This work has been conducted by the agricultural section. See Schedule 7, below.

(6) SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

(a) STUDIES, SURVEYS, AND REPORTS

During the year various "surveys" have been made, as well as a considerable number of special studies.

In response to a request from the Committee on Ways and Means, a report was submitted on the tariff provisions of the bill H. R. 5563 (the McNary-Haugen bill).

In its report, subsequently published, the commission pointed out that the power to maintain a "ratio price" higher than that obtaining abroad is obviously largely dependent upon the power quickly to make necessary adjustments in tariff duties, and that tariff changes can not be confined to the basic raw materials included in the bill. Each basic raw material constitutes merely the first stage in a series of manufacturing processes and any effective duty placed thereon involves a series of extremely difficult adjustments in the rates to be applied to the primary, secondary, and even tertiary derivatives of such raw material. How and upon what basis such duties may be frequently changed; what the effect of such changes may be upon industry, upon our large export trade—such considerations are briefly discussed in the report. Thus corn was shown to be the basis of an immense export trade, not so much in corn as in pork and lard, and corn products. Any marked change, above the price paid by foreign competitors, in the price of corn would entail corresponding adjustments in the rates of duty upon such products and upon numerous competing substitutes; e. g., starches and glucose made from other grains and from potatoes; oils made from olives, cottonseed, etc., which come into competition with similar table oils produced from corn.

The related case of lard also serves as an illustration. If an increase of, say, 3 cents per pound were effected in the domestic price of lard, the price of competing lard substitutes and compounds would rise proportionately. Domestic production of lard is about 2,500,000,000 pounds; of lard substitutes and compounds (made of domestic and foreign vegetable oils and animal fats) about 700,000,000 pounds. To prevent a substantial increase in the importation of the substitutes, whether in the form of raw materials or finished products, new duties would have to be levied not only upon lard but upon all competitive substitutes and their intermediate and basic raw materials, such as oils and oil-bearing seeds.

The relation of the proposed legislation to our international trade was also considered, with especial reference to the laws and the attitude of foreign governments.

REVIEW OF INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS

Sugar beets.—In the course of the sugar investigation, elsewhere reviewed, a widespread demand developed, from growers and from official sources, for an investigation into the costs of production of

sugar beets. As stated in the seventh annual report, the commission on August 7, 1923, instituted such an investigation under its general powers instead of pursuant to the provisions of section 315.

A field study was completed during the four months September 4, 1923, to January 5, 1924. The survey method was used. Trained agriculturists and agricultural cost accountants familiar with agricultural costs and farm practices in producing sugar beets, and supplied with schedules, visited the growers on their farms and obtained there data necessary to determine the costs of producing the sugar-beet crop.

The nine States—Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and California—produced 94 per cent of the total tonnage and 92 per cent of the acreage of sugar beets harvested in the United States in 1922, and the investigation included data for 10.4 per cent of the total acres and 12.1 per cent of the total tons of sugar beets harvested in the United States in that year. The percentage of production investigated in the individual States ranged from 6.5 in Idaho to about 25 in Wyoming. For the individual areas so visited the commission's figures cover from one-fifth to one-half of the beets produced. The beets, for which cost data were obtained, were manufactured into sugar in 58 factories, or about 72 per cent of the 81 beet-sugar factories operating in the United States in 1922.

The investigation has required about 4,200 days of work, 1,270 days in the field getting the data from the farmers and 2,930 days in the office on the calculations and tabulations. Seventy-eight persons, excluding the farmers who gave data on their costs and returns, have taken part in the investigation, 20 in the field and 58 in the office.

The tabulation of the data obtained by the commission has been completed, and the report will soon be ready for publication.

Wool shrinkages.—The tariff upon wool, it will be recalled, is a specific duty. Some complaint has been voiced that this flat duty bears with special severity upon the lower-grade and low-priced wools used in certain textile specialties. In connection with the current investigations of the wool situation, a study is being made of the shrinkages of the wools from different parts of the world and of the varying effect of the differential duty upon different wools caused by this method of assessing duties. These and similar data are being compiled from original invoices.

Wheat and wheat products.—The wheat investigation (see p. 31) yielded a mass of suggestive supplemental data as to regional costs and factors of efficiency in wheat production; also data on marketing methods and problems. As other work permits, these data are being assembled with a view to ultimate publication.

Fish and fish products.—During the year the Tariff Commission has considered certain problems connected with the tariff duties on fish and fish products and a considerable amount of information has been compiled and preliminary surveys made. A survey has been made of the sardine industry, which in the United States centers chiefly in Maine and California. Its competition comes primarily from France, Norway, Portugal, and Spain. The domestic industry aims at mass production, utilizing machine processes to a much larger

extent than does the foreign. The foreign and domestic products differ widely in price, quality, and appearance.

Investigations were also made covering imported herring, salmon, mackerel, swordfish, and boneless ground fish. Herring, labeled as such, is dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem and competes with much of the California pack.

The commission's survey of the salmon industry indicates it to be the most important branch of American fisheries. The average annual yield is about 475,000,000 pounds, representing 47.5 per cent of the world catch of salmon and 30 per cent of the total domestic catch of edible fish and shellfish. The principal salmon fisheries lie in the North Pacific from California to Alaska and from Japan to Siberia.

A survey of the fresh and frozen mackerel industry shows that competition in this trade is entirely from Canada. The domestic industry centers in New England, the Canadian industry in the Maritime Provinces. Imports supplied about 46 per cent of the domestic consumption from 1918-1921, inclusive, 60 per cent in 1922, and 30 per cent in 1923. Landings of fresh mackerel at the principal New England ports in 1923 were 10,684,423 pounds, valued at \$433,795. Imports in the same year were 6,188,731 pounds, valued at \$394,958, and exports were so small that they were not separately reported.

A preliminary study shows that the swordfish industry is relatively small and highly specialized. The domestic catch, averaging 2,500,000 pounds annually, is consumed in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Competition is entirely with the Maritime Provinces of Canada, the Canadian catch, about one-half that of the United States, being largely shipped to American markets.

Boneless fish are prepared from salt fish, simply by removing the bones, skin, and fins, leaving clear flesh. Cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk are the several species of ground fish, or bottom-feeding fishes, that are boned. The cod is the principal species so prepared on the Atlantic coast and the only species on the Pacific. The domestic industry centers at Gloucester, Mass. Canada, the principal competing country, ships annually to the United States about 1,500,000 pounds of boneless ground fish, or 50 per cent of its production, equal to about 10 per cent of the consumption of the United States.

Seeds.—Reports by the commission on onion seed and cabbage seed are in process of preparation.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

The activities of the division have largely centered upon the administration of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, in reporting upon applications for investigation and in the conduct of a series of investigations. Nearly the entire corps of experts, augmented by a considerable force of specialists temporarily employed, was in the field during the greater part of the past year.

Applications received.—Approximately 80 distinct commodities, and nearly as many distinct industries, were involved in the applications referred to the division for investigation. Each request for a change in duty upon the basic raw materials so largely represented

in this schedule necessitated a careful study, not only of these materials but also of the effects of a possible change upon derivative industries. Upon each of these commodities and industries the experts of the division made the usual report to the commission, embodying the results of field and office studies. These reports analyzed the status and trend of domestic and foreign production, foreign competition in the United States, the character of the tariff problems, and the effects of import duties. Likewise, a large volume of correspondence was conducted with official agencies and private parties in respect to the filing of applications, or concerning support of, or opposition to, pending applications.

Investigations ordered.—Since July 1, 1923, five investigations of products have been ordered. These five investigations, requiring 11 distinct cost studies, with supplemental studies of charges for marketing and transportation, were as follows: August 14, 1923, domestic sugar beets; November 14, 1923, wheat and wheat products; July 14, 1924, butter (farm costs of butterfat and creamery costs); August 9, 1924, Swiss cheese (farm costs of milk and cheese factory costs); August 11, 1924, halibut (cost of vessel operations, or preparing, chilling, and freezing). In addition to these, a general economic study of two other products—inedible tallow and lard—was ordered, as part of the investigation of vegetable and other oils.

Wheat and wheat products.—The investigation of wheat and wheat products was instituted on November 14, 1923; a preliminary hearing was held on November 26. The first farm cost records were obtained on December 5, 1923; actual field work on farm costs by the corps of experts ended in Saskatchewan on January 26, 1924; the total number of farmers interviewed and farm costs obtained by the 25 agricultural experts, working 43 days, was 1,832, in 79 localities; 881 cost records in 36 localities in the northwest, and 951 records in 43 localities in the western Province. Much supplemental information was also obtained from bankers, county and provincial agents, and well-informed persons in the localities visited. The area covered by the farm and cost investigation was approximately 450,000 square miles.

Simultaneously, a much smaller force was engaged on the second section of the investigation, the charges for marketing (country and terminal elevator charges), and rail and lake freights.

The third section of the field investigation, concerned with comparative milling costs, begun in late January and completed by February 14, showed these costs to represent 93 per cent of the domestic production of hard spring flours, and 60 per cent of the Canadian. The head offices and records of the domestic millers centered in and around Minneapolis; in Canada they were at Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, and Montreal.

A series of final hearings was held between February 18 and 26, 1924, and the final report was sent to the President on March 4, 1924. Pursuant to the law, on March 7, 1924, the President issued a proclamation raising the rate of duty upon wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel (33 cents for differences in agricultural costs and 9 cents for marketing); the rate of duty upon flour from 78 cents to \$1.04 per 100 pounds; and lowering the duty upon millfeed from 15 per cent ad valorem to 7½ per cent ad valorem.

Butter.—The commission, on July 14, 1924, instituted an investigation in respect of butter for the purposes of section 315.

The plan of investigation was somewhat similar to that followed in the wheat investigation. To its own staff the commission added a number of the leading specialists in dairy costs, utilizing them chiefly in the areas with which they were familiar. One branch of the investigation dealt with the agricultural costs of producing butterfat; the second with the creamery costs. Field work on farm and creamery costs, after a general preliminary conference at St. Paul, was begun on August 4; farm costs were completed by October 5, with a total of 700 farm records, and creamery costs, representing a large proportion of the industry, were completed shortly thereafter. Domestic field work was carried on in seven States—in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, where the industry is largely cooperative, and in Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, where it is largely a centralizer industry. In the case of the cooperatives, farm and creamery constitute a local industry; the centralizers, on the other hand, draw cream or butterfat from distances of several hundred miles, and operate upon a much larger scale. In the meantime, Danish costs of production were obtained by a foreign crew. The investigators are now engaged in summarizing and presenting the data.

Swiss cheese.—On August 9, 1924, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to Swiss cheese for the purposes of section 315. Farm costs of producing milk, as well as cheese factory costs, are being obtained. The industry is run almost entirely on the cooperative basis; that is, the farmers usually employ a cheesemaker and receive their returns chiefly in the form of the receipts from cheese. Field work, commencing about October 16, is still (December, 1924) in progress. The domestic industry of producing round Swiss cheese—the competitive type—is carried on in a comparatively few localities, with the chief center in Green and Lafayette Counties, Wis. In and around Tuscarawas County, Ohio (chiefly in the Sugar Creek district), as also in sections of New York and Pennsylvania, there is a much smaller production. Field work on the production costs of the competing industry in Switzerland has been completed.

Halibut.—On August 11, 1924, the commission instituted an investigation of the halibut industry for the purposes of section 315. The domestic market for halibut is supplied by American and Canadian fishermen, operating mainly on fishing banks equally accessible to the vessels of both countries. These are located in the northern Pacific, the most productive being off the southwestern coast of Alaska. The bulk of the Canadian catch, as well as that of the domestic, goes to American markets, chiefly through Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and thence by rail to Chicago and eastern markets. The commission's investigators are now obtaining the costs of vessel operation and of preparing and freezing halibut in the two countries. In determining costs of fishing, as in some of the agricultural cost studies, the commission is confronted with some novel and difficult problems.

(7) SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

On May 12, 1924, the United States Senate adopted a resolution (No. 219) requesting the commission to report on the depression existing in the cotton-cloth industry. The textile division prepared a report which was transmitted to the Senate on June 7, 1924, and printed as Senate Document No. 150.

SUMMARY OF REPORT ON THE COTTON-CLOTH INDUSTRY

The report stated that the depression in the cotton manufacturing industry was practically world-wide, although more severe in some countries than in others. It was especially severe in the United Kingdom, where it had existed more than three years. In the United States the depression had been apparent since the early part of July, 1923.

Average annual imports and exports of countable cotton cloths, by tariff acts, have been as follows:

Average per year of 365 days

Tariff act of—	Imports for consumption		Domestic exports	
	Square yards	Value	Linear yards	Value
1890.....	35,421,975	\$4,542,985	177,707,110	\$11,163,293
1894.....	44,150,760	5,259,676	245,692,024	13,761,983
1897.....	59,755,381	8,894,577	402,287,971	22,641,784
1909.....	50,704,093	8,201,735	398,466,183	26,946,219
1913.....	76,618,376	20,995,267	606,721,057	95,518,144
1922 ¹	193,247,150	42,587,737	² 452,430,088	76,717,188

¹ For period from Sept. 22, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1924, inclusive, for which data are available.

² Square yards.

The figures for the five tariff acts prior to the act of 1922 show a general tendency toward increase in the foreign trade, both export and import, of the United States in countable cotton cloth. Under the act of 1922 the increase in imports has been accentuated along with a decrease in exports.

The relation of imports and exports to production is shown by the following table giving figures for the census years:

Year	Quantity			Value		
	Production	Relation of imports to production	Relation of exports to production	Production	Relation of imports to production	Relation of exports to production
	<i>Square yards</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1889.....	3,003,012,007	1.05	3.55	\$191,933,218	2.09	4.41
1899.....	4,433,932,327	1.22	8.36	230,015,368	3.00	8.25
1904.....	4,933,561,905	1.02	4.51	300,094,149	2.68	4.90
1909.....	6,121,311,718	1.13	5.41	424,578,252	2.47	5.11
1914.....	6,569,118,359	.89	5.68	456,522,694	2.52	6.32
1919.....	5,683,359,767	.84	10.82	1,128,819,078	1.32	13.47
1921.....	6,097,714,645	1.84	8.14	707,486,207	4.77	10.12
1923.....	(1)	² 3.38	² 7.61	(1)	² 6.33	² 11.21

¹ Not yet available.

² Based on production in 1921.

Exports from the United States have exceeded imports in every year since 1875. The bulk of the exported cloths are woven of coarse or medium numbers of yarn, while imported cloths are in the main woven of fine yarns.

The chief cotton cloths imported are: (1) Cotton "broadcloth" shirtings; (2) fine combed-warp sateens; (3) voiles; and (4) fine plains (lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics, etc., of average yarn number above 40s). The United Kingdom is the main source of supply.

Imports of cotton cloths are due primarily to the quality of certain grades rather than to general price competition. The relative importance of the price factor varies and is at times the deciding factor on a limited number of fabrics, but normally, and at the date of this report, the more important factors appear to be quality, reputation, lack of domestic production, and specialty demand.

The domestic output of fine cotton cloths, made of yarns averaging about 40s, is estimated at about 20 per cent of the total square yards produced in this country. Imports of coarse and medium cloths now amount to above 1 per cent, and imports of fine cloths to about 10 per cent, of the domestic production of such cloths.

In the absence of verified domestic and foreign costs of production the commission did not feel warranted in suggesting readjustments of the duties on cotton cloths.

Accompanying the report were data descriptive of the imported fabrics, and 18 tables and 4 charts.

Supplementary data showing landed prices.—The following supplementary data, showing the 1924 landed prices, duty paid, of typical imported cotton cloths, in the gray, are of interest in connection with the report made to Congress.

Countable cotton cloths, unbleached—Landed prices, duty-paid, in 1924

Kind of fabric	Gray cloth particulars			
	Width	Ends and picks per square inch	Yards per pound	Yarns
<i>Inches</i>				
Single broadcloth	37	144 by 76	4.50	50s-50s.
Do	37	144 by 76	4.64	50s-50s.
Do	37	128 by 68	4.30	38s-46s.
Do	37½	128 by 68	4.06	36s-44s.
Semibroadcloth	37	124 by 60	4.06	80/2-30s.
Ply broadcloth	37½	144 by 76	4.34	100/2-100/2.
Do	37½	144 by 76	4.43	100/2-100/2.
Shadow-stripe warp sateen	38	140 by 90	5.55	50s-90s.
Plain-warp sateen	38	140 by 90	6.04	60s-80s.
Do	38	140 by 92	5.57	55s-80s.
Do	38½	166 by 90	5.56	60s-100s.
Venetian	38½	156 by 78	2.80	38s-25s.
Ply voile	41	60 by 56	8.50	100/2-100/2.
Do	40½	60 by 56	8.14	100/2-100/2.
Single poplin	37	96 by 40	3.45	24s-25s.

Countable cotton cloths, unbleached—Landed prices, duty-paid, in 1924—Continued

Kind of fabric	Tariff data				Landed price, duty paid	Date
	Total single threads per square inch	Ounces per square yard	Offi- cial aver- age yarn number	Rate of duty		
Single broadcloth.....	220	3.44	43	20½ per cent ad valorem.....	\$0.25	May, 1924.
Do.....	220	3.35	45	21½ per cent ad valorem.....	.2748	October, 1924.
Do.....	196	3.63	37	19½ per cent ad valorem.....	.2375	May, 1924.
Do.....	196	3.78	35	18½ per cent ad valorem.....	.2610	October, 1924.
Sembroadcloth.....	308	3.63	55	24.25 cents per pound.....	.321	Do.
Ply broadcloth.....	440	3.54	85	30 per cent ad valorem.....	.449	May, 1924.
Do.....	440	3.47	86	.....do.....	.4933	October, 1924.
Shadow-stripe warp sateen.....	230	2.73	58	33.7 cents per pound.....	.2347	May, 1924.
Plain-warp sateen.....	230	2.32	68	31.4 cents per pound.....	.220	October, 1924.
Do.....	232	2.72	58	25.9 cents per pound.....	.2137	Do.
Do.....	256	2.69	65	29.75 cents per pound.....	.253	Do.
Venetian.....	234	5.34	30	27½ per cent ad valorem.....	.3308	May, 1924.
Ply voile.....	232	1.67	95	30 per cent ad valorem.....	.2652	Do.
Do.....	232	1.74	91	.....do.....	.2716	October, 1924.
Single poplin.....	136	4.37	21	15½ per cent ad valorem.....	.186	Do.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

Cost investigations relative to (1) cotton hosiery, (2) cotton-fabric gloves and the warp-knit fabric used therein, and (3) articles produced in whole or in part on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine, or on the Levers or go-through lace machine, or on the bobbinet machine, or on the lace-braiding machine were completed in this country and abroad. For the first two items the division studied the data obtained, drew comparisons between foreign and domestic costs, and prepared reports which were submitted to the commission. For the third item costs have been tabulated for comparison and the final report is nearly ready for submission to the commission.

(8) SCHEDULE 10—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

SURVEYS AND REPORTS

During the year the commission has had in preparation a survey on "Vegetable Fibers other than Cotton." This will be published in the near future. In general, this report covers the origin, preparation for sale, uses, competitive conditions, and tariff history of the various fibers. Tables are included to show, for a period of years, the trend of imports and, in the case of flax and hemp, prices and domestic production.

This report will cover flax, hemp, crin vegetal, jute, jute butts, sunn, ramie, henequen, sisal, manila, New Zealand flax, istle, coir, kapok, and pulu.

(9) SCHEDULE 11—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL

SURVEYS AND REPORTS

During the year the commission has had in preparation a survey on "Tops and Yarns of Wool and Hair," which is nearly ready for publication. Other surveys are also in progress.

(10) SCHEDULE 12—SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK
SURVEYS AND REPORTS

The report on "The Broad Silk Industry and the Tariff," which was briefly summarized in the last annual report, has been brought to completion and will be printed in the near future. This report will include 10 chapters, the titles of which are as follows: (1) Introduction and summary; (2) Historical survey of development of the domestic industry; (3) The domestic industry as at present organized; (4) Classification of broad silks and range of domestic production; (5) Broad silk manufacture in foreign countries; (6) Domestic imports and exports analyzed; (7) Wages; (8) Production costs; (9) Prices; and (10) Tariff history and considerations. Numerous statistical tables are appended.

(11) TEXTILE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1891-1924

The commission has in course of preparation a statistical compilation with respect to textile imports and exports for the years 1891 to 1924. It will show, for each textile paragraph and for each main subdivision thereof, the trend of imports commencing with the tariff act of 1890. Imports for consumption will be recorded as to quantity, value, duty collected, value per unit, and equivalent ad valorem rate of duty, by years and fractions of a year, and also totals and annual averages by tariff acts. Exports will be recorded as to quantity, value, and unit value.

Considerable work has been done on this compilation during the past year. It is expected to be available for publication during the coming year.

(12) SCHEDULE 13—PAPER AND BOOKS

The inclusion of pulpwood, wood pulp, and newsprint in the free list removed from the paper and books schedule several important commodities. The industry itself has been interested in securing the proper classification of imports. No applications for changes in rates of duty pursuant to section 315 have been received by the commission.

The testimony on pulpwood developed by the Canadian Royal Commission appointed to consider the placing of an embargo on the export of pulpwood from the Dominion, was closely followed because of its importance to the pulp and paper industry in this country. Statistics were compiled showing the dependence of manufacturers in the United States upon a supply of pulpwood from Canada.

INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

Wall pockets.—Some time was devoted to the revision of data secured in the field by the investigators inquiring into the costs of production of wall pockets. An investigation was instituted March 27, 1923, and a public hearing held by the commission on July 24, briefs and final arguments being subsequently filed.

(13) SCHEDULE 14—SUNDRIES

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

The division published no reports during the year, but completed several surveys already begun and assembled supplementary information for the revision of surveys previously compiled. Among the commodities studied, or with respect to which previous surveys were revised and brought up to date, were: Sensitized, not exposed or developed, motion picture films; cork insulation; artificial flowers; smokers' articles made of synthetic phenolic resin; mesh bags; matches; and leather products such as calf and kip upper leather, raw-hide and manufactures thereof, belts and ropes, gears, whips, loom pickers; athletic goods; bleached white wax; and catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut. In addition the division collected data on such commodities as dolls, dice, dominoes, brooms, brushes, bristles, brier-wood pipes, and smokers' articles.

(b) COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Senate Resolution 256, of June 6, 1924, called upon the Secretary of Commerce to furnish data upon 17 questions relating to the calf-leather industry. At the request of the Department of Commerce, the Tariff Commission is now helping to gather pertinent information in both domestic and foreign fields. The commission is also assisting in a study of statistical methods and in making a survey of publications dealing with trade returns.

Specifications relating to sole, upholstery, and lace leathers, received from the Federal Specifications Board, Bureau of Standards, have been made the subject of study.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

Since the enactment of the 1922 tariff act the division has had before it 28 applications for relief under section 315. These covered articles named in 20 different paragraphs of the act. Three of them asked for reclassification, 9 for increases in rates, 15 for decreases in rates, and 1 for a change to the American selling price as the basis of assessment.

Seven of the applications have been closed by informal correspondence, 1 was withdrawn, 2 were referred to the Treasury Department, and 10 (including the 7 closed by correspondence) were held not to warrant action at the time.

Men's sewed straw hats.—On May 29, 1924, an investigation with respect to men's sewed straw hats, for the purposes of section 315, was instituted by the commission.

A public hearing was held on June 12, 1924. Schedules and preliminary work were completed, after which representatives of the commission visited over 20 domestic factories producing men's straw hats. Field work was completed about October 1, and the accumulated data are now being tabulated. Foreign costs are being investigated in the competing countries—Italy, England, Germany, and France. In connection therewith cost data in relation to straw braid, bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, are being obtained by the commission's representatives.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(1) FINANCES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The commission has called attention in its several annual reports to the inadequacy of the appropriations made for its maintenance. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was reduced in the budget for that year to \$742,000, including the amount appropriated specifically for the payment of increased remuneration (bonus) to certain classes of employees. The personnel classification act of 1922 required the inclusion of this increased remuneration in the regular salaries of all such employees after July 1, 1924, and no separate provision for its payment was made for the current year. The allocation of all positions of employment in the service of the commission, as approved finally by the Personnel Classification Board, involved also certain increases of salaries as previously fixed by the commission. These facts were called to the attention of the Bureau of the Budget in submitting the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, together with the need for an increase of appropriation to meet the increasing work of the commission. The estimates of the commission were, however, again reduced and the appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$60,020 less than that for the last. The commission will accordingly be restricted in its ability to conduct operations in pursuance of the duties enumerated in the tariff act of 1913 creating the commission and in those sections of the act of 1922 enlarging its work. If the commission is to procure and keep up to date such a fund of industrial and economic information as has been made available to the Congress and the President in the past, and to discharge effectively the new duties imposed upon it, it is respectfully suggested that sufficient funds be made available to meet the necessary expense of this service.

The expenditures made and the obligations incurred by the commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, were as follows:

Salaries:

6 commissioners	-----	\$45,000.00
Employees	-----	530,710.19
Field expenses of investigations:		
In the United States	-----	59,236.26
In foreign countries	-----	26,165.92
Books of reference and publications	-----	1,738.75
Printing and binding	-----	19,567.57
Telephone and telegraph	-----	1,818.15
Rent of building	-----	25,000.00
Repairs and alterations	-----	164.65
Office equipment, supplies, miscellaneous expenses	-----	22,035.26
Total	-----	731,436.75

(2) CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL

Pursuant to the provisions of the personnel classification act of 1922, the Tariff Commission in cooperation with the Personnel Reclassification Board reclassified the members and employees of the commission. This classification of the commission's personnel, as it became effective on July 1, 1924, is shown in the appended table.

Initial allocations approved by the Personnel Classification Board

Designation	No.	Service	Grade
Commissioners.....	6	C. A. F. ¹	14
Chief investigator.....	1	.....do.....	13
Secretary.....	1	.....do.....	12
Senior administrative assistant.....	1	.....do.....	9
Accountant and auditor.....	6	.....do.....	9
Assistant accountant and auditor.....	7	.....do.....	7
Assistant editor.....	2	.....do.....	7
Principal accounting and auditing assistant.....	2	.....do.....	6
Principal clerk.....	2	.....do.....	6
Senior clerk.....	5	.....do.....	5
Head stenographer.....	1	.....do.....	5
Senior clerk-stenographer.....	6	.....do.....	5
Senior accounting and auditing assistant.....	23	.....do.....	5
Senior translator.....	1	.....do.....	5
Clerk.....	18	.....do.....	4
Principal stenographer.....	3	.....do.....	4
Clerk stenographer.....	6	.....do.....	4
Office draftsman.....	1	.....do.....	4
Assistant clerk.....	10	.....do.....	3
Senior stenographer.....	11	.....do.....	3
Assistant clerk-stenographer.....	1	.....do.....	3
Junior clerk.....	1	.....do.....	2
Junior stenographer.....	3	.....do.....	2
Junior clerk-typist.....	1	.....do.....	2
Junior operator, office devices.....	3	.....do.....	2
Underoperator, office devices.....	1	.....do.....	1
Chief economic-analyst.....	1	P. & S. ²	6
Senior economic analyst.....	4	.....do.....	5
Senior attorney.....	1	.....do.....	5
Economic analyst.....	18	.....do.....	4
Associate economic analyst.....	21	.....do.....	3
Assistant economic analyst.....	15	.....do.....	2
Assistant attorney.....	1	.....do.....	2
Assistant librarian.....	1	.....do.....	2
Junior economic analyst.....	4	.....do.....	1
Junior librarian.....	1	.....do.....	1
Underlibrary assistant.....	1	S. P. ³	3
Junior mechanic.....	1	Cu. ⁴	5
Messenger.....	6	.....do.....	3

¹ C. A. F. means Clerical, Administrative and Fiscal Service.² P. & S. means Professional and Scientific Service.³ S. P. means Sub-Professional Service.⁴ Cu. means Custodian Service.

A comparison of the personnel of the commission as of July 1, 1923, and as of June 30, 1924, is shown in the table below:

	July 1, 1923	June 30, 1924
Commissioners.....	6	6
Secretary.....	1	1
Assistant to Secretary.....		
Chief economist.....	1	1
Chief investigator.....	1	1
Special experts.....	97	104
Clerks, including stenographers and typists.....	72	77
Clerks assigned to commissioners.....	6	6
Duplicating machine operators.....	2	3
Telephone operators and stock clerks.....	2	2
Messengers.....	6	6
Skilled laborers.....	1	1
Total.....	195	209

The following changes in personnel have occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924:

Appointments:		
Permanent employees	-----	56
Temporary employees	-----	28
Total	-----	84
Separations:		
Resignations	-----	39
Temporary employments completed	-----	31
	-----	70
Net additions to staff	-----	14

(3) THE COMMISSION'S LIBRARY

There are 6,340 bound volumes and some 5,300 unbound pamphlets in the library. During the year 403 new books and 492 newly bound periodicals and pamphlets were added, making a total of 895 accessions. The periodical collection consists of 378 current trade, technical, and Government publications, an increase of 108 over last year.

The library had in circulation 44,123 books and periodicals, used by the commission's staff, as well as by other departments and officials in Washington.

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

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.
WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON,
Vice Chairman.
DAVID J. LEWIS,
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN,
WILLIAM BURGESS,
HENRY H. GLASSIE,
Commissioners.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. PROVISO AFFECTING COMMISSION'S APPROPRIATION

United States Tariff Commission, 1925.— * * * *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the United States Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under said sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of said act, approved September 21, 1922, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in respect to the subject matter of which he has acted as attorney, legislative agent, or special representative. (Executive and independent offices appropriation act, June 7, 1924, Stat. I. 43, p. 529.)*

APPENDIX 2. OPINION OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON THE PROVISO AFFECTING THE COMMISSION'S APPROPRIATION

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 11, 1924.

CHAIRMAN UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

SIR: There has been received your letter of June 19, 1924, requesting interpretation of the proviso which appears in the act of June 7, 1924, Public, 214, providing an appropriation for the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year 1925 as follows:

"That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the United States Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under said sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of said act, approved September 21, 1922, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in respect to the subject matter of which he has acted as attorney, legislative agent, or special representative."

In connection therewith you state:

"The United States Tariff Commission, as you are aware, is under the necessity, almost daily, of considering the institution of an investigation into some one of the immense variety of commodities contained in the dutiable list of the tariff act. Inasmuch as this proviso, while creating a direct limitation upon the appropriation, also operates to establish a ground for disqualification in respect of so large a part of the commission's activities, it would seem highly desirable to have a construction of this proviso which could serve as a guide for the action of the members of the commission in determining from day to day whether to participate or to decline to participate in the investigations requested or proposed."

You have also inclosed an extract from the minutes of the commission relating to an investigation in respect to the cost of production of butter, which shows that certain commissioners refrained from acting in the matter or otherwise participating for reasons stated as follows:

"Commissioner Burgess did not vote upon the foregoing resolution. He stated that he withheld his vote and would refrain from participation in an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 in respect of butter, or other dairy products, inasmuch as he is the owner of a farm on which he produces such articles, from the sale of which he receives financial returns.

"Statement by Commissioner Glassie: In this connection I desire to state that while I have not any pecuniary interest whatever in the commodity or subject of butter, my mother is the owner of a farm in Nashville, Tenn., which is rented out in small parcels to several tenants or renters and that one parcel, comprising about 60 acres, is under lease to a tenant, R. A. Miles, who has milch cattle and conducts a small dairy farm there, but whether or not he converts any of the milk into butter and sells it, I am not advised. The parcel mentioned is held by Mr. Miles under a lease, executed by me 'on behalf of the owner, Mrs. D. W. Glassie—Minna Haywood Nash Glassie'—on December 1, 1922, for a term of three years from that date, at the fixed yearly rental of \$275.

"Whether these facts would be held to come within the recent provision concerning any proceeding wherein a member of the commission 'or any member of his family has any special, direct and pecuniary interest,' is apparently not

for me to determine, even if I were able to say. I simply state the facts so they may be known and understood before an investigation is instituted.

"Commissioner Lewis expressed the opinion that the circumstances do not in any sense constitute a disqualification in Mr. Glassie's case.

"Statement by Chairman Marvin: 'In connection with the application for an increase in the duty on butter and other dairy products, under the provisions of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, and in consideration further of the following amendment to the appropriation bill adopted by Congress, providing—

"That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the United States Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under said sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of said act, approved September 21, 1922, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in respect to the subject matter of which he has acted as attorney, legislative agent, or special representative.'

"I make the following statement: A cousin of my wife owns and operates one of the largest dairy farms in Massachusetts, the main product of the farm being milk, cream, and pedigree stock. I take this opportunity of calling attention to the fact in order that it may be known to all who are interested."

The matter is for determination by this office because of the prohibition upon the use of the appropriation to make payment of salary.

The respective sections of the tariff act of 1922, act of September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 941), cited in the proviso in question, provide as follows:

Section 315 authorizes the Tariff Commission to hold investigations to ascertain differences in cost of production of commodities in this country and in foreign countries as a basis for adjustment in tariff rates.

Section 316 authorizes the commission to investigate unfair methods of competition and unfair acts of importation, etc.

Section 317 authorizes the commission to ascertain, and is required to be informed, as to discriminations against the commerce of the United States by foreign countries.

Section 318 authorizes the commission "to ascertain certain facts specifically mentioned therein and 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."

The specific inhibition in the proviso in the appropriation act of June 7, 1924, is upon the payment of salary to any member of the Tariff Commission participating in any proceedings under the named sections "wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in respect to the subject matter of which he has acted as attorney, legislative agent, or special representative."

The various subject matters upon which the Tariff Commission may take proceedings under the named sections are such that it may be stated broadly all individuals are interested more or less in one or another, and it would be difficult to find an individual otherwise having the qualifications for the duties of a commissioner who could act as such a commissioner if the enactment required an application in such minute detail as appears to have been of concern in the extracts of the minutes submitted. The enactment must be understood as having the general intent of removing all reasonable possibility of influence upon action through a member acting in a proceeding wherein there is a real interest either personal or through family connection. While the provision may differ in form yet in its purpose it is no different from that of other enactments disqualifying, such as those relating to the judiciary. It is in this sense that it should be applied and it is not essential that every degree of family connection and every scintilla of interest should be included. As to the family connection it is to be taken in the ordinary sense of that group including the husband and wife and persons relating to them by affinity and consanguinity within one degree, which would include father, mother, children, brothers, and sisters of the husband and wife. The interest which imposes disability is required to be *special, direct and pecuniary* in the subject matter of the investigation, and the intent is such interest as would be predominant and likely to influence judgment rather than an interest that is common to many, such as an interest as may be felt by all engaged in agriculture. It may be said that it is an interest upon which the action in the tariff matter under consideration would be immediately rather than remotely reflected.

It is hoped these views will serve as a general guide and I would suggest that where there is doubt, the facts be stated and made of record, the commissioner concerned acting accordingly.

Respectfully,

J. R. McCARL, Comptroller General.

APPENDIX 3. INDUSTRIES REQUESTING TARIFF INVESTIGATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TABLE I.—*Applications received by the United States Tariff Commission for investigations under provisions of sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922*

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 315

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>				
1.	Formic acid	Sept. 27, 1922	Increase	Withdrawn.
1.	Oxalic acid	Sept. 29, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.
1.	do	Apr. 4, 1923	Decrease	Do.
1 and 5.	Amino acids and salts	Dec. 16, 1922	Increase	Do.
2.	Aldehyde derivatives	Jan. 12, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
2.	do	Sept. 6, 1924	do	Do.
5.	Barbituric acid	Sept. 19, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
5.	Ichthyol	Apr. 17, 1923	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
5.	Hydrogen peroxide	June 9, 1924	do	Pending.
7.	Ammonium chloride	Oct. 25, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
12.	Barium peroxide	Oct. 16, 1922	Increase	Investigation completed (see Table II).
12.	do	Jan. 22, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
12.	do	Dec. 1, 1923	do	Do.
19.	Casein	Dec. 19, 1922	do	Pending.
19.	do	Apr. 13, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
19.	do	July 2, 1923	do	Do.
24.	Chloral hydrate	Sept. 1, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Withdrawn.
25.	Calcium arsenate	Jan. 13, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
25.	do	Jan. 14, 1924	do	Withdrawn.
25.	do	Jan. 17, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
27.	Cresylic acid	May 3, 1923	do	Investigation ordered.
27.	do	Nov. 12, 1923	do	Do.
27.	do	do	do	Do.
27.	do	Nov. 15, 1923	do	Do.
27.	do	Nov. 14, 1923	do	Do.
27.	do	Nov. 13, 1923	do	Do.
27.	do	Nov. 15, 1923	do	Do.
27.	do	May 4, 1923	do	Do.
27.	do	Sept. 30, 1922	do	Investigation not ordered.
27.	Novadex or benzoyl peroxide	do	do	Investigation ordered.
27.	Phenol	Apr. 18, 1923	do	Pending.
28.	Biological stains	Sept. 22, 1922	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
28.	Certain coal-tar dyes	Oct. 12, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
28.	Phenolic resin	Dec. 28, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.
39.	Logwood extract	Sept. 28, 1922	Increase	Do.
39.	Quebracho extract	Nov. 3, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
42.	Agar-agar	Oct. 31, 1922	do	Pending.
42.	Casein glue	Aug. 14, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
42.	Fish glue	Mar. 1, 1923	do	Do.
42.	Glue	June 14, 1924	Increase	Pending.
50.	Chloride of magnesium	July 26, 1923	do	Do.
53.	Fish oils	Mar. 16, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
53.	Herring oil	do	do	Do.
53.	Whale oil	do	do	Do.
54.	Linseed oil	Mar. 10, 1923	do	Do.
54.	do	Apr. 18, 1923	do	Do.
54.	do	May 5, 1923	do	Do.
54.	do	Dec. 4, 1923	Increase	Do.
54.	Olive oil	Dec. 22, 1922	Decrease	Do.
54.	do	Mar. 10, 1924	Increase	Do.
54, 55	Vegetable oils	Apr. 18, 1923	Decrease	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
55.	Coconut oil	Feb. 2, 1923	do	Do.
55.	do	Apr. 18, 1923	do	Do.
55.	Cottonseed oil	Apr. 26, 1923	do	Do.

TABLE I.—*Applications received by the United States Tariff Commission for investigations under provisions of sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922—Continued*

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 1.—<i>Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued</i>				
55	Peanut oil	Mar. 15, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
55	Soya-bean oil	Mar. 16, 1923	do	Do.
55	do	Apr. 18, 1923	do	Do.
55	do	Apr. 26, 1923	do	Do.
59	Cajeput oil	May 2, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
61	Mustard oil	Oct. 9, 1922	Duty on American selling price	Do.
71	Bone black	Apr. 17, 1923	Decrease	Do.
73	Lampblack	Feb. 8, 1923	Increase	Do.
75	Oxide of iron	Jan. 15, 1924	do	Pending.
77	Varnish	Mar. 24, 1923	Decrease	Do.
80	Potassium chlorate	Oct. 18, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.
80	do	Feb. 17, 1923	Increase	Do.
80	do	Mar. 7, 1923	do	Do.
83	Formate of soda	Sept. 29, 1922	do	Pending.
83	Salt	Dec. 20, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
83	Sodium nitrite	Oct. 12, 1922	Increase	Investigation completed. (See Table II.)
SCHEDULE 2.—<i>Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>				
204	Magnesite	Oct. 27, 1924 (Nov. 13, 1924)	Increase	Investigation ordered.
204	do	Apr. 30, 1923	Decrease	Do.
204	do	Aug. 31, 1923	do	Do.
206	Pumice stone	Feb. 28, 1924	Increase	Pending.
207	China clay	Oct. 29, 1924	do	Do.
208	Mica	Dec. 11, 1923	do	Do.
212	Chemical stoneware	June 18, 1923	Decrease	Do.
212	China	June 7, 1923	do	Do.
213	Graphite	Oct. 2, 1922	Increase	Do.
213	do	Oct. 3, 1922	do	Do.
213	do	Dec. 6, 1922	Decrease	Do.
214, 1429	Diamond dies	Feb. 8, 1923	do	Do.
229	Electric-light bulbs	Sept. 25, 1922	Increase	Do.
229	do	Dec. 12, 1923	do	Do.
229	Tungsten electric lamps	May 15, 1923	do	Do.
223	Mirrors	Nov. 16, 1922	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
230	Stained-glass windows	Oct. 6, 1922	Increase	Pending.
232, 233	Finished marble	Feb. 1, 1924	do	Do.
235	Manufactures of and unmanufactured granite	Apr. 16, 1924	do	Do.
SCHEDULE 3.—<i>Metals and manufactures of</i>				
301	Pig iron	Dec. 13, 1922	Increase	Investigation ordered.
328	Corrugated furnaces	Nov. 22, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
340	Jewelers' saws	May 3, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
342	Umbrella frames	Oct. 26, 1922	Increase	Pending.
343	Needle cases	Mar. 27, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
344	Fishing tackle	July 9, 1923	Increase	Pending.
348	Snap fasteners	Mar. 9, 1923	do	Withdrawn.
355	Cutlery of stainless steel	Jan. 29, 1923	Decrease	Referred to Treasury Department.
358	Razor blades	Oct. 31, 1922	do	Pending.
360	Drawing instruments	Sept. 27, 1922	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
360	Scientific instruments	Apr. 23, 1923	Decrease	Do.
360	do	June 15, 1923	do	Investigation ordered.
362	Swiss pattern files	Nov. 22, 1922	Increase	Pending.
368	Escapements	Dec. 8, 1922	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
368	Taximeters	Dec. 30, 1922	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
372	Spindles and flyers	Nov. 22, 1922	do	Pending.
372	Woolen cards	Nov. 22, 1924	do	Investigation ordered.
375	Metallic magnesium	May 26, 1923	do	Do.
383	Gold leaf	June 1, 1923	do	Do.
383	do	June 6, 1923	do	Do.
396	Print rollers	Dec. 1, 1922	do	Do.
399	Aluminum pigeon bands	Dec. 6, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation not ordered.
399	Knife blanks	Oct. 25, 1922	Decrease	Do.

TABLE I.—*Applications received by the United States Tariff Commission for investigations under provisions of sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922—Continued*

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 4.— <i>Wood and manufactures of</i>				
401	Logs, Canadian	Dec. 2, 1922	Decrease	Investigation ordered. (See Table II).
401	do	Apr. 30, 1923	do	Do.
401	do	May 2, 1923	do	Do.
403	Cabinet logs and lumber	Dec. 20, 1922	do	Pending.
403	do	do	Increase	Do.
403	Logs, lignum-vitæ	Feb. 5, 1923	Decrease	Do.
403	Veneers of wood	Aug. 14, 1923	do	Do.
407	Willow furniture	Feb. 14, 1923	Increase	Do.
410	Bentwood chairs	Apr. 19, 1923	do	Do.
410	do	Aug. 11, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
410	do	Sept. 13, 1923	Increase	Do.
410	do	do	do	Do.
410	Paint-brush handles	Jan. 15, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
SCHEDULE 5.— <i>Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of</i>				
502	Molasses	Sept. 20, 1924	do	Pending.
502	Blackstrap	Sept. 25, 1924	do	Do.
503	Sugar	Oct. 3, 1922	do	Investigation completed.
503	Maple sirup	Nov. 16, 1922	do	Pending.
503	do	Apr. 25, 1924	do	Do.
503	Maple sugar	Sept. 19, 1924	do	Do.
504	Rare sugars	do	do	Investigation ordered.
SCHEDULE 7.— <i>Agricultural products and provisions</i>				
701	Cattle and livestock	Oct. 2, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
701	do	Jan. 5, 1924	Increase	Do.
701	Meat	do	do	Do.
701	Tallow	Mar. 16, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
701	do	Apr. 18, 1923	do	Do.
709	Butter	Mar. 10, 1924	Increase	Do.
709	do	May 5, 1924	do	Do.
709	do	May 23, 1924	do	Do.
710	Cheese and substitutes therefor	do	do	Pending. See Swiss cheese. (Table II.)
711	Wild or game birds ¹	Oct. 31, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
717, 718	Fish	Jan. 5, 1923	do	Pending.
717, 718	do	Feb. 9, 1924	Increase	Do.
717	Salmon from Canada	May 20, 1924	Decrease	Do.
720, 721	Fish, canned	Sept. 28, 1922	do	Do.
723	Buckwheat	Jan. 24, 1924	Increase	Do.
724	Corn	Aug. 25, 1924	do	Do.
725	Alimentary pastes	Apr. 28, 1924	do	Do.
725	do	Sept. 19, 1924	do	Do.
729	Wheat	Nov. 1, 1923	do	Investigation completed. (See Table II.)
729	do	Nov. 28, 1923	do	Do.
736	Raspberries, wild	Feb. 23, 1924	Decrease	Pending.
737	Cherries, glacé	July 5, 1923	Increase	Do.
739	Citron, candied	Oct. 28, 1924	do	Do.
742	Currants	Jan. 31, 1923	Adjustment of rates.	Do.
746	Pineapples	Oct. 26, 1923	Decrease	Do.
746	do	Apr. 29, 1924	Increase	Do.
749	Plantains	Oct. 23, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
749	do	Oct. 31, 1922	do	Do.
751	Flowers, cut	Nov. 24, 1922	do	Pending.
756	Coconuts, desiccated	Sept. 23, 1922	Increase	Do.
757	Peanuts	May 2, 1923	Decrease	Do.
760	Cottonseed	Sept. 26, 1922	do	Investigation not ordered.
760	do	Nov. 11, 1922	do	Do.
760	do	Dec. 21, 1922	do	Do.
760	Flaxseed	Nov. 28, 1923	Increase	Pending.
761	Sorghum seed	Oct. 25, 1922	Decrease	Do.
762	Onion seed	Oct. 16, 1922	do	Do.

¹ 115 other applications on the same commodity.

TABLE I.—*Applications received by the United States Tariff Commission for investigations under provisions of sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922—Continued*

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions—Continued				
766	Mushrooms	Oct. 17, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
766	do	Feb. 21, 1923	do	Do.
767	Split peas	May 28, 1924	Increase	Pending.
772	Cabbage	Dec. 8, 1922	do	Do.
775	Cocoa butter	July 8, 1924	do	Do.
778	Hops	Mar. 21, 1923	Decrease	Do.
778	do	Apr. 9, 1923	do	Do.
778	do	Apr. 11, 1923	do	Do.
779	Cloves	Sept. 30, 1922	do	Do.
	Raw materials for animal fats and vegetable oils.	Mar. 11, 1924	do	Do.
SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures				
903	Nankin ticking	May 28, 1924	Increase	Pending.
903-906	Cotton shirtings	Sept. 29, 1922	Decrease	Do.
912	Spreads and quilts	Oct. 19, 1922	do	Withdrawn.
913	Woven labels	Dec. 12, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Pending.
915	Fabric gloves	Jan. 16, 1923	Increase	Investigation ordered.
916	Hosiery	Jan. 15, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
921	Heavy coat lining	May 7, 1924	Increase	Pending.
903, 904, 906, 921.	Cotton goods	May 12, 1924	do	Do.
SCHEDULE 10.—Flax, hemp, or jute, and manufactures of				
1001	Crin vegetal, or African fiber	Apr. 9, 1923	Decrease	Pending.
1001	do	Feb. 25, 1924	do	Do.
1001	Hemp	Mar. 12, 1923	Increase	Do.
1022	Rice straw rugs	Jan. 17, 1924	do	Do.
SCHEDULE 11.—Wool and manufactures of				
1101	Camel hair	Nov. 24, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
1101	Wools, Class III	do	do	Do.
1101	do	Sept. 27, 1922	do	Do.
1108	Bedford cord	Mar. 23, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
1119	Wool crêpe	Sept. 5, 1923	Increase	Pending.
SCHEDULE 13.—Papers and books				
1304	Cellucotton	Apr. 18, 1924	do	Do.
1305	Paper with coated surface	Aug. 14, 1923	Decrease	Do.
1307, 1308	Papeteries	May 5, 1924	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
1310	Maps	Dec. 1, 1922	Decrease	Do.
1310	Rag books	Dec. 15, 1922	do	Do.
1313	Wall pockets	Nov. 8, 1922	Increase	Investigation ordered.
SCHEDULE 14.—Sundries				
1401	Asbestos shingles	Apr. 13, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
1403, 1430	Beaded bags	Oct. 28, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
1406	Harvest hats	do	Reclassification	Referred to Treasury Department.
1406	Men's sewed straw hats	Sept. 1, 1923	Increase	Investigation ordered.
1406	do	Sept. 6, 1924	do	Do.
1406	Straw braids for hats	May 22, 1924	do	Pending.
1410	Buttons, horn	Mar. 23, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
1411	Agate button molds	Jan. 16, 1923	do	Do.
1412	Cork insulation in slabs, boards, etc.	May 21, 1924	Increase	Do.
1419	Artificial flowers	Sept. 21, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.

TABLE I.—*Applications received by the United States Tariff Commission for investigations under provisions of sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922—Continued*

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 9.—<i>Sundries—Continued</i>				
1419	Immortelles	Oct. 31, 1922	Decrease	Investigation ordered; included with artificial flowers.
1420	Silver fox skins	Nov. 21, 1922	do	Pending.
1420	Furs and fur skins	Oct. 25, 1922	Increase	Withdrawn.
1420, 1421	Hatters' fur and rabbit skins	May 4, 1923	Decrease	Pending.
1427	Trimmed hats	Apr. 25, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
1428	Mesh bags	Aug. 25, 1923	Increase	Do.
1428	do	Nov. 26, 1923	Decrease	Do.
1430	Lace curtains	Nov. 11, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.
1430	Mosquito bars	Oct. 23, 1922	do	Do.
1431	Buckskin	Mar. 23, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
1431	Pigskin	Mar. 5, 1923	Reclassification	Referred to Treasury Department.
1432	Leather leggins	Mar. 26, 1924	Increase	Pending.
1432	Moccasins	Nov. 26, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
1433	Leather gloves	Oct. 6, 1922	Reclassification	Pending.
1434	Raw gut	Oct. 17, 1922	Decrease	Do.
1435	Gas mantles	Sept. 28, 1922	do	Do.
1435	do	Sept. 13, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
1443	Pipe organs	Sept. 26, 1922	Increase	Do.
1443	Titz-Kunst-harmonium	Dec. 14, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
1443	Violins	Oct. 30, 1922	do	Do.
1443	Wood wind musical instruments	Oct. 20, 1924	Increase	Pending.
1443	do	Oct. 31, 1924	do	Do.
1443	do	Nov. 5, 1924	do	Do.
1451	Crayons or fusains	Feb. 15, 1923	Decrease	Do.
1451	do	Apr. 25, 1923	do	Do.
1451	do	Apr. 26, 1923	do	Do.
1451	do	Apr. 27, 1923	do	Do.
1451	do	June 7, 1923	do	Do.
1453	Cameras	Oct. 26, 1923	Adjustment of rates.	Investigation not ordered.
1453	Motion-picture films	Feb. 29, 1924	Increase	Pending.
1454	Smokers' articles of phenolic resin	Jan. 15, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation ordered.
	Yachts	Oct. 26, 1922	Different duty on yachts brought over on steamer and those brought over on their own bottoms.	
SCHEDULES 15 AND 16.—<i>Free list</i>				
1504	Cream separators	Nov. 11, 1922	Decrease	No jurisdiction.
1607	Shoes	May 18, 1923	Increase	Do.
1662	Dried shrimp	Jan. 13, 1923	do	Do.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 316

1, 9	SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>			
1, 9	Tartaric acid	Mar. 12, 1923	Investigation re dumping.	Pending.
205, 1543	SCHEDULE 2.— <i>Earths, earth-ware, glassware</i>			
205, 1543	Portland cement	May 5, 1924	Investigation re unfair competition.	Do.

TABLE I.—*Applications received by the United States Tariff Commission for investigations under provisions of sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922—Continued*

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 316—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
	SCHEDULE 3.— <i>Metals and manufactures of</i>			
366	Revolvers	May 28, 1923	Protection	Investigation ordered and hearing held.
	SCHEDULE 4.— <i>Wood and manufactures of</i>			
401	Canadian logs	Sept. 20, 1923	Investigation re dumping.	Pending.
	SCHEDULE 9.— <i>Cotton manufactures</i>			
921	Sanitary napkins	Apr. 18, 1924	Protection	Investigation ordered and hearing held.
	SCHEDULE 14.— <i>Sundries</i>			
1428	Mesh bags	June 7, 1924	Relief under sec. 316.	Pending.
1439	Returned A. E. F. tires	Oct. 30, 1922	Hearing re duty	Do.
1454	Brierwood pipes	Jan. 4, 1923	Increase	Investigation ordered and hearing held.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 317

	SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>			
50	Magnesium carbonate	Nov. 15, 1922	Investigation re discrimination.	Pending.
54	Olive oil	May 19, 1924	do	Do.
55	Cottonseed oil	Jan. 10, 1923	do	Do.
80, 83	Bichromates	Oct. 26, 1922	do	Do.
80, 83	do	Oct. 30, 1922	do	Do.
80, 83	do	Nov. 29, 1922	do	Do.
80, 83	do	Dec. 29, 1922	do	Do.
83	Nitrogen products	Nov. 10, 1923	do	Do.
	SCHEDULE 3.— <i>Metals and manufactures of</i>			
369	Automobiles	Oct. 24, 1922	Investigation re discrimination.	Pending.
	SCHEDULE 16.— <i>Free list</i>			
1633	Refined oil and gasoline	Dec. 13, 1923	do	Do.
	SCHEDULE 17.— <i>Free list</i>			
1700	Flooring	Mar. 24, 1923	do	Do.
	OTHER APPLICATIONS.			
	Discrimination in Guatemala.	June 16, 1923	Investigation re discrimination.	Pending.
	Discrimination in Australian tariff.	Nov. 30, 1923	do	Do.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 318

	SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>			
26	Thymol and thymol crystals	Mar. 17, 1923	Increase	Investigation ordered.
26	do	Mar. 20, 1923	do	Do.

TABLE II.—*Investigations instituted under sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922 and present status thereof*

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.		SEC. 315		
	1	Oxalic acid.....	1923 Mar. 27	Final report before commission.
	1, 5	Amino acids and salts.....	Aug. 11	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	5	Diethyl barbituric acid and derivatives thereof (barbital).	Mar. 27	Report submitted to the President Nov. 6, 1924. President proclaimed that the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem be based and assessed upon the American selling price.
	12	Barium dioxide.....	do	Report submitted to President May 14, 1924. President proclaimed increase in duty from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound May 19, 1924.
	19	Casein.....	do	Final report in preparation.
	27	Phenol.....	May 4	Do.
	27	Cresylic acid.....	do	Do.
	28	Synthetic phenolic resin.....	do	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	39	Logwood extract.....	Mar. 27	Final report before commission.
Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions.	53, 54, 55 701	Animal and vegetable oils and fats. ¹	1924 Feb. 8 1923 do	Field work, foreign and domestic, in progress. Do.
Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.	54	Linseed or flaxseed oil.....	May 4	Final report in preparation.
	80	Potassium chlorate.....	Mar. 27	Final report before commission.
	83	Sodium nitrite.....	do	Report submitted to President Apr. 26, 1923. President proclaimed increase in duty from 3 cents to 4½ cents per pound May 6, 1924.
Schedule 2, earths, earth- enware, and glassware.	204 201 222 223	Magnesite and magnesite brick. Cast polished plate glass (extension of mirror plate investigation). Mirror plates.....	Aug. 11 May 5 Mar. 27	Investigation temporarily suspended. Preliminary report in preparation. Preliminary report in preparation.
Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.	301 362 368 375 383	Pig iron..... Swiss pattern files..... Taximeters..... Metallic magnesium..... Gold leaf.....	do do do do 1924 Apr. 5	Investigation temporarily suspended. Report being prepared. Final report being prepared. Investigation temporarily suspended. Plans for investigation approved Apr. 29, 1924; field work in progress.
Schedule 4, wood and manufactures of.	396 401	Print rollers..... Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock.	1923 May 4 1924 July 2 Apr. 1	Final report before commission. Preliminary hearing held Aug. 6, 1923, in re authority of commission to investigate this paragraph. Oct. 12, 1923, reported to President and investigation discontinued; Apr. 1, 1924, investigation ordered at request of President. (See seventh annual report, pp. 13, 14, 72-85.)
Schedule 5, sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.	410 501 504	Paint brush handles..... Sugar..... Rare sugars.....	1923 Mar. 27 do Aug. 11	Final report before commission. Final report completed. Investigation temporarily suspended.

¹Includes 10 oils upon which specific application has been made.

TABLE II.—*Investigations instituted under sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922 and present status thereof*—Continued

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions.	729, 730	SEC. 315—Continued Wheat and wheat products.	1923 Nov. 4	Report sent to President Mar. 4, 1924. President proclaimed change of rate of duty on wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel; wheat flour, semolina, etc., from 78 cents to \$1.04 per 100 pounds; bran, shorts, and by-product feeds, from 15 per cent ad valorem to 7½ per cent ad valorem.
	709	Butter	1924 July 14	Field work, foreign and domestic in progress.
	710	Swiss cheese	Aug. 9	Do.
	717	Halibut	Aug. 11 1923	Do.
Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	915	Cotton gloves of warp-knit fabric.	Mar. 27	Final report being prepared.
Schedule 14, sundries	1430	Cotton warp-knit fabric	—do—	Do.
Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	915	Cotton hosiery	—do—	Do.
Schedule 14, sundries	920	Lace ²	Oct. 25	Report being prepared.
Schedule 14, sundries	1430	Wall pockets	Mar. 27	Final report before commission.
Schedule 14, sundries	1313			Investigation temporarily suspended.
	1419	Artificial flowers, ³ fruits, etc.	—do—	Do
	1454	Smokers' articles of synthetic phenolic resin.	May 4	
	1406	Men's sewed straw hats	1924 May 29	Field work, foreign and domestic, in progress.
		SEC. 316		
Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.	366	Certain revolvers alleged to be manufactured in simulation of the Smith & Wesson product.	1924 June 3	Hearing held.
Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	921	Sanitary napkins	Oct. 14	Do.
Schedule 14, sundries	1454	Brierwood pipes	1923 May 4	Do.
		SEC. 318		
Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.	26	Thymol and thymol crystals.	1923 Aug. 7	Completed.

² Includes applications on lace and mosquito bars.³ Includes two applications upon specific commodities.TABLE III.—*Subjects not listed for investigations under section 315*

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Status
Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.	1	Formic acid	Withdrawn.
	2	Aldehyde derivatives	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time. Do.
	5	Ichthyol	Do.
	7	Ammonium chloride	Withdrawn.
	24	Chloral hydrate	Possible production in this country small.
	25	Calcium arsenate	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
	27	Novadelox	Informally suspended.
	28	Biological stains	Do.
	39	Quebracho extract	No domestic production; informally suspended.
	42	Agar-agar	

TABLE III.—*Subjects not listed for investigations under section 315—Continued*

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Status
Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.—Continued	42	Fish glue.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
	59	Cajeput oil.....	Informally suspended.
	61	Mustard oil.....	Do.
	71	Boneblack.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
	73	Lampblack.....	Do.
	83	Salt.....	Informally suspended.
	327	Cast-iron pipe.....	Not intended as an application.
	340	Jeweler's saws.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.	343	Needle cases.....	Informally suspended.
	355	Cutlery of stainless steel.....	Withdrawn.
	358	Razor blades.....	Referred to Treasury Department.
	360	Scientific instruments.....	Informally suspended.
	372	Spindles and flyers.....	Do.
	399	Aluminum pigeon bands.....	Do.
	399	Knife blanks.....	Do.
	410	Bentwood chairs.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
Schedule 4, wood and manufactures of.	711	Wild or game birds.....	Informally suspended; no commercial production in the United States.
Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions.	712	Sorghum seed.....	Informally suspended.
	749	Plantains.....	Do.
	760	Cottonseed.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	772	Cabbage.....	Informally suspended.
Schedule 11, wool and manufactures of.	912	Spreads and quilts.....	Withdrawn.
Schedule 14, sundries.....	1108	Bedford cord.....	Informally suspended.
	1401	Asbestos shingles.....	Do.
	1406	Harvest hats.....	Referred to Treasury Department.
	1410	Horn buttons.....	Informally suspended.
	1420	Furs and fur skins.....	Withdrawn.
	1427	Ladies' trimmed hats.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
	1428	Mesh bags.....	Do.
	1431	Pigskin.....	Referred to Treasury Department.
	1431	Buckskin.....	Informally suspended.
	1432	Moccasins.....	Do.
	1443	Titz-Kunst-harmonium.....	Do.
	1443	Violins.....	Do.
	1453	Cameras.....	Do.
Schedule 15, free list.....	1504	Cream separators.....	On free list.
Schedule 16, free list.....	1607	Shoes.....	Do.
	1662	Dried shrimp.....	Do.
		Yachts.....	Informally suspended.

TABLE IV.—*Commodities upon which applications have been received but concerning which investigations have not been instituted*

SECTION 315

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Nature of request	Remarks
<i>SCHEDULE 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>			
5	Hydrogen peroxide.....	Increase.....	
28	Certain coal-tar dyes.....	Decrease.....	
42	Casein glue.....	do.....	Apparently no domestic production.
50	Chloride of magnesium.....	Increase.....	
75	Oxide of iron.....	do.....	
77	Varnish.....	Decrease.....	
83	Formate of soda.....	Increase.....	
<i>SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>			
206	Pumice stone.....	Decrease.....	
208	Mica.....	Increase.....	
212	Chemical stoneware.....	Decrease.....	
212	China.....	do.....	
213	Graphite.....	Increase.....	
214	Diamond dies.....	Decrease.....	Do.

TABLE IV.—*Commodities upon which applications have been received but concerning which investigations have not been instituted—Continued*

SECTION 315—Continued

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Nature of request	Remarks
SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Continued			
229	Electric-light bulbs.....	Increase.....	
229	Tungsten electric lights.....	do.....	
230	Stained-glass windows.....	do.....	
232, 233	Finished marble.....	do.....	
235	Granite and manufactures of.....	do.....	
SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufac-tures of			
328	Corrugated furnaces.....	Decrease.....	
342	Umbrella frames.....	Increase.....	
344	Fishing tackle.....	do.....	
348	Snap fasteners.....	do.....	
360	Drawing instruments.....	do.....	
360	Clock escapements.....	Decrease.....	
372	Woolen cards.....	Increase.....	
SCHEDULE 4.—Wood and manufac-tures of			
403	Cabinet logs and lumber.....	Decrease.....	
403	Logs, lignum-vite.....	do.....	Apparently no domestic pro- duction.
403	Veneers of wood.....	do.....	Do.
407	Willow furniture.....	Increase.....	Imports small.
410	Bent-wood chairs.....	do.....	
SCHEDULE 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufac-tures of			
502	Molasses.....	Decrease.....	
502	Blackstrap.....	do.....	
503	Maple syrup.....	do.....	
503	Maple sugar.....	do.....	
SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions			
701	Cattle.....	Increase.....	
701	Meat.....	Decrease.....	
710	Cheese and substitutes therefor.....	Increase.....	
717	Salmon from Canada.....	do.....	
717, 718	Fish, fresh.....	Decrease.....	
720, 721	Fish, prepared.....	do.....	
723	Buckwheat.....	Increase.....	
724	Corn.....	do.....	
725	Alimentary pastes.....	do.....	
736	Wild raspberries.....	Decrease.....	
737	Cherries, glacé.....	Increase.....	
742	Currents.....	Adjustment of rates.....	Difficult to obtain costs.
739	Citron, candied.....	Increase.....	
767	Split peas.....	do.....	
772	Cabbage.....	do.....	
775	Cocoa butter.....	do.....	
	Raw materials for animal fats and vegetable oils.....	Decrease.....	
746	Pineapples.....	Increase.....	
751	Cut flowers.....	Decrease.....	
756	Desiccated coconuts.....	Increase.....	
757	Peanuts.....	Decrease.....	
760	Flaxseed.....	Increase.....	
762	Onionseed.....	Decrease.....	
766	Mushrooms.....	do.....	
778	Hops.....	do.....	
779	Cloves.....	do.....	Apparently no domestic pro- duction.
SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures			
903	Nankin ticking.....	Increase.....	
903, 906	Cotton shirtings.....	Decrease.....	
903, 904	Cotton cloth.....	Increase.....	
906, 921	Cotton woven labels.....	Duty on American selling price.....	
913	Heavy coat lining.....	Increase.....	Included in cotton cloth and cotton shirtings.

TABLE IV.—*Commodities upon which applications have been received but concerning which investigations have not been instituted—Continued*

SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Nature of request	Remarks
SCHEDULE 10.—<i>Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of</i>			
1001	Crin vegetal	Decrease	Apparently no comparable domestic product.
1001	Hemp	Increase	
1022	Rice straw rugs	do	
SCHEDULE 11.—<i>Wool and manufactures of</i>			
1101	Camel hair	Decrease	
1101	Wool, Class III	do	
1119	Wool crêpe	Increase	
SCHEDULE 13.—<i>Papers and books</i>			
1304	Cellucotton	Increase	
1305	Paper with coated surfaces	Decrease	Imports small.
1307	Papeteries	Duty on American selling price.	
1308			
1310			
1310	Maps	Decrease	
1310	Rag books	do	
SCHEDULE 14.—<i>Sundries</i>			
1403	Beaded bags	Decrease	
1430		Increase	
1406		do	
1412	Straw braids	do	
1412	Cork insulation in slabs, boards, etc.		
1420	Hatters' fur and rabbit skin	do	
1421			
1432			
1433	Leather leggins	Increase	
1433	Leather gloves	Reclassification	
1434	Raw gut	Decrease	
1435	Gas mantles	Duty on American selling price.	
1443	Pipe organs		
1443	Wood wind musical instruments		
1451	Crayons or fusains	do	
1453	Motion-picture films	Decrease	
		Increase	No domestic production.

SECTION 316

1, 9	SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>		
	Tartaric acid	Investigation re dumping.	
SCHEDULE 2.—<i>Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>			
205, 1543	Portland cement	Investigation re unfair competition.	
SCHEDULE 4.—<i>Wood and manufactures of</i>			
401	Canadian logs	Investigation re dumping.	
SCHEDULE 14.—<i>Sundries</i>			
1428	Mesh bags	Relief under sec. 316.	
1439	Returned A. E. F. tires	Hearing re duty	

SECTION 317

50	SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>		
	Magnesium carbonate	Investigation re discrimination.	
54	Olive oil	do	
55	Cottonseed oil	do	
80, 83	Bichromates	do	
80, 83	Nitrogen products	do	

TABLE IV.—*Commodities upon which applications have been received but concerning which investigations have not been instituted—Continued*

SECTION 317—Continued

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Nature of request	Remarks
	SCHEDULE 3.— <i>Metals and manufactures of</i>		
369	Automobiles	Investigation re discrimination.	
	SCHEDULE 16.— <i>Free list</i>		
1633	Refined oil and gasoline	Investigation re discrimination.	
	SCHEDULE 17.— <i>Free list</i>		
1700	Flooring	Investigation re discrimination.	
	Discriminations in Guatemala	do	
	Discrimination in Australian tariff	do	

APPENDIX 4. ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT RESTRAINING THE ENTRY OF REVOLVERS OF THE TYPE MADE BY SMITH & WESSON (INC.), PENDING AN INVESTIGATION

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Smith & Wesson (Inc.), a Massachusetts corporation having its principal place of business at Springfield, has made complaint asking relief under section 316 of Title III of the tariff act of 1922 from unfair methods of competition in the importation and sale of revolvers manufactured at Eibar, Spain, and alleged fraudulently to simulate and imitate revolvers manufactured by the complainant. In six injunction suits previously brought by Smith & Wesson (Inc.), against certain importers of said articles the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois have held that the imported revolvers described in the above-mentioned complaint are unfairly competitive with the revolvers manufactured by complainant in that said revolvers imitate and simulate complainant's revolvers by a distinctive visual appearance obtained by a collection of details or elements of design and surface ornamentation, arbitrarily selected, nonfunctional in character and such as no other manufacturer, not desiring to simulate, need use in the making of revolvers.

Upon the facts submitted to me by the United States Tariff Commission, I have reason to believe that the revolvers described in the application of Smith & Wesson (Inc.), and covered by the adjudication above mentioned are offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of said section 316. I have not, however, at the present time, information sufficient to satisfy myself thereof. Pending the completion of an investigation under said section 316 for a full presentation of the facts involved and the final certification of the transcript thereof with the findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission, it appears that the continuance of the unfair methods of competition complained of will work substantial injury, in violation of said section 316, to the industry by the complainant, Smith & Wesson (Inc.).

By authority of subsection (f) of section 316 of said tariff act, I hereby request that you forbid entry into the United States of all revolvers not manufactured by Smith & Wesson (Inc.), exactly or substantially of similar visual appearance to the revolvers shown on the exhibits annexed hereto and marked, respectively, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Hon. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX 5. LIST OF SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED AND REPORTED UPON

The scope of the commission's work since its organization in 1917 is briefly outlined by the following list of subjects investigated and reported upon to December, 1924:

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).

R. P.=Reports to President of investigation under sec. 315.

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Abrasive materials (report)	P				B-3
Acetaldehyde	Ms.	A	5	2	
Acetic acid	P	FL	387	1	A-2
Acetone and acetone oil	P	A	3	3	A-2
Acids:					
Acetic	P	FL	387	1	A-2
Acetic anhydride	P	A	2	1	A-2
Arsenic and arsenious	P	FL	387	1,1513	FL-6
Benzofic	In prog.	A	***1	27,28	
Boric	P	A	1	1	A-1
Carbolic (see phenol)	P	FL	387	1501	A-18 *
Chromic	P	A	1	1	A-1
Citric	P	A	1	1	A-1
Formic	P	A	1	**1	A-1
Gallic	P	A	1	1	A-1
Glycerophosphoric	P	A	18	26	A-6
H	In prog.	A	23	27	
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
Oleic	Ms.	A	***1	27	
Oxalic	P	A	1	1	A-1
Phosphoric	P	FL	387	1	FL-1
Phthalic	P	FL	387	27	FL-1
Prussic (hydrocyanic)	P	FL	387	**1	FL-1
Pyrogallic	P	A	1	1	A-1
Pyrogigneous	P	FL	387	**1	A-2
Salicylic	In prog.	A	1	27,28	
Silicic	P	FL	387	**1	A-18
Stearic	Ms.	A	***1	1	
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
P	FL	387	1501	FL-1	A-1
Acids exempt from duty					
Acids of paragraph 1 and related materials provided for in the tariff act of 1913.					
Aconite	P	FL	388	35, 1502	A-7, FL-9
Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels	P	FL	481	**1302	FL-11
Agar-agar	P	A	34	42	A-4
Agate, manufactures of	P	B	98	233	B-12
Agates, unmanufactured	P	FL	390	1503	N-1
Agricultural implements	P	FL	391	1504	FL-3
Agricultural staples and the tariff:					
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
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

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Alcohol:					
Ethyl (nonbeverage or industrial).	Ms.	A	**237	4	
Methyl or wood.	P.	FL	393	4	
Propyl.	Ms.	A	**33	4	
Alcoholic compounds, n. s. p. f.	P.	A	16	24	A-5
Aldehyde ammonia.	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Aldol.	Ms.	A	**5	2	
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.	G	143	374	C-16
Bars, plates, sheets, strips, and rods.	P.	G	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
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.	O	106	319	C-5
Anchovies.	P.	G	**216	**721	G-19
Angles, iron or steel.	P.	C	104	312	C-3
Aniline, oil and salt.	Ms.	A	23	27	
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
Anatto.	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.
Sixth.	P.				M. S.
Seventh.	P.				M. S.
Eighth.	P.				M. S.
Anthraquinone.	In prog.	A	**23	27	
Antifriction balls and bearings.	P.	G	106	321	C-5
Antimonial 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	1503	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 or senegal gum.	P.	A	36	11	A-9
Archil liquid.	P.	FL	564	1509	A-8
Argols.	P.	A	8	9	A-1
Arrowroot.	P.	FL	402	1511	G-33

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Arsenic.....	P	FL	403	379	FL-6
Arsenic and arsenious acid.....	P	FL	387	1,1513	FL-6
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, 1705-1 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
Artificial silk:					
Manufactures of.....	P	L	319	1213	L-4
Spun.....	P	L	**319	1213	L-4
Tops.....	P	L	**319	1213	L-4
Waste.....	P	L	384	1213	L-4
Yarns.....	P	L	319	1213	L-4
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	FL-7
Attar of rose.....	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Aubusson carpets.....	P	K	293, 300	1116	K-6
Automobile equipment, electrical.....	P	C	**167	**369, 399	C-31
Automobiles and parts.....	P	C	119	369	C-10
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 or jute.....	P	FL	408	1019	J-7
Bag leather.....	P	FL	**530	1431	N-16
Bags:					
Jute or cotton.....	P	L, 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
Copaiaba.....	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.....	P	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, R. P.
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	360	1432	N-18
Bath mats.....	P	L	264	**910, 1022	I-8
Batteries, electric.....	P			320	C-31
Batting, cotton.....	P	L	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

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched- ule	Para- graph		
Beads	P.	N	333	1403	N-1
Beams, iron or steel	P.	C	104	312	C-3
Beans	P.	G	197, 199	763	G-8
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	P.	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, cotton or other vegetable fiber	P.	I	262	913	I-7
Belts and belting, silk	P.	L	316	**1207	L-2
Belts, cotton	P.	I	262	**913	I-7
Belts, leather	P.	N	360	1432	N-18
Benzidine	In prog.	A	**23	27	
Benzoinic acid	In prog.	A	**1	27, 28	
Bergamot oil	P.	A	46	1631	A-12
Beta-naphthol	In prog.	A	**23	27, 28	
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	P.	I	262	**913	I-7
Silk	P.	L	316	**1207	L-2
Birch tar oil	P.	FL	561	**59	A-12
Birds:					
Game	Ms	G	416	711	
Song	Ms	G	416	711	
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
Blacksmiths' 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.	L	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 botanical)	P.				A-7
Blooms, iron or steel	P.	C, FL	{ 110, 518, 613 }	303, 304	C-2, C-7
Blown glassware (<i>see</i> Glassware).					
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)	P.	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	P.	L	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	429	1532	N-18
Borax, crude and unmanufactured	P.	FL	429	1532	A-1
Borax, refined	P.	A	67	83	A-1
Boric acid	P.	A	1	1	A-1
Bort	P.	N	357	**1429	N-1, B-3
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

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Boxwood:					
Rough.....	P.	FL	648	403	D-1
Sawed.....	P.	D	169	403	D-1
Braces:					
Cotton.....	P.	L	262	913	I-7
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
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
Brier root and brier 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.				
Brocades, metallic.....	P.	C	146	382	W.M.
Bromine and compounds, n.s.p.f.....	P.	FL	433	46	C-18
Bronze metal leaf.....	P.	C	146	382	FL-8
Bronze powders.....	P.	C	146	382	C-18
Broom corn.....	P.	FL	434	1538	N-3
Broom handles.....	P.	FL	647	**410	FL-37
Brooms.....	P.	N	336	1407	N-3
Brush industry (report).....	P*				T.I.S.-8
Brushes.....	P.	N	336	1407	
Brushes, carbon electric.....	P.	B	81	216	
Brussels carpets.....	P.	K	295	1117	
Buchu leaves.....	P.	A	39	36	A-7, A-10
Buckles of iron or steel.....	P.	C	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
Bulb 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
Burstones:					
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
Butyraldehyde.....	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Cabinet woods.....	P.	D, FL	169, 648	403	D-1
Cables (see Cordage).....					
Cacao butter.....	Ms.	G	232	775	
Cadmium.....	P.	FL	439	378	
Cadmium sulphide.....	P.	FL	**63	**68	
Caffeine and compounds.....	P.	A	13	15	
Cajeput oil.....	P.	FL	561	**59	
Calcined magnesia.....	P.	A	42	50	
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
Calendar rolls.....	Ms.			1445	
Calfskin leathers.....	Ms.	FL	**530	1431, **1606	
Calomel.....	P.	A	14	17	A-5
Camomile oil.....	P.	A	46	**59	A-12
Camphor.....	P.	A	36	52	A-9

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Canada balsam	P	A	9	10	A-3
Candle wicking, cotton	P	I	262	913	I-7
Candy, sugar	P	E	180	505	E-2
Canes and umbrellas	P	N	383	1456	N-27
Canned beans and peas	Ms.	G	199	763, 767	G-8
Carbolic acid. (See Phenol.)					
Caraway oil	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Carbon:					
Brushes, disks, plates, and other manufac-tures.	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	Ms.	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):					
Axminster	P	K	293, 300	1116, 1117	K-6
Brussels	P	K	295	1117	K-6
Chinille Axminster	P	K	293	1116	K-6
Ingrain	P	K	298, 299	1117	K-6
Tapestry Brussels	P	K	297	1117	K-6
Vegetable fiber	P	J	273, 302	1022	J-3
Velvet and tapestry velvet	P	J, K	296	1117	K-6
Wilton	P	K	294	1117	K-6
Wool, n. s. p. f.	P	J, K	302, 303	1117	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 channel of iron or steel	P	C	104	312	C-3
Cascara sagrada. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Casein	P	FL	527	19	FL-15
Case leather	P	FL	**530	1431	N-16
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:					
Cattle and beef in the United States	P	FL	619	701	FL-25
The cattle industry of Canada and its relation to that of the United States.	In prog.	FL	619	701	-----
Cattle hair, n. s. p. f.	P	FL	503	1586	N-12
Cattle hides	In prog.	FL	506	1589	-----
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
Cellophane	P	L	**319	1213	L-4
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-2
Charcoal	P	FL	447	1699	A-3

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Cheese and substitutes therefor	P	G	196	710	G-7
Chemical compounds, n. s. p. f.	P	A	5	5	A-3
Chemical glassware	P	B	84, 573	218	B-10
Chemical porcelain	P	B	80	212	B-6
Chemical stoneware	P	B	79	218	B-6
Chemically changed oils	MS	A		57	
Chemicals. (<i>See</i> Dyes and other coal-tar chemicals.)					
Chemicals, oils, and paints, suggested reclassification of.	P				W. M.
Chenille carpets. (<i>See</i> Carpets.)					
Chenille, silk	P	L	314	1206	L-1
Cherries:					
Fresh	MS	G	217, 488	737	G-21
Glacé	MS	G	217	737	
Chestnut extract	P	FL	624	39	A-8
Chestnuts	P	G	**226	1546	G-34
Chicile	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
Church goods	P	O	**167	**399	C-30
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, n. s. p. f.	P	A	11	13	A-5
Clocks and parts of	P	C	161	368	C-26
Clockwork mechanism	MS	C	**167	368	
Clothing, ready-made, not knit:					
Cotton	P	I	256	919	I-5
Fur	P	N	348	1420	N-10
Linen	MS	J	278	1017	J-6
Silk	P	L	317	1210	L-2
Cloths, 100 imported	P	L	252	903, 906	I-3a
Clover, red flowers. (<i>See</i> 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
1921	P				T. I. S.-26
1922	P				T. I. S.-31
1923	P				T. I. S.-32
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	A-7, 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
Coco 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.

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Cocoons, silk	P.	FL	509	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	P.	FL	459	1554	FL-16
Coir yarn	P.	FL	459	1554	J-1
Coke	P.	FL	451	1548	FL-10
Collars:					
Cotton	P.	I	256	919	I-5
Linen	MS.	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.
Color lakes	P.	A	63	28	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. (See Reciprocity and commercial treaties, and also Digest of commercial treaties.)					
Conduits, electrical	P.	C	127	328	C-12, C-31
Confectionery	P.	E	180	505	E-2
Conventions. (See 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	453	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. (See Coconut products industry.)					
Coral, marine, unmanufactured	P.	FL	463	1558	N-1
Cordage, including cables	P.	J	268	1005	J-1
Cords and cords and tassels:					
Cotton	P.	I	262	913	I-7
Silk	P.	L	316	1207	L-2
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. (See Starch and related materials.)					
Corrosive sublimate	P.	A	14	17	A-5
Corset clasps	P.	C	114	336	C-8
Corset lacings	P.	I	262	913	I-7
Corset steels	P.	C	114	336	C-8
Corsets. (See 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	P.	I	262	**913	I-7
Bath mats	P.	I	264	**910, 1022	I-8
Batting	P.	I	264	*921	I-8
Belting for machinery	P.	I	262	913	I-7
Belts	P.	I	262	**913	I-7
Bindings	P.	I	262	**913	I-7
Blankets and quilts	P.	I	264	912	I-8
Bone casings	P.	I	262	**913	I-7
Braces	P.	I	262	913	I-7
Candle wicking	P.	I	262	913	I-7
Carpets, rugs, etc.	P.	K	302	1022	J-3
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	**252	**903, 906	T. I. S.-10
Cloth, waterproof, of cotton or other vegetable fiber	P.	I	254	907	I-4
Cloths, countable	In prog.	I	252	903, 906	I-3
Cloths, 100 imported	P.	I	252	903, 906	I-3a
Cloths provided for ex nomine	P.	I	{ 254, 257 } { 258, 263 }	907-911	I-4

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Cotton manufactures—Continued.					
Clothing, ready-made, not knit.	P	L	256	919	I-5
Collars.	P	L	256	919	I-5
Collets.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Combination suits, knit.	P	L	261	**917	I-6
Cords and cords and tassels.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Corsets.	P	L	**256	**919	I-5
Corset covers, knit.	P	L	261	**917	I-6
Crochet cottons.	P	L	251	902	T. I. S.-12
Cuffs.	P	L	256	919	I-5
Darning cottons.	P	L	251	902	T. I. S.-12
Drawers, knit.	P	L	261	**917	I-6
Embroidery cottons.	P	L	251	902	T. I. S.-12
Garters.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Gloves, knit or woven.	P	L	260	915	I-6
Handkerchiefs.	P	L	255	918	I-5
Healds.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Hosiery, cut.	P	L	259	916	I-6
Hosiery, fashioned and seamless.	P	L	260	916	I-6
Jacquard woven upholstery cloths.	P	L	258	909	I-4
Knit goods.	P	L	{ 259-261, **266 }	914-917	I-6
Labels for garments.	P	L			
Lamp wicking.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Loom harness.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Mop cloths.	P	L	264	912	I-8
Nets, fishing.	P	L	**266	**921	J-2
Pants, knit.	P	L	261	**917	I-6
Pile fabrics, and manufactures thereof.	P	L	257	910	I-4
Pillowcases.	P	L	264	912	I-8
Polishing cloths.	P	L	264	**910, 912	I-8
Quilts.	P	L	264		I-8
Sheets.	P	L	264	912	I-8
Shirts, knit.	P	L	261	**917	I-6
Small wares.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Spindle banding.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Stockings.	P	L	259, 260	916	I-6
Stove wicking.	P	L	282	913	I-7
Suspenders.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Sweaters, knit.	P	L	261	**917	I-6
Table damask, and manufactures thereof.	P	L	263	911	I-4
Tapestries.	P	L	258	909	I-4
Tassels.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Thread, sewing.	P	L	251	902	T. I. S.-12
Tights, knit.	P	L	261	**917	
Tire fabrics.	Ms	L	262	905	I-3
Towels.	P	L	264	910, 912, 921	I-8
Tracing cloth.	P	L			
Underwear, knit.	P	L	254	907	I-4
Union suits, knit.	P	L	261	917	I-6
Venetian cloth (report).	P	L	261, **252	**903, 906	T. I. S.-10
Vests, knit.	P	L			
Waterproof cloth.	P	L	254	907	I-4
Wearing apparel.	P	L	256, 261	917, 919	I-5
Window holland.	P	L	254	907	I-4
Yarn.	P	FL	250	901	T. I. S.-1
Cotton gins.	P	FL	391	1504	
Cotton industry and trade, Japanese.	P				I-10
Cotton machinery.	P	C	**167	**372	C-29
Cottonseed.	P	FL	595	700	A-11
Cottonseed oil.	P	FL	561	55	A-11, W. M.
Cottonseed oil industry, American (report).	P				
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.	P	FL	**497	1001	FL-16
Crotomaldehyde.	Ms	A	**5	2	
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

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Cutlery, table	P	C	130	355	C-13
Cut stock, boot and shoe	P	FL	530	1606	N-18
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.)					
Damar	P	FL	500	1584	FL-17
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
Deck 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
Diatomaceous earth	P	FL	**549	**1619	B-3
Dice	P	N	341	1413	N-7
Die blocks or blanks, iron or steel	P	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Diethyl barbituric acid	P	A	1 or 5	1 or 5	R. P.
Diethyl sulphate	Ms.	A	**29	38	
Digest of commercial treaties (report)	P				M. S.
Digitalis. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Dimethyl aniline	In prog.	A	23	27	
Dimethyl sulphate	Ms.	A	**29	38	
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	**214	B-7
Draftsmen's instruments	P	C	**167	**360	C-30
Drawers, knit, cotton	P	L	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
1922	P				T. I. S.-31
1923	P				T. I. S.-32
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
Eelgrass	P	N	372	1442	N-22
Eggs and egg products	P	G	{ 203, 204, 478 }	713	G-11
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 cottons	P	L	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

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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	**157	**399	C-29
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	50	A-10
Ergot.	P	A	28	37	A-7
Essential and distilled oils.	P	A, FL	46, 561	59, 1631	A-12
Ethers and esters.	P	A	29	24, 38	A-7
Ethyl acetate.	P	A	29	38	A-7
Ethyl alcohol.	Ms.	A	**237	4	
Ethyl chloride.	P	A	29	38	A-7
Ethyl ether.	P	A	29	38	A-7
Ethylene chlorhydrin.	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Ethylene dichloride.	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Ethylene glycol.	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Ethylene oxide.	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Eucalyptus oil.	P	A	**46	59	A-12
Explosives, n. s. p. f.	P	FL	501	1585	FL-18
Export duties, colonial (see Colonial tariff policies).					
Extra-thread fabrics [clipped spots, lappets, swirls]. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Eyeglasses.	P	B	91	225	B-10
Fancy leather.	P	FL	**530	**1431, **1606	N-17
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	**404	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
Ferromanganese.	P	FL	518	302	C-1
Ferrophosphorus.	P		102	302	C-1
Ferrosilicon.	P		102	302	C-1
Ferrotitanium.	P		102	302	C-1
Fertilizer, raw materials exempt from duty.	P				FL-5
Fiber ware, indurated.	P	N	355	1303	N-11
Fibers, vegetable, except cotton.	P	FL	{ 285, 459, 485, 497, 583 }	{ 1001, 1459, 1554, 1582, 1648 }	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 masses.	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
Fish and fish products:					
Trade with Canada.	In prog.	G	483	717	
Sardines, canned.	P	G	{ **216, **483 }	720	G-19
Salmon, fresh, pickled, salted, smoked, or otherwise prepared.	Ms.	G	{ **216, **483 }	717	
				718	

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Fish and fish products—Continued.					
Halibut	Ms.	FL	483	717	
Mackerel	Ms.	FL	483	717	
Swordfish	Ms.	FL	483	717	
Boneless ground fish	Ms.	FL	483	717	
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
Fishplates	P	C	108	332	C-6
Flavin	P	FL	**624	*39	A-8
Flavoring extracts	P	A	49	24, 40	A-14
Flax	P	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, 299, 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 floor oilcloth	In prog.	J	276	1020	J-5
Straw, grass, or other vegetable substances	P	J	272	1022	J-3
Floor coverings, wool (see Carpets; Rugs).					
Floral essences	P	A	49	1571	A-14
Floral waters	P	A	48	63	A-14
Flour, wheat (see 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
Fountain pens	Ms.	C	157	353	
Frames	P	C	104	312	C-3
France, colonial tariffs (see Colonial tariff policies).					
Free importations for scientific purposes	P	FL	573,653,654	{ 1528, 1668, 1673, 1705, 1706 }	B-10
Free zones in ports of the United States (report)	P				
Fuller's earth	P	B	76	207	B-4
Fulminate and fulminating powder	P	FL	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	FL	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
Galalith	Ms.	A	**385	33	
Gall nuts	P	FL	624	1568	A-1
Gallic acid	P	A	1	1	A-1
Galvanized sheets	P	C	109	309	C-4
Gambier	P	FL	492	1509	A-8
Games	P	N	342	**1414	N-7
Garlic industry (see Onion and garlic industry).					
Garters:					
Cotton	P	L	262	913	I-7
Silk	P	L	316	1207	L-2
Gas-mantle, incandescent, industry	P				{ C-22
Gelatin	P	A	34	42	A-9
Gentian	P	A	39	36	A-7, A-10
German silver	P	C	145	380	C-19
Germany, colonial tariffs (see Colonial tariff policies).					
Gill nettings:					
Cotton	P	L	266	**921	I-2
Flax, hemp, ramie	P	J	271	1006	J-2
Gingham. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Ginseng. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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, FL	**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	FL	450	207	B-4
Glauber salt	P	A	67	83	A-18
Glove leather	P	N	359	1431	N-17
Gloves:					
Cotton	P	I	260	915	I-6
Horsehide, pigskin, and cattle hide	P	FL	495	1433, 1580	N-18
Leather	P	N	361-364	1433	N-18
Silk	P	L	**317	1208	L-2
Wool	P	K	288	1114	K-3
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
Glycol monoacetate	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Goats. (See Wool-growing industry.)					
Goggles	P	B	91	225	B-1
Goldbeaters' molds and skins	P	FL	496	1581	N-1
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. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Gramophones	P	N	374	1444	N-23
Granadilla:					
Rough	P	FL	648	403	D-1
Sawed	P	D	169	403	D-1
Granite, building and monumental	P	B	99	235	B-11
Grape sugar	P	E	178	**503	E-2
Graphite	P	FL	579	213	FL-24
Grass, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	N	368	1439	N-21
Grass rugs	P	J	272	1022	J-3
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. (See 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 balsam	P	A	**9	**10	A-3
Guutta-percha:					
Crude	P	FL	502	1594	FL-17
Manufactures of	P	N	368	1439	N-21
Gypsum	P	B	74	205	B-2
H-acid	In prog.	A	23	27	
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
Haircloth	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.

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched- ule	Para- graph		
Handkerchiefs:					
Cotton	P.	I.	255	918	I-5
Linen	Ms.	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	1579	N-10
Harness and saddle leather	P.	FL.	**530	**1606	N-15
Harness and saddlery	P.	FL.	530	1606, 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 (see 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	P.	L.	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	P.	FL.	485	1001	FL-16
Hemp yarn	P.	J.	270	1004	J-1
Hemp-seed oil	P.	A.	45	54	A-11
Henbane (see Drug industry, crude botanical).					
Hemequen	P.	FL.	**497	1582	FL-16
Herring oil	P.	A.	44	53	A-11
Hexamethylenetetramine	Ms.	A.	**5	41	
Hide rope	P.	FL.	505	**1588	N-18
Hides and skins	P.	FL.	506, 603, 604	1589, 1666	T. I. S. 28
Cattle					
Hinges	In prog.	FL.	506	1589	
Hobnails	P.	C.	123	**399	C-11
Hogsheads	P.	FL.	554	331	C-8
Hollow ware:					
Aluminum	P.	D.	171	405	D-2
Cast iron or steel	P.	C.	134	339	C-16
Enamelled iron or steel	P.	C.	125	327	C-11
Homes	P.	C.	134	339	C-15
Honey	P.	FL.	507	1590	B-3
Hoods, fur	P.	G.	206	716	E-2
Hoofs, unmanufactured	P.	N.	354	1427	N-13
Hooks and eyes	P.	FL.	508	1591	FL-5
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
Horses and mules	Ms.	G.	186	714	
Horsehair, artificial	P.	L.	319	1213	L-4
Horsehair, 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 for liquids or gases:					
Cotton, wholly or in chief value	Ms.	J.	274	1007	J-4
Flexible metal	Ms.	C.	127	328	
Rubber, chief value	P.	N.	**368	**1440	J-4
Other vegetable fiber, wholly or in 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.)					
Hydrated lime	P.	B.	73	203	B-2
Hydrochloric acid	P.	FL.	387	1501	FL-1
Hydrocyanic acid	P.	FL.	387	**1	FL-1
Hydrofluoric acid	P.	FL.	387	1501	FL-1
Hydrogen peroxide	Ms.		5, 17	5	
Hydrogenated oils	Ms.	A.		57	
Hysocynamus. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Hyposulphite of soda. (See Sodium sulphite.)					

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
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Ice	P	FL	512	1593	FL-6
Ichthylol 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
Indigo, synthetic	In prog.	A	514	28	
Indurated fiber ware	P	N	355	1303	M-4
Industrial alcohol	Ms	A	**237	4	
Infusorial earth	P	FL	**549	**1619	B-3
Ink and ink powders	P	A	37	28, 44	A-9
Ingots, steel	P	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Insect powders. (<i>See</i> Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Integuments	P	FL	419	1655	N-29
Interim legislation (report)	P*				M. S.
International commercial law. (<i>See</i> 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, FL-2
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
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
Axles	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

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched- ule	Para- graph		
Iron or steel—Continued.					
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	
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
Saws.	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
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	303, 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

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched- ule	Para- graph		
Iron or steel—Continued.					
Wire—					
Barbed.	P	FL	645	1697	C-8
Flat.	P	FL	645	317	C-8
Insulated cable.	P	C	114	318	C-8
Fencing.	P	FL	645	317	C-8
Heddles or heads.	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 fiber.	P	FL	497	1582	FL-16
Italy, colonial tariffs. (<i>See</i> Colonial tariffs 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	1309	M-7
Jacquard-woven fabrics. (<i>See</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Jalap.	P	FL	519	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Japan, colonial tariffs. (<i>See</i> Colonial tariff policies.)					
Japan, trade during the war (report).	P				M. S.
Japanese and other crêpes. (<i>See</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)	P				M. S.
Japanese cotton industry and trade.	P				I-10
Jasmine oil.	P	A	46	**1631	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
Joss sticks and light.	P	FL	521	1600	N-8
Juniper oil.	P	A	46	**59	A-12
Jute and jute butts.	P	FL	497	1582	FL-16
Jute cloth.	P	J	{279, 284, 1008-1011, 1019}		J-7
Jute yarn.	P	J	408	**1516	
Kainite (<i>see also</i> Potash).	P	FL	267	1003	J-1
Kaolin.	P	B	525	1645	A-16
Kapoc.	P	FL	76	207	B-4
Kauri.	P	FL	**497	**1582	FL-16
Kelp.	P	FL	500	1584	FL-17
Kentledge.	P	FL	523	1602	A-16
Kieserite.	P	FL	518	301	FL-21
Kindling wood.	P	FL	524	1603	FL-22
Kitchen utensils.	P	FL	647	**410	FL-37
Knit goods:					
Cotton.	P	L	{259-261, **266}	914-917	I-6
Silk.	P	L	317, 318	1208	L-2
Wool.	P	K	288, 291	1114	K-3
Knitting machines.	P	C	**167	**372	C-29
Knives, pen, pocket, etc.	P	C	128	354	C-13
Labels for garments.	P	L	262	913	I-7
Lac, shell.	P	FL	526	1604	FL-17
Lace machines and parts of.	P	C	165	372	C-29
Lace.	In prog.	N	358	1430	N-14
Lacings, boot, shoe, and corset.	P	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.	P	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
Arsenate.	Ms.	A	**57	47	
Articles of.	P	C	153	393	C-21

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Lead—Continued.					
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	C	**167	**399	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	**1006	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
Calfskin	Ms.	FL	**530	{ 1431 **1606 }	
Case, bag, and strap	P	FL	**530	1431	N-18
Chamois	P	N	359	1431	N-17
Fancy	P	FL	**530	{ **1431 **1606 }	N-17
Glove	P	N	359	1431	N-17
Gloves	P	N, FL	{ 361-365 495 }	1433, 1580	N-18
Gloves, men's	Ms.	N, FL	{ 361-365 **495 }	1433 **1580	
Harness	P	FL	**530	**1606	N-15
Harness and saddlery	P	FL	530	1436, 1606	N-18
Leather, n. s. p. f.	P	FL	530	1606	N-17
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	N	360	1432, 1606	N-18
Patent	P	FL	**530	**1606	N-16
Pianoforte	P	N	359	1431	N-17
Rawhide, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	Ms.	N	**360	1432	
Rough	P	FL	**530	**1606	N-15
Sheepskin	In prog.	N, FL	{ **359 **530 }	1431 **1606	N-18
Shoe laces	P	FL	530	1606	N-18
Upholstery	P	N, FL	359, **530	{ 1431, **1606 **1606 }	N-16 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
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:					
Building and monumental	P	B	99	235	B-11
Unmanufactured	P	FL	614	203	B-7
Linestone-rock asphalt	P	FL	534	1609	FL-7
Linen:					
Collars and cuffs	Ms.	J	277	1017	J-6
Fabrics	P	J	{ 280, 283 }	1009-1013	J-8
Handkerchiefs	Ms.	J	282	1016	J-6
Thread	P	J	269	1004	J-1
Linoleum and floor oilcloth	In prog.	J	276	1020	J-5
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	FL	536	1509	T. I. S.-24
Litmus	P	FL			A-8

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Loadstones	P.	FL	537	1613	FL-21
Lock washers	P.	O	123	330	C-11
Locks	P.	C	**167	1437	C-30
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	P.	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
Typesetting machines	P.	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Typewriters	P.	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Wool machinery	P.	C	**167	**372	C-29
Madder					
Magnesite, crude and calcined	P.	FL	538	**28	A-8
Magnesite industry (report)	P.	FL	539	204	FL-24
Magnesium:					W. M.
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
Maguey	P.	FL	497	1582	FL-16
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, borate, resinate, and sulphate	Ms.	A	***5	51	
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	P.	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-9
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

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Matting and mats (<i>See also Carpets, Floor coverings, and Rugs:</i>)					
Coco 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 Quicksilver</i> .)					
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
Mohair.	In prog.	K	305	1102	
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	L	264	912	1-8
Moquette carpets. (<i>See Carpets</i> .)					
Morphine. (<i>See Opium</i> .)					
Moss, seaweed, etc.:					
Manufactured.	P	N	372	1442	N-22
Unmanufactured.	P	FL	552	1622	N-22
Most-favored-nation clause. (<i>See Handbook of commercial treaties</i> .)					
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	K-1
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. (<i>See Cotton cloths, countable</i> .)					
Narrow wares:					
Cotton.	P	I	262	913	I-7
Linen.	Ms.	J	278	1015	J-6
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. (<i>See Colonial tariff policies</i> .)					
Nets, fishing:					
Cotton.	P	I	266	**921	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.	P	J	271	1006	J-2
New Zealand flax.	P	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

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Nippers	P	C	166	361	C-9
Niter cake. (<i>See</i> Sodium sulphate.)	P	FL	387	1501	FL-1
Nitric acid	P	J	485	1001	FL-16
Noils:					
Carbonized wool	Ms.	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Silk	P	L, FL	311, 599	1201, **1663	L-1
Flax	P	J	485	1001	FL-16
Novelty articles	P	N	356	1428	N-1
Nutgalls	P	FL	624	1568	A-1
Nutgalls, extracts of	P	A	30	1	A-1
Nutmeg oil	P	A	**46	**59	A-12
Nuts	P	G	{ 223, 224, 226, 557	754, 755, 758, 759, 1546 }	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. (<i>See</i> Agricultural staples and the tariff.)					
Odoriferous substances, preparations, and mixtures	P	A	49	61	A-14
Oil cake. (<i>See also</i> 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	In prog.	J	276	1020	J-5
Oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors).	P	I	254	907	I-4
Oil-spreading machines	P	FL	441	1542	FL
Oils:					
Acetone	P	A	3	3	A-2
Almond:					
Bitter	P	A	46	1631	A-11
Sweet	P	A	45	1632	A-11
Animal and expressed vegetable (report)	P	A	45	53, 58	A-11
Anise seed	P	A	46	1631	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
Chemically treated	Ms.	A	57		
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	**46	**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
Hydrogenated	Ms.	A	57		
Ichthyol	P	FL	561	**5	A-12
Jasmine	P	A	46	**1631	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

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Oils—Continued.					
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	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Seal	P	A	44	53	A-11
Sesame-seed	P	A	45	1632	A-11
Sod	P	A	44	53	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
Vulcanized	Ms	A	57		
Oils and fats, animal and expressed vegetable.	P	A	45	58	A-11
Oils, suggested reclassification of chemicals, paints and.	P				M. S.
Old pewter and britannia metal	P	FL	572	**393	C-17
Oleic acid	Ms	A	**1	1	
Oleo oil	Ms	G	44	701	
Oleo stearin	Ms	G	562	701	
Oleomargarine	P	G	195	709	G-7
Olives	Ms	G	218	744	
Olive oil	P	A	45	54, 1632	A-11
Onion and garlic industry, American (report)	P				W. M.
Onions	P	G	208	768	G-15
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	B-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
Oster	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, knit, cotton	P	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	M	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

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Paper—Continued.					
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. I.	P.	M.	332	1313	M-4
Newspaper.	P.	M.	567	1672	M-2
Not specially provided for.	P.	M.	322	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.	322	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
Paracetaldehyde.	Ms.	A.	**5	2	
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.	**580	**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
Pears:					
Imitation and synthetic.					
Unstrung.	P.	N.	357	1429	N-1
Peas.	P.	N.	357	1429	N-1
Peas, canned.	Ms.	G.	199, 200	767	G-8
Peat moss.	Ms.	G.	199	767	G-8
Pecans.	P.	N.	377	1450	N-22
Pencil leads.	P.	G.	**226	758	G-34
Pencils, lead and slate.	P.	N.	379	1452	N-22
Penholders.	P.	C.	378	1451	N-22
Pens.	P.	C.	157	352, 353	C-24
Peppermint oil.	P.	C.	156, 157	351, 352	C-24
Percussion caps.	P.	A.	46	59	A-12
Perfumery.	P.	N.	346	1418	N-18
Perilla oil.	P.	A.	48	62	A-14
Periodicals.	P.	FL.	561	1632	A-11
Persian berry extract.	P.	FL.	556	1625	N-24
Peru, balsam.	P.	A.	30	39	A-8
Petroleum oil, crude and refined.	P.	FL.	561	1633	FL-7
Pewter metal, old.	P.	FL.	572	**393	C-17
Phenol.	Ms.	A.	452	27	
Phenolic resins, synthetic.	In prog.	A.	**21	28	
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.	P.	FL.	387	27	FL-1
Pianoforte and pianoforte-action leather.	P.	N.	359	1431	N-17
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.	G.	**226	755	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
Flax, hemp, or ramie.	P.	J.	280	1012	J-8
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
Pistachio 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.	66	66	A-14

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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	1506	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
Podophylloum. (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
Poppy-seed oil	P	A	45	54	A-11
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.)					
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-18
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-18
Nitrate, refined	P	A	64	80	A-18
Permanganate	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. (See also Agricultural staples and the tariff.)	P	FL	581	769	T. I. S.-20
Pots of carbon, porous	P	B	82	**216	B-8
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)	Ms.	K	288	**1426	K-2
Printing presses	P	C	165	372	C-29
Propyl alcohol	Ms.	A	**33	4	
Propylene chlorhydrin	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Propylene dichloride	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Propylene glycol	Ms.	A	**5	2	
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
Pulu	P	FL	583	1648	FL-16
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
Pyroligneous acid	P	FL	387	**1	A-2
Pyrophoric alloys	P	C	**167	**399	C-22
Pyroxylin plastics	P	A	25	31	A-6

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Quarries or quarry tiles.	P	B	71	202	B-1
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	**1579	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	P	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
Rasp, 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
Rawhide, manufactures n. s. p. f.	Ms	N	**360	1432	
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.
Reciprocity with Canada (report)	P				M. S.
Reclassification (suggested) of chemicals, oils, and paints (report).	P				W. M.
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
Resins, synthetic phenolic	P		**21	28	
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. (See Starch and related materials.)					
Rifles	P	C	132	364	C-14
Ring travelers	Ms	C	114	316	
Rivets	P	C	138	332	C-11
Rochelle salts	P	A	8	9	A-1
Rock crystal, manufactures of	P	B	98	233	B-11
Rockingham earthenware	P	B	78	210	B-6
Rods, wire	P	C	113	315	C-8
Roller bearings	P	C	106	321	C-5
Roofing felt	P	M	320	1302	M-1
Rose oil, or attar of roses	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Rosemary 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
Rottenstone	P	FL	614	1675	B-3
Rough leather	P	FL	**530	**1606	N-15
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 (see also Carpets, Floor coverings, and Mattings):					
Cotton	P	K	303	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

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Sacks of jute or cotton	P	I, J	{ 266, 281, 284 }	921, 1018	J-9
Saddlery	P	FL	530	{ 1436, 1606 }	N-15
Safety fuses	P	N	346	1418	N-8
Safflower extract	P	A	31	39	A-8
Saffron extract	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
Salicylic acid and salts	In prog	A	1	28	
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
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</i> Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
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</i> Cotton cloths, countable.)					
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
Sea grass	P	N	372	1442	N-22
Seaweeds	P	N, FL	372, 552	1442, 1622	N-22
Seeds:					
Beet	Ms.	G	595	762	
Cabbage	P	G	595	762	
Carrot	Ms.	G	595	762	
Cauliflower	Ms.	G	595	762	
Celery	Ms.	G	595	762	
Kale	Ms.	G	595	762	
Kohlrabi	Ms.	G	595	762	
Leek	Ms.	G	595	762	
Mangel	Ms.	G	595	762	
Onion	P	G	595	762	
Parsley	Ms.	G	595	762	
Parsnip	Ms.	G	595	762	
Pepper	Ms.	G	595	762	
Radish	Ms.	G	595	762	

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Seeds—Continued.					
Rutabaga	Ms.	G	595	762	
Squash	Ms.	G	595	762	
Turnips	Ms.	G	595	762	
Seines:					
Cotton	P	L	**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
Sheathing felt	P	FL	481	1302	FL-14
Sheep. (See Wool-growing industry, report on.)					
Sheep and wool production in Argentina	P				
Sheep dip	P	FL	596	1659	M. S. FL-8
Sheepskin leathers	MS	N, FL	{ **539 **530	{ **1606	
Sheet metal stampings	P	6	**167	**399	C-30
Sheets, cotton	P	L	264	912	L-8
Sheets, iron or steel	P	C	{ 105, 109 110	308-310	C-4
Shell, manufactures of	P	N	369	1440	N-21
Chilliac 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	**416	FL-37
Ship timber	Ms.	FL	647	1700	FL-37
Shirts:					
Cotton, knit	P	L	261	**917	I-6
Silk	P	L	**317	**1211	L-2
Shoe lacings:					
Cotton or other vegetable fiber	P	L	262	913	I-7
Leather	P	FL	530	1606	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	497	1661	C-14
Shotguns	P	C	132, 133	364, 365	C-14
Sh t, 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	L-4
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	P	FL	422	1525	L-3
Bone casings	P	L	316	**1207	L-2
Braces	P	L	316	1207	L-2
Broad silks	P	L	318	1205	L-3
Chenilles	P	L	314	1206	L-1
Clothing	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.	Ms.	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	1207	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	**1210	L-2

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Silk—Continued.					
Shirts, men's and boys'	P.	L.	**317	**1210	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	P.	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
Silverware	P.	C.	**167	**399	C-30
Syrups of cane juice	P.	E.	177	501	E-1
Sisal	P.	FL	497	1582	FL-16
Skelp	P.	C.	105	307, 308	C-4
Skewers, butchers' and packers'	P.	D.	174	408	D-3
Slabs of iron or steel	P.	FL	518, 613	303, 304	FL-21
Slag basic	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 wears.)					
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.)					
Sodium (metal)	P.	C.	143	**1562	C-16
Sodium:					
Arsenate	P.	FL	605	83	A-18
Benzoate. (See Dyes and other coal-tar chemicals; Dyes and coal-tar chemicals, census of 1917-1923.)					
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, R. P.
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
Sulphoxylate	P.	A.		84	A-18
Thiosulphate. (See Sodium hyposulphite.)					
Sole leather	P.	FL	**530	**1606	N-15
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. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Spangles	P.	N.	333	1403	N-1
Spectacles	P.	B.	91	225	B-10
Spelter. (See Zinc.)					

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		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Sperm oil.....	P.....	A.....	44	53	A-11
Spices and spice seeds.....	In prog.....	G.....	{ 235 595	779	-----
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 or other vegetable fiber.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Spiral nut locks.....	P.....	C.....	123	330	G-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).....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Stave bolts, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1702	FL-37
Staves of wood.....	P.....	C.....	127	328	C-12
Stays, steel.....	Ms.....	A.....	**1	1	-----
Stearic acid.....					
Steatite. (See Soapstone.).....					
Steel. (See also 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-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.....	Q.....	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
Stencil-dyed fabrics. (See Cotton cloths, countable.).....					
Stockings:					
Cotton.....	P.....	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.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Stramonium (See Drug industry, crude botanical.).....					
Strap leather.....	P.....	FL.....	**530	1431	N-16
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, Report to the President, 1923.....					M. S.
Sugar beets.....	In prog.....	C.....	198	764	D-2
Sugar box shocks.....	P.....	D.....	171	405	T. I. S.-9
Sugar industry, cost of production in the (report).....	P*				
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

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		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol	P	FL	387	1501	FL-1
Sumac, extract, for dyeing	P	A	30	39	A-8
Summary of Tariff Information, 1921	P				M. S.
Sunn	P	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	P	I	262	913	I-7
Silk	P	L	316	1207	L-2
Sweaters, cotton	P	I	261	**917	I-6
Swords	P	C	129	363	C-13
Table damasks and manufactures of:					
Cotton	P	I	263	911	I-4
Linen	P	J	284	1014	J-8
Table utensils	P	C	134	339	C-15
Tacks	P	FL	554	331	C-8
Talc	P	A	69	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	323	C-12
Tannin	P	A	1	1	A-1
Tanning materials, synthetic	In prog.	A	**21	23	
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	Ms.	J	275	1015	J-6
Tapestry Brussels carpets	P	K	297	1117	K-6
Tapestry velvet carpets	P	K	296	1118	K-6
Tapestries and other Jacquard woven upholstery cloths	P	I	258	909	I-4
Tapioca. (See Starch and related materials.)					
Tar and oil spreading macelines	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. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Tariff systems. (See Reciprocity and commercial treaties, report on.)					
Tartaric acid	P	A	1	1	A-1
Tassels:					
Cotton	P	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
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
Tetrachloroethane	Ms.	A	**5	18	
Textile industries. (See 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	P	I	261	**917	I-6
Tiles:					
Decorative	P	B	72	202	B-1
Fireproofing. (See 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

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Para-graph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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	Ms	L	262	905	L-3
Tires, locomotive	P	C	142	324	C-15
Titanium potassium oxalate, and compounds of titanium	Ms	A	**5	91	
Toilet preparations	P	A	48	62	A-14
Tobacco:					
Wrapper	Ms	F	181	601	
Turkish	Ms	F	**181	601	
Cigars	Ms	F	185	605	
Cigarettes	In prog.	F	185	605	
Tolu balsam	P	A	9	10	A-3
Tomatoes:					
Fresh	In prog.	G	**215	770	
Canned	In prog.	G	**200	770	
Paste	In prog.	G	**200	770	
Catsup pulp	In prog.	G	**200	770	
Chili sauce	In prog.	G	**200	770	
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
Small metal cutting	P	C	167	398	C-30
Toothpicks of wood	P	D	174	408	D-3
Towels, cotton	P	L	264	912	I-8
Toys	P	N	342	1414	N-7
Tracing cloth	P	L	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. (See Digest of commercial treaties; Reciprocity and commercial treaties.)					
Trichloroethylene	Ms	A	**5	18	
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
Tubing:					
Cotton	P	L	262	913	I-7
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
Twine. (See Binding twine; also Linen thread.)					
Type metal	P	C	160	393	C-17
Types	P	C	160	389	C-17
Typesetting machines	P	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Typewriters	P	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Ultramarine blue	P	A	52	70	A-15
Umbers	P	A	55	75	A-15
Umbrella hardware	P	C	141	342	C-8
Umbrellas	P	N	383	1456	N-27
Underwear:					
Cotton, knit	P	L	261	917	I-6
Silk, knit	P	L	317	1208	L-2
Union suits, cotton	P	L	261	**917	I-6
United States, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Upholstery goods:					
Cotton or other vegetable fiber	P	I	258	909	I-4
Leather	P	N	359, **530	1431, **1606	N-16
Upper leather	P	FL	530	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-23

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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 (285, 459,	53, 58 1001, 1439, 485, 497, 553	A-11
Vegetable fibers, except cotton.	P.	FL		1554, 1582, 1648	FL-16
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 compounded, n. s. p. f.	P.	FL	498	1691	FL-15
Velum.	P.	FL	568	1636	M-3
Velvets, silk.	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
Vests, cotton knit.	P.	I	261	**917	I-6
Violin rosin.	P.	N	375	1448	FL-17
Violins.	P.	N	**373	1443	FL-17
Visca.	P.	L		1213	L-4
Viscoloid. (See Pyroxylin plastics.)					
Vulcanized fiber.	Ms.	A	*355	32	
Vulcanized oils.	Ms.	A		57	
Wagon blocks, wood.	P.	FL	647	404	FL-37
Wagons. (See Farm wagons.)					
Walnuts.	P.	G	224	758	G-34
Wash rags.	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.	Ms.	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Waste fabrics, cotton. (See Cotton manufactures.)					
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, not knit:					
Cotton.	P.	I	256	919	I-5
Fur.	P.	N	348	1420	N-10
Linen.	Ms.	J	278	1017	J-6
Silk.	P.	L	317	1210	L-2
Webs and webbing:					
Cotton.	P.	I	262	**913	I-7
Flax, hemp, ramie.	Ms.	J	278	**1015	J-6
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
Wheat flour.	P.	FL	644	729	T. I. S-20
Wheat and wheat products.	P.	FL	644	729	R. P.
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	**1562	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 holland.	P.	I	254	907	I-4
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
Cloth and screen.	Ms.	C	114	318	
Copper.	P.	C	114	381	C-19
Fencing.	P.	FL	645	317	C-8

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		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Wire—Continued.					
Flat	P	C	114	316	C-8
Healds	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	O-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	P	C	114	316	C-8
Wiring devices, electrical	P	B, C	**80, **167	**216, **399	C-31
Wood screws	P	C	140	338	C-8
Wood chemical industry	P				A-2
Wood flour	P	FL	647	410	FL-37
Wood:					
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:					
Combed or tops	In prog.	K	286, 306	1106	FL-40
Extract	Ms	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Flocks	Ms	FL	651	1105	FL-40
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	Ms	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Noils	Ms	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Rags	Ms	FL	586	1105	FL-40
Raw (see Wool-growing industry)	P	FL	305, 650	1101, 1102	-----
Roving	In prog.	K	286	1106	K-6
Screens	P	K	303	1118	K-1
Shoddy	Ms	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Tops	In prog.	K	286, 306	1106	K-1
Unimproved (carpet)	In prog.	FL	650	1101	FL-40
Waste	Ms	FL	651	1105	K-1
Yarn	In prog.	K	287, 307	1107	FL-40
Wool greases	P	A	44	53	A-11
Wool-growing industry (report)	P				M. S.
Wool machinery	P	C	**167	**372	C-2
Works of art	P	N, FL	{ 376, 653- 656	{ 1449, 1705- 1708	N-24
Worm gut:					
Manufactures of	P	N	366	1434	N-19
Unmanufactured	P	N	443	1709	N-19
Woven fabrics:					
Cotton. (See "Countable cotton cloths.")					
Flax, hemp, or ramie	P	J	{ 280, 283, 284	{ 1009, 1010, 1009, 1013, 1013	J-8
Jute	P	J, FL	279, 408	1008-1011	J-7
Silk	P	L	318	1205	L-3
Yarns:					
Artificial silk	P	L	319	1213	L-4
Coir	P	FL	459	1554	J-1
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, 1203	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