
TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION



1926



DECEMBER 7, 1926.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means
and ordered to be printed with illustrations

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1926

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

COMMISSIONERS

THOMAS O. MARVIN, *Chairman.*
ALFRED P. DENNIS, *Vice Chairman.*
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN.
HENRY H. GLASSIE.
EDGAR B. BROSSARD.
SHERMAN J. LOWELL.

JOHN F. BETHUNE, *Secretary.*

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
25 CENTS PER COPY

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of transmittal	vii
I. Changes in personnel	1
II. The organization of the Tariff Commission:	
(1) Principal office	3
(2) New York office	3
(3) European headquarters	4
III. Problems arising under existing law:	
(1) Transportation costs and costs of production	5
(2) Classification of plate glass	6
(3) Suggested amendment of the existing statutes	14
IV. The commission's field work abroad	16
V. Proceedings in connection with section 315:	
(1) Litigation concerning section 315—	
(a) The barium dioxide case	17
(b) The sodium nitrite case	18
(c) Protests against the constitutionality of changes under section 315	19
(2) Tariff changes under section 315	19
VI. Proceedings under section 316:	
(1) Complaints and investigations—	
(a) Revolvers	20
(b) Sanitary napkins	20
(c) Brierwood pipes	20
(d) Synthetic phenolic resin	21
(e) Manila rope	21
(2) Temporary order of suspension of entry	22
VII. Public hearings	23
VIII. The advisory board	25
IX. The economics division:	
(1) General statement	25
(2) Cooperation with commodity divisions in investigations for the purposes of section 315—	
(a) Preliminary reports and cost schedules	26
(b) Plan of investigation	26
(c) Field work	27
(d) Marketing studies	27
(e) Office work	27
(3) Cooperation with commodity divisions in investigations under the general powers of the commission	28
(4) Independent research of the division	29
(5) Editorial and charting sections	29
X. The accounting division	29
XI. The statistical division	30
XII. The transportation division:	
(1) Transportation charges on commodities	31
(2) Passenger travel	32
(3) Publications	32
XIII. The division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties:	
(1) Proceedings under section 317	33
(2) Studies in progress	34
XIV. Surveys, reports, and investigations:	
Schedule 1. Chemicals, oils, and paints—	
(a) Surveys and reports—	
(1) Summary of census of dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals, 1925	35
(b) Cooperation with other Government departments	37
(c) Investigations for the purposes of section 315—	
(1) Applications received and investigations in- stituted	37

XIV. Surveys, reports, and investigations—Continued.

Schedule 1. Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued.

(c) Investigations for the purposes of section 315—Con.	
(2) Reports to the President—	
Casein.....	38
Linseed oil.....	38
(3) Investigations in progress—	
Vegetable oils.....	38
Edible gelatin.....	39
Glue.....	39
Sodium silicofluoride.....	40
Methanol.....	40
Barium carbonate.....	40
Tartaric acid and cream of tartar.....	40
(d) Effect of changes in duty on imports and prices—	
(1) Barium dioxide.....	41
(2) Diethylbarbituric acid.....	42
(3) Oxalic acid.....	43
(4) Potassium chlorate.....	44
(5) Sodium nitrite.....	46
Schedule 2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware—	
(a) General statement.....	48
(b) Surveys and reports.....	48
(c) Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315—	
(1) Applications received.....	48
(2) Preliminary studies.....	48
(3) Investigations in progress—	
China and earthenware.....	49
Granite.....	50
Cast polished plate glass.....	50
Schedule 3. Metals and manufactures of metals—	
(a) General statement.....	52
(b) Surveys and reports—	
(1) Scientific instruments.....	53
(2) Manufactures of metal not specially provided for.....	53
(3) Study of wages in the United States and abroad.....	53
(c) Investigations for the purposes of section 315—	
(1) Applications received.....	54
(2) Preliminary studies—wrought iron and steel products.....	54
(3) Investigations in progress—	
Pig iron.....	55
Crude and caustic calcined magnesite.....	56
Fluorspar.....	56
(d) Effect of changes in duty on imports and prices—	
(1) Taximeters.....	57
(2) Print rollers.....	58
Schedule 4. Wood and manufactures of wood—	
(a) General statement.....	58
(b) Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315—	
(1) Applications received.....	58
(2) Investigations in progress—	
Bentwood chairs.....	58
Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock.....	59
(3) Reports to the President—Paintbrush handles.....	59
(c) Investigations under the general powers of the commission—	
(1) Shingles.....	59
(2) Red cedar lumber.....	60

XIV. Surveys, reports, and investigations—Continued.

	Page
Schedule 5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures thereof—	
(a) General statement.....	60
(b) Investigations under the general powers of the commission—	
(1) Maple products.....	60
(2) Cane sirup, edible molasses, and blackstrap....	61
Schedule 6. Tobacco and manufactures of.....	62
Schedule 7. Agricultural products and provisions—	
(a) General statement.....	62
(b) Surveys in preparation—	
(1) Salmon.....	63
(2) Fish and certain animal oils.....	63
(c) Investigations under the general powers of the commission—	
(1) Lake fish.....	63
(2) Sugar beets.....	63
(d) Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315—	
(1) Applications received.....	67
(2) Investigations instituted.....	67
(3) Preliminary studies—Smoked herring.....	67
(4) Investigations in progress—	
Swiss cheese.....	68
Milk and cream.....	68
Peanuts, soya beans, and cottonseed.....	69
Onions.....	70
Flaxseed.....	70
Eggs and egg products.....	71
Foreign cost studies.....	71
(5) Investigations completed—Butter.....	72
(e) Effect of changes in duty on imports and prices—	
(1) Butter.....	75
(2) Wheat, wheat flour, and mill feeds.....	76
Schedule 8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages.....	78
Schedules 9, 10, 11, and 12. Textiles—	
Analysis of statistical tables of textiles, 1891-1925.....	78
Schedule 9. Cotton manufactures—	
(a) Surveys and reports.....	79
Lace and lace articles.....	80
(b) Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315—	
Investigations in progress—	
Lace.....	80
Cotton hosiery.....	80
Schedule 10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of—	
(a) Surveys and reports.....	81
(b) Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315—	
(1) Preliminary studies—Cocoa mats.....	81
(2) Investigations in progress—Rag rugs.....	81
Schedule 11. Wool and manufactures of wool—	
(a) Surveys and reports—	
(1) Wool by-products and wool wastes.....	81
(2) Woven fabrics of wool.....	83
(3) Felts not woven, of wool or hair.....	83
(b) Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315—	
Preliminary studies—	
Oriental rugs.....	84
Men's wearing apparel of wool.....	85
Schedule 12. Silk and manufactures of silk—	
(a) Surveys and reports.....	85
(b) Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315.....	85

XIV. Surveys, reports, and investigations—Continued.		
Schedule 13. Paper and books—		Page
(a)	General statement.....	85
(b)	Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315.....	85
(c)	Applications under section 316.....	86
Schedule 14. Sundries—		
(a)	General statement.....	86
(b)	Surveys and reports—	
(1)	Dressed fox skins.....	86
(2)	Leather.....	86
(c)	Investigations and reports for the purposes of section 315—	
(1)	Applications received.....	86
(2)	Preliminary studies—	
	Beads, necklaces, etc., of synthetic phenolic resin.....	87
	Cork tile.....	87
	Imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads....	87
	Sheepskin baby carriage robes.....	87
	Swivels and spring rings for watch chains....	88
(d)	Investigations in progress—Brierwood pipes.....	88
(e)	Reports to the President—Men's sewed straw hats..	89
XV. Administrative work of the commission:		
(1)	Finances and appropriations.....	90
(2)	Personnel.....	91
(3)	Library.....	92
XVI. Appendices:		
(1)	Data relating to investigations by the commission under sections 315, 316, 317, and 318—	
	Table I. Applications received—	
(a)	Under section 315.....	93
(b)	Under section 316.....	100
(c)	Under section 317.....	101
	Table II. Investigations instituted—	
(a)	Under section 315.....	102
(b)	Under section 316.....	104
(c)	Under the general powers of the commission..	104
	Table III. Subjects not listed for investigations under sections 315 and 316.....	105
	Table IV. Commodities upon which applications have been received but concerning which investigations have not been instituted.....	106
(2)	List of publications by the Tariff Commission.....	109

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, December 6, 1926.

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," there is transmitted herewith a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1926.*

To the Congress:

The United States Tariff Commission herewith submits its Tenth Annual Report for the fiscal year 1925-26.

I. CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Commissioner Marvin was again designated chairman of the commission for the year beginning January 15, 1926. Commissioner Dennis was again designated vice chairman for the term of one year from July 22, 1926.

The recess appointments held by Commissioners A. H. Baldwin and Edgar B. Brossard expired with the adjournment of the Senate on July 3, 1926.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin, of New York, who had been given a recess appointment by the President on June 6, 1925, took office on June 22, 1925, and resigned July 3, 1926. Mr. Baldwin had many years experience in the Government service. He was chief clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1910; chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor; and was the first chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in which capacity he served from 1912 to 1914, when he was appointed commercial attaché in London, a position he filled until 1916. During his term as a member of the commission Mr. Baldwin served on numerous committees and by faithful attendance and attractive personal characteristics won the regard of his colleagues.

The names of Commissioner Brossard and of Mr. Sherman J. Lowell, of New York, were sent to the Senate by the President on June 23, 1926, for the terms ending, respectively, in 1932 and in 1928. These nominations were not acted upon by the Senate. Messrs. Brossard and Lowell were given recess appointments by the President on July 3, 1926, on which date Commissioner Brossard took the oath of office. Commissioner Lowell took the oath of office on July 6.

The term of office of Commissioner Glassie expired September 7, 1926. On September 8 he was given a recess appointment and took the oath of office for the term ending September 7, 1938.

II. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The Tariff Commission was created by the provisions of Title VII of the revenue act of September 8, 1916 (39 Stats. 795, c. 463, secs. 700 to 709). The functions of the commission as thus established were primarily those of an advisory body which should gather and prepare for the use of the President and the Congress economic and industrial information concerning the foreign and domestic trade of

the United States as related to and affected by customs duties, laws, regulations, and usages, not only in the United States but in other commercial nations as well. The precise scope of the commission's work as thus defined was extended and much enlarged upon the enactment of the special provisions of sections 315, 316, 317, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922.

Section 315 authorizes the President, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, to proclaim such changes in classification or increases or decreases in rates of duty, within the limit of 50 per cent thereof, as may be necessary to equalize ascertained differences in costs of production of like or similar articles in the United States and in the principal competing foreign country. The section provides further that when such action by the President does not equalize differences in costs of production of articles upon which the duty is assessed wholly or in part upon the basis of their valuation, he shall proclaim such findings and thereafter the duty shall be assessed upon the American selling price as defined elsewhere in the statute. The section further provides that certain factors shall be taken into consideration in determining differences in costs of production, that no increase or decrease in any rate of duty shall be proclaimed in excess of 50 per cent of the existing rate, and that no article may be transferred from the dutiable list to the free list or vice versa, nor shall the form of any duty be changed.

Section 316 declares unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale of foreign articles. It provides that the Tariff Commission shall investigate alleged violations of these provisions and shall report thereon to the President, who is empowered to assess certain additional duties to offset the practices complained of, or in extreme cases to forbid entry to imported articles.

Section 317 deals in a comprehensive manner with discrimination by foreign countries against the commerce of the United States. It imposes upon the Tariff Commission the duty to ascertain, and at all times to be informed, whether any such discriminations against the commerce of the United States as enumerated in the section are practiced by any country and, upon the discovery of such practices, to bring them to the attention of the President with recommendations. The President is authorized, whenever he shall find the existence of such discriminatory practices, to specify and proclaim new or additional rates of duty as he may determine will offset such practices, or he may direct the exclusion from importation of such articles of the offending country as he may deem the public interests of the United States require.

Section 318 provides that in addition to other duties previously imposed upon it by law the Tariff Commission shall ascertain conversion costs and costs of production of articles in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the United States, whenever in the opinion of the commission it is practicable, and shall ascertain in foreign countries when feasible the costs of like or similar articles for comparison. The commission is also directed by this section to describe and keep on file samples of imported articles and domestic articles which are comparable, to ascertain the import costs of such foreign articles and the selling prices in the United States of comparable domestic articles, and to ascertain all other pertinent facts

affecting competition between domestic and imported articles in the principal markets of the United States. This section authorizes the establishment and maintenance of an office of the commission at the Port of New York, and authorizes the commission to adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(1) PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Section 701 of the act of 1916, which created the commission, requires that the principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, but that it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. Since April, 1922, the offices of the commission have been located in the old Land Office Building at Seventh and Eighth, E and F Streets.

The organic act referred to above provides that the commission shall consist of six members, that it shall appoint a secretary, and shall have authority to employ such special experts, clerks, and others as may be necessary for the performance of its duties.

The staff of the commission is now organized with a view to the performance by the one organization of the duties of the commission under the two major branches of its work; that is, under its general powers as defined in the original act, on the one hand, and under the special provisions of the tariff act of 1922, on the other. The purpose of the commission is to have a technically trained staff to assist it in the consideration of all problems involved in its work, and a sufficient auxiliary force of clerks, stenographers, messengers, and others to produce the most economically effective results.

The administrative work of the commission is under the direction of the secretary, who is also the Budget officer. The administrative division includes the finance section, personnel section, docket section, mails and files section, stenographic section, publications section, duplicating section, supplies section, and the library.

The technical staff as now organized consists of the division of economics, the office of the chief investigator, the legal division, the preferential tariffs division, the transportation division, the accounting division, the statistical division, and the several commodity divisions corresponding in general to the schedules in the tariff law. The operations of these divisions are coordinated through the advisory board, which is composed of the chief of the economics division (chairman), the chief investigator, the chief of the legal division, the chief of the commodity division concerned with the subject for the time being under consideration, and an economist.

(2) NEW YORK OFFICE

The New York office of the Tariff Commission is located in the custom house building, where it was established through cooperation with the Treasury Department pursuant to the provisions cited above from section 318 of the tariff act of 1922. That office is used by the commission for two major purposes. It serves as a permanent agency for procuring original data of the import and export trade of the United States from customs records and from importers and producers in New York and vicinity. It serves also as a means of contact between the commission and those persons in New York and vicinity with whom the commission and its agents have occasion

to transact official business. All agents of the commission operate from that office while in New York, whether dealing with other agencies of the Government or with representatives of industries affected by the commission's investigations.

(3) EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS

The commission's headquarters in Europe are now maintained in Brussels, Belgium, where they have been located since June, 1925, when they were removed from Berlin, Germany. All activities of the commission in Europe are transacted through that office either by the agents stationed there or through their cooperation with experts of the commission sent from Washington on particular investigations which may be in progress and which require that technical data and other information be obtained direct from European countries. That office not only makes the necessary contacts with European governmental and business agencies with which the commission has to conduct business, but conducts minor investigations not requiring the participation of special agents. By correspondence and by cable it furnishes the commission from time to time as needed special reports on economic and industrial conditions as related to problems under consideration by the commission. It also makes for the commission's use general economic surveys of industries in respect to wages, prices, foreign trade, and other elements which enter into the determination of production costs, and it keeps in touch with foreign trade papers and publications affecting the work of the commission. Its existence makes the work of the commission abroad more facile and contributes largely to the mobility of its forces engaged upon investigations involving comparative studies in the foreign field.

During the fiscal year 1926 a number of investigations were conducted in Europe, with the assistance of the Brussels headquarters and the cooperation of diplomatic and consular officers of the United States. In each of these the commission's agents were careful to establish relations with the government offices in the countries visited and to maintain a frank and friendly attitude toward those from whom information was sought. The commodities investigated and the countries from which information was sought are listed below:

Sodium silicofluoride.....	Denmark, the Netherlands.
Glue.....	Germany, England.
Edible gelatin.....	The Netherlands.
Barium carbonate.....	Germany.
Tartaric acid.....	Germany, Italy.
Cream of tartar.....	France.
Pottery.....	Germany, Czechoslovakia, England, the Netherlands.
Granite.....	Scotland, Sweden, Germany.
Plate glass.....	Belgium, France, Germany, England.
Magnesite.....	The Netherlands, England.
Fluospar.....	England.
Bent-wood chairs.....	Poland, Czechoslovakia.
Wool fabrics.....	United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland; the Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia.
Lace.....	France, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

III. PROBLEMS ARISING UNDER EXISTING LAW

(1) TRANSPORTATION COSTS AND COSTS OF PRODUCTION

In reports to the President in investigations for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 the Tariff Commission has presented costs-of-production data both inclusive and exclusive of transportation costs.

On October 3, 1925, the President, having before him the report of the Tariff Commission in the investigation of men's sewed straw hats, addressed a letter to the commission in which he referred to the difference in views amongst the members of the commission as to whether transportation charges should be included in costs of production and stated that it seemed desirable that the commission should determine the principle and formulate a report based thereon. In its reply on October 6, 1925, the commission stated that the question had been given careful consideration, pointed out that any determination even if arrived at by a majority vote of the commission would be inconclusive and in no sense binding upon the President, and suggested that the question of law be referred by the President to the Attorney General. The commission added that it would be glad to submit for the use of the Attorney General a statement of the reasons for and against the inclusion of transportation costs, together with a complete legislative history of the act, and any other matter the Attorney General might deem necessary for a full consideration of the subject.

This suggestion was approved by the President in a letter dated October 13, 1925. The President's letter reads:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 6. I believe it would be helpful if the commission would submit for the use of the Attorney General, a full statement of the reasons for and against the inclusion of transportation costs, together with complete legislative history of the act and any other matter which the Attorney General may deem necessary for full consideration of this subject. Upon receipt of this, I will submit the matter to the Attorney General.

On November 17, 1925, the commission transmitted to the President (1) a statement of reasons for the inclusion of transportation costs; (2) a statement of reasons against the inclusion of such costs; and (3) a statement of the legislative history of section 315.

On February 3, 1926, the Attorney General submitted his opinion to the President. The opinion was to the effect that the President in performance of his statutory duty should, by virtue of clause (4), subdivision (c) of section 315, take into consideration, in so far as he finds it practicable from an analysis of the facts in each case, costs of transportation, whenever it is shown that such costs or differences therein, as between foreign and domestic articles, constitute an advantage or disadvantage in competition between the foreign and American producers.

The respective statements of the reasons for and against the inclusion of transportation costs in costs of production and the legislative history of section 315 submitted by the commission as well as the Attorney General's opinion have been printed by the commission as a separate document under the title Transportation Costs and Costs of Production.

(2) CLASSIFICATION OF PLATE GLASS

¶ Certain developments in the glass-making industry, subsequent to the enactment of the tariff act of 1922, appear to raise serious questions as to the appropriateness of existing classifications for customs purposes.

The Bureau of Standards in Circular No. 164, of January 4, 1924, defined plate glass as follows:

Plate glass.—Transparent, flat, relatively thin glass having plane polished surfaces and showing no distortion of vision when viewing objects through it at any angle. Plate glass is made at present by casting and rolling large sheets periodically or by rolling a continuous sheet. The sheets are then ground and polished.

During the last few years there has been imported and introduced into the American markets polished glass made by methods other than by casting or by rolling a continuous sheet, which by virtue of having been ground and polished, is similar to cast polished plate glass of the same thicknesses and like qualities. Such glass, known as cylinder and sheet glass, polished, is dutiable under paragraph 220 of the act of 1922 at rates of duty lower than those applicable to cast polished plate glass.

Polished glass having the characteristics and uses of plate glass is now being produced by four processes, namely:

(1) By casting the metal from pots or crucibles onto a flat table, rolling the metal into sheets, and subsequently grinding and polishing the sheets thus formed either on individual circular tables or by means of a series of continuous grinding and polishing machines. This is the principal method used in the production of polished plate glass in the United States and abroad. Fully 80 per cent of the world's production at the present time (1926) is reported to be made by this method.

(2) By rolling continuous sheets from molten glass which emerges from an opening in a continuous melting tank and subsequently grinding and polishing these sheets by machines which operate continuously. This method, known as the "continuous process," was introduced into the United States on a commercial scale in 1923. It is not used, however, in the principal plate-glass producing countries of Europe.

(3) By grinding and polishing common window glass sheets produced by the blown cylinder process. At the present time this method is followed only in the hand-blown cylinder glass industry of Bavaria, Germany, and a few small plants in Czechoslovakia.

(4) By grinding and polishing common window glass sheets produced by the several patented drawing machine processes recently introduced into all countries of Europe where such machines are in operation, namely, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Belgium, and France. Since 1924 this method has also been used to some extent in the United States.

In the tariff act of 1922, as in prior acts, special provision is made for polished plate glass made by the casting process, but there is no specific mention of polished plate glass made by any other method or process. Paragraph 220 of the act of 1922 provides:

PAR. 220. Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, polished, not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, 4 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding seven hundred and twenty square inches, 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding one thousand four hundred and forty square inches, 12 cents per square foot; above that, 15 cents per square foot.

Paragraph 221 provides:

PAR. 221. Fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting within itself (not including crown, cylinder, or sheet glass), not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, three-fourths of 1 cent per square foot; all above that, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: *Provided*, That all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

Paragraph 222 provides:

PAR. 222. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished, and unsilvered, not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding seven hundred and twenty square inches, 15 cents per square foot; all above that, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot. Plate glass described in this paragraph containing a wire netting within itself, not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, 15 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding seven hundred and twenty square inches, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot; all above that 20 cents per square foot.

Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, unpolished (ordinary window glass) is dutiable under paragraph 219; when ground and polished, i. e., when all irregularities, blemishes, and other surface defects have been removed, it becomes polished glass and is used for the same purposes as cast polished plate glass, although it is classified in the present tariff act as cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, polished, dutiable under paragraph 220.

According to the classification cited above (pars. 219 and 220), a piece of cast polished glass, by designation plate glass, having a surface area not exceeding 384 square inches, whatever its thickness, is dutiable at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot, whereas a piece of polished cylinder, crown, or sheet glass of the same size and thickness, not designated plate glass although possessing substantially identical qualities, is dutiable at 4 cents per square foot. Although there is practically no physical difference between the two pieces of glass, there is a difference in the methods of their production which determines what rate of duty is applicable to the one and what to the other, through the joining of the word "cast" with the word "plate" in paragraph 222. In the past, the prevailing idea with respect to plate glass seems to have been that it is not only polished but thick; and that thick sheets of glass can be produced only by casting. Such was indeed the fact at the time when the tariff of 1922 was framed, and even now it is true that polished plate glass more than 1 inch thick can be made only from cast sheets, and that the thickness attainable through the other processes is usually not more than one-eighth of an inch. But a large part of the competition in plate glass, made by *any* of the existing processes new or old, occurs with respect to glass from an eighth to a fourth of an inch thick.

METHODS OF PRODUCING CAST POLISHED PLATE GLASS, ROLLED POLISHED PLATE GLASS, AND CYLINDER AND SHEET GLASS POLISHED

Cast polished plate glass (par. 222).—Cast polished plate glass is produced by casting or pouring molten glass from clay pots or crucibles onto an iron casting table with a smooth, highly polished, trued surface, 12 to 17 feet in width, and 20 to 28 feet in length. The pot

is tipped and the molten glass poured upon the table, whereupon a heavy roller attached to the table quickly passes over it, rolling it into a sheet of uniform thickness. The roller is of hollow cast iron about 18 inches in diameter; it covers the width of the table and rolls over its entire length. Both the table and the roller are cooled by means of water circulating through them during the casting operation. The roller travels on adjustable strips or iron tracks on each side of the table, and the thickness of the glass depends on the thickness of these strips. When the glass has been rolled out, it is conveyed by mechanical appliances successively through five smaller annealing ovens and one long straightway annealing oven or lehr at gradually diminishing temperatures.

After the glass has been removed from the lehr it is rough and has an opaque appearance. This is rough plate glass. The sheet is carefully inspected, the rough edges are cut off, and the glass is cut to the desired size. The plates are subsequently, by means of plaster of Paris, secured to a revolving iron table 25 feet or more in diameter, and ground. As the table revolves, water and different grades of sharp river sand and emery are applied to the glass; the abrasive action of this mixture in contact with revolving iron runners above the surface of the glass accomplishes the grinding.

The glass after being ground is placed on a special polishing table. Rouge and water are applied, and felt-covered oscillating blocks or disks polish the glass. After it has been ground and polished, the glass is about one-half the thickness of the original rough plate. The polished plate glass then passes to a cutting room where it is inspected and cut into various sizes and qualities.

Rolled polished plate glass (par. 220).—A new process developed in the United States since 1923, known as the "continuous process," has partially displaced the casting method of producing polished plate glass. Instead of the clay pots or crucibles used in the casting process, a large tank or furnace having a capacity of several hundred tons is used. The raw material or batch is fed into one end of the furnace where a temperature sufficient to melt the batch is maintained. As the glass melts it flows to the cooler end of the furnace and emerges through a slit or opening in a refractory block forming part of this end of the furnace. From this point it flows between revolving rollers which press it to the desired thickness and deliver it, now in the form of a ribbon or sheet of uniform width, onto a table of metal plates which convey it through an annealing lehr approximately 400 feet long. It is gradually cooled in the lehr from a temperature of 1,000° F. to 80° F., and then passes onto the cutting tables where it is cut into various sizes. These pieces are placed on tables and embedded in plaster of Paris. The tables are on tracks along which are arranged machines which grind and polish the plates or sheets of glass as they pass. This process is entirely different from the casting process, in which each operation is separate and distinct and in which more handling and transferring of glass from one operation to another is required. The resultant product, although produced in a different manner from that of casting, is regarded by the trade as polished plate glass and is sold for substantially the same prices and used for the same purposes as cast polished plate glass.

Cylinder and sheet glass polished (par. 220).—In the manufacture of window glass, continuous tanks for the melting of the glass are now used almost exclusively. These tanks often contain as much as 1,200 tons of molten glass. The raw material or batch is fed into the tank at one end, called the melting end, where a temperature of approximately 2,500° F. is maintained. After complete fusion has taken place, the molten glass moves toward the other end of the tank and finally enters the “fining” chamber or compartment where it is allowed to remain at a somewhat lower temperature until the impurities in the glass have had time to rise to the surface and be removed, and the occluded gases have escaped. The glass is then taken from this compartment; the manner of its removal depends upon the method used in its manufacture.

Cylinder glass, polished.—In the hand-blown process, sufficient molten glass in the fining compartment of the tank is gathered upon the end of a hollow pipe (blow pipe) to form a small ball. The gatherer elongates this ball slightly by blowing through the pipe. He then puts it back into the tank and gathers more glass by rotating the pipe in the molten mass. This operation is repeated four or five times or until sufficient glass is gathered to produce a cylinder of the desired size. The globular mass thus formed, about the size of a man's head, and weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, is elongated by the blower blowing through the pipe and swinging it to and fro in a pit or in an opening in the floor near the furnace. By careful regulation of the heating and skillful blowing and manipulation the cylinder is formed, the sides being kept as nearly as possible to the desired thickness necessary to produce single, double, and heavier strength sheets.

In the machine-blown process, the machine accomplishes the same results as the blower by a purely mechanical process. The molten glass in the tanks is ladled into cylindrical pots which hold only enough glass to make the desired cylinder, and in which is maintained a temperature sufficient to keep the glass in a semiplastic state. Into these pots the pipe or tube of the machine, having a mushroom-shaped cap, is lowered. The glass quickly adheres to and follows the pipe as it is raised. Sufficient air is inserted to form a globe, one pole of which sticks to the pipe and the other to the glass in the tank. When this globe reaches the required diameter, air under pressure is continuously inserted as the machine gradually raises the glass and a complete cylinder is formed.

In this process a mechanical blowing apparatus continuously blows the cylinder until it reaches a height of approximately 40 feet. This machine-made cylinder yields more than eight times the quantity of glass obtained from the handmade cylinder.

After the cylinder has been formed it is relayed into racks and cut into sections. These sections are then split lengthwise by means of a red hot wire applied to the glass, after which they are put into ovens having a temperature sufficiently hot to soften them. Here they are flattened or ironed out; subsequently they are passed through an annealing oven where they are gradually cooled. The flattening, annealing, cutting, and packing are the same in the machine and handmade product.

Cylinder-blowing machines have proved to be great labor savers, in that one man can simultaneously operate three machines, each of which produces a cylinder many times larger than that produced by hand and in much less time.

To produce polished cylinder glass the unpolished sheets formed by the above methods are ground and polished either by hand or by machine on small tables similar to those used in the production of polished plate glass by the casting method.

Sheet glass, polished.—Two main processes are employed in the drawing of sheet glass—the Libbey-Owens process, patented by Colburn, an American, and the Fourcault process, patented by Fourcault, of Belgium. By both of these processes the glass is melted in a continuous melting furnace having a capacity of from 600 to 1,200 tons of molten glass. The molten glass passes from the melting chamber to the refining chamber, where it is gradually settled or refined preparatory to entering the shallow drawing pot from which the sheet is drawn.

In the Libbey-Owens process the sheet is drawn by first placing the machine in reverse motion which introduces into the molten glass an iron bait 3 inches wide and about 6 feet long. To this bait the glass quickly adheres. The machine is then placed in forward motion, and the adhering mass of plastic glass is drawn up about 4 feet, whence it passes over an iron roller and is drawn horizontally on to the flattening table and thence into the lehr. After the glass has been drawn on the horizontal table about 12 feet, the bait is removed and lifted through the top of the lehr. The drawing apparatus, which consists of rollers and cogs, pulls and draws a sheet 6 feet wide at the rate of about 3 feet per minute without any interruption in process. As the strip of glass emerges from the cool end of the annealing lehr, it is cut into large sheets which are subsequently cut into smaller sheets of commercial size.

In the Fourcault process a slotted refractory block made of material of lesser density than that of the glass and shaped with the upper lips of the slot at a lower level than the top and outer edges of the block is placed in a tank of molten glass. Pressure is applied from above to the upper surface of the block, which causes the glass to flow upward through the slot toward the level of the glass in the tank. The upward-flowing glass from the top of the slot is removed at exactly the same rate as it comes through the slot. The sheet passes upward through a vertical series of asbestos-covered steel rollers, placed in pairs over the working furnace directly above the drawing block. The lifting force is transferred from the rollers to the glass by means of friction, the glass being in close contact with both rollers all the way across the sheet. The entire drawing frame, consisting of 15 pairs of rollers, is, with the exception of the 4 upper pairs, inclosed in a box-like structure of steel plates lined with asbestos. This retains the heat of the ascending sheet of glass and serves as an annealing lehr. The glass is cooled slowly and uniformly while being drawn to the top of the machine and emerges in proper condition for immediate cutting and shipping. The thickness of the sheet is determined by the speed of the lifting rollers; the faster the rollers revolve the thinner will be the sheet of glass. The normal workable thickness of polished sheets prepared by the above methods is between one-eighth and one-quarter inch.

Both of the sheet-drawing processes described above have been in operation on a commercial basis since the war. There are now in the United States three companies using the Libbey-Owens process and five using the Fourcault. Both processes are being used in Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, and other European countries.

By an agreement with the Libbey-Owens Co. all foreign affiliated companies using the Libbey-Owens patented drawing machines are prohibited from exporting glass produced by them to the United States.

The use of the Fourcault system in Belgium for the production of sheet glass exceeding 4 millimeters (approximately one-eighth inch) in thickness is forbidden until 1927, in which year basic patents expire. This system is, however, used in Czechoslovakia without restrictions. Heavy sheet glass known as demiplat or Vitrea is made by this system in Czechoslovakia and is exported to the United States in rather large quantities. It is not, however, ordinarily ground and polished as polished plate glass and is therefore dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 219.

To produce polished sheet glass, the unpolished sheets of glass formed by the above processes are ground and polished on small individual grinding and polishing tables.

In both the cylinder and sheet glass processes sheets of glass may be produced of sufficient thickness to permit grinding and polishing to remove irregularities and surface defects. As the grinding and polishing operations give to polished plate glass its distinctive qualities, viz, transparent, uniform, parallel surfaces, free from surface defects, it follows that all window glass whether made by the cylinder, crown, or sheet method, when further processed by these two operations, becomes polished glass, comparable to cast polished plate glass.

Because of the comparatively uniform and transparent surface of window (cylinder and sheet) glass as it comes from the annealing lehrs, less grinding and polishing are necessary to produce polished glass than are required when the plates are cast, and consequently the cost of production per unit is believed to be less than that of cast polished plate glass. Polished glass made by processes other than casting can not be distinguished from cast polished plate glass, and as the production costs of the former are apparently lower than those of the latter, considerable expansion of the window-glass industry into the polished-glass field has taken place abroad.

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES

The classification of polished plate glass for customs purposes might be dealt with upon the basis of at least four considerations. First, with respect to the method of production of the sheets preceding the polishing, whether by casting, by rolling, by drawing, or by blowing into cylinders subsequently cut and flattened into the form of sheets; second, with respect to the superficial area or sizes of the polished plates; third, with respect to the thickness; and fourth, with respect to the quality; that is, the degree of freedom from defects which fits the glass for one use or another. Along with quality in this sense may be joined shape, in the sense of linear dimensions; pieces of glass of a certain width and length may be in great demand, while if they are of a slightly different width and length they may be in

small demand. Obviously still another basis of classification may be used, and that is value. This basis involves most of the above-mentioned factors, since value is directly dependent upon size, thickness, and quality.

PROCESSES OF PRODUCTION OF PLATE GLASS AS RELATED TO CLASSIFICATION

Inasmuch as polished plate glass of substantially identical physical characteristics and uses (apart from exceptionally thick plate) is now made by a number of processes, it would appear that the designation "cast polished plate glass" is no longer significant for tariff purposes. Size, thickness, and quality (including shape), irrespective of the method of production, appear to be the major considerations.

SIZES OF PLATE GLASS

The present tariff method of levying specific duties on plate glass graduated with respect to size has been in use as far back as the tariff act of 1842. This legislative practice probably grew out of the fact, known to the Congress, that the smaller sizes were regularly sold at a lower price per square foot than the larger sizes. This circumstance of variation in value by size in turn arose from the conditions of production, namely that the small sizes were obtained by reason of unavoidable breakage and by cutting around defects in the large polished plates, which large plates, if they had been free from defects, would have been sold uncut at a higher price. In other words, the manufacturers of plate glass could not control the production of the small sizes, associated necessarily with the production of the chiefly desired large sizes, and so adjust the quantity of the small sizes to what the market would absorb at a higher and more satisfactory price. The conditions of production of small sizes of plate glass are on the whole the same now as formerly, but marketing conditions have changed. Certain types of small sizes, suitable for use in the automobile industry, are now in such demand that large and perfect plates, salable at a high value uncut, are deliberately cut to automobile sizes and shapes. This circumstance of the great and growing demand for automobile sizes of plate glass might justify a reconsideration by the Congress of the structure of the graduated duties; but in such reconsideration it should not be overlooked that there is another group of "small sizes," too small or not of the right shape to be used in automobiles, which the manufacturers find it difficult to market and which can not be sold at all except at prices considerably lower than those obtained for all other sizes.

THICKNESS OF PLATE GLASS

In general, plate glass made by the various processes, such as casting, continuous rolling, drawing from sheets, and blowing in the form of cylinders, appear to be competitive chiefly in the grades about one-eighth inch thick. Little plate glass one-quarter inch thick, when polished, is made in the United States by any other process than casting or the continuous process. Considerable quantities of thick glass are made by the Fourcault process in Czechoslovakia, but are

not imported into the United States in polished form in appreciable quantities. Inasmuch as the value per square foot of glass is in direct relation to its thickness, it would appear that some method of assessing the duty on the basis of thickness should be adopted.

QUALITIES OF GLASS

The following table shows the wide range of prices paid for the different qualities of plate glass. The silvering quality, for example, may sell for as much as 50 per cent more than the ordinary glazing quality of the same size and thickness.

Wholesale prices of plate glass in the United States (1926), one-fourth, three-sixteenths, and one-eighth inch thick

Area		Per cent	Stock sizes		Cut sizes		
Square inches	Square feet		Glazing	Mirror glazing	Mirror glazing	Second silvering	First silvering
Not exceeding 384 square inches	$\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8" (A)	6	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.29	C. 35
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8" (B)	6	.30	.42	.48	.53	.58
Not exceeding 720 square inches	$\frac{3}{8}$ -5' 1	6	.40	.50	.65	.70	.79
	$\frac{3}{8}$	7	.46	.53	.73	.80	.89
	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	.50	.55	.78	.85	.95
	$\frac{5}{8}$	7	.52	.56	.82	.92	1.03
	1' 0"	15	.54	.58	.84	.94	1.05
	$1\frac{1}{8}$	20	.56	.62	.88	.99	1.11
	$1\frac{1}{4}$	14	.58	.64	.94	1.05	1.18
Over 720 square inches	$1\frac{3}{8}$	10	.60	.66	.96	1.08	1.21
	1' 6"	5	.64	.72			
	1' 9"		.80	.96			
	2' 0"		1.00	1.18			
	2' 3"		1.15	1.35			
	2' 6"		1.40	1.65			

¹ Sizes 10 by 40, 10 by 42, and 10 by 44 will be billed at the $\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8" bracket prices.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8" (A) Applies to stock sheets $\frac{1}{2}$ ' by $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and to cut sizes not exceeding 18" in length.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8" (B) Applies to all stock sheets and cut sizes not included in $\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8" (A).

FORM OF DUTY

Upon the foregoing review of the existing methods of manufacture, a question for consideration by the Congress may be whether the duty on plate glass should be in the form of an ad valorem rate, a flat specific rate per square foot, or a graduated specific rate per square foot.

A flat rate duty neglects the important element of the value or price of various qualities and thicknesses. An ad valorem rate of duty might be easier to administer than a graduated specific duty, and it would take into account variations in value, due either to quality, thickness, or size of the plate, in so far as the market for plate glass takes these things into consideration. From the standpoint of effect on the domestic industry, however, the ad valorem rate has the disadvantage of being relatively low per unit of product when prices are low, and relatively high when prices are high.

If a graduated specific rate of duty is to be retained, consideration should be given to the question as to whether the duty should be based on the value of the product or on physical characteristics of the glass, such as size or thickness, or on a combination of such factors.

The commission's investigation of the cost of production of cast polished plate glass in the United States and Belgium, now being conducted for purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, may make available information which would prove useful to the Congress should changes in the classification or the rates of duty in respect of plate glass be taken under consideration.

(3) SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS OF THE EXISTING STATUTES

The commission, in its eighth annual report, pages 8-9, and in its ninth annual report, pages 16-18, has already drawn the attention of the Congress to the injurious effect of certain limitations imposed by the phraseology of existing law. The commission respectfully renews its recommendations for consideration of possible amendments in the existing statutes in the particulars named. For convenience the suggestions previously made are here repeated, the opening references being to section 315 of the tariff act of 1922:

(a) The specific duty can not in any event be increased or decreased more than 50 per cent, no matter what may be the cost difference shown by investigation. In the case of an ad valorem duty, on the contrary, when a 50 per cent increase fails to equalize such cost differences, resort may be had to assessment upon the American selling price. In this case, to be sure, the rate of duty may not be increased, but it is obvious that under certain conditions the duty upon the different and presumptively higher basis of assessment may be greater than the existing duty by more than 50 per cent. This may be the case although the statute has a distinct provision that "the total increase or decrease must not exceed 50 per centum of the rates specified" by Congress either in the present act or in any amendatory act. It may also be noted that in the case of ad valorem duties, as in the case of specific duties, the ascertained differences in costs of production can not under the limitations of the statute always be equalized, whether such equalization calls for an increase or a decrease.

The obstacles in the way of an equal application of the principle of cost equalization may be illustrated by reference to an investigation in which some classes of the same articles were subjected by the same paragraph of the tariff act to specific and by others to ad valorem duties. In such a case it is quite obvious that an identical cost difference might result in the imposition of quite different duties.

In this connection the commission calls to the attention of the Congress an apparently inharmonious phrasing of section 315 whereby changes in duty proclaimed under subdivision (a) take effect 30 days after the date of proclamation, whereas changes in rates of duty proclaimed under subdivision (b) which, as already pointed out, may be greater in extent than those under subdivision (a), take effect 15 days after date of the proclamation.

(b) Section 315, if strictly construed, would apparently preclude the commission from conducting investigations of comparative costs of production in instances in which important commodities have no counterpart either wholly or on a commercial scale in domestic production or manufacture.

(c) Other questions raised relate to differences in the interpretation of the various provisions of subdivision (c) on section 315, as a whole. Without specifying such differences, it may be noted that, beginning

with the commission's first report to the President under the provisions of section 315—that on wheat and wheat products—and continuing ever since, divergent views of construction of the section have been expressed by different commissioners.

It may well be that the Congress will desire to direct more specifically the course it wishes adopted in executing the various provisions of section 315.

(d) Another point deserving congressional attention is the question, now before the courts, whether a producer's individual costs of production are protected from disclosure by section 708 of the revenue act of 1916. Notwithstanding intimations to the contrary in a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the commission is unanimously of opinion that individual production costs are essentially trade secrets and within the intent and purpose of that section. The commission is convinced that its work can not be done unless it is able to adhere to the construction of these terms uniformly acted upon. The Tariff Commission has no power to require the disclosure of costs of production outside the territorial limits of the United States. In order to ascertain the difference between foreign and domestic costs, as the statute requires, the commission must ascertain foreign as well as domestic costs. Foreign costs can not be directly obtained except upon an assurance that the individual costs of the foreign producers will be held in strict confidence. • If the view expressed in the opinion above mentioned, namely, that "trade secrets," as used in section 708, are restricted to unpatented or secret plans, appliances, formulae, or processes, is sound, the commission, which from its organization to the present moment has acted on the contrary construction in obtaining costs of production both at home and abroad, may possibly be required by legal process to disclose such costs to interested parties notwithstanding the clear understanding on which they were secured. While the commission feels that its own view of this question will be ultimately affirmed, it seems advisable to have the question settled promptly by declaratory act placing individual costs of production definitely within or definitely without the category of trade secrets, the disclosure of which Congress has forbidden under severe penalties.

(e) It is quite possible, of course, that in some instances the commission may be unable to obtain foreign costs directly from the books of the producers even under a guaranty that the individual figures will not be disclosed. How, then, does the matter stand? Clearly, the operation of the statute can not be frustrated by the refusal of interested parties to furnish the information required for its application. The general view in the commission, therefore, has been that where foreign costs can not be directly ascertained other relevant and material evidence, having substantial probative value, may be resorted to for the purpose of arriving at costs of production. Acting upon this view, the commission in certain instances has used invoice prices of imports as reasonable evidence of at least the foreign marginal cost. Where the difference thus indicated appears to be greater than the maximum increase possible under the statute, the commission has reported the facts as indicating that the cost difference necessary for the application of section 315 is sufficiently shown by a comparison of the invoice prices of the foreign article with the ascertained costs of production of the domestic article. In such

cases it becomes immaterial how far the foreign cost may be actually lower than the foreign invoice price. Question has been raised whether this method can be employed when the apparent difference between foreign invoice prices and domestic cost is less than the maximum increase possible under the statute. In that event, cost being commonly less than price, it would be necessary to ascertain how much less the foreign cost is than the foreign invoice price in order to admit of a complete application of the statute. To do this, the commission must have authority to proceed, by means of proper deductions and allowances, from foreign invoice price toward the ascertainment of the foreign production cost. This authority, regarded by some of the commission as inherent in the performance of its statutory functions, having been drawn in question, it would seem advisable that the matter should be definitely settled by declaratory legislation.

IV. COMMISSION'S FIELD WORK ABROAD

Notwithstanding the success attending earlier efforts to correct misapprehension in Europe with respect to the foreign activities of the Tariff Commission under section 315, the early summer of 1926 developed some further indications of foreign criticism of the operation of the flexible tariff provisions, as well as some evidence of new, though more or less localized, reluctance to give the commission's agents, when officially requested, access to the original cost books of foreign producers. In consequence, the commission, following its course of the year before, authorized two of its members—Chairman Marvin and Commissioner Costigan—to proceed to Europe, both to assist, so far as practicable, in removing opposition to the commission's efforts to secure direct cost data in pending investigations, and, incidentally, to investigate the organization and work of the commission's agents abroad. These two commissioners together visited Paris and the European headquarters of the commission in Brussels, Belgium, and, subsequently, journeyed separately through several other countries of Europe, namely, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, and Great Britain. The commissioners sought and were accorded the cooperation of our diplomatic and consular officers. Conferences, in which both frank and courteous exchanges of opinions and of information with respect to the Tariff Commission's functions were invited, were also had with representatives of certain foreign governments and of various important European industries.

In consequence, it may be stated that, as heretofore, different degrees of cooperation may probably be expected from the representatives of foreign industries in different countries. In some instances the expressed disposition to assist the Tariff Commission in the discharge of its duties by affording its agents access to original foreign cost data was unqualified. In other instances, pronounced hesitation about adopting such a course was evidenced. Intimations were occasionally communicated to the members of the commission in Europe that some manufacturers there might be inclined to submit to the commission's agents from time to time upon request written statements of their foreign production costs selected by such foreign manufacturers. Under the provisions of section 315, it, of course, became necessary to respond to such intimations that the commission

was not authorized to accept material thus volunteered as conclusive or otherwise than subject, so far as practicable, to verification by whatever means of its own the commission might wish to employ. In one foreign country, assurances of reciprocal understanding were requested by manufacturers as a condition precedent to allowing access to their books. Indeed, manufacturers in that country sought the assurance that no diplomatic opposition would be interposed in the United States if corresponding requests for basic cost data should subsequently be made in this country by such foreign manufacturers or their representatives. Fortunately, it has been possible to extend such assurances to the foreign manufacturers in question, it being expressly understood, however, that neither in the United States nor abroad, does any authority exist to induce manufacturers to furnish other than voluntary access to their original cost data for the use or information of foreign countries or industries.

It is believed that from the foreign mission of its two members the commission will derive certain advantages which should follow the frank discussion and elucidation abroad of the commission's duties under the laws governing it. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the foreign situation as disclosed, in part tends to give a more pressing character to one or more of the commission's above-mentioned suggestions for the legislative amendment and clarification of the provisions of section 315. It may be added that on the administrative side, the commission has secured from the recent journey of two of its members a desirable and more explicit understanding of the problems, activities, and organization needs of the Tariff Commission's foreign headquarters, and of its agents, whether temporarily or permanently located abroad.

V. PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH SECTION 315

(1) LITIGATION CONCERNING SECTION 315

(a) THE BARIUM DIOXIDE CASE

Since the ninth annual report of the commission, the customs court, (then known as the Board of General Appraisers) held, upon the protest of J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co. with respect to the duty on barium dioxide, that—

The delegation by the Congress to the President of the powers expressed in section 315 was not a delegation of legislative authority or the power to tax in violation of sections 1 and 8 of Article I of the Constitution, and—

The President in making such investigations and in determining the difference between the cost of production of barium dioxide in the United States and in Germany, as well as fixing a rate of duty which would equal such difference, was but carrying out the expressed will of Congress, and such action was therefore in no sense a usurpation of the constitutional privileges of that body.

One general appraiser dissented. T. D. 41478, G. A. 9116 of April 6, 1926. An appeal was taken on April 26, 1926 (suit 2761), to the Court of Customs Appeals. Besides appellant's brief, a brief was filed by counsel for the National Council of American Importers

and Traders, as *amicus curiæ*, and a special assistant to the Attorney General is of counsel for the Government. Oral argument was made on October 6, 1926.

(b) THE SODIUM NITRITE CASE

The case of *United States ex rel. Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co. v. United States Tariff Commission* (6 F. (2d) 491) is on the docket of the October term of the Supreme Court of the United States. This case arose upon a petition of the Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., an importing company, exclusive sales agent for a Norwegian manufacturer, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Tariff Commission to divulge data withheld from the public as trade secrets or 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 Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held individual production costs to be trade secrets. The court of appeals decided that mandamus to the Tariff Commission to hear the appellant as prescribed by law would afford no relief, inasmuch as the President had acted and the writ could not affect the rate proclaimed by him. The sole purpose of the hearing by the Tariff Commission, the court declared, was to assist the President in determining whether or not he would change the statutory rate on the report of the commission. The commission has now no power, the court further said, to reopen the matter until the President again requires the assistance of the commission, as prescribed by subdivision (c), and there is therefore no subject matter upon which the writ of mandamus could effectively operate.

The opinion nevertheless discussed the status of production costs in connection with section 708, and expressed the view that trade secrets are restricted to unpatented, secret, commercially valuable plans, appliances, formulæ, or processes, which are used for the making, preparing, compounding, treating, or processing of articles or materials which are trade commodities. This expression of the court excluding costs of production is clearly an obiter dictum and therefore not an essential part of the decision itself. Publicity given to this feature of the court's discussion has, however, hampered the work of the commission in investigations for the purposes of section 315, especially abroad where manufacturers mistakenly considered it a governing part of the decision.

A decision upon the merits of this case is of vital importance to the Tariff Commission. It is not seen how section 315 can be given effective operation if individual costs of production should be held not to come within section 708 of the revenue act of 1916. Section 315 provides for the ascertainment of foreign costs of production as well as of domestic costs of production. Judicial process may be invoked to compel domestic manufacturers to disclose production costs. The disclosure of foreign costs, however, can not be coerced. They can only be obtained, as modern business is conducted, under the protection of such guarantees of secrecy as are afforded by section 708. Without such guarantees not only would the commission find it more difficult and perhaps impossible to obtain foreign costs, but it could not expect cooperation on the part of American manufacturers to the extent which has heretofore simplified and expedited the work of investigation in the United States.

(C) PROTESTS AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CHANGES UNDER SECTION 315

Many protests have been filed against the assessment of duties under proclamations of the President pursuant to section 315. One of these protests alleges that sodium nitrite is entitled to entry at 3 cents per pound under paragraph 83 of the tariff act of 1922 and that the collector's action "in assessing any other or higher rate of duty is illegal and without due warrant of law." A later protest reviews the litigation and alleges in effect that the report of the commission to the President was premature and deprived the Norwegian Products Co. of a hearing to which it was entitled by section 315, subdivision (c), and furthermore alleges that section 315 is "unconstitutional and void by reason of the fact that therein and thereby the Congress of the United States had endeavored to delegate to the President of the United States the constitutional power to lay and collect a tax contrary to the terms and provisions of Article VIII, Section I, Subdivision I, of the Constitution of the United States." Other protests relate to wheat, wheat flour, barium dioxide, oxalic acid, potassium chlorate, and men's sewed straw hats. In addition to the contention of unconstitutionality one of the protests on straw hats claims that the 88 per cent rate assessed under the President's proclamation is not applicable to goods in bond imported before said proclamation but withdrawn thereafter. The records of the customs court show that when any of these protests come up for hearing they are postponed and placed on a suspended file pending decisions in the cases before the Court of Customs Appeals and the United States Supreme Court concerning barium dioxide and sodium nitrite, respectively.

(2) TARIFF CHANGES UNDER SECTION 315

Since the ninth annual report of the commission the President has issued proclamations changing rates of duty, effective 30 days after date of proclamation, as follows:

On December 12, 1925, the duty on taximeters, covered by paragraph 368 of the tariff act of 1922, was increased from \$3 each plus 45 per cent ad valorem on their foreign value to \$3 each plus 27.1 per cent on the American selling price.

On February 12, 1926, the rate of duty on men's sewed straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, covered by paragraph 1406 of the tariff act of 1922, was increased from 60 per cent ad valorem to 88 per cent ad valorem.

On March 6, 1926, the rate of duty on butter, covered by paragraph 709 of the tariff act of 1922, was increased from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound.

On June 21, 1926, the rate of duty on print rollers, covered by paragraph 396 of the tariff act of 1922, was increased from 60 per cent ad valorem to 72 per cent ad valorem.

On October 14, 1926, the rate of duty on paintbrush handles, covered by paragraph 410 of the tariff act of 1922, was decreased from 33½ per cent ad valorem to 16⅔ per cent ad valorem.

On November 27, 1926, the rate of duty on "Alcohol, methyl or wood (or methanol)," covered by paragraph 4 of the tariff act of 1922, was increased from 12 cents to 18 cents per gallon.

VI. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 316

(1) COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Section 316 of the tariff act of 1922 follows in general the suggestions made to the Congress in a report entitled, "Dumping and unfair competition in the United States," submitted by the Tariff Commission in 1919. It declares unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry, efficiently and economically operated, in the United States, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States. The act further provides that in order to assist the President in making any decisions under this section, the Tariff Commission shall investigate any alleged violation on complaint under oath or upon its initiative.

Since the publication of the commission's ninth annual report, in addition to numerous communications alleging unfair competition, eight complaints under oath have been received, making a total of 21 complaints filed under section 316 since its enactment. Of these complaints five have been considered as abandoned and dismissed without prejudice, three have been referred to the Treasury Department, one has been referred to the State Department, and seven are pending. Investigations have been ordered in five cases. Action taken with respect to investigations during the year was as follows:

(a) REVOLVERS

The final report of the commission, its findings of fact and its recommendation to the President, are set forth in full at pages 90 to 115 of the commission's ninth annual report, 1925. On June 23, 1926, the President approved said findings of fact and on the same date all parties of record were so advised. The order of the President, based thereon, is contained in T. D. 41655 of June 25, 1926.

(b) SANITARY NAPKINS

On March 13, 1926, the commission transmitted to the President its final report, findings of fact, and recommendation that the complaint of alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in violation of section 316 in the importation and sale of sanitary napkins in such manner as to confuse or mislead the public into purchasing such imported articles as and for the products of the complainants, be dismissed and no action be taken with respect thereto. On May 13, 1926, the President approved the findings of the commission and on the same date all parties of record were so advised. The commission's report, findings, and recommendation, appear in a separate publication.

(c) BRIERWOOD PIPES

On April 26, 1926, the commission submitted a final report to the President, together with findings of fact and recommendation that the complaint of alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair

acts in the importation and sale of brierwood pipes at prices less than cost of production of such pipes in the country of their origin, be dismissed, and that no action be taken with respect thereto. On May 13, 1926, the President approved the findings of the commission, and on the same date all parties of record were advised of such action. The commission's report, findings of fact, and recommendation, appear in a separate publication

(d) SYNTHETIC PHENOLIC RESIN

On April 16, 1926, upon consideration of the complaint under oath filed on December 16, 1925, an investigation was instituted into alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale of synthetic phenolic resin of Form C and articles made wholly or in part thereof through the infringement of the patent rights of the Bakelite Corporation. On April 17, 1926, the commission transmitted a report to the President recommending, pending investigation by the commission, the issuance of a temporary order of refusal of entry in accordance with the provisions of section 316 (f). On April 24, 1926 (T. D. 41512), upon request of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury instructed customs officers to refuse entry of all synthetic phenolic resin of Form C and articles made wholly or in part thereof (except articles made by molding synthetic phenolic resin when mixed with other materials), pending completion of an investigation by the commission.

On May 17, 1926, certain importers not named as respondents in the complaint appeared and were heard by the commission upon the prayer of their answer, treated by the commission as a motion, that the temporary order of exclusion be dissolved and that the complaint be dismissed. Said notice was argued and submitted by counsel for the importers and the complainants, respectively, and was taken under consideration. At the opening of the hearing upon the merits of the case pursuant to notice on May 24, 1926, the chairman stated that inasmuch as a ruling upon said motion would seem to involve a determination of the case upon its merits such ruling would be reserved until full presentation of the facts. Sessions of the hearing continued on May 25, June 8, 9-12, inclusive. Briefs were filed July 6, 1926. On December 2, 1926, the commission transmitted to the President a report advising him of the expiration on December 6 of certain of the patents involved and recommending modification of the temporary order forbidding entry of the articles pending the completion of the investigation.

(e) MANILA ROPE

On April 28, 1926, upon consideration of a complaint under oath filed on April 14, 1926, the commission instituted an investigation into alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale of manila rope and bolt rope and gave notice that a public hearing would be held on June 4, 1926, at Washington. On the same date the commission transmitted to the President a report stating the facts indicating prima facie the existence of unfair methods of competition in the importation and sale of manila rope. On May 21, 1926, in Treasury Decision 41570, the Secretary of the

Treasury, pursuant to the request of the President, instructed customs officers to refuse entry of all rope labeled or described as manila which in fact is composed in part of fiber or fibers other than manila, unless the description of such rope is qualified by other words clearly indicating that such rope is composed in part of such fiber or fibers.

Pursuant to notice in the order of institution of the investigation public hearings were held at the offices of the commission in Washington, on June 4, 5, and 29, 1926. Briefs were filed August 17, 1926. A further session for the purpose of hearing oral argument was held on October 21, 1926, when the matter was submitted for the consideration of the commission.

2. TEMPORARY ORDER OF SUSPENSION OF ENTRY

Section 316 provides for action by the President upon a prima facie showing made by complainants of unfair methods of competition or unfair acts in the importation or sale of imported products in the United States. This provision is contained in subdivision (f), which reads:

(f) That whenever the President has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the President may deem necessary shall be completed: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may permit entry under bond upon such conditions and penalties as he may deem adequate.

It will be seen that entries are required to be suspended in all cases where the President has reason to believe that the law is being violated "but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof." This provision of law has been applied in three instances, namely, revolvers, synthetic phenolic resin of Form C and products thereof, and manila rope. In each instance the order of suspension followed a report by the Tariff Commission based on the sworn allegations of the complaint and the supporting evidence submitted therewith.

In the event that the allegations of a complaint, or the supporting evidence submitted therewith disclose the existence of respondents residing within the United States, it is possible to hold a preliminary hearing at which such respondents would have an opportunity to be heard before action is taken on the prima facie case made by the complaining parties. In many cases, however, it is not possible to have such a preliminary hearing without incurring the risk of destroying the effectiveness of subdivision (f). Such would seem to be the case where, for example, the alleged unfair methods of competition consist in the practice of manufacturing abroad articles in fraudulent simulation of articles manufactured in the United States. In such instances the evidence submitted may indicate the extent generally of importation although the identity of the individual importers or consignees remains unknown. Such consignees or importers, therefore, can not be personally notified in advance of a preliminary hearing. The foreign manufacturers can be legally notified only by publication which, if the notice given be such as is usually regarded as reasonable, must necessarily run for a considerable period of time. During this period foreign producers having knowledge of the institution of the

investigation, although not legally chargeable with notice until the expiration of the publication, would have an opportunity to ship into the country importations sufficient in quantity to supply the market for a long period. Thus, while in theory of law the foreign producers would not be chargeable with notice until the period of publication had actually run out, such producer would nevertheless be in a position to know from the beginning that a temporary exclusion order was being asked for and could therefore take advantage of the intervening delay to break down the statute and substantially nullify the investigation. For these and other reasons of like nature, the commission has not found it practicable to insist in all cases upon a preliminary hearing in advance of a report to the President under subdivision (f).

In proceedings under this subdivision, however, the commission has endeavored to reconcile its obligation, on the one hand, not to permit the ends of the statute to be defeated and its purpose, on the other hand, to afford interested parties the earliest practicable opportunity to meet the allegations made by those applying for the investigation. Any person whose rights are affected by a temporary order of exclusion, although he may not have been mentioned in the complaint or otherwise brought to the attention of the commission, has full opportunity to move for a speedy hearing in opposition to the prima facie case made by the complaint. The circumstance that such person was not named in the original papers or in the order instituting the investigation, or that his existence or identity was not in any manner made known to the commission, is not in any sense a bar to his entering an immediate appearance in the investigation for the purpose of protecting his own interests. It will be observed, moreover, that at any time during the life of such a temporary exclusion order, the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to permit entry under bond.

VII. PUBLIC HEARINGS

More public hearings have been held since the publication of the ninth annual report than in any other year of the commission's experience with section 315. Especial mention may be made of lace and oils.

The hearings on lace began December 15, 1926, and ended May 18, 1926, with a statement by the chairman that the commission would later announce plans for subsequent stages of the investigation. In the course of the hearings, conferences were held, on the one hand, between domestic producers and importers, and, on the other, between those interests and representatives of the Tariff Commission. The purpose of such conference was to permit the interested parties to arrive at an agreement if possible upon the representativeness of samples of various kinds of lace in order to meet the statutory requirement of likeness or similitude between foreign and domestic products. Since no class of commodities vary more in style or type, pattern, point or gauge, yarn count, width, quality, and finish, it has been found difficult to decide upon samples on which to base cost comparisons.

Likewise in the matter of vegetable and animal oils and fats, difficult problems have arisen, the chief of which is the interchangeability of the several oils and fats in consuming industries. Upon the settlement of this question depends in part the determination of the likeness or similarity of the foreign and the domestic products. Vegetable oils such as cottonseed, flaxseed, corn, soya beans, coconuts, palms and palm kernels, and animal oils and fats, such as whale oil, lard, and oleomargarine, have individual properties and are not equally suitable for all purposes. Linseed oil is best for making paint; butter and olive oil are preferred for table use; and castor oil has a therapeutic value not possessed by other oils. Many oils and fats are so nearly alike in chemical composition and their properties are so nearly identical that one may be substituted for another if for any reason the preferred oil is not available in adequate quantity or if the substitute can be obtained at a sufficient saving in cost to compensate for a difference in quality. A difference in cost of even one-eighth cent a pound may cause the substitution of one oil for another.

Whether competition is direct or indirect also has a bearing on the determination of what oils and fats are like or similar for the purposes of section 315.

Some crushing materials, such as cottonseed and corn seed, are produced almost wholly in the United States, while others, such as soya beans and coconuts, are almost entirely imported. Peanuts are extensively grown in China as well as in the United States, and the oil crushed from them comes into active competition with oil made from peanuts grown in the United States.

A complete list of hearings since June, 1923, follows:

Hearings before the United States Tariff Commission since July, 1925

Subject	Date of hearing	Page of stenographer's minutes
For the purposes of sec. 315:		
Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock ¹	1925 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7.....	964
Halibut ¹	Aug. 10, 11.....	522
Bob-white quail.....	Sept. 10.....	109
Cast polished plate glass and mirror plate.....	Nov. 23, 24, 30, Dec. 1.....	776
Swiss cheese.....	Dec. 11.....	167
Articles made on lace machines.....	Dec. 15, 16, 17.....	450
1926		
Articles made on lace machines.....	Feb. 15, May 17, 18.....	255
Milk and cream (preliminary).....	Mar. 25, 26.....	236
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	Apr. 3, May 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.....	916
Pig iron.....	Apr. 20.....	114
Methanol.....	June 17.....	236
Magnesite.....	June 21, 22.....	554
Granite.....	July 15, 28, 29.....	528
Rag rugs.....	July 20.....	201
For the purposes of sec. 316:		
Synthetic phenolic resin.....	May 17, 24, 25, June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.....	1,377
Manila and bolt rope.....	June 4, 5, 29.....	430

¹ Held at Seattle, Wash.; all others at commission's offices at Washington, D. C.

VIII. THE ADVISORY BOARD

The functioning of the advisory board was described in the commission's ninth annual report. During the last year the board has continued its work as a planning, coordinating, analyzing, and testing body, reviewing all studies and reports in the administration of sections 315, 316, and 318 of the tariff act of 1922. The commission has recently provided that it shall act as a general clearing house for all reports from the staff. By order of October 5, 1926, the commodity and other divisions are required to submit to the board material called for by the commission, plans for investigations, material showing the results of those that have been instituted, drafts for tariff information surveys, and projects for any new work to be undertaken.

The board has, during the past year, given close attention to preliminary field work. Prior to undertaking actual domestic field work in any investigation, it has been the growing conviction that a commodity expert and an economist should visit the territory selected for study with a view to gathering information about the significant problems involved in a cost of production investigation and to determine what would be representative of producing areas. In the course of the last year such visits have been made in a number of investigations. During these preliminary field trips many conferences have been held with college authorities, heads of chambers of commerce, trade associations, and persons particularly qualified by experience and training to assist in mapping out the work. Upon the return of the economist and the commodity expert, a complete itinerary for the field work of the experts assigned to the investigation is then prepared.

It is not feasible to state in detail all the activities of the advisory board during the fiscal year now under review—all the meetings held and all the memoranda prepared and submitted to the commission. The bulk of its work has been concerned with the administration of section 315 and has followed the established procedure in the conduct of investigations.

IX. THE ECONOMICS DIVISION

(1) GENERAL STATEMENT

The economics division consists of a staff of trained economists who cooperate with the commodity divisions and the advisory board in the conduct of investigations and in the analysis and organization of the data obtained.

The work of the commodity divisions calls for a high degree of specialization. Chemists, engineers, textile experts, agricultural experts, and other specialists are engaged in analyzing for the commission complicated material within their respective fields. For the proper unification of the work of the commission, it is deemed desirable to have a group who, with the advantage of broad training in economics, may apply their minds to the tariff issues of many industries rather than to the technical phases of any one, and relate the work of this group closely to the work of the advisory board, the central agency of the commission.

The chief of the economics division is chairman of the advisory board and is, therefore, in a position to direct the work of the economists both with respect to particular problems arising in the work of commodity divisions and with respect to general problems arising from the advisory board's supervision of the work of the staff as a whole. This centralized contact of the chairman of the advisory board with the work of the commission is particularly valuable in determining the relative importance of a subject as it comes to the economics division for consideration.

The activities of the division fall roughly into three divisions: (a) cooperation with the technical and accounting experts for the purposes of section 315, (b) cooperation with the commodity divisions in investigations under the general powers of the commission, and (c) prosecution of independent research work of an economic nature concerning tariff problems.

A feature of prime importance in the work of the economics division is adherence to the policy of having an economist participate directly in an investigation, whether under section 315 or under the general powers of the commission, instead of acting merely as a reviewer or critic after the completion of the investigation. For the accomplishment of this work an increase in the personnel of the economics division is urgently needed.

(2) COOPERATION WITH THE COMMODITY DIVISIONS IN INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

(a) PRELIMINARY REPORTS AND COST SCHEDULES

The work of the economics division in section 315 investigations begins with the consideration of an application from an interested party or parties looking toward a change in rate or classification. A preliminary report upon each commodity which is the subject of an application is drafted by the commodity division concerned. This preliminary report is designed to summarize such significant information on production, imports, exports, the competitive situation, and tariff problems as will assist the commission in determining whether an investigation is warranted for the purposes of section 315. Frequently preliminary field work must be done before the matter is decided. From the outset an economist cooperates with the commodity expert in both the preliminary field work and the drafting of the report. After an investigation has been instituted, he also serves in an advisory capacity in the drafting of the cost schedules upon which the required information is to be recorded.

(b) PLAN OF INVESTIGATION

An important function of the economics division is to assist in drafting plans for investigations which have been instituted. Inasmuch as the agents of the commission must do field work, often extensive, both in the United States and foreign countries, it is important that plans for this work be carefully developed in order that all necessary cost and other significant information may be gathered in representative sections of the industry and that the data be obtained in the shortest time and at the least expense. Through careful planning of the groundwork, unnecessary tabulations of statistics may

later be avoided and attention of all engaged in the investigation focused upon the essential problems involved. In many instances it has been deemed expedient that both the commodity expert and an economist do preliminary field work before the final drafting of plans for an investigation.

In determining what criteria shall be used in selecting the areas for a given study, emphasis has been placed upon the desirability of working out a method that will result in data as representative as possible.

(c) FIELD WORK

During the last year the economists have had a larger share in the work in the field than in previous years. In 1926 each economist went into the field one or more times and for periods ranging from two weeks to two months. Experience has demonstrated that the economist can gather much useful information which other investigators occupied with their particular duties are not in a position to obtain. In practically all investigations a representative of the economics division has been a member of the investigating crew. For certain investigations it has been necessary for the economist to stay in the field throughout the whole period of the field work, but for others he has been able to familiarize himself with the problems involved without going to all centers of production.

In many instances the economist has been associated with the commodity expert in making contacts with domestic and foreign producers in obtaining cost of production and other data. Crucial matters in the commission's investigations are often determined by the method of approach to business men, especially in foreign countries. These approaches can best be made by men of wide experience in the general work of the commission.

(d) MARKETING STUDIES

The commission has in the last 12 months given more detailed consideration than hitherto to marketing and transportation problems arising in connection with its investigations. Both the sources of the raw material and the distribution of the finished product in a particular industry under consideration have received the special attention of the economists working in cooperation with the commodity experts.

(e) OFFICE WORK

In the office handling of data gathered in the field or otherwise obtained, the early participation of the economist assigned to the investigation has been found to yield increasingly beneficial results. In short, there is now a well-established division of labor between the economist and the commodity division in all matters involving economic questions.

Tabulation and analysis of cost and other data.—The statistical training of a number of economists on the staff has been found to be especially useful in the tabulation and analysis of the cost and other data obtained in the field. Questions with respect to the representative character of information obtained, errors in detail, and the

presentation of the mass of data in the most significant form with reference to the leading problems involved receive the special attention of the division.

Preparation of preliminary statement of information and final report.—There is intimate cooperation between the commodity divisions and the economics division in the preparation of the preliminary statements of information and also in the drafting of the final reports. In general the responsibility for formulating these statements and reports falls upon the commodity expert, after the outlines for them have been prepared in general conferences, but certain sections may be drafted in the first instance by the economist. Although the economist finally acts primarily as the reviewer of the draft as a whole as prepared by the commodity expert, he is in a position to make suggestions during the process of drafting. In many investigations a second draft is prepared by the commodity expert in cooperation with the economist before the preliminary statement or final report is transmitted to the advisory board and thence to the commission.

During the period when the reports are being reviewed by the advisory board or are under consideration by the commission, the economist, together with the commodity expert, is regularly called into consultation for the purpose of supplying additional information or redrafting material already presented.

(3) COOPERATION WITH THE COMMODITY DIVISIONS IN INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

The functions of the economics division in investigations under the general powers of the commission are in some respects similar to those outlined with respect to investigations for the purposes of section 315. More latitude for economic studies of the conditions prevailing in given industries is, however, afforded.

In investigations under the general powers of the commission wider scope is given to studies of the organization and the economic and competitive position of the industry under consideration. In many such investigations, particularly those for which it is not feasible to obtain extensive data upon the products of the industry, detailed price studies are an essential feature. Prices of competing articles, even though they may not be comparable for cost purposes, often clearly disclose tariff problems.

The substitution of one product for another is frequently of importance in investigations. For example, in the study of maple sirup it became necessary to study the competition with corn sirup, blended sirup, sugar-cane sirup, and sugar-cane molasses. Again in the shingle investigation it was found that the use of substitute roofing materials of various types has had an important effect on the shingle industry. Even if cost data should be obtained they would throw little light on this competition without a thorough knowledge of qualities, market preferences, and price differences.

Another type of economic research peculiar to investigations under the general powers of the commission is that of clearly defining the tariff problem where the classification is general or vague. A particular case in point is that of scientific instruments. As is indicated in the summary of the commission's work on scientific instruments given in another part of the annual report, the term includes an indefi-

nite number of kinds and types of apparatus ranging from the finest optical instruments to large machines for testing purposes. The tariff problems in this class of products are almost as diverse as the variety of articles, and the close cooperation of the economics division with the technical experts is at times desirable to segregate the subjects which are to be treated.

(4) INDEPENDENT RESEARCH OF THE ECONOMICS DIVISION

In addition to cooperating with other divisions of the commission's staff, the economics division is occupied with independent research upon such subjects as foreign exchange and conversion rates and the purchasing power of foreign currencies, wages in the United States and foreign countries, other cost of production data, and tariff terminology.

(5) EDITORIAL AND CHARTING SECTIONS

There are attached to the economics division an editorial and a charting section. No important change occurred during the last year in either of these sections. To give a detailed account of what the editorial section and the charting section have done would be merely to catalogue what has been reported elsewhere. These sections have performed their functions, not only with respect to investigations for the purposes of section 315, but also with respect to tariff information surveys and all other features of the commission's work.

X. THE ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The work of the accounting division falls into two divisions: (1) Obtaining cost data in the field in cooperation with the commodity experts and the economists, and (2) tabulating and analyzing the cost data when the field work is completed.

(1) FIELD WORK

When an investigation involving cost work is ordered, the division prepares a tentative cost schedule on which to record the data obtained from foreign and domestic manufacturers. An exception to this procedure is the preparation of farm cost schedule, which because of its peculiar nature is drafted by the agricultural division. Tentative cost schedules are often taken in person by agents of the commission to several domestic producers of the commodity under consideration for criticism or for additional information before they are finally approved by the commission.

In the field, the commission's agents make every effort to secure cost information directly from the producers' records. They do not attempt detailed audits of cost records but analyze and scrutinize carefully all costs and financial accounts.

The process of obtaining cost data in Europe is conducted on the same general principles as in the United States. Agents of the commission in foreign fields work in close cooperation with members of the commission's staff permanently stationed in Europe.

(2) TABULATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA OBTAINED

The office work of the division is mainly the analysis and tabulation of the cost data obtained in the field. In many investigations several hundred cost schedules are summarized into a few final tables. The heads of the commodity divisions and the assigned economists help to supervise the tabulation of the figures.

Since the function of the accounting division is to cooperate and furnish cost data to other divisions, its work is in great measure reflected in the summaries of the cost work made elsewhere in this report.

XI. THE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The statistical division cooperates with the commodity divisions in tabulating and analyzing data required in various reports, and compiles statistics under the general direction of the commission.

All statistics collected by the division, of course, bear upon tariff problems—the quantity and value of imports, with special reference to rates of duty under the various tariff acts, foreign and domestic price comparisons, and cost calculations from data compiled by the experts in the field.

In cooperation with the textile division, the statistical division compiled from the official trade returns of about 100 countries statistics of the world trade in knit goods.

It also compiled for the use of the textile divisions of both the Tariff Commission and the Department of Commerce a series of tables showing monthly imports for consumption of countable cotton cloths by yarn counts.

Other statistics collected for the commodity divisions during 1926 relate to the following products: Butter, eggs and egg products, halibut, Canadian lake fish, Swiss cheese, peanuts, onions, vegetable oils, linseed oil, cotton hosiery, rag rugs, lace, oriental rugs, bentwood chairs, paintbrush handles, granite, pottery, pig iron, and taximeters.

The division also made detailed analyses of invoices showing the quantity and value of individual imports and their invoice prices for the following commodities: Tartaric acid and cream of tartar, perfume bottles, clasps, spring rings, swivels, etc., and eggs and egg products.

In addition to cooperating with the commodity divisions, the statistical division has assisted the preferential tariffs division in its study of the effect of present trade agreements with Cuba and with the Philippine Islands.

At the request of a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the division made a study of the 1923 census of manufactures, covering about 600 industries, for the purpose of comparing domestic production with recent imports and exports of similar or identical commodities. The results of this work were printed as Senate Document No. 154.

Other work of the division is outlined below:

1. A compilation from official sources of production, trade in, and prices of farm products and commodities in the farmer's budget. This material was prepared in response to requests from many sources.

2. A revision (still in process) of the report "Statistics of imports and duties, 1918-1925," covering the tariff acts of 1897, 1909, and 1913, to include imports under the act of 1922. This report was compiled by the Tariff Commission in 1919 and published by the Committee on Ways and Means.

3. A current record of monthly imports for consumption for all commodities on which the President has changed the rate of duty under section 315.

XII. THE TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

The chief duty of the transportation division is to furnish the commission transportation charges on imported and domestic commodities. A secondary service which it renders is the routing of the commission's field agents, both in the United States and abroad, and obtaining their travel accommodations.

(1) TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ON COMMODITIES

Transportation charges for commodities are very complex and necessitate a close study of the carriers' tariffs in connection with each investigation. Many routes are often available for transporting commodities, and the various possible combinations of routes by ocean steamships, coastwise vessels, inland waterways, and railroads must be taken into consideration, both from the point of view of the rate quotations and the shipping facilities for particular commodities. Some commodities require peculiar service. For instance, milk and cream, fresh fish, and other perishables must move by fast freight or passenger-train service.

Transocean and intercoastal rates are not stable, as are railroad rates. The so-called "conference rates," which are fixed by an agreement among the steamship companies, come nearer than any others to being stable, but these frequently change, especially on heavy commodities, when competition is encountered with the "tramp" or chartered vessel.

During the last year the transportation division supplied other divisions of the commission's staff with freight, express, and passenger-train rates on the following commodities:

Agricultural division.—Butter, fresh and frozen fish, flaxseed, milk and cream, onions, peanuts, wheat, and wool.

Ceramics division.—Brick, china and earthenware, glass bottles, plate glass, and granite.

Chemical division.—Barium carbonate, charcoal, gelatin, glue stock, methanol, coconut, cotton, linseed, peanut, and soya bean oils.

Lumber division.—Chairs and chair stock, lumber, paintbrush handles, pulpwood, and wood pulp.

Metals division.—Aluminum ingot and aluminum articles, fluorspar, graphite and graphite ore, magnesite, iron and steel articles, ores, pig iron, print rollers, wire cloth.

Sugar division.—Confectionery, maple sugar, maple sirup.

Sundries division.—Cattle hides.

Textile division.—Cotton rag rugs and lace.

(2) PASSENGER TRAVEL

All official travel of the commission's staff is routed by the transportation division. Itineraries are prepared from Washington and also for use by the traveler while he is in the field. His railroad and steamship accommodations are engaged and tickets secured. By study of the various routes and fares, travel time and expense are saved, particularly where field work is to be done at a number of points. In such instances the itinerary is so arranged as to route the traveler through or near the desired destination, and, where possible, a tourist or round-trip ticket is obtained. A round-trip fare not only costs less, as a rule, than the one-way ticket, but carries unlimited "stop-over" privileges. The saving effected in the purchase of this class of transportation alone is considerable. Where ocean travel is necessary, preference is given American flag ships when available, and tickets are secured at the office of the United States Shipping Board in this city. A foreign ship was used last year on only one occasion.

A record of the time of departure from Washington and arrival at destination and the route of each traveler is kept for reference and a report made to the administrative division. All passenger fares were verified when requested by the administrative division.

On several occasions, for good reasons, tickets or parts thereof were not used. In such instances claims for redemption of the unused tickets were filed with the carrier and refunds were obtained.

(3) PUBLICATIONS

During the year the division has added to its files many new freight and passenger tariffs. The files now contain some 2,300 of these tariffs, all of which were obtained without cost. Many rates issued by the water carriers are confidential and our files are probably the only ones in the city that contain such information. The division desires to maintain a complete file of ocean rates and passenger fares, but, owing to the great number of freight tariffs, it is able to keep only those naming the rates to and from important ports and markets. Other rates are obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Tariffs naming rates between points in 17 foreign countries were secured by our European office and are on file for ready reference.

The commission subscribes to several periodicals containing information regarding transportation and shipping. These have been of great help in the preparation of statistical and other data. The division also has in its files time tables, ship sailings, maps, hotel guides, travel literature, mileage tables, and other publications containing useful information.

XIII. 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.

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, and imposes certain penalties to be applied by the President for violation of these provisions. Section 316, subdivision (b) provides further:

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

Section 317 of the same act deals with discrimination by foreign countries against the commerce of the United States, and provides certain measures to offset such discrimination, to be applied by the President in the public interest. Section 317, subdivision (g) provides further:

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

The division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties is occupied with the duties prescribed by the above sections of the laws relating to the United States Tariff Commission. This division prepares or assists in the preparation of all reports to the commission (other than investigations under section 315 of the tariff act) which concern the relations between the United States and foreign countries. Proceedings arising under section 316 are considered jointly with the legal division.

(1) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 317

Section 317 was 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 317, 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 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 required to keep informed with respect to discriminations against the commerce of the United States and to make recommendations concerning action to be taken. If 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.

Section 317, subdivision (e) provides for countervailing duties to offset industrial advantages obtained in foreign countries through

differential export duties imposed by other "foreign" countries, as defined in section 317, subdivision (i).

Since the passage of the tariff act of 1922, reports have been submitted to the President pursuant to the provisions of section 317 upon all important existing discriminations against the commerce of the United States by means of tariff rates and regulations. The division has also collected information as required by the law, concerning foreign tariffs and their operation, commercial treaties, and commercial policies. This information is being analyzed and prepared for eventual publication in the form of reports dealing with the postwar tariff legislation and commercial policies of countries which are important export markets for United States products.

The commission repeats its statement made in previous annual reports concerning the inadequacy of the present law to provide sufficient safeguards for domestic industries against attacks or threats of attack by other countries by way of export duties, restrictions, or embargoes upon raw materials. Section 317 provides for a counter-vailing duty to offset 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.

(2) STUDIES IN PROGRESS

The division has continued and practically completed the surveys in progress when last year's report was submitted. These investigations deal with the effects of the reciprocity treaty of 1902 between the United States and Cuba, the effects of the tariff relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands, and the effects of the Canadian preferential tariff upon exports of the United States and of Great Britain to Canada. Information on these subjects is at the disposal of Congress.

The division is continuing the collection of data for eventual reports on various tariff questions, such as methods of valuation for customs purposes, assessment of ad valorem duties, treatment of commercial travelers' samples, importations by parcels post, direct shipment to receive benefit of preferential duties, certificates of origin, anti-dumping duties, retaliatory provisions in customs tariffs, bounties on production and export, drawback systems, and similar questions dealt with in commercial treaties or in the customs legislation and practice of foreign countries.

There is also in progress a revision of the Handbook of Commercial Treaties of all Nations, published by the commission in 1922, and a series of comparative studies on the tariff treatment accorded by different foreign countries to American export products, as compared with the treatment accorded to similar products imported from other countries.

XIV. SURVEYS, REPORTS, AND INVESTIGATIONS**SCHEDULE 1. CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS****(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS**

While the chemical division has been largely occupied with investigations for the purposes of section 315, it has continued its work on the revision of tariff information surveys. Surveys revised during 1926 deal with the following subjects: Petroleum products, lead compounds, gums, resins and waxes, cyanides, explosives, and starch and dextrine. These revised surveys are in manuscript form only, and are, therefore, not ready for distribution. They may be made available to the Congress, however, upon short notice.

SUMMARY OF CENSUS OF DYES AND OTHER SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1925

The Tenth Annual Census of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, published in October, 1926, contains detailed statistics on the domestic production of (1) coke, coal tar, and coal-tar crudes; (2) intermediates; (3) finished products, such as dyes, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, perfumes, and flavors; (4) synthetic organic chemicals not derived from coal tar. It also contains detailed statistics of imports of dyes, a discussion of the international trade in dyes in that year, with data for the principal producing and consuming countries, and a study of the cost of dyes in representative fabrics and garments.

COAL-TAR DYES

Domestic production.—The output of coal-tar dyes in 1925 by 75 firms was over 86,000,000 pounds—a 25 per cent increase over the previous year; sales amounted to over 79,000,000 pounds, valued at nearly \$37,500,000. Seven fewer companies manufactured dyes at the end of 1925 than at the end of 1924. Domestic dyes supplied more than 90 per cent of consumption and there was, in addition, an exportable surplus of over 25,000,000 pounds, principally indigo and sulphur black. Improvement in the export trade was one of the reasons for the increased production in 1925. Progress in the industry was marked by the production of new types of vat dyes, direct dyes, alizarin derivatives, and special colors for dyeing rayon and mixed fibers.

Other finished coal-tar products—color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, perfumes, and flavors, synthetic phenolic resins, and synthetic tanning materials—were also made in greater quantity in 1925 than in 1924.

Prices.—The weighted average price of all domestic dyes sold in 1925 was \$0.47 per pound, a 13 per cent decline from the 1924 price.

Imports.—Imports of coal-tar dyes in 1925 totaled 5,209,601 pounds, valued at \$4,637,240—an increase of 72 per cent by quantity and 59 per cent by value over 1924. Competition from imported colors, principally the higher cost dyes, has been pronounced, especially in vat dyes, alizarins, developed direct dyes, and dyes covered by foreign patents coming from Germany and Switzerland.

Exports.—Exports of dyes in 1925 totaled 25,799,889 pounds, valued at \$6,694,360, an increase of 64 per cent by quantity and 19 per cent by value over 1924. China, Japan, Canada, British India, and the Central and South American countries, are the principal foreign markets. Indigo and sulphur black were the leading dyes exported.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS NOT DERIVED FROM COAL TAR

Expansion in this field of the domestic chemical industry in 1925 was marked. The output of 156,878,013 pounds was an increase of 36 per cent over 1924. Sales reached a new high level of 114,626,209 pounds, valued at \$23,632,779. A number of products, heretofore made on a relatively small scale in the United States, were produced in commercial quantity.

Products in this group include esters and solvents used by the pyroxylin plastic and lacquer industries. Among those showing a conspicuous increase in production in 1925 are butanol, butyl acetate, ethylene derivatives, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and xanthates used as flotation agents for sulphide ores containing copper, zinc lead, silver, and gold.

COST OF DYE IN REPRESENTATIVE GARMENTS

For a special study of the cost of dyes used in representative fabrics and garments, the commission obtained its basic data directly from the records of 32 domestic textile concerns. The following excerpt from the report shows the cost of dye used in a variety of garments and goods. The figures are considered representative of the particular article for which they are quoted.

Description of garment or suit	Cost of dye in each garment or suit
	<i>Cents</i>
Cotton:	
Men's overalls, denim, indigo-dyed.....	1.7 per pair.
Men's working shirts, chambray, indigo-dyed.....	0.2 per shirt.
Men's shirts, woven striped madras dyed with—	
Vat dyes.....	1 per shirt.
Sulphur dyes.....	0.25 per shirt.
Men's shirts, cotton shirting printed with—	
Vat dyes.....	1.25 per shirt.
Basic and chrome colors.....	0.25 per shirt.
Soldiers' cotton khaki suits, dyed with sulphur dyes.....	3 per suit.
Woolen and worsted:	
Men's suits, 14-ounce blue serge worsted.....	11 per suit.
Police uniforms, navy or police cloth, dyed with indigo and alizarin.....	18 per suit.
Men's woolen suits, 14-ounce mixed color.....	7 per suit.
Men's overcoats, 20-ounce overcoating mixed color.....	16 per overcoat.
Women's fancy worsted suits, 10-ounce serge.....	9 per suit.
Women's fancy worsted silk stripe serge suits, 10-ounce.....	15 per suit.
Women's overcoats, Bolivia cloth, 21-ounce.....	28 per overcoat.
Silk:	
Silk dress, plain silk (9 yards per pound).....	4 per dress.
Silk dress, georgette crêpe (18 yards per pound).....	2 per dress.
Hats: Men's felt hats.....	1.25 per hat.

INTERNATIONAL DYE TRADE

The year 1925 was marked by an organized effort on the part of Germany to regain her former position in the world's dye markets. The means by which it is planned to win back export trade lost during the World War are (1) the merger of six large dye concerns for the

purpose of reducing manufacturing costs, and (2) the consolidation of foreign sales agencies in 10 countries, with the object of increasing the competitive strength of the German Cartel in each of these foreign markets. These changes in the interests of economy have already shown results. In 1925 Germany's exports increased 24 per cent in quantity and 42 per cent in value over the preceding year. The increase was largely in the higher priced dyes.

The new dye-producing nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy—regarding dye manufacture as a key industry, have enacted tariff legislation and adopted other measures to protect and stimulate dye production. Such measures tend to maintain an excess capacity to produce above normal requirements. In 1925 all countries operated below their capacity. The competitive situation resulting from this excess capacity to produce has led to price reductions and to the elimination of a few producers. Fewer producers will not mean a return to pre-war capacity but a reduced capacity more nearly commensurate with consumptive requirements.

In Great Britain the Government has withdrawn from participation in the affairs of the British Dyestuffs Corporation. The corporation's assets have been written down and its capital reduced. The Scottish Dyes (Ltd.) was taken over by the corporation in 1925.

Progress in dye manufacture was made in 1925 in a number of countries. Italy produced synthetic indigo the first time on a commercial scale; Spain adopted a system of dye license import control; Japan extended its subsidy act to include a number of firms not hitherto beneficiaries; Switzerland had a small increase in exports of dyes other than indigo.

(b) COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Department of Commerce.—The commission, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, has continued the arrangement started in January, 1923, of compiling and publishing a monthly list of imports for the consumption of dyes and other coal-tar chemicals provided for in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the tariff act of 1922. Beginning with August, 1925, these monthly lists were extended to include chemicals other than those of coal-tar origin coming within paragraphs 1, 5, 23, and 61, viz, acids and acid anhydrides, chemical compounds n. s. p. f., drugs and medicinal chemicals in capsules, pills, and similar forms, and perfume materials. 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 planning their production programs and to consumers in purchasing dyes.

Since May, 1923, the commission has also cooperated with the Department of Commerce in issuing a semiannual report on imports for consumption of bacteriological stains, indicators, and research chemicals.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATIONS INSTITUTED

The commission has received since December 1, 1925, applications for investigations under section 315, looking toward a change in duty on three chemicals, namely, decolorizing chars and carbons (par. 71),

sodium sulphate or Glauber's salts (par. 83), and sodium phosphate (par. 83).

In order to assist the commission to determine whether investigations should be instituted, the chemical division made a preliminary study of each of these commodities covering production, consumption, imports, exports, prices, and competitive conditions.

In January, 1926, the commission instituted investigations of costs of production of barium carbonate, precipitated, and in March of tartaric acid and cream of tartar.

(2) REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT

Casein.—On March 4, 1926, the commission submitted to the President a report covering the investigation of casein, summarized as follows:

The Tariff Commission reports that in its judgment no findings of fact pointing to any change in the rate of the duty on casein are warranted by the data which it has been found possible to secure in its investigation of the cost of production of this product in the domestic and foreign fields.

While the conversion costs in the United States and in Argentina, which appears to be the principal competing country, may be regarded as ascertained with reasonable accuracy, it was impossible to obtain in Argentina data which would establish, or permit a satisfactory computation of the cost of the primary raw material, skimmed milk, of which casein is made.

Further, the data obtained in the United States do not directly show a raw-material cost per pound of casein. Nor could data be secured from the factories investigated in the United States in sufficient detail to permit a trustworthy computation to be made of such unit of cost of raw material.

For these reasons the data secured in the investigation are regarded as affording an insufficient basis for any statement by the commission in regard to the differences in the costs of production of casein in the United States and in the principal competing country, Argentina.

Linseed oil.—The commission completed its original investigation of linseed oil in 1925 and forwarded a report to the President on March 3, 1925. In a letter dated February 8, 1926, the President asked the commission for further data. The additional information is now being collected in the field.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Vegetable oils.—The domestic and foreign cost data obtained in the commission's investigation of vegetable oils is outlined in the ninth annual report. These costs were summarized in a statement of information which, together with the notice of the public hearing, was sent to interested parties on April 23, 1926.

On March 22, 1926, Mr. L. B. Jackson, State director of the Bureau of Markets of Georgia, for himself and on behalf of Georgia producers of cottonseed, peanuts, and other oil-bearing seeds, and vegetable and animal oils and fats, filed a petition asking that the commission obtain and include in the cost data for consideration at the public hearing agricultural costs of producing the materials out of which such vegetable and animal oils and fats are made. The petition also asked that the agricultural costs obtained be incorporated in the preliminary statement of information issued in anticipation of such hearing.

About the same time Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, asked to be heard on the subject of Mr. Jackson's petition, whereupon the

commission set March 27, 1926, as the date for a hearing. On March 26, 1926, Senator George and the secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation asked a postponement of the hearing, and the date was changed to April 3, 1926.

Following the appearance of Senator George before the commission on April 3, 1926, the commission on April 28, 1926, announced that it could not, in advance of the public hearing on vegetable oils, determine whether agricultural production costs of the several raw materials are indispensable to the ascertainment of the costs of production of all the finished products in question or even of any one of them. The commission took the position that it could not at that time either deny or grant the request made in general terms in the petition filed by Mr. Jackson, and action on the matter was deferred under the following ruling:

That petition is accordingly postponed until the public hearing (vegetable oils) and the questions thereby raised will be regarded as open for discussion at that time.

After due notice a public hearing in the vegetable-oil investigation was held in the office of the commission on May 25 to 29, inclusive, when interested parties were given an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. Briefs were filed on or before July 1, 1926.

Edible gelatin.—The domestic cost data obtained in 1925 have been tabulated and analyzed. Foreign cost data for the years 1924 and 1925 were obtained from the principal manufacturer in the Netherlands, who furnished the bulk of the edible gelatin imported into the United States in those years. Analyses of representative samples of both domestic and imported gelatin have been made to determine their qualitative relationship. These data are being summarized in a preliminary statement of information to be issued prior to a public hearing.

Imports of edible gelatin have continued at a fairly constant annual rate, amounting to 3,170,000 pounds in 1925 and to 1,329,000 pounds in the first six months of 1926. Domestic production in 1925 was 12,535,100 pounds and 8,531,000 pounds in the first six months of 1926.

Glue.—An investigation of the cost of production of glue was instituted on July 24, 1925. Domestic costs of hide glue and extracted bone glue were obtained for the year 1924 and the first six months of 1925. These costs have been tabulated and analyzed. The principal British producer of extracted bone glue, who supplies the bulk of imports to this country from Great Britain, refused the commission's representative access to their cost records. Another British producer of bone glue furnished cost data for 1924 and 1925. Negotiations are now under way to obtain bone glue costs in Germany, also a competing country.

The annual domestic production of hide glue since 1921 has ranged between 58,000,000 and 65,000,000 pounds and of bone glue between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds. Imports since 1921 have been from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds annually, the larger proportion of which is probably bone glue. From 1923 to 1925, inclusive, Great Britain was the chief source of imports, but in the first six months of 1926 Germany supplied the greater quantity.

Competition between domestic and foreign glue is chiefly in extracted bone glue in the lower grade of hide glue.

Sodium silicofluoride.—On July 24, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation of sodium silicofluoride. Domestic cost data obtained in 1925 have been tabulated and analyzed.

Foreign cost data were obtained for 1924 and 1925 from four plants in Denmark and three plants in Holland—the entire number of plants operating in those countries. These costs have been converted to United States currency and are being tabulated.

The largest use of sodium silicofluoride is in the manufacture of enamel ware and opalescent glassware, for which about 1,500 short tons are annually required. Laundries use about 1,000 short tons annually as an acid rinse.

Domestic production was in 1923 approximately 5,000,000 pounds, valued at a little more than \$300,000, and in 1924 approximately 3,000,000 pounds, valued at \$200,000. Imports in 1924, as compiled from invoices, were 2,458,974 pounds, or about 80 per cent of domestic production. Imports have come chiefly from Denmark and Holland and to a lesser extent from Germany.

Methanol.—Domestic cost data obtained in 1925 were tabulated and analyzed and were published in a preliminary statement of information issued May 15, 1926. The one German company producing synthetic methanol and supplying the entire imports into the United States refused to give representatives of the commission access to their cost records. Domestic costs have been compared with foreign costs estimated on the basis of invoice prices of imports.

A public hearing was held on June 17, 1926, at which representatives of both domestic producers and importers were present. Briefs were filed on July 12, 1926, by the applicants and on July 14, 1926, by the importers.

The final report on methanol has been submitted to the President, and on November 27, 1926, the President issued a proclamation changing the rate of duty from 12 to 18 cents a gallon.

Imports of methanol into the United States prior to 1925 were practically negligible. Up to 1925 this country was on a substantial export basis, but, following the development of the synthetic process of making methanol in Germany, imports began to come in in appreciable quantity and exports to decline. Imports of synthetic methanol from Germany amounted to 508,409 gallons in 1925 and to 294,677 gallons in the first six months of 1926. Domestic exports dropped from 640,637 gallons in 1924 to 408,185 gallons in 1925, and were only 252,269 gallons in the first six months of 1926. The domestic production of refined methanol products in 1925 amounted to approximately 6,000,000 gallons, so that imports in that year equaled 8.5 per cent of production.

Barium carbonate.—The commission instituted an investigation of barium carbonate on January 8, 1926. Costs of production were secured from the three domestic producers for the calendar year 1924 and from the two producers in 1925, one having ceased to operate in 1924. Foreign costs were obtained in Germany for the years 1924 and 1925. The data are being tabulated and analyzed and will be summarized in a statement of information to be issued to interested parties prior to a public hearing.

Tartaric acid and cream of tartar.—On March 4, 1926, the commission instituted an investigation of tartaric acid and cream of tartar.

Domestic producers of both of these chemicals furnished cost data for the years 1924 and 1925. Costs of tartaric acid were obtained from producers in Germany for 1925 and the first six months of 1926. Further field work is in progress in Europe.

(d) EFFECT OF CHANGES IN DUTY ON IMPORTS AND PRICES

(1) *Barium dioxide*.—The President, by proclamation, raised the duty on barium dioxide from 4 to 6 cents per pound, effective June 18, 1924.

Imports increased just before the change in duty and decreased slightly immediately thereafter. In the 12 months preceding the change, 1,777,598 pounds were imported, as compared with 1,580,154 pounds in the 12 months following the change—a decrease of 197,444 pounds. The 1925 import of 1,270,000 pounds was a decline of 25 per cent from 1924. The decline has continued in 1926, only 95,890 pounds coming in the first two months of the year and none from February to June, inclusive.

The following table shows monthly imports of barium dioxide for the period 1923 to February, 1926:

Barium dioxide—imports for consumption, 1923–1926

[Rate of duty under act of 1922, 4 cents per pound ¹]

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	177,149	\$12,354	\$0.070	45,386	\$3,176	\$0.070
February.....	98,317	7,998	.081	84,019	6,714	.080
March.....	194,387	19,371	.084	169,400	12,577	.074
April.....	297,902	24,676	.083	137,771	10,183	.074
May.....	231,422	20,385	.088	323,139	27,021	.084
June.....	55,906	5,930	.106	262,373	19,937	.076
July.....	88,206	8,154	.092			
August.....	153,754	13,185	.086	91,268	5,171	.057
September.....	162,950	14,575	.089	273,486	14,900	.054
October.....				110,305	5,852	.053
November.....	284,871	23,652	.083	156,865	10,661	.068
December.....	65,729	4,990	.076	66,693	4,182	.063
Total.....	1,810,593	152,270	.084	1,720,705	120,374	.070

Month	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	90,362	\$5,990	\$0.066	56,321	\$2,703	\$0.048
February.....	179,065	10,103	.056	39,569	5,243	.133
March.....	267,304	14,304	.054			
April.....	145,100	10,582	.073			
May.....	99,613	4,998	.050			
June.....	100,093	5,025	.050			
July.....	77,730	4,168	.054			
August.....	77,703	4,169	.054			
September.....	99,403	4,785	.048			
October.....	88,305	4,240	.048			
November.....	43,523	2,082	.048			
December.....	2,242	107	.048			
Total.....	1,270,443	70,553	.056			

¹ Rate changed by President's proclamation to 6 cents per pound, effective June 18, 1924.

Following the change in rate, prices of both domestic and imported barium dioxide remained constant at 17 cents and 15 cents, respectively, until May, 1925. They then declined to 13 cents per pound for both domestic and imported, a level that was maintained up to July, 1926.

The following table shows the price per pound of domestic and imported barium dioxide in the spot New York market from 1923 to July, 1926.

Price¹ per pound of barium dioxide, 86 to 88 per cent, New York spot market, 1923-1926

Month	1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic ²	Imported ³
January.....	\$0.18	\$0.14	\$0.17	\$0.13½	\$0.17	\$0.15	\$0.13	\$0.13
February.....	.18	.14	.17	.13½	.17	.15	.13	.13
March.....	.17	.14	.16	.15	.16	.15	.13	.13
April.....	.17	.14	.17	.14½	.16	.15	.13	.13
May.....	.17	.14	.17	.14½	.13	.13	4.13	.13
June.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13
July.....	.17	.14	6.17	5.15	.13	.13	.13	.13
August.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	-----	-----
September.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	-----	-----
October.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	-----	-----
November.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	-----	-----
December.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	6.14	-----	-----	-----

¹ The low quotation on the date nearest the 1st of each month. Source: Drug and Chemical Markets, New York.

² 88 per cent.

³ 86 to 88 per cent.

⁴ Source: Chemical Markets.

⁵ Increase in rate of duty, effective June 18, 1924.

⁶ Drums. Source: Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.

(2) *Diethylbarbituric acid*.—On November 14, 1924, the President issued a proclamation changing the basis of the assessment of duty on diethylbarbituric acid from 25 per cent ad valorem on the foreign market value to 25 per cent ad valorem on the "American selling price" as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402 of the tariff act of 1922 of similar products produced in the United States and sold under their respective chemical names or under their respective descriptive names (including barbital and barbital sodium) "not using for the purpose of said basis and assessment such price of such articles when sold under the trade-mark name Veronal or Veronal-sodium."

The incompleteness of import statistics for this chemical make it difficult to determine the effect of the change in duty on foreign shipments to this country.

Following the change in duty the price of imported barbital increased. In November, 1924, it was quoted at \$3.30 per pound and in December, immediately after the increase, at \$4.50. In February, 1925, there was a decline to \$4, which price was maintained until November, when it increased to \$4.20. In January-March, 1926, the quotation was \$4.15 per pound; from April to July, inclusive, it was \$4.

Domestic barbital, on the other hand, declined from \$10 per pound preceding the change in duty to \$8 for the month following the change in duty. This price was maintained through July, 1926.

The following table shows the price per pound of domestic and imported barbital in the spot New York market from 1924 to to July, 1926.

Price ¹ per pound of diethylbarbituric acid, New York spot market, 1924-1926

Month	1924		1925		1926	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported
January.....	\$8.50	-----	\$8.00	\$4.25	² \$8.00	\$4.15
February.....	8.50	-----	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.15
March.....	8.00	\$4.10	8.00	4.10	8.00	4.15
April.....	8.50	-----	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00
May.....	10.00	3.75	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00
June.....	10.00	3.75	8.00	4.00	³ 8.00	4.00
July.....	10.00	3.75	8.00	4.00	8.00	⁴ 4.00
August.....	10.00	3.50	8.00	4.00	-----	-----
September.....	10.00	3.50	8.00	4.00	-----	-----
October.....	10.00	3.50	8.00	4.00	-----	-----
November.....	10.00	3.30	8.00	4.00	-----	-----
December.....	⁵ 8.00	⁵ 4.50	8.00	4.20	-----	-----

¹ The low quotation on the date nearest the 1st of each month. Source: Drug and Chemical Markets, New York.
² Drug and Chemical Markets.
³ Drug Market.
⁴ July 13.
⁵ Increase in the rate of duty effective Nov. 29, 1924.

(3) *Oxalic acid*.—On December 29, 1924, the President proclaimed an increase in the rate of duty on oxalic acid from 4 to 6 cents per pound, effective January 28, 1925. During the month immediately preceding the change there was a large increase in imports, and in the month immediately following a marked decrease. Imports in 1925 amounted to 2,500,000 pounds, as compared with 3,136,000 pounds in 1924. During the first six months of 1926 they were only 867,000 pounds.

The following table shows monthly imports of oxalic acid from 1923 to 1926, inclusive.

Oxalic acid—Imports for consumption, 1923-1926

[Rate of duty under act of 1922, 4 cents per pound ¹]

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
January.....	<i>Pounds</i> 482,985	\$38,771.00	\$0.080	<i>Pounds</i> 195,626	\$14,322.00	\$0.073
February.....	161,796	12,681.00	.078	451,477	30,011.00	.066
March.....	261,399	20,173.00	.077	197,520	13,184.00	.067
April.....	126,512	10,531.00	.083	176,462	11,311.00	.064
May.....	391,726	31,384.00	.080	124,918	7,608.00	.061
June.....	145,851	11,091.00	.076	201,343	11,686.00	.058
July.....	172,925	12,892.00	.075	171,958	9,892.00	.058
August.....	160,402	11,925.00	.074	249,318	12,691.00	.051
September.....	157,394	15,826.00	.101	216,591	11,016.00	.051
October.....	142,055	10,366.00	.073	287,755	14,196.00	.049
November.....	189,016	13,754.00	.073	389,056	18,713.00	.048
December.....	228,441	16,706.00	.073	473,640	23,011.00	.049
Total.....	2,620,502	206,100.00	.079	3,135,664	177,641.00	.057

Oxalic acid—Imports for consumption, 1923-1926—Continued

Month	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	881,314	\$42,610.00	\$.048	115,553	\$4,876.00	\$.042
February.....	125,316	6,199.00	.049	236,951	10,268.00	.043
March.....	72,131	3,242.00	.045	121,447	5,158.00	.04
April.....	142,734	6,602.00	.046	102,802	4,514.00	.04
May.....	30,623	1,334.00	.044	167,912	7,532.00	.04
June.....	156,207	7,102.00	.045	122,687	5,494.00	.04
July.....	113,198	4,875.00	.043			
August.....	298,342	12,710.00	.043			
September.....	214,239	9,850.00	.046			
October.....	239,047	10,127.00	.042			
November.....	210,857	8,950.00	.042			
December.....	85,267	4,038.00	.047			
Total.....	2,569,275	117,639.00	.046			

¹ Rate changed by President's proclamation to 6 cents per pound, effective Jan. 28, 1925.

For the five months preceding the change in duty the price of oxalic acid was constant at about 9½ cents per pound. Following the change in rate both the domestic and the imported had a slightly higher market value. From March, 1925, through July, 1926, prices were fairly stable at 10¾ cents per pound for domestic and 10¾ to 11¾ cents for the imported.

The following table gives monthly quotations on imported and domestic oxalic acid in the New York spot market for the years 1924 to June, 1926.

Price ¹ per pound of oxalic acid, New York spot market, 1924-1926

Month	1924		1925		1926	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported
January.....	\$.12	\$.11¾	\$.10¼	\$.10¼	\$.10¼	\$.11
February.....	.11½	.11¾	² .11	² .10¼	.10¼	.11
March.....	.10½	.10¾	.10½	.10¼	.10¼	.11
April.....	.10	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.11¾
May.....	.10¼	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	³ .10¾	.11¾
June.....	.10¼	.10	.10¾	.10¾	³ .10¾	.11¾
July.....	.10	.10	.10¾	.11		
August.....	.09¾	.09½	.10¾	.11		
September.....	.09½	.09½	.10¾	.11		
October.....	.09½	.09½	.10¾	.11		
November.....	.09½	.09½	.10¾	.11		
December.....	.09½	.09½	.10¾	.11		

¹ The low quotation on date nearest the first of each month. Source: Drug and Chemical Markets, New York.

² Increase in rate of duty effective Jan. 28, 1925.

³ Source: Chemical Markets.

(4) *Potassium chlorate*.—The President has, by proclamation, increased the rate of duty on potassium chlorate from 1½ to 2¼ cents per pound, effective May 11, 1925. The change in rate of duty has had little effect on imports. From 1923 through the first half of 1926, the annual average import was about 10,000,000 pounds. In 1924 a smaller quantity came in because of the carry-over from the previous year.

The following table shows monthly imports of potassium chlorate for the years 1923 to June, 1926, inclusive.

Potassium chlorate and perchlorate—Imports for consumption, 1923-1926

[Rate of duty, under act of 1922, 1½ cents per pound ¹]

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	640,372	\$27,627.00	\$.043	171,426	\$6,802.00	\$.040
February.....	1,099,106	47,502.00	.043	968,307	42,586.00	.044
March.....	953,625	46,338.00	.049	610,621	27,890.00	.046
April.....	1,398,661	62,252.00	.045	563,326	21,728.00	.039
May.....	1,772,995	72,967.00	.041	855,028	37,289.00	.044
June.....	942,326	40,110.00	.043	260,003	12,567.00	.048
July.....	1,217,184	49,651.00	.041	678,635	25,309.00	.037
August.....	1,043,312	43,079.00	.041	507,389	20,191.00	.040
September.....	829,383	32,739.00	.039	758,265	27,445.00	.036
October.....	1,294,502	56,138.00	.043	619,780	28,419.00	.046
November.....	1,261,257	52,265.00	.041	851,089	35,669.00	.042
December.....	1,045,422	38,731.00	.037	676,831	24,748.00	.037
	13,498,145	569,399.00	.042	7,520,700	310,643.00	.041

Month	1925 ²			1926		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	} 3,761,444	\$141,530.00	\$.038	328,928	\$11,865.00	\$.036
February.....				520,556	18,572.00	.036
March.....				1,604,734	57,093.00	.04
April.....				893,745	32,770.00	.04
May.....	525,890	19,079.00	.036	1,459,627	51,411.00	.04
June.....	662,999	24,311.00	.037	708,306	24,981.00	.04
July.....	1,656,746	60,327.00	.036			
August.....	470,225	17,508.00	.037			
September.....	690,353	24,933.00	.036			
October.....	727,389	26,279.00	.036			
November.....	665,348	23,539.00	.035			
December.....	152,431	6,038.00	.040			
	9,312,825	343,544.00	.037			

¹ Rate on potassium chlorate only changed by President's proclamation to 2¼ cents per pound, effective May 11, 1925.

² For the year 1925, import statistics are for potassium chlorate only. Entries at the port of New York for the period, January to April, inclusive, were compiled at the New York office of the Tariff Commission.

The average invoice price of imports of potassium chlorate since the change in duty is practically the same as before. In April, 1925, quotations ranged from 6¾ to 9 cents per pound, but from August, 1925, to July, 1926, maintained a level of 8¾ cents. Domestic prices have remained constant at 8½ cents per pound.

The following table shows the prices of imported and domestic potassium chlorate in the spot New York market for the years 1924 to July, 1926, inclusive.

Price¹ per pound of potassium chlorate, powdered, New York spot market, 1924-1926

Month	1924		1925		1926	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported
January	\$0.08½	\$0.07½	\$0.08½	\$0.06¾	\$0.08½	\$0.08¼
February	.08½	.07¼	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.08¼
March	.08½	.07	.08½	.07	.08½	.08¼
April	.08½	.07½	2 .08½	2 .09	.08½	.08¼
May	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.08½	3 .08½	.08¼
June	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.08½	3 .08½	.08¼
July	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.09	3 .08½	.08¼
August	.08½	.07	.08½	.08¼		
September	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.08¼		
October	.08½	.06½	.08½	.08¼		
November	.08½	.06½	.08½	.08¼		
December	.08½	.06½	.08½	.05¼		

¹ The low quotation on the date nearest the first of each month. Source: Drug and Chemical Markets, New York.

² Increase in rate of duty effective May 11, 1925.

³ Source: Chemical Markets.

(5) *Sodium nitrite*.—The President's proclamation increasing the rate of duty on sodium nitrite from 3 to 4½ cents per pound became effective June 4, 1924. In the 12 months prior to the change in duty imports amounted to 5,000,000 pounds, or nearly 90 per cent of the annual domestic consumption, as compared with 2,000,000 pounds in the 12 months following the change. During the first half of 1926, there was a slight increase, which may be attributed to depletion of the excess stocks accumulated prior to the change in duty.

The following table shows monthly imports of sodium nitrite from 1923 to June, 1926.

Sodium nitrite—Imports for consumption, 1923-1926

[Rate of duty, under act of 1922, 3 cents per pound]¹

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January	662,787	\$28,974.00	\$0.044	318,519	\$13,019.00	\$0.041
February	465,197	21,208.00	.046	337,441	13,950.00	.041
March	845,677	38,505.00	.046	758,433	29,817.00	.039
April	652,382	28,359.00	.043	908,932	34,961.00	.038
May	851,258	36,199.00	.043	623,640	24,619.00	.039
June	169,850	6,996.00	.041	1,020,492	39,871.00	.039
July	134,583	8,454.00	.063	26,358	1,228.00	.049
August	391,841	17,924.00	.046	46,222	1,959.00	.042
September	123,499	5,039.00	.041	400	94.00	.235
October	78,537	3,324.00	.042	233,403	9,448.00	.040
November	226,983	9,316.00	.041	33,600	1,277.00	.028
December	82,933	4,731.00	.057	270,651	10,573.00	.039
Total	4,685,527	209,029.00	.045	4,578,091	180,816.00	.039

Sodium nitrite—Imports for consumption, 1923-1926—Continued

Month	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	147,745	\$5,686.00	\$.038	249,433	\$8,956.00	\$.036
February.....	257,908	10,202.00	.040	168,121	6,096.00	.036
March.....	369,544	17,236.00	.047	503,651	18,242.00	.04
April.....	9,636	382.00	.040	345,164	12,770.00	.04
May.....	441	88.00	.200	247,754	8,933.00	.04
June.....	521	109.00	.209	135,404	5,014.00	.04
July.....						
August.....	11,196	423.00	.038			
September.....	22,464	1,217.00	.054			
October.....	22,524	821.00	.036			
November.....	347,506	13,196.00	.038			
December.....	781,620	28,789.00	.037			
Total.....	1,971,105	78,149.00	.040			

¹ Rate changed by President's proclamation to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, effective June 4, 1924.

Following the change in duty, the price of both the domestic and the imported sodium nitrite increased, the imported slightly more than the domestic. During the three months preceding the change, prices were stable at $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents for both the domestic and the imported. By the early months of 1925, quotations had become fairly constant at $8\frac{5}{8}$ cents for domestic, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents for imported. These prices were maintained until September, 1925, when both the imported and domestic sold for about 9 cents. Throughout 1926 the domestic price has been constant at 9 cents, but during June and July the imported dropped to $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

The following table shows the monthly price of sodium nitrite, domestic and imported, in the spot New York market from 1923 to July, 1926, inclusive.

Price¹ per pound of sodium nitrite, 96 to 98 per cent, New York spot market, 1923-1926

Month	1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported
January.....	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	\$0.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.09	\$0.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
February.....	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.09
March.....	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$
April.....	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$
May.....	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	² .09	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$
June.....	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08	² .08 $\frac{1}{2}$	² .08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	³ .09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
July.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	³ .09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
August.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$		
September.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09		
October.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.09	.09	.09		
November.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09	.09		
December.....	.08	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09		

¹ The low quotation on the date nearest the first of each month. Source: Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter New York.

² Increase in rate of duty effective June 4, 1924.

³ Source: Chemical Markets.

SCHEDULE 2. EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The ceramics division is concerned with all commodities included in schedule 2 of the tariff act of 1922, with the exception of refractory brick, carbon, mica, and certain crude mineral substances not directly related to the pottery and glass industries. In addition it deals with certain commodities specified in the sundries schedule and in the free list.

The division has been largely occupied during 1926 with investigations instituted by the commission for the purposes of section 315. These investigations in addition to serving their primary purpose have made available information which will be of value in the revision of published surveys and in preparing reports for the use of Congress. Complete analyses of imports for consumption, by countries, of items pertaining to this schedule are an important part of the work of the division. These analyses make available information relative to imports of individual classes of commodities which are assembled and published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce under general group classifications.

(b) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

No surveys have been published during the year with respect to commodities within the field of this division. A number of commodities, including china clay, glass-stoppered perfume bottles, illuminating and table glassware, earthenware tile, and common building brick, were the subject of special studies. Data with respect to these commodities have been assembled with a view to later publication in the form of surveys.

A request has been made by the American Window Glass Co. for a general survey of the common window-glass industry, and preliminary studies of the industry have been undertaken by the division.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Applications were filed with the commission during 1926, requesting investigations looking toward increases in the rates of duty on the following: (1) Glass-stoppered perfume and toilet bottles, (2) vitrolite glass, (3) illuminating and table glassware, (4) and Travertine stone. One application for an investigation looking toward a decrease in the rate of duty, namely, manufactured granite, was filed.

(2) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

Preliminary studies to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted have been made in respect of earthenware tiles, glass-stoppered bottles, and china clay.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

China and earthenware.—On March 19, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to china and earthen ware, table, toilet, and kitchen wares.

Pottery products for table and kitchen use fall into two general and distinct classes, namely, china and earthen ware. Some articles used on the table and in the kitchen are made of stoneware.

During the early part of the fiscal year 1926 the commission carried on both foreign and domestic field work in the china and earthen ware investigation. After some preliminary field work in the United States, a pottery expert, an economist, and three accountants were sent abroad to cooperate with the commission's foreign office in obtaining costs of production in Europe. One of the accountants had specialized in pottery cost accounting, and the services of the economist had been secured particularly for this investigation. The countries visited were Germany, Czechoslovakia, England, and Holland.

In Germany cost data were obtained from the records of several manufacturers in the Bavarian china district, producing the bulk of German china tableware. Cost data were also obtained in Thuringia and Silesia, from factories specializing in the production of cups, saucers, plates, and other short-line tableware, and from two plants producing earthen tableware.

In Czechoslovakia a conference was held with manufacturers of pottery, but access to cost records was refused, and no cost data were obtained.

In England cost data and other information were obtained from the records of several manufacturers of earthen tableware in Staffordshire, the center of the English pottery industry, and from three factories in the same district producing high-grade bone china.

In Holland information was obtained from two manufacturers of earthen tableware in Maastricht.

After the return of the pottery crew from Europe, cost work was continued in important producing centers in the United States. Data were obtained from manufacturers of earthenware and tableware in East Liverpool and vicinity, Ohio, and from manufacturers of earthenware and china for household and hotel use at Trenton, N. J. Information was also obtained from manufacturers of hotel china in New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

The units tentatively selected by the commission for a cost comparison of foreign and domestic pottery products are, with respect to tablewares for household use, a 100-piece dinner set of ordinary composition, and with respect to wares for hotel use, an assortment generally bought by hotels or restaurants. These are believed to be fairly representative of household china and the great volume of pottery, other than specialties, sold to the hotel trade.

Itemized costs were computed by the commission's agents for dinner sets and hotel ware in both the plain white ware and that further advanced in manufacture by the application of different types of decoration. The total number of costs thus computed is estimated to exceed 5,000.

Granite.—On July 24, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation of unmanufactured granite, and of dressed, polished, or otherwise manufactured granite, suitable for use as monumental or building stone.

Vermont is the principal producing State, and Massachusetts and Minnesota the next largest producers. Wisconsin and Pennsylvania produce special types of finished red and black monumental granite which are sold extensively throughout the country.

Imports of finished monumental granite since 1917 have been as follows:

Year	Cubic feet ¹	Value	Year	Cubic feet ¹	Value
1918.....	(?)	\$2, 086	1922 ⁴	5, 147	\$50, 295
1919.....	(?)	9, 983	1923.....	35, 588	267, 478
1920.....	(?)	108, 193	1924.....	43, 314	302, 180
1921.....	(?)	108, 229	1925.....	47, 585	357, 054
1922 ³	(?)	133, 481	1926 (8 months).....	30, 388	232, 910

¹ Converted on the basis of 12 cubic feet per metric ton.

² Quantity not available.

³ Jan. 1 to Sept. 22, 1922.

⁴ Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, inclusive, 1922.

Imports of finished monumental granite consist largely of types and sizes of monuments commonly known in the trade as "dies," the exposed surfaces of which have been finished and polished. The all-polished die is an important item of production in the domestic industry, and competition with the similar foreign product is intense.

Prior to the institution of the investigation with respect to granite a preliminary study was made relative to processes of manufacture and competitive conditions in the industry in three important producing districts.

Subsequently detailed cost data were obtained in the centers of production in Vermont, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania. These costs covered the quarrying of rough granite and the expenses incurred in manufacturing finished monumental dies.

In Aberdeen, Scotland, the center of the industry in Great Britain, information was obtained from manufacturers relative to the cost of production of finished monumental granite. In Sweden cost data were obtained from the records of quarriers and manufacturers for both rough block and finished stone. In the Fichtelgebirge district of Bavaria, the most important district of Germany producing finished monumental granite for export to the United States, cost data were obtained from the records of five manufacturers.

Preceding its public hearing the commission issued to interested parties on June 15, 1926, a preliminary statement of information with respect to granite, and on July 14 and 26 supplemental statements of information.

The hearing was held at the office of the commission in Washington July 15, 28, and 29. The final report on the investigation is now being drafted.

Cast polished plate glass.—In 1923 and 1924 representatives of the Tariff Commission spent five months collecting cost data on the

production of cast polished plate glass. Domestic costs were obtained from all of the leading producers of polished plate glass. Foreign costs were obtained from one company in Belgium—owned largely by American capital—and from several companies in Germany. The Belgian plate glass manufacturers affiliated with the Union Commerciale des Glaceries Belge refused to divulge any cost data at that time.

A preliminary statement of information with respect to cast polished plate glass was subsequently issued to interested parties, and a public hearing on the subject was held on November 23, 24, 30, and December 1, 1925. Representatives of the Belgian plate glass manufacturers and of importers, through counsel, requested the tariff commission to extend the plate-glass investigation, in order that the commission might obtain more accurate and up-to-date data on production costs, and called attention to the developments which had taken place with respect to new processes of manufacture since the cost investigation had been made. At the same time the Belgian manufacturers assured the commission that opportunity would be afforded its representatives to obtain reliable cost information from their records. The investigation was therefore continued, and in the spring of 1926 investigators proceeded to obtain additional data. Two crews, each consisting of a commodity expert, accountants, and an economist, were sent into both the foreign and domestic field. Cost data were obtained from the records of all polished plate glass manufacturers in the United States and in Belgium for the period 1923 to 1925 inclusive, and in addition special studies were made in these two countries and in France, Germany, and England, with respect to new developments in the industry.

The original order of investigation as authorized by the Tariff Commission covered paragraph 222 of the tariff act of 1922. This paragraph, which deals exclusively with polished plate glass made by the casting process, provides:

PAR. 222. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished, and unsilvered, not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding seven hundred and twenty square inches, 15 cents per square foot; all above that, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot. Plate glass described in this paragraph containing a wire netting within itself, not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, 15 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding seven hundred and twenty square inches, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot; all above that, 20 cents per square foot.

Subsequent to the period for which cost data were originally obtained attention of the commission was drawn to the use by several companies of a new process in the United States for manufacturing polished plate glass which is said not to involve casting. This is known as the "continuous process," the product of which has partially displaced the polished plate glass produced by the casting method. By this so-called new process the glass batch is melted in a large tank or furnace having a capacity of several hundred tons, and is drawn off through a slit or opening in a refractory block forming part of the end of the furnace; from this point it flows between revolving rollers which press it to the desired thickness, and deliver it, in the form of a ribbon or sheet of uniform width, on to a table of metal plates for annealing. Problems are presented both from the

point of view of the administration of paragraph 222 (cast polished plate glass, etc.) and the comparability, for purposes of section 315, of imported cast plate glass with that made by the "continuous process" in the United States.

SCHEDULE 3. METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The metals division is concerned with all of the articles listed in schedule 3 of the tariff act of 1922, most of the minerals in schedule 2 not directly related to the ceramic industries or used as building materials, and the metal products in schedules 14 and 15, and those on the free list.

Field and office work in investigations under section 315 have been completed and hearings held with respect to pig iron and crude and caustic magnesite, and an investigation with respect to fluorspar is now nearing completion.

Preliminary studies and reports have been made on automatic pistol parts, upholsterer's nails, fishing tackle (artificial flies, snelled hooks, and leaders), crochet needles, wrought iron and steel products, and manganese ore, each of which was the subject of an application for investigation looking toward a change in the existing rates of duty.

The time not devoted to investigations concerned with the administration of section 315 has been utilized in making preliminary studies for the revision of surveys dealing with commodities of interest from a tariff standpoint, and in improving the division's filing system.

(b) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

A program of commodity survey work was instituted early in 1924 and now shows approximately the following results:

Published surveys completely revised.....	90
Statistical revision of published surveys.....	90
New surveys complete in manuscript.....	32
New surveys in process.....	11
New surveys planned.....	22
Published surveys not revised.....	30
Total.....	275

All studies thus far completed are in manuscript and are used within the commission in compiling reports and memoranda for various purposes. While not available for distribution, they can be published on short notice for the use of Congress.

Surveys revised during 1926 deal with the following subjects: Ball bearings, card clothing, aluminum and enameled hollow ware, miscellaneous machinery, cream separators, bells, axes and hatchets, and fountain and stylographic pens. A number of other revisions are in progress.

Important new studies undertaken relate to scientific instruments (manufactures of metal not specially provided for, par. 399), and an international wage rate comparison. The work done in connection with these three studies is outlined below.

(1) *Scientific instruments.*—During the current fiscal year there was conducted under the general powers of the commission a study of scientific instruments and apparatus. The report, which is in manuscript form, covers all the instruments of precision and allied articles used in scientific research, in education, and for technical control of industries. Owing to the diversity of articles imported under the classification some confusion has arisen as to the meaning of the term "scientific instruments." It was therefore necessary to limit the scope of the discussion and to divide the field in a manner permitting intelligent analysis from the viewpoint of tariff administration. In order to establish the nature of recent imports, information was abstracted from 1,882 invoices covering imports under paragraph 360 and about 93 per cent under the classification of "other scientific instruments" entered at the port of New York for the calendar year 1924. Several hundred entries at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago were also examined. The statistical search at the customhouses, which was supplemented by conferences with leading importers and with the examiners at the appraisers' stores, formed the groundwork for the description and analysis of imports and at the same time yielded a mass of price data.

(2) *Manufactures of metal not specially provided for (par. 399).*—A great variety of metal products are included under the blanket paragraph 399, covering manufactures of metal, n. s. p. f. This paragraph has always proved a source of tariff problems. As new industries develop and as the currents of world trade shift about it frequently happens that articles previously deemed unnecessary of mention in the tariff assume special importance. Many of the expanded designations of the tariff act of 1922 came from this source. Exclusive of electrical machinery and apparatus, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce finds it necessary to subdivide the imports under 37 different categories. Even after this further classification the value of the imports having no more definite designation than "manufactures of iron and steel" or manufactures of other metals, substantially exceeds \$2,000,000 annually. In an effort more accurately to define the character of such imports, the commission has from time to time examined invoices covering imports under these general classifications at the port of New York.

For the 6-months' period, January to June, 1925, the New York office of the commission examined more than 5,000 entries, representing about 90 per cent of the imports for the period, and tabulated alphabetically 1,800 different varieties of goods.

(3) *Study of wages in the United States and abroad.*—The metals division has tabulated hourly and weekly wage rates paid in the United States and in the principal foreign industrial countries for most occupations in the metal trades and for a few in other lines of manufacture and construction. For each country and for each occupation the trend of money wages expressed in American currency has been traced back into the pre-war period and comparisons have been made with the present course of exchange and cost of living. While the object has been to establish the relative cost of an hour's labor in specified occupations to manufacturers in the United States, Europe, and Asia, attention has been given to the question of real

wages and living standards. From information at present available money wages in the leading countries in 1914 and 1926 were approximately as follows:

International wage comparison, 1914 and March 1, 1926

[Cents per hour at current exchange. Data from various sources]

Country	City	Foundries and machine shops ¹				Building trades ²			
		1914		1926		1914		1926	
		Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled
United States.....	Philadelphia.....	35.0	25.0	94.3	65.0	61.0	30.0	131.0	85.0
Australia.....	Sydney.....	35.5	24.3	56.5	43.1	38.0	30.7	53.2	55.0
Canada.....	Ottawa.....	29.0	18.5	62.5	39.9	50.0	27.0	87.0	39.8
Norway.....	Oslo.....	12.1	9.4	37.8	32.2	17.4	14.7	42.0	38.9
Great Britain.....	London.....	16.3	9.2	32.0	21.8	16.3	11.0	43.0	32.9
Netherlands.....	Amsterdam.....	8.9	6.4	26.8	19.6	13.2	11.0	32.0	26.0
Germany.....	Berlin.....	18.7	13.5	24.0	15.5	19.5	13.1	30.1	22.9
	Average.....	14.0	10.0	22.0	14.9	17.0	13.1	28.0	22.6
France.....	Paris.....	18.0	14.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	15.0	19.5	19.0
Do.....	Other cities.....	10.0	6.5	14.75	10.0	10.0	7.5	14.75	12.0
Spain.....	Madrid.....	10.8	5.4	22.0	13.2	10.2	6.8	20.3	11.5
Italy.....	Rome.....	12.75	7.5	15.0	10.8	12.8	7.5	16.3	12.5
Do.....	Milan.....	10.5	7.2	14.3	11.0	8.2	6.25	15.7	9.7
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	10.4	6.4	15.4	10.4	8.7	7.25	16.7	10.8
Austria.....	Vienna.....	10.5	7.9	15.6	10.4	13.3	7.9	20.7	15.5
Czechoslovakia.....	Prague.....	11.9	7.5	16.7	9.6	10.8	7.8	15.2	11.1
Portugal.....	Lisbon.....			12.8				11.8	11.5
Estonia.....	Tallinn.....	10.9	6.3	10.4	7.4	8.8	6.3	10.5	6.5
Latvia.....	Riga.....	11.5	7.2	11.5	7.3	7.9	7.2	13.4	7.6
Poland.....	Warsaw.....	11.1	5.7	10.1	7.2	9.9	4.7	13.9	8.6
Do.....	Lodz.....		5.5	9.2	5.8			13.2	6.6
Japan.....	Osaka.....	4.6	2.8	14.0	10.0	4.8	2.8	21.0	13.5

¹ Skilled labor figures are unweighted averages for fitters, hand molders, patternmakers, and turners.

² Skilled labor figures are unweighted averages for bricklayers (or masons) and carpenters.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Since December, 1925, applications for investigations have been received looking toward changes in the rates of duty on automatic pistol parts (par. 366), upholsterers' nails (pars. 331 and 399), artificial flies, snelled hooks, leaders (par. 344), crochet needles (par. 343), manganese ore (par. 302), and tungsten ore (par. 302).

In order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted, the metals division has prepared reports summarizing available information on production, consumption, imports, exports, costs, prices, tariff problems, and other competitive factors respecting the above-mentioned products, as well as for wrought iron and steel products which are the subject of applications received prior to January, 1926.

(2) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

Wrought iron and steel products.—Four applications were received by the commission for investigations looking toward a change in the rates of duty on wrought iron and steel products, mentioned in nine paragraphs of schedule 3. These paragraphs cover some of the most

important tonnage products manufactured by the steel industry. They were dutiable at an approximate equivalent ad valorem rate of 24 per cent during 1912 under the act of 1909, at 9 per cent under the act of 1913, and at 20 per cent during 1924 under the present tariff act.

The domestic industry produces more than half of the world supply of steel, American plants having turned out between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons per year in 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1923, and 1925, and having an indicated production in 1926 greater than any previous year.

Aside from the United States, Germany, France, Great Britain, and Belgium are the principal producers. Western Europe has a capacity far in excess of European requirements, so that export markets are depended upon to absorb a considerable portion of the product.

Imports for consumption into the United States have increased steadily from 85,195 tons in 1922 to approximately 315,000 tons in 1925.

Iron and steel products imported into the United States are consumed principally in seaboard markets where, according to trade reports, they sell for less than comparable domestic products.

Exports of major steel products from the United States have averaged slightly less than 2,000,000 tons per year.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Pig iron.—Pig iron is dutiable under paragraph 301 of the tariff act of 1922 at \$0.75 per ton.

Information pertaining to the cost of production of pig iron in the United States and in the chief competing countries, and other data collected and analyzed in the course of the investigation were summarized in a tentative statement issued under date of March 9, 1926.

A public hearing was held on April 20, 1926, at which domestic producers and consumers appeared, and briefs were filed on or before May 5, 1926. A report to assist the President in determining whether a change in the rate of duty is warranted is now in progress.

The chief competitive territory is along the Atlantic seaboard north of Virginia, where imported pig iron supplies a substantial portion of total requirements.

Prior to 1924 Great Britain was the principal source of pig-iron imports into the United States. In 1924 and 1925 British India supplied more than any other country, but during the first months of 1926 Germany supplied more than Great Britain and India was the third largest source.

The cost data collected by the commission represent about 35 per cent of the total domestic production, and cover foundry and malleable, basic and low phosphorus pig iron, the kinds that form the bulk of the imports.

The cost of comparable grades of imported pig iron was calculated from invoices of about 80 per cent of the imports entered at North Atlantic ports, and from importers' records, on the assumption that the foreign invoice price or value was not less than the actual cost of production.

Separate costs are shown for integrated and merchant plants and the cost of selling and of idle time was also determined.

Transportation costs of both foreign and domestic pig iron were also determined and such data as were not of a confidential nature were incorporated in the public statement.

Crude and caustic calcined magnesite.—Information obtained in the course of the investigation other than that held confidential was summarized in a tentative preliminary statement issued to interested parties under the date of May 19, 1926.

A public hearing was held on June 21, 1926, at which domestic producers, importers, and consumers appeared. Briefs were submitted on or before July 19, 1926.

The data obtained by the commission cover the cost of production of 92 per cent of the total domestic output during 1924, the operations of the one British Indian producer exporting to the United States, and 76 per cent of that portion of Grecian production which supplied magnesite for United States consumption. In addition costs were obtained for the grinding of Grecian magnesite in the Netherlands, the transportation of both domestic and imported magnesite from the place of manufacture to the point of consumption, and all costs incidental to distribution.

In the past four years, imports have supplied about 40 per cent of the magnesite consumed in the United States. Prior to September, 1922, magnesite mined and calcined in Greece and ground in the Netherlands constituted more than 50 per cent of all imports. Since September, 1922, more magnesite has been imported into the United States from British India than from any other foreign country. Grecian magnesite is ground in the Netherlands before shipment to the United States, while Indian magnesite is shipped in the lump form and is ground in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The principal United States market for both the domestic and the imported magnesite is the territory bounded by the Mississippi, the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, and the Ohio River. Domestic producers, all of whom are located in California, supply the Pacific coast market.

Owing to the few producers of magnesite in both the United States and foreign countries, data for neither the cost of production nor for grinding could be included in the statement of information without disclosing the operations of individuals.

A report to assist the President in determining what changes, if any, are warranted in the rates of duty now assessed on magnesite imported into the United States, is being prepared.

Fluorspar.—An investigation of the costs of production of fluorspar was instituted by the commission on January 8, 1926.

Cost schedules were prepared and from May to July, 1926, domestic field work was conducted in the producing centers of Illinois and Kentucky, and in consuming and importing districts. The information obtained covers more than 80 per cent of domestic production in 1925, and deals with the distribution of fluorspar throughout the consuming territory, the technology of consumption, and costs of importing and distributing various grades of fluorspar.

The commission sent representatives to England in August, 1926. They obtained information on the conditions of production but were unable to get cost of production data from a single producer.

The figures thus far obtained are being tabulated and analyzed for a preliminary statement of information to be used by interested parties at a public hearing the date of which will be announced later.

(d) EFFECT OF CHANGES IN DUTY ON IMPORTS AND PRICES

(1) TAXIMETERS

The commission, on October 1, 1925, transmitted to the President a report on its investigation of taximeters.

The report ends with the following formal statement of conclusions:

1. Germany is the chief competing country.
2. The difference in costs of production between taximeters, the product of the United States, and similar meters imported from the principal competing country, is \$40.98 per meter, without transportation and other charges from the factory in Germany to the common market in New York City, and \$39.66 per meter if such transportation and other charges be included.
3. The present duty on taximeters of 45 per cent ad valorem and \$3 per meter does not equalize said difference in costs of production.
4. The difference in said costs of production in the United States and in Germany can not be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922; that is to say, by increasing the duty to the extent of 50 per cent of the existing duty applied to the value of the imported article in the country of exportation. The duty shown by such difference in costs of production necessary to equalize the same is \$3 per meter and 27.1 per cent ad valorem upon the American selling price of similar domestic taximeters as installed if transportation and other charges are not included, and \$3 per meter and 26.2 per cent ad valorem upon the American selling price if transportation and other charges are included.

The President, by a proclamation effective December 12, 1925, raised the duty on taximeters by changing the basis of assessment from \$3 each and 45 per cent ad valorem on the foreign selling price, to \$3 each and 27.1 per cent ad valorem on the American selling price.

The following table shows the number and value of imports of taximeters before and since the change in the rate of duty:

Taximeters—Imports for consumption in the United States, January 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926

UNDER OLD RATE OF DUTY

Month	Number	Value	Unit value
1925			
February.....	132	\$4,041	\$30.61
March.....	198	6,174	31.18
April.....	132	4,050	30.68
May.....	302	9,324	30.87
June.....	100	3,375	33.75
Total, January to June, 1925.....	864	26,964	31.21
Total, July to December, 1925.....	512	16,169	31.58

UNDER NEW RATE OF DUTY

Month	Number	Value	Unit value
1926			
January.....	156	\$4,398	\$28.19
February.....	156	16,440	105.38
March.....	194	21,340	110.00
April.....	73	6,530	89.45
May.....	81	3,937	48.60
June.....	42	4,620	110.00
Total, January to June, 1926.....	702	57,265	81.57

It will be noted that imports of meters fell off sharply in the last half of 1925, immediately following the change in rate, and then increased in the first six months of 1926. Imports in the first half of 1926, however, were well below those of the corresponding period of 1925.

It is not apparent what effect the new rate has had on prices, since imports during 1925 were reported at the foreign market price whereas they are now reported at the American selling price.

(2) PRINT ROLLERS

In October, 1925, the commission submitted to the President a report of its investigation of print rollers used in the manufacture of wall paper.

The report may be briefly summarized as follows: The duty of 60 per cent ad valorem, specified in paragraph 396 of the tariff act of 1922, did not equalize the differences in cost of production in the United States and Germany, the principal competing country.

Prior to 1922, imports were negligible, but during 1923 and 1924 amounted to about 3,000 rollers per year, while the domestic production was between 20,000 and 30,000 rollers per year.

On June 21, 1926, the President proclaimed an increase in the rate of duty from 60 to 72 per cent ad valorem to take effect after 30 days.

The President's proclamation is too recent for the effects upon imports and prices to become apparent.

SCHEDULE 4. WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The work of the lumber division during the year has been chiefly concerned with investigations for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 and has dealt with logs (fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock), bentwood chairs, and paintbrush handles. Shingles and cedar lumber were the subject of an investigation under the general powers of the commission. The division has also made preliminary studies of commodities which have been the subject of applications looking toward changes in rates of duty and has prepared material for surveys on certain articles in schedule 4 of the present tariff act.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Cigar molds.—An application was received May 13, 1926, for an investigation looking toward an increase in the duty on cigar molds of wood. A preliminary study of the industry has been made.

(2) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Bentwood chairs.—In April, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation of bentwood chairs.

Field work began in August and continued for approximately five weeks. Cost data were obtained from five domestic factories in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and North Carolina. The invoice prices of chairs and parts imported during the calendar year 1924 were studied in detail through customs invoices and the records of

five importing companies. Cost data were also obtained from importing companies covering the expense of assembling chairs imported in a knocked-down condition. The figures obtained in the field have been tabulated and a preliminary statement of information is being prepared for the use of interested parties at a public hearing to be announced later.

Bentwood chairs made in the United States in 1924 numbered about 334,000, with a sales value of \$1,060,000. Sales of imported bentwood chairs set up in the United States in 1924 amounted to about 500,000 chairs, valued at \$2,074,000. Imports were largely from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Bentwood chairs are made in so great a variety of styles and constructions that it is difficult to make cost comparisons. A further difficulty in making cost comparisons is the fact that the foreign chairs are imported knocked down, and require the expenditure of additional labor and capital in this country before they become directly competitive with the domestic chairs.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock.—A public hearing was held August 4-7, 1925, in Seattle, Wash., by Chairman Marvin and Vice Chairman Dennis in connection with the investigation of logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock. Briefs were filed by counsel in November and the final report is being prepared.

(3) REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT

Paintbrush handles.—In connection with a consideration of the report in the investigation of paintbrush handles, a check upon possible changes since 1922 in the cost of production was made by an examination of invoices of imported handles and by correspondence with the domestic manufacturers. The data so obtained indicated that no statistically significant change in costs had occurred in the two countries. On October 2, 1926, the final report was transmitted to the President. On October 14, 1926, the President proclaimed a maximum decrease in the rate of duty.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

(1) *Shingles.*—On July 23, 1926, the commission instituted an investigation of the red cedar shingle industry of the Pacific northwest to ascertain the causes of the apparent prevailing depression in the industry with a view to suggesting possible remedies. As shingles are on the free list and therefore not within the provisions of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, the investigation was made under the general powers of the commission. It covers such problems as differences in cost of production between the United States and Canada; organization of the industry with respect to materials, production, and marketing; competition with other roofing materials; and price relationship of domestic shingles with Canadian shingles and other roofing materials.

Field work began late in July and was in progress for two and one-half months. Cost and economic data were obtained in the States of Washington and Oregon and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, covering approximately 30 domestic shingle mills and 19 Canadian mills.

Production in 1924 in the United States amounted to 6,862,385 thousand shingles, of which 88.7 per cent (6,082,517 thousand) were produced in Washington and Oregon. Imports in 1924 were 2,567,239 thousand, valued at \$9,328,239, and in 1925 2,513,257 thousand, valued at \$9,992,093. All imports were from Canada.

(2) *Red cedar lumber*.—On September 16, 1926, the commission directed that the shingle investigation be extended to include the red cedar lumber industry. As the production of cedar lumber is closely allied to that of shingles, much of the data obtained for shingles can be used for lumber. Cost and sales data were obtained from nine additional mills.

SCHEDULE 5. SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The sugar division is concerned with all commodities included in schedule 5 of the tariff act of 1922.

No applications on commodities in this schedule looking toward a change in duty under section 315 have been received during the year, and no investigations have been instituted under this section. Certain investigations have, however, been instituted under the general powers of the commission, and the time of the division has been occupied with these investigations and with keeping up to date information on all the commodities falling within this schedule.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

(1) *Maple products*.—An investigation of maple products was ordered by the commission in July, 1925. More than 600 cost records were obtained in the States of Vermont, New York, and Ohio, which have in recent years supplied a very large percentage of the maple sugar and sirup production of the country. New Hampshire, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Indiana furnish the bulk of the remainder. The present rate of duty, under the act of 1922, on maple sugar and sirup is 4 cents per pound.

The following table gives comparative data for the industry:

*Maple products*¹—Production, imports, exports, and consumption in the United States, 1921–1926

Year	In terms of maple sugar					
	Total United States production	Imports	Exports	Total consumption	Proportion of consumption imported	Proportion of consumption produced in the United States
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1921-----	² 34, 178, 000	1, 906, 095	11, 385	36, 072, 700	5. 29	94. 71
1922-----	² 34, 806, 000	3, 284, 066	287, 941	37, 802, 125	8. 69	91. 31
1923-----	³ 33, 533, 000	3, 029, 282	(⁴)	36, 562, 282	8. 29	91. 71
1924-----	³ 35, 302, 000	3, 213, 076	(⁴)	38, 515, 076	8. 34	91. 66
1925-----	³ 27, 948, 000	4, 803, 850	(⁴)	32, 751, 850	14. 67	85. 33
1926-----	34, 776, 800					

¹ Calculating 8 pounds of sugar per gallon of sirup.

² Not separately stated, but included in the general statistics for consumption.

³ Bureau of Agricultural Economics' data for 13 States.

⁴ Figures for 1923 are for 11 States and for 1924–5–6 for 10 States. Data from Bureau of Census and Crops and Markets, Department of Agriculture.

Canada supplies our entire import of maple sugar and sirup. Field work there was practically all in the Province of Quebec, which has in recent years produced about 70 per cent of the total Canadian output. The Province of Ontario is the next largest producer. Cost records were obtained for 223 maple groves and additional data from numerous dealers and processors. The figures are being tabulated and analyzed to be later incorporated in a report.

The following table shows Canadian production of maple products:

*Production of maple sirup and sugar in Canada, 1921-1926*¹

Year	Sugar	Sirup	Total production in terms of sugar ²
	Pounds	Gallons	Pounds
1921	9,604,851	1,509,793	24,702,781
1922	(3)	(3)	(3)
1923	(3)	(3)	(3)
1924	9,385,415	1,970,696	29,062,375
1925	10,496,262	1,672,093	27,217,192
1926	7,137,303	1,746,570	24,603,003

¹ Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Canada.

² Calculated on basis of 13.2 pounds per imperial gallon of sirup. A gallon of sirup contains approximately 10 pounds of sugar.

³ Data not available for Provinces other than Quebec.

(2) *Cane sirup, edible molasses, and blackstrap.*—Investigations with respect to cane sirup, edible molasses, and blackstrap were ordered by the commission in the summer of 1925. Although each of these products presents a separate tariff problem, field work was done for the three jointly.

Cane sirup is the concentrated juice of the sugar cane from which no sugar has been extracted, while edible molasses is the concentrated cane juice from which a small quantity of sugar has been removed.

The present rate of duty on cane sirup and edible molasses is one-fourth of 1 cent per gallon if the total sugars present do not exceed 48 per cent; for each per cent above 48, there is an additional duty of two hundred and seventy-five thousandths of a cent per gallon.

Production and imports are shown in the following table:

Edible molasses and cane sirup—production and imports, 1923-1925

Year	Production		Imports for consumption, molasses and edible sirup, and for the extraction of sugar ³
	Molasses other than blackstrap ¹	Cane sirup ²	
1923	Gallons 7,648,467	Gallons 35,373,000	Gallons 463,558
1924	6,322,370	22,298,000	1,918,873
1925	(4)	19,390,000	5,991,548

¹ Figures are for Louisiana only. Source: Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association Yearbook, 1924.

² Source: Facts about Sugar, March, 1926, supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, New Orleans.

³ Source: 1925 data from Bureau of Statistics; previous years from Foreign Commerce and Navigation.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Source: Bureau of Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Imports come largely from the British West Indies, chiefly Barbados, and compete with the cane sirup and edible molasses produced in Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The commission's investigation is based on approximately 260 cost records obtained in these States. The data cover the cost of growing cane, and of milling and marketing cane sirup and molasses.

Blackstrap is the residue of cane sirup after the removal of as much sugar as can profitably be extracted. It is dutiable under the present tariff act at the following rates: If containing 52 per cent or less of total sugars, one-sixth cent per gallon; for each per cent of total sugars above 52 and up to 56, one-sixth of a cent in addition. When blackstrap has a sugar content of more than 52 per cent, the tendency of importers is to dilute it with water so that the minimum duty will apply.

Imports come largely from Cuba. Production and imports in recent years are shown in the following table:

Blackstrap—Production and imports, 1923-1925

Year	Louisiana production ¹	Imports for consumption, not to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar or for human consumption ²	
		From Cuba	Total
1923.....	<i>Gallons</i> 8, 275, 193	<i>Gallons</i> 168, 791, 705	<i>Gallons</i> 184, 425, 024
1924.....	3, 369, 964	164, 918, 115	179, 485, 441
1925.....	(³)	⁴ 222, 040, 103	⁴ 243, 938, 330

¹ Source: Yearbook of Louisiana Planters' Association, 1924.

² Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation.

³ Data not available.

⁴ Source: Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce.

Blackstrap was formerly considered a by-product of sugar and had practically no sales value. There is now a heavy demand for it from manufacturers of alcohol and mixers of stock feeds. It is also used in the production of yeast and to some extent in other industries.

The cost data obtained by the commission were taken from the records of 15 domestic sugar mills and cover the cost of handling and marketing blackstrap. Information was also obtained from importers as to prices, importing charges, and marketing charges incurred in this country.

SCHEDULE 6. TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

The commission has not published any surveys or reports on the articles coming within the tobacco schedule. No tariff problem in regard to tobacco has arisen, and only routine matters in connection with the schedule have been considered. Statistics of imports and exports have been kept up to date.

SCHEDULE 7. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The work of the agricultural division during the year has been largely concerned with investigations and reports under section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 and under the general powers of the commission.

Since July 1, 1925, applications have been received requesting investigations for the purposes of section 315 with respect to 26 commodities. For six of these investigations are in progress, and for a number of others preliminary studies have been made. A report was made to the President on butter, following which the President, on March 6, 1926, issued a proclamation, effective 30 days later, increasing the duty on butter from 8 to 12 cents per pound.

An investigation under the general powers of the commission was made of the lake fish industry and the report is now in preparation.

During the year the eight remaining State reports, of the nine projected, on the investigation of the cost of producing sugar beets have been published.

Surveys are in preparation on the salmon industry, on fish and certain animal oils, on carpet wools, mohair and similar fiber, wool shrinkages, and on wheat.

(b) SURVEYS IN PREPARATION

(1) *Salmon*.—An unpublished survey on salmon is being revised and brought up to date preparatory to printing. Considerable new material has been added to this survey, especially with reference to the imports of fresh salmon and exports of canned salmon.

(2) *Fish and certain animal oils*.—A survey of fish and certain animal oils now in progress will include whale, sperm, manhaden, cod, cod liver, herring, sardine, seal, salmon, and sod oil.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

(1) *Lake fish*.—A report on the commission's investigation of lake fish is now in progress. The areas covered in this investigation include all of the important domestic and foreign ports at which lake fish are landed and the two principal consuming centers, New York City and Chicago, in all 65 centers, 40 in the United States and 25 in Canada. On the Great Lakes the principal centers where data were collected were in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and in the Province of Ontario. Points on the United States and Canadian shores of the Lake of the Woods were also included, as well as the principal northern lakes of Canada—Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg, Lake Winnipegosis, Lesser Slave Lake, Buffalo Lake, and Lake Nipigon. In these areas 126 records were obtained covering general information and production cost data for the year 1924. A total of 28.7 per cent of the domestic production and 15.3 per cent of the Canadian production was secured on the cost schedules.

Only the lake fish which are important from the tariff standpoint—namely, whitefish, ciscoes, trout, yellow pike, blue pike, herring, chubs, yellow perch, tullibeas, saugers, and sheepheads—are included in the report. The catch of these species in 1924 represented 93 per cent of the United States Great Lakes catch and 97 per cent of the Canadian Great Lakes and northern lakes catch.

(2) *Sugar beets*.—During the year eight of the nine projected State reports on the cost of producing sugar beets have been published; only the summary for the United States industry as a whole is needed to complete the series, which will include Parts I to IX, State reports on costs in Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and California, and Part X, the summary of costs of production of sugar beets in the United States, and an economic analysis of the sugar-beet industry.

This study was undertaken on August 7, 1923, under the general powers of the commission. The nine States included produced 94 per cent of the total tonnage of sugar beets harvested in 1922, and the areas for which costs were obtained produced 12.1 per cent of the total tonnage harvested in the United States in that year. The scope of the investigation is further illustrated by the accompanying map.

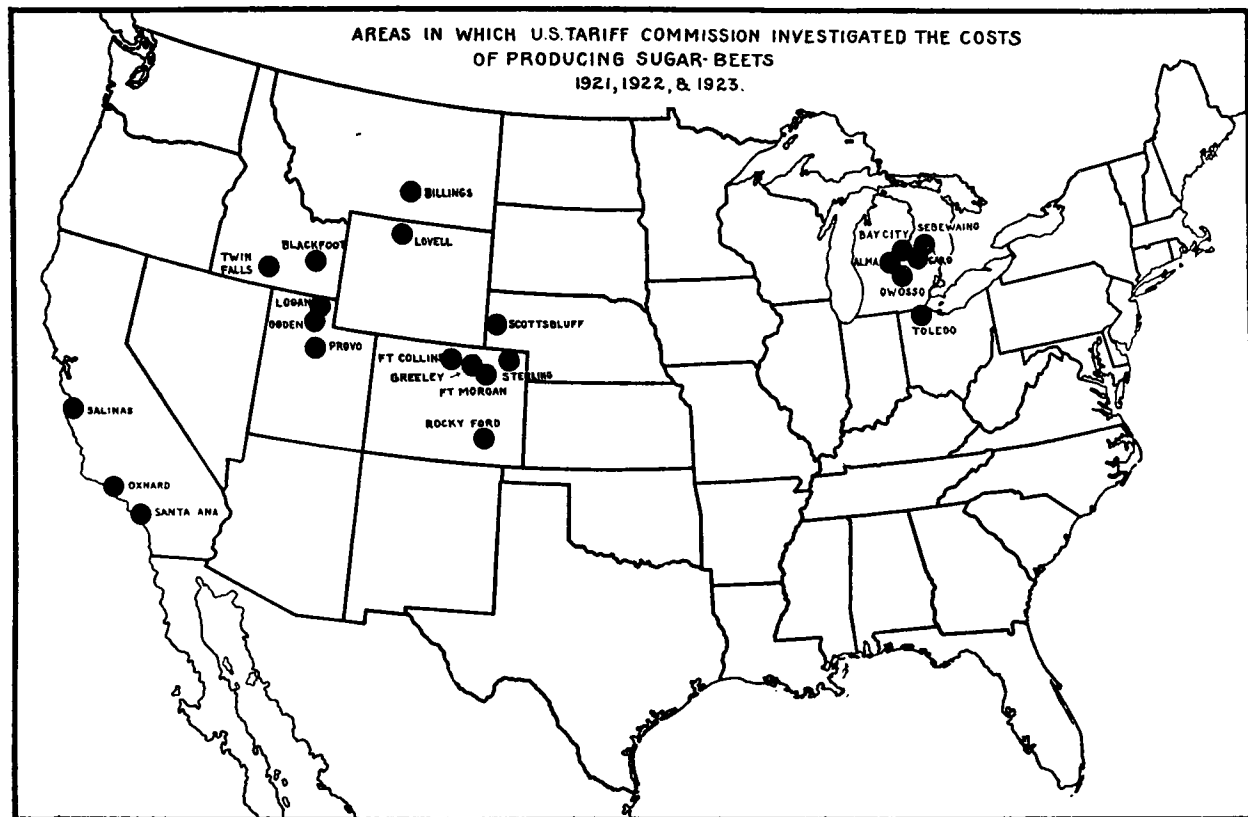


FIG. II.—Location of the 22 areas in 9 States in which the costs of producing sugar beets were investigated. The sugar beets, of which costs of production were obtained, were manufactured into sugar in 58 different factories, which is 72 per cent of the beet-sugar factories operated in the United States in 1922.

The State reports contain a description of sugar-beet culture and a discussion of the relation between the agricultural and manufacturing phases of the industry. The farm-survey method was employed in obtaining costs. Field agents of the commission obtained from the farmers complete cost data for the year 1922. By means of additional data obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, costs were calculated also for the years 1921 and 1923, and an average was computed for the three-year period 1921-1923.

In each State report costs are given in detail by areas for the individual State, and a summary is shown by States for the United States. Costs and returns are shown in three ways—per acre of sugar beets harvested, per ton of sugar beets harvested, and per pound of sugar extracted from the sugar beets. The summary for the United States by States is given in the accompanying table.

Weighted average costs of production and returns to growers from the sale of sugar beets

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ANALYSIS BY STATES, 1921, 1922, AND 1923

[Per pound of sugar extracted from the sugar beets]

State and year	Sugar extracted per ton of beets paid for by the factories ²	Average costs ¹			Average returns to growers from the sale of sugar beets	Amount by which the returns to growers from the sale of sugar beets exceed ³ the costs of production of sugar beets	
		No allowance made for land rental and interest on other capital ⁴	Allowance made for land rental and interest at 6 per cent on other capital ⁵			No allowance made for land rental and interest on other capital ⁴	Allowance made for land rental and interest at 6 per cent on other capital ⁵
	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
United States:							
3-year average.....	268.9	2.35	2.85	2.92	0.57	0.07	
1921.....	268.1	2.41	2.97	2.34	-.07	-.63	
1922.....	263.2	2.26	2.78	3.04	.78	.26	
1923.....	259.6	2.34	2.77	3.50	1.16	.73	
Michigan:							
3-year average.....	229.7	3.10	3.61	3.25	.15	-.36	
1921.....	215.5	3.39	3.97	2.80	-.59	-1.17	
1922.....	229.4	2.79	3.28	3.15	.36	-.13	
1923.....	248.6	3.01	3.46	3.82	.81	.36	
Ohio:							
3-year average.....	210.1	2.91	3.47	3.66	.75	.19	
1921.....	205.1	3.16	3.81	2.92	-.24	-.89	
1922.....	232.1	2.43	2.94	2.96	.53	.02	
1923.....	201.2	3.05	3.59	4.62	1.57	1.03	

¹ When composite figures appear as in the 3-year average for each State and in the figures for the United States, where the data for the States investigated are combined, the acres of sugar beets harvested are used as weights.

² A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates that costs exceed returns by the amount indicated.

³ The basic data from which the pounds of sugar extracted from a ton of beets were obtained were furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sugar extraction from beet roots depends upon the sugar content, the coefficient of purity, the general condition of the beet roots when sliced, the extraction and refining processes used, and the efficiency of the mills. These data are restricted to those beets for which costs were obtained in this investigation, and therefore are not necessarily the same as the data published by the Department of Agriculture or those published in Concerning Sugar which are averages for all beets sliced by all the factories located in the respective States.

⁴ Land rental and other capital charges, paid and unpaid, are excluded from this cost. For the United States as a whole cash rental was actually paid on 5.4 per cent of the acreage harvested and share rental on 41.7 per cent. On a large percentage of farms, interest, amounting to 20 cents per acre, or about 18 cents per ton, was actually paid on cash advances made by the factories to the farmers for the payment of contract labor. Many of these farms are mortgaged, and interest is actually paid on these farm mortgages at rates varying from 5 to 9 per cent and averaging 7.14 per cent. In order to put the data for all farms on a comparable basis and simplify tabulations, however, all farms were treated as owned by the operators, and taxes and overhead costs on this rented acreage were included as general costs, and all capital charges, whether paid or unpaid, were segregated.

⁵ The capital charges included here are for the total capital employed in sugar-beet production.

Weighted average costs of production and returns to growers from the sale of sugar beets—Continued

State and year	Sugar extracted per ton of beets paid for by the factories	Average costs		Average returns to growers from the sale of sugar beets	Amount by which the returns to growers from the sale of sugar beets exceed the costs of production of sugar beets	
		No allowance made for land rental and interest on other capital	Allowance made for land rental and interest at 6 per cent on other capital		No allowance made for land rental and interest on other capital	Allowance made for land rental and interest at 6 per cent on other capital
Nebraska:	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
3-year average.....	252.2	2.08	2.54	2.99	0.91	0.45
1921.....	274.5	2.07	2.56	2.40	.33	-.16
1922.....	248.0	1.78	2.17	3.23	1.45	1.06
1923.....	230.0	2.44	2.93	3.56	1.12	.63
Colorado:						
3-year average.....	256.0	2.26	2.76	2.85	.59	.09
1921.....	261.0	2.15	2.63	2.44	.29	-.19
1922.....	253.9	2.42	3.00	3.04	.62	.04
1923.....	252.0	2.27	2.72	3.21	.94	.49
Utah:						
3-year average.....	258.2	2.33	2.84	2.79	.46	-.05
1921.....	262.8	2.48	3.10	2.09	-.39	-1.01
1922.....	259.0	2.25	2.78	3.16	.91	.38
1923.....	252.6	2.22	2.60	3.27	1.05	.67
Idaho:						
3-year average.....	308.2	1.92	2.30	2.49	.57	.19
1921.....	318.2	2.12	2.61	1.89	-.23	-.72
1922.....	315.7	1.72	2.07	2.65	.93	.58
1923.....	296.4	1.87	2.18	2.86	.99	.68
Wyoming:						
3-year average.....	265.5	2.34	2.67	2.72	.38	.05
1921.....	274.7	2.45	2.82	2.28	-.17	-.54
1922.....	272.4	2.09	2.40	2.41	.32	.01
1923.....	255.8	2.45	2.76	3.20	.75	.44
Montana:						
3-year average.....	281.6	1.98	2.32	2.94	.96	.62
1921.....	300.7	1.94	2.31	2.19	.25	-.12
1922.....	296.9	1.89	2.22	3.04	1.15	.82
1923.....	261.1	2.07	2.37	3.40	1.33	1.03
California:						
3-year average.....	344.9	2.20	2.86	2.93	.73	.07
1921.....	335.2	2.30	3.03	2.11	-.19	-.92
1922.....	353.0	2.28	3.00	2.97	.69	-.03
1923.....	356.6	1.98	2.49	4.28	2.30	1.79

For the three-year period, 1921-1923, with an allowance made for land rental and interest, the average cost of producing sugar beets in the United States was found to be \$85.98 per acre of beets harvested, \$7.53 per ton of beets harvested, or 2.85 cents per pound of sugar extracted from the beets. The returns for the beets realized by the farmers exceeded the costs as calculated by the commission by \$1.90 per acre, \$0.17 per ton, or 0.07 cent per pound of sugar.

(d) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Since July 1, 1925, the commission has received 45 applications for investigations looking toward changes in the rates of duty on 26 agricultural commodities, or groups of commodities, as follows:

Paragraph number of act of 1922:	Commodity
701, 702, 703	Livestock.
701, 702, 703	Meats.
706	Meat products.
707, 709, 710	Dairy products.
707	Cream, milk, buttermilk.
710	Cheddar cheese.
710	Cheese other than Swiss.
713	Eggs, dried and frozen.
717	Salmon.
718	Kippered herring.
720	Sardines.
723	Buckwheat.
737	Cherries, partially prepared.
736	Blueberries.
757	Peanuts.
760	Flaxseed.
761	Sweet clover seed.
761	Alfalfa seed.
763	Navy beans.
767	Split peas.
768	Onions.
770	Canned tomatoes.
771	Turnips.

(2) INVESTIGATIONS INSTITUTED

The commission has instituted investigations of the costs of producing the following commodities:

Paragraph number of act of 1922	Date investigation was instituted	Commodities to be investigated
707	Mar. 4, 1926	Milk and cream.
757	May 26, 1926	Peanuts.
760	do	Soya beans.
760	do	Cottonseed.
768	July 23, 1926	Onions.
760	Aug. 4, 1926	Flaxseed.
713	do	Eggs and egg products.

(3) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

The division has made preliminary studies of a number of subjects in order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted. One of these—smoked herring—has required a considerable amount of field work. Agents of the commission obtained information in the producing centers of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. This study is briefly summarized below:

Smoked herring.—Smoked herring is prepared from the fresh fish simply by exposing it to the curing action of smoke.

The domestic industry centers in Maine in the vicinity of Eastport and Lubec, where a large proportion of the production is subsequently processed to produce smoked boneless herring, the annual production of which approximates 1,600,000 pounds. Hard smoked herring, not boned, is sold principally in the West Indies.

(4) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Swiss cheese.—On August 9, 1924, the commission instituted an investigation of the cost of production of the types of cheese known as Swiss cheese.

Domestic field work to obtain the farm costs of producing milk and the factory costs of producing cheese was conducted in the Ohio and Wisconsin producing areas from October 13, 1924, to November 24, 1924. In April, 1925, supplementary information on factory costs was obtained in New York State and in Pennsylvania. The field study of farm and factory costs in Switzerland was begun and completed in October, 1924. On November 10, 1925, a preliminary statement of information summarizing the data on trade, prices, and costs was issued in connection with the public hearing held at the office of the commission on December 11, 1925.

The data obtained in the investigation are now being considered with a view to the formulation of a final report to the President.

Milk and cream.—Senate Resolution No. 146, agreed to February 17, 1926 (calendar day), requested the commission to investigate the cost of producing milk and cream. Such an investigation was instituted on March 4, 1926. A preliminary study of the industry showed Canada to be the source of nearly all imports of milk and cream into this country. Imports of cream increased in value from \$2,771,000 in 1922 to \$7,585,000 in 1925. During the same period imports of milk increased in value from \$371,000 to \$1,225,000.

On March 26, 1926, a preliminary public hearing on milk and cream was held, at which the commission presented for discussion certain problems which had arisen in planning the investigation. Plans for the investigation were further perfected after a number of preliminary field trips by representatives of the commission into the principal centers of production and distribution. Information concerning the industry was obtained from the leaders of farmers' organizations, large distributors, members of the faculties of agricultural colleges, importers, city health officers, and others familiar with the industry.

The field study, which was begun on July 6, covered all of the New England States, New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as well as a number of points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota from which cream is shipped to the eastern markets, where it comes into competition with cream from Canada. A staff of 10 farm-cost enumerators, 4 cost accountants, and 2 clerks obtained about 1,000 farm-cost records and 80 shipping-station records in the United States and about 250 farm-cost records and 20 shipping-station records in Canada. In addition to the farm economists of the commission's permanent staff the commission also had the services in the field of one farm economist employed especially for this investigation.

Peanuts, soya beans, and cottonseed.—During the months of February and March, 1926, the commission made a preliminary study of the competition between domestic and imported peanuts. This study included a field trip to the domestic producing and distributing centers by two members of the staff, who interviewed a large number of people in the industry. An application for an investigation had been filed with the commission signed by some 5,000 peanut growers in the Virginia area.

Domestic peanuts fall into two general groups, the Virginia type and the Spanish type. The Virginia type, grown principally in Virginia and in North Carolina, is sold roasted in the shell as blanched nuts, chocolate-covered nuts, and for peanut butter. The Spanish type, grown largely in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, is used for salted nuts, peanut brittle, and is blended with the Virginia type for peanut butter. The lower grades of both types are crushed for oil. The Virginia type is seldom used for hog feed, but from 25 to 40 per cent of the crop is "hogged off" in areas where the Spanish peanut predominates.

Under the tariff act of 1922 the duty on unshelled peanuts is 3 cents per pound and on shelled peanuts 4 cents per pound, equal, respectively, to 65 and 83 per cent ad valorem. Imports have increased from an unshelled equivalent in 1922 of 14,000,000 pounds to 102,000,000 pounds in 1925. These imports have come largely from China. In recent years the bulk of them have been shelled; since 1920 a small proportion have been crushed for oil. Imports of the large shelled Chinese peanuts have increased steadily under the tariff act of 1922 and now supply at least 60 per cent of the domestic consumption of the large shelled peanut.

On May 25, 1926, the Senate passed the following resolution requesting the commission to make an investigation, for the purposes of section 315, of the cost of producing peanuts, soya beans, and cottonseed:

SENATE RESOLUTION 230

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 21 (calendar day, May 25), 1926.

Whereas for about two years the United States Tariff Commission has been conducting an investigation into the cost of production of certain vegetable oils in the United States and other countries; and

Whereas American farmers are in direct competition with the oriental producers of the raw materials from which these oils are extracted; and

Whereas the same general reasons for the investigation of vegetable oils apply with equal force to a like investigation of the costs of producing peanuts, soya beans, and cottonseed: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission be, and it is hereby, requested forthwith, under the provisions of section 315 of the United States tariff act, approved September 21, 1922, to make an inquiry into the cost of the production of peanuts, soya beans, and cottonseed in the United States and in those countries which may be deemed by the commission to be the principal countries of competition, and to report its findings to the President of the United States.

The commission instituted an investigation of the cost of producing these commodities on May 26. After preliminary study and planning, the field work of obtaining the cost of producing peanuts, and the costs of cleaning, grading, and shelling was begun on July 9.

The domestic study, which covered the costs of both Virginia and Spanish types, was conducted in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. Farm cost data were obtained by trained investigators especially employed for the purpose, working under a leader experienced in the use of the farm survey method. Some 400 farm cost records were taken.

The farm cost study of cottonseed was begun in North Carolina on September 7. Because of the fact that cottonseed is a joint product with cotton lint, this investigation was necessarily expanded into a complete study of the cost of producing and ginning cotton. The investigation covers costs in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. About 1,000 farm cost records were taken in the investigation.

Preliminary plans have been drawn up for the study of the cost of producing soya beans. This study will be conducted in the important soya-bean oil producing States.

Onions.—After a preliminary study of the competitive situation the commission on July 23, 1926, instituted an investigation of the cost of producing onions. A large number of applications had been received both from individual producers and from producers' organizations.

The duty on onions was increased by the emergency act of 1921 from 20 cents to 40 cents per bushel and was further increased in the act of 1922 to 1 cent per pound (57 cents per bushel). The latter rate is equivalent to approximately 50 per cent ad valorem. Imports in 1925 were 2,391,000 pounds, a quantity greater than the imports of previous years. The 1925 imports were equivalent to approximately 14 per cent of the domestic production.

In relation to the tariff problem, the onion industry of the United States may be divided into three parts—strong flavored, late crop, northern onions; domestic Bermudas; and domestic Spanish types. Imports consist principally of mild, sweet onions from Spain which are eaten raw and of strong flavored onions from Egypt. Egyptian onions arrive on our eastern markets in the spring during the season of marketing of Texas Bermudas and at a time when most of the stock of northern onions from storage has been exhausted. Spanish onions are imported throughout the year except during the months of April and May. The heaviest imports from Spain come during the fall and winter months when the northern onions are being marketed.

It is planned for the domestic cost investigation to obtain cost data for the three main classes of onions produced in the United States—northern types, domestic Bermudas, and domestic Spanish types. Data will be obtained by the farm survey method in Texas, California, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts.

The domestic field study of the cost of producing and marketing onions was begun in Texas in October.

Flaxseed.—On August 4, 1926, the commission instituted an investigation of the cost of producing flaxseed. An application previously received alleged that the domestic market for flaxseed was

demoralized, and that there was danger that several million acres would be turned from the production of flaxseed to wheat at a time when efforts were being made to reduce the wheat acreage.

The principal use of flaxseed in the United States is for the production of linseed oil, extensively needed in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth, printer's ink, etc. An important by-product of the crushing of linseed oil in this country is linseed cake, a valuable cattle feed.

The preliminary study brought out that there has been a marked increase in the domestic production of flaxseed since 1922, explainable largely by the low price and poor yield of spring wheat for the past few years. Spring wheat is the chief competing crop in the four Northwestern States, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, which are the center of the flaxseed industry.

Eggs and egg products.—After a preliminary study the commission on August 4, 1926, instituted an investigation of the costs of producing eggs and egg products in the United States and in the principal competing foreign countries. A number of applications for an investigation had been received.

Bakers and confectioners use large quantities of eggs in the shell, chiefly the lower grades. Frozen and dried eggs, yolks, and whites, are preferred to shell eggs by most wholesale consumers because of more uniform quality throughout the year and because of greater ease in handling.

The preliminary study brought out that imports, largely from China, consist almost entirely of egg products. In 1925 less than 1 per cent of the total imports of eggs and egg products consisted of shell eggs. In 1924 the shell egg equivalent of imports of eggs and egg products amounted to 2½ per cent of the domestic egg lay, while exports amounted to 1½ per cent. The bulk of exports consist of undersizes adapted to the Cuban and Mexican demand and constitute a special phase of the egg trade.

Representatives of the commission are obtaining data on the cost of producing eggs and egg products in China.

Foreign cost studies.—China has in recent years been the chief source of imports of peanuts, of soya-bean oil, and of eggs and egg products. In order to obtain cost data and to study the economic factors relating to the production and the marketing of these commodities in China, two commodity experts and two accountants, with the aid of an interpreter, are at present working in China.

The data now being collected relate to the agricultural cost of production and the transportation costs of soya beans from interior points to the oil mills. In addition, prices paid to the producers and other economic information will be obtained. Upon the completion of the work of gathering data on soya beans the commission's representatives will proceed to Tientsin, Shanghai, and other centers where similar studies will be made for the peanut and the egg industries.

(4) INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED

BUTTER—SUMMARY OF REPORT

On February 25, 1926, the commission transmitted to the President a report upon the results of its investigation of the cost of production of butter.

On March 6, 1926, the President proclaimed an increase, effective 30 days thereafter, in the duty on butter from 8 to 12 cents per pound.

Senate resolution and application for investigation.—The investigation with respect to butter was instituted in July, 1924, in response to Senate resolution No. 226, which requested the commission to make the investigation. Prior to the date of the Senate resolution a number of applications requesting the investigation had been received from dairymen, other interested business men, and public officials.

Period and scope of the investigation.—Farm cost data were obtained for the farm accounting year, May 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924. A total of 691 farm records were obtained in 26 centers of the 7 chief butter-producing States—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Nebraska. The butterfat production of the farms studied was 1,521,000 pounds, and the number of cows in the 691 herds was 5,290, or an average of 12.4 cows per farm. At the centers where farm costs were obtained there were also obtained costs of 22,950,000 pounds of butter produced in the cooperative creameries, and 57,365,000 pounds of butter produced in independent creameries. In addition there were obtained the cost of producing 225,105,000 pounds of butter in large centralizers, calculated upon the basis of the purchase price of butterfat, plus the cost of converting it to butter.

Scope of cost investigation in the United States

	Number of areas	Number of farm records	Butterfat production of farms studied	Number of creamery records	Butterfat production of creameries studied	Estimated production of areas studied
1. In cooperative territory:			<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Minnesota.....	5	193	570, 782	30	10, 787, 645	73, 300, 000
Wisconsin.....	5	126	322, 787	11	6, 573, 182	66, 768, 000
Iowa (northeastern).....	3	94	245, 392	10	2, 884, 016	33, 469, 000
Michigan.....	3	73	143, 199	6	2, 705, 474	15, 057, 000
Total, cooperative territory.....	16	486	1, 282, 160	57	22, 950, 317	188, 594, 000
2. In independent territory: ²						
Ohio.....	3	85	102, 140	9	20, 791, 066	27, 822, 000
Indiana.....	2	52	62, 640	14	21, 184, 692	16, 794, 000
Michigan.....	1	24	36, 453	3	534, 899	3, 567, 000
Nebraska.....	2	44	37, 929	6	14, 854, 674	20, 862, 000
Total, independent territory, where farm costs were obtained.....	8	205	239, 162	32	57, 365, 331	69, 045, 000
3. Centralizer territory, where no farm costs were obtained. Areas of thinly distributed butterfat production in Central States (central Indiana, Illinois, and areas of the Middle West principally producing corn, hogs, beef, and wheat.....				³ 72	225, 105, 460	

¹ Based on census of 1919, farm sales of butterfat. Latest available data for local butter production.

² In this territory there are centralizers although generally of the smaller type.

³ 19 companies operating 72 plants in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, and North and South Dakota.

Principal competing country.—Denmark was found to be the principal competing country for purposes of the investigation. The commission obtained cost data for 220 Danish farms for the year ending in April, 1923, and supplemental cost information for the same period ending in 1924. The conversion costs of making butter from milk were calculated on a basis of detailed cost statistics, published by the Official Association of Danish Cooperative Creameries, and representing approximately 65 per cent of all the butter made in Denmark.

Preliminary statement of information and public hearing.—After the completion of the domestic and foreign field studies and the tabulation of the data obtained in them, the commission, on March 11, 1925, issued a preliminary statement of information to be used at the public hearing held in the office of the commission on April 22, 1925. The preliminary statement contained, for discussion by interested parties, an outline of the general problems of the investigation, and also a detailed account of the domestic and foreign cost data for farms and creameries with a description of the methods used in determining the various items of cost. After the hearing, briefs were filed up to May 11, 1925.

Imports.—The imports of butter entering the United States are given below from 1918 to 1925, inclusive. The principal sources of these imports were, in the order named: Denmark, Canada, New Zealand, and Argentina.

*Butter—Imports for consumption, 1918–1925*¹

Source: For 1918–1924, compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, United States Department of Commerce. For 1925, compiled from Monthly Customs Statistics, United States Department of Commerce, New York City.

Calendar year	Price per pound	Quantity	Value	Duty collected	Value per pound	Equivalent ad valorem rate
		<i>Pounds</i>				<i>Per cent</i>
1918.....	2½ cents.....	1, 479, 112	\$516, 173. 00	\$36, 978. 00	\$0. 35	7. 16
1919.....	do.....	6, 961, 925	3, 481, 959. 00	174, 048. 00	. 60	5. 00
1920.....	do.....	37, 626, 045	18, 793, 055. 00	940, 651. 00	. 50	5. 01
1921.....	do.....	11, 420, 470	4, 907, 292. 00	285, 512. 00	. 43	5. 82
	{ 6 cents.....	6, 314, 649	2, 252, 588. 00	378, 879. 00	. 35	16. 82
	{ do.....	3, 025, 759	989, 166. 00	181, 546. 00	. 33	18. 35
1922.....	{ 8 cents.....	4, 085, 082	1, 689, 445. 00	326, 807. 00	. 41	19. 34
	{ do.....	20, 809, 888	7, 543, 845. 00	1, 664, 791. 00	. 36	22. 03
1923.....	do.....	19, 279, 309	6, 958, 372. 00	1, 542, 345. 00	. 36	22. 16
1924.....	do.....	6, 861, 435	2, 553, 219. 00	548, 813. 00	. 37	21. 49

¹ Does not include the negligible imports from Cuba.

Cost of production.—The cost data obtained in the butter investigation are summarized in the two tables below.

Summary: Comparison of the costs of producing butter in the United States and in Denmark

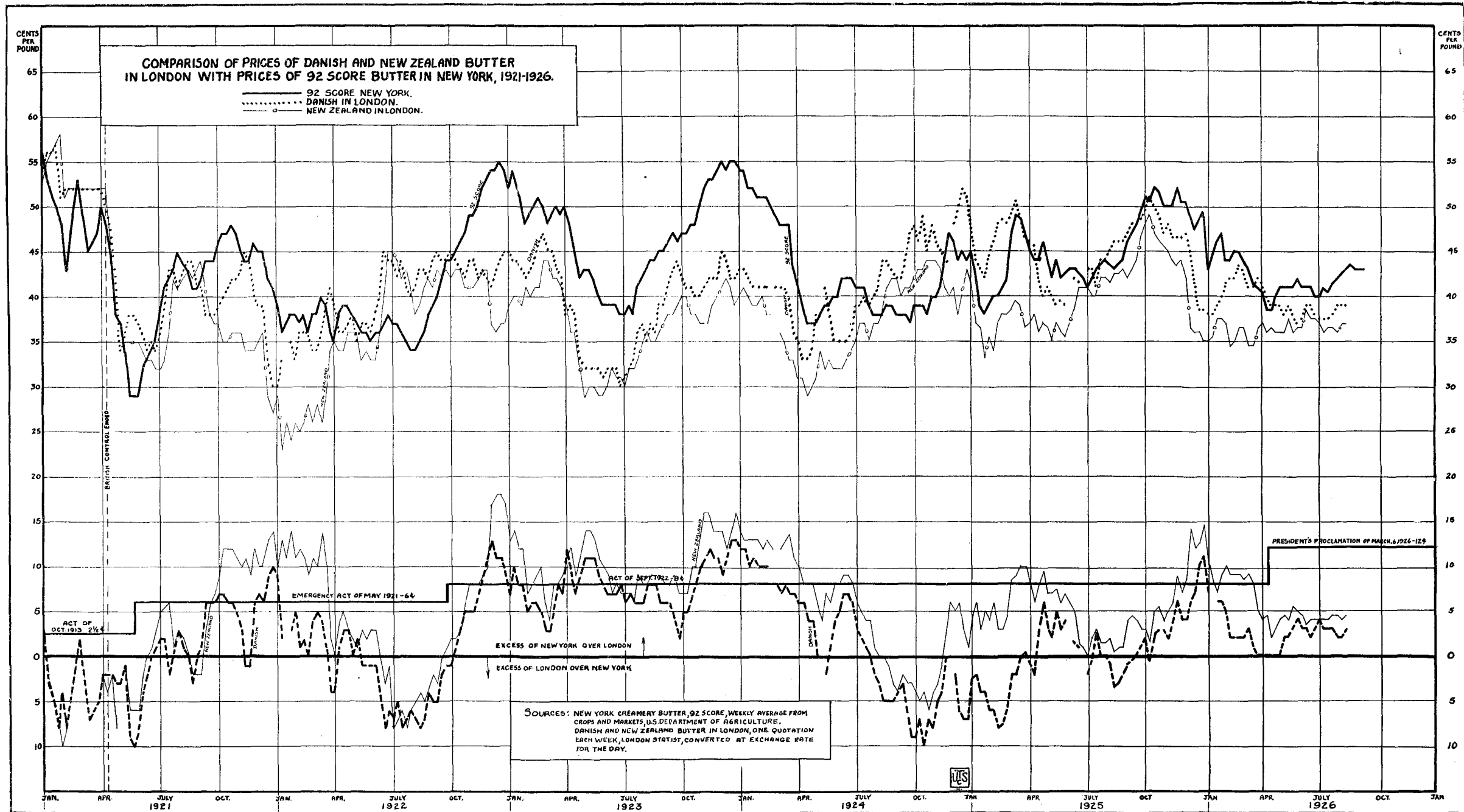
[Costs in cents per pound, including interest]

Item	United States					Denmark	
	Coop- era- tives	Inde- pend- ents	Cen- tral- izers ¹	Average for coop- eratives and cen- tralizers (columns 1, 3)	Average for coop- eratives, inde- pend- ents, and cen- tral- izers (columns 1, 2, 3)	Cooperative creameries	
						Krone costs con- verted at aver- age ex- change rate for farm- account- ing year, 1923-24 ²	Krone costs con- verted at aver- age ex- change rate for 3 years, 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1923-24 ³
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Farm cost of butterfat.....	59.57	66.80	-----	-----	-----	43.71	47.34
Price paid for butterfat by centralizer.....	-----	-----	42.24	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average per cent of overrun.....	23.14	24.05	23.56	23.37	23.47	20.48	20.48
(a) Butterfat cost of the quantity of butterfat in 1 pound of butter.....	48.38	53.85	34.19	40.66	42.55	36.28	39.29
(b) Factory or conversion costs:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buying butterfat.....	-----	3.25	4.42	2.40	2.52	-----	-----
Conversion cost.....	3.41	5.37	4.21	3.85	4.06	3.33	3.35
(c) Total cost of producing but- ter, not including trans- portation cost.....	51.79	62.47	42.82	46.91	49.13	39.61	42.64
(d) Transportation cost to New York.....	1.50	1.17	1.45	1.47	1.43	1.50	1.50
(e) Total cost including trans- portation to New York City.....	53.29	63.64	44.27	48.38	50.56	41.11	44.14

¹ For centralizers the price paid for butterfat was used as the cost of raw material.

² Farm costs converted on the basis of 5.79 kroner per dollar, or 17.27 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for the accounting year ending Apr. 30, 1924. Factory and transportation costs converted on the basis of 5.343 kroner per dollar, or 18.72 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1923.

³ Farm costs converted on the basis of 5.31 kroner per dollar, or 18.83 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for three-year period ending Apr. 30, 1924. Factory and transportation costs converted on the basis of 5.31 kroner per dollar, or 18.83 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for the three-year period, ending Oct. 31, 1923.



Summary: Comparison of the costs of producing butter in the United States and in Denmark

[Cost in cents per pound, including interest]

Item	United States		Denmark	
	Average cost for cooperatives and independents		Cooperative creameries	
	Including Nebraska	Excluding Nebraska	Kroner costs converted at average exchange rate for farm accounting year 1923-24 ¹	Kroner costs converted at average exchange rate for 3 years 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1923-24 ²
Cost of producing butterfat	61.50	60.60	43.71	47.34
Average per cent overrun	23.38	23.47	20.48	20.48
(a) Farm cost of the quantity of butterfat used in 1 pound of butter	49.85	49.07	36.28	39.29
(b) Factory or conversion cost	4.80	4.24	3.33	3.35
(c) Total cost of production, not including transportation cost	54.65	53.31	39.61	42.64
(d) Transportation cost to New York	1.41	1.37	1.50	1.50
(e) Total cost, including transportation cost to New York	56.06	54.68	41.11	44.14

¹ Farm costs converted on the basis of 5.79 kroner per dollar, or 17.27 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for the accounting year ending Apr. 30, 1924. Factory and transportation costs converted on the basis of 5.343 kroner per dollar, or 18.72 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1923.

² Farm costs converted on the basis of 5.31 kroner per dollar, or 18.83 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for the three-year period ending Apr. 30, 1924. Factory and transportation costs converted on the basis of 5.31 kroner per dollar, or 18.83 cents per krone, the average exchange rate for the three-year period, ending Oct. 31, 1923.

(e) EFFECT OF CHANGES IN DUTY ON IMPORTS AND PRICES

(1) *Butter*.—Owing to the obscuring influence of recurring seasonal variations, the period since the change in the duty on butter has not been long enough to afford an adequate observation of its effect on prices and trade. The accompanying table and chart show the movements of imports and of the prices of butter previous and subsequent to the change in duty from 8 to 12 cents per pound, effective April 5, 1926. The figures shown in the table are general imports from the principal butter producing countries by months for the years 1923-1926. The chart affords a comparison of the prices of Danish and New Zealand butter in London with 92-score butter in New York City before and after the change in duty.

*Butter: General imports into the United States by principal countries by months
1923-1926*

	Total imports	Denmark	Canada	New Zealand	Other countries
1923					
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
January	1,850,906	846,158	567,286	158,200	279,261
February	1,823,961	1,184,054	52,136	298,896	288,875
March	3,057,361	6,230	47,873	2,849,784	153,474
April	399,317	136,764	170,723	77,560	14,270
May	1,176,847	627,763	367,924	41,140	140,020
June	2,932,804	2,259,532	50,883	24,472	597,917
July	1,662,649	1,069,872	141,079	86,352	365,346
August	1,053,186	507,040	534,657	107,408	104,081
September	1,712,313	105,539	808,299	29,680	768,795
October	1,202,304	27,059	680,285	96,824	398,136
November	3,830,657	1,076,134	1,760,014	457,571	536,938
December	3,038,942	975,886	950,372	480,144	632,541
Total	23,741,247	8,822,031	5,931,531	4,708,031	4,279,654
1924					
January	4,417,326	1,791,555	245,382	1,266,496	1,113,893
February	5,392,593	3,067,249	159,759	1,332,062	833,523
March	3,268,336	969,270	580,670	71,181	1,627,215
April	2,594,592	813,197	209,032	742,448	829,915
May	548,748	22,670	162,699	182,272	181,107
June	744,178	11,987	418,923	195,216	118,052
July	1,077,599	429,474	410,960	109,480	127,685
August	257,241	14,713	60,755	175,336	6,437
September	105,157	24,306	18,814	42,560	18,817
October	128,188	5,798	6,623	106,432	9,335
November	110,680	11,420	35,947	24,640	38,673
December	760,278	10,775	497,136	64,384	64,384
Total	19,404,816	7,192,414	2,806,700	4,312,507	5,093,196
1925					
January	696,380	16,131	86,454	595,200	99,595
February	417,080	7,757	223,063	132,104	54,156
March	1,937,638	12,739	1,282,042	585,536	57,321
April	789,140	18,677	619,941	65,632	84,890
May	330,982	132,784	94,496	57,232	46,470
June	578,913	155,055	251,539	127,960	44,359
July	404,302	31,880	219,080	146,832	6,510
August	438,553	14,402	334,802	85,176	4,175
September	289,402	21,444	152,831	113,090	2,037
October	430,112	50,546	187,031	190,436	2,099
November	334,902	14,357	124,018	141,288	55,239
December	564,609	25,995	50,754	256,302	231,558
Total	7,212,013	501,767	3,626,051	2,395,788	688,407
1926					
January	2,365,539	640,497	14,542	437,697	1,272,803
February	862,218	8,037	7,245	360,192	486,744
March	277,371	22,588	5,523	163,072	86,188
April	269,771	13,702	7,180	195,104	53,785
May	103,383	16,898	4,251	74,032	8,202
June	100,286	12,241	3,861	68,880	15,304
July	159,454	95,768	13,893	44,520	5,273
August	148,461	7,666	20,197	94,167	17,431
Total, January-August	4,286,483	817,397	85,692	1,437,664	1,945,730

(2) *Wheat, wheat flour, and mill feeds.*—In the ninth annual report of the commission was included a table of imports for consumption of wheat, wheat flour, and wheat mill feeds; also a table giving average monthly spring wheat prices for Minneapolis and Winnipeg, 1920-1925. The following tables are presented, without comment, solely to supplement and bring nearer to date the information in the tables above specified.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

WHEAT

Rate of duty.—Act of 1922, 30 cents per bushel; by President's proclamation, 42 cents per bushel, effective April 6, 1924.

Month	Average price per bushel, Minnesota No. 1 dark northern	Full duty		Unit value	Free in bond for milling and export		Unit value
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
1926							
January.....	\$1.78	<i>Bushels</i> 141,242	\$205,188	\$1.45	<i>Bushels</i> 1,289,077	\$1,877,108	\$1.46
February.....	1.73	25,359	36,983	1.46	1,564,132	2,156,221	1.38
March.....	1.67	170,961	243,928	1.43	609,465	813,568	1.33
April.....	1.66	65,924	94,193	1.43	165,875	256,256	1.54
May.....	1.64	13,668	18,047	1.32	1,686,777	2,446,776	1.45
June.....	1.67	406	374	.92	738,542	1,077,734	1.46
July.....	1.75	1,347	1,998	1.48	904,826	1,303,281	1.44
August.....	1.56	3,673	3,743	1.05	681,069	986,103	1.45
September.....	1.48	659	957	1.45	1,412,022	1,975,690	1.40
January-September, inclusive.....		423,169	605,411	1.43	9,051,785	12,892,737	1.42

WHEAT FLOUR

Rate of duty.—Act of 1922, 78 cents per 100 pounds; by President's proclamation, \$1.04 per 100 pounds, effective April 6, 1924.

Month	Unit of quantity	Quantity	Value	Unit value
1926				
January.....	{Pound.....	326,957	\$16,006	\$9.60
	{Barrel.....	1,668		
February.....	{Pound.....	98,021	3,402	6.80
	{Barrel.....	500		
March.....	{Pound.....	100,342	3,531	6.90
	{Barrel.....	512		
April.....	{Pound.....	230,823	9,372	7.96
	{Barrel.....	1,178		
May.....	{Pound.....	276,616	10,000	7.09
	{Barrel.....	1,411		
June.....	{Pound.....	465,303	16,346	6.89
	{Barrel.....	2,374		
July ¹	{Pound.....	223,083	7,990	7.02
	{Barrel.....	1,138		
August ²	{Pound.....	28,809	1,593	10.84
	{Barrel.....	147		
September.....	{Pound.....	66,113	2,537	7.53
	{Barrel.....	337		
January-September, inclusive.....	{Pound.....	1,816,067	70,777	7.64
	{Barrel.....	9,265		

¹ In addition, 378,560 pounds (1,931 barrels), valued at \$13,459, were imported duty free from Canada for export.

² In addition, 757,120 pounds (3,862 barrels), valued at \$26,918, were imported duty free from Canada for export.

GRITS, SEMOLINA, ETC.

Rate of duty.—Act of 1922, 78 cents per 100 pounds; by President's proclamation, \$1.04 per 100 pounds, effective April 6, 1924.

Month	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Month	Quantity	Value	Unit value
1926				1926			
January.....	<i>Pounds</i> 877	\$69	\$0.08	June.....	<i>Pounds</i> 235	\$24	\$0.10
February.....	220	15	.07	July.....	441	28	.063
March.....	880	63	.07	August ¹	100	17	.170
April.....	931	42	.05	January-August, inclusive.....	3,884	268	.069
May.....	200	10	.05				

¹ Entire amount was imported from Cuba at 78 cents per 100 pounds less 20 per cent.

BRAN, SHORTS, ETC.

Rate of duty.—Act of 1922, 15 per cent; by President's proclamation, 7½ per cent, effective April 6, 1924.

Month	Direct importation		Unit value	Withdrawn from bonded mills		Unit value
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
1926						
January.....	<i>Tons</i> 15,809	\$386,692	\$24.46	<i>Tons</i> 25	\$438	\$17.52
February.....	13,859	336,810	24.30	89	2,864	32.18
March.....	13,472	328,725	24.40	27	510	18.89
April.....	1,159	25,949	22.39	7,701	189,838	24.65
May.....	1,483	35,344	23.83	7,484	190,248	25.42
June.....	8,500	205,516	24.18	6,918	167,356	24.19
July.....	13,528	299,004	22.10	11,166	279,139	25.00
August.....	7,075	155,121	21.93	3,863	93,089	24.10
September.....	8,465	204,643	24.18	4,775	118,338	24.78
January-September, inclusive.....	83,350	1,977,804	23.73	42,048	1,041,820	24.78

SCHEDULE 8. SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

The commission has not published any surveys or reports in connection with the subject matter of this schedule. The statistics of imports and exports have been kept up to date in the commission's files.

SCHEDULES 9, 10, 11, AND 12. TEXTILES

The textile division completed a comprehensive statistical report entitled "Textile Imports and Exports, 1891-1925." This report brings together in one volume statistical data on the foreign trade of the United States in textile materials and textile manufactures from the beginning of the tariff act of 1890. Embracing as it does all textiles, it is so much broader in scope than any one textile schedule that it is here given separate mention, whereas other work done by the division will be found under the respective schedule headings.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL TABLES OF TEXTILES, 1891-1925

This tabulation is divided into four parts, as follows: (1) Imports for consumption, (2) general imports, (3) exports of domestic merchandise, and (4) exports of foreign merchandise. In each part there are, in the order named, data pertaining to cotton, vegetable fibers other than cotton, wool and hair, and silk and artificial silk.

The numbering of the tables in Part I showing imports for consumption of the various textiles coincides with the numbering of the

paragraphs of the tariff act of 1922, under which the articles have been imported since September 21, 1922. Articles now recorded as entering under a particular paragraph have been traced back through previous tariffs, so as to afford a chronological tabulation of such imports since the beginning of the act of 1890. Where different groupings have been used in the several acts, or where separate records are not available for prior acts, footnotes call attention to these facts. Data for a number of articles under a single paragraph are shown in a series of tables. Thus, for example, Table 901 shows the total imports under a given paragraph and Tables 901a, 901b, and 901c imports of the constituent items. Each table relating to imports for consumption shows the quantity, value, duty collected, unit value, and the equivalent ad valorem rate of duty for each year or fraction of a year under each tariff act. A total of each item of this detail is also shown for each tariff act, as well as annual averages. Because of the differences in the duration of the several tariff acts the annual averages afford the best basis for comparisons.

To the tariff student this tabulation is of particular value in showing for each article or group of articles covered by a particular paragraph the relation of imports to rates of duty over a long period of time. It is also of value in showing the composition of the textile import and export trade and the relation of the one to the other.

The table below summarizes the trade in manufactured textiles of all sorts and the raw materials out of which they are made.

Foreign trade of United States in textiles and textile materials in 1924

	Textile manufactures	Materials for textile manufactures
Imports for consumption.....	\$310, 514, 734	\$586, 868, 476
Reexports.....	6, 013, 922	25, 540, 938
Net imports.....	304, 500, 812	511, 327, 538
Domestic exports.....	176, 949, 382	961, 126, 765
Excess of exports over imports.....	-127, 551, 430	449, 799, 227

Of manufactured textiles, the main imports in order of value are normally as follows: (1) Jute bulaps, (2) lace and embroidery, (3) cotton cloths, (4) linen fabrics, (5) woolens and worsteds, (6) wool carpet and rugs, and (7) broad silks; and the chief exports in order of value are normally as follows: (1) Cotton cloths, (2) cotton wearing apparel not knit, (3) cotton hosiery, (4) cotton yarns, (5) silk hosiery, and (6) binder twine.

Raw cotton constitutes the bulk of the exports, and unmanufactured silk and wool more than half of the imports of textile materials of all kinds.

SCHEDULE 9. COTTON MANUFACTURES

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

The textile division has practically completed a survey entitled "Cotton Sewing Thread and Cotton for Handwork," and has in course of preparation surveys on cotton cloth, hosiery, lace, and embroidery.

(1) LACE AND LACE ARTICLES

In a survey on "Lace and Lace Articles" the subject is treated under four headings: (1) Nottingham lace-curtain machine products; (2) fancy laces, made on Levers or Levers go-through lace machines; (3) bobbinets, made on plain net machines; and (4) Barmen laces, made on circular lace machines. The first group is dutiable under paragraph 920 and the other three groups under paragraph 1430 of the tariff act of 1922.

Imports for consumption in the fiscal year 1914, the last-pre-war year, and in the calendar year 1925 compare as follows: Nottingham lace-curtain machine products \$173,632 and \$96,631; lace window curtains other than Nottingham \$607,809 and \$379,189; Barmen lace \$967,494 and \$264,361; and other machine-made laces, including those made on the Levers and the bobbinet machine, \$24,470,440 and \$10,479,235.

The increased unit value of imports emphasize the decrease in the quantity of lace that has come into the country in post-war years as compared with pre-war years.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Lace.—The investigation now in progress is confined to laces produced wholly or in part on Nottingham lace-curtain machines, Levers or Levers go-through lace machines, bobbinet machines, and lace-braiding machines. On November 14, 1925, the commission issued a preliminary statement of information giving data for 114 domestic laces and 159 foreign laces. Public hearings were held at the offices of the commission on December 15, 16, and 17, 1925. On a joint application of counsel for the manufacturers and counsel for the importers, the hearing was adjourned to February 15, 1926, to enable the interested parties to prepare and submit in writing the details of a plan "agreed upon by the parties in interest for securing further information." At the February 15 hearing the interested parties reported that they had been unable to reach an agreement but that if more time were allowed they would provide the commission with assortments of samples of domestic and imported laces that would be typical of the industry. A further adjournment was taken to May 17 when the interested parties presented a large number of samples of Levers and Barmen laces which in their opinion were representative of the domestic and foreign laces. In order to give the commission's experts an opportunity to examine and compare the samples, the hearing was adjourned until May 18, by which date an agreement was reached on 35 samples of Valenciennes laces as comparable and competitive and as sufficient in number to afford a fair basis for the ascertainment of differences in costs of production. As no manufacturers or importers presented further testimony at the hearing on May 18, the chairman closed the hearing with the announcement that the commission would later give notice of any action in connection with the investigation.

Cotton hosiery.—The commission has under consideration the formulation of a report to the President in the investigation of the costs

of production of cotton hosiery. The application for the investigation was upon infants' cotton hosiery only, but the investigation was extended to include cotton hosiery of all kinds.

SCHEDULE 10. FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

The textile division has in progress a survey on linoleum and floor oilcloth.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

Cocoa mats.—The division has made a preliminary study of cocoa mats, the subject of an application, to assist the commission in determining whether an investigation is warranted.

(2) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Rag rugs.—This investigation was instituted April 24, 1925, and the field work was concluded on August 26, 1925. A preliminary statement of information was submitted to interested parties on June 20, 1926, and a public hearing was held on July 20, 1926.

Two classes of rugs are covered in the investigation—those made by weaving narrow widths of cotton rags with a cotton-yarn warp, and those made by twisting around a central core narrow widths of cotton rags to form a braid, and sewing the braid together into a rug. The woven rugs are rectangular shaped; the braided rugs are oval shaped.

SCHEDULE 11. WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

The textile division has completed and had published a survey entitled "Wool By-products and Wool Wastes," and has revised and amplified a survey on "Woven Fabrics of Wool." Other surveys in an advanced stage are entitled "Felts, Not Woven, of Wool or Hair" and "Wool Wearing Apparel."

(1) WOOL BY-PRODUCTS AND WOOL WASTES—SUMMARY OF SURVEY

This survey deals with the articles provided for in paragraph 1105 of the tariff act of 1922, considered under three heads: (1) By-products and wastes from machines used in the manufacture of wool, mohair, and similar fibers; (2) woolen rags; and (3) recovered wool fibers. The most important commercial by-product of wool is the noil discarded in worsted mills during the process of combing. Noils and other wool wastes and recovered wool fibers such as shoddy are an important part of the raw materials used by woolen manufacturers.

The total production of all the articles enumerated in paragraph 1105 can not be accurately stated, as many commodities are consumed in the establishments where they are made and there is no official record of this unreported production. The total, however, is estimated at several million pounds, valued at more than \$50,000,000.

Imports for consumption have fluctuated widely in both quantity and value. The following table affords a comparison of imports under the last six tariff acts:

Wool by-products and wool wastes—Average annual imports for consumption under earlier tariff acts compared with annual imports under the tariff act of 1922

	Quantity	Value	Equivalent ad valorem rate of duty
Average annual imports under the act of—	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Per cent</i>
1890.....	481,413	\$172,449	47.18
1894.....	26,776,800	3,265,033	.29
1897.....	396,306	130,598	54.08
1909.....	414,394	175,970	33.45
1913.....	9,950,525	2,937,855	1.55
Imports under act of 1922 during calendar years—			
1923.....	26,784,121	11,026,646	33.97
1924.....	31,991,807	15,169,285	28.04
1925.....	34,490,353	16,462,291	24.41

The figures in the foregoing table indicate that, prior to the tariff act of 1922, fluctuations in imports were probably due to variations in the rates of duty. Notwithstanding the comparatively high equivalent ad valorem rate of duty under the act of 1922 as compared with the act of 1913, annual imports were larger in 1923, 1924, and 1925 than in any year except 1897 and that part of the year 1922 preceding the passage of the act of 1922. In both 1897 and 1922 large quantities of goods were imported in anticipation of higher rates of duty under a new tariff act. The United Kingdom is by far the largest source of imports; France, Canada, Germany, and Belgium furnish the bulk of the remaining imports.

Of the 34,490,353 pounds imported in 1925, 23 per cent were noils, largely uncarbonized; 62 per cent wool rags, mungo, and flocks, and 15 per cent shoddy, wool extract, and wool wastes. Imports returned under the classification of "rags, mungo, and flocks," amounting in 1925 to 21,472,830 pounds, were almost entirely woolen rags.

In comparing the ratio of imports for consumption to the domestic production offered for sale, the wool rags entering the United States must be calculated in terms of shoddy, since statistics fail to show the quantity of domestic wool rags that are converted into shoddy. It is estimated that about 70 pounds of shoddy are obtained from 100 pounds of wool rags. Adding 70 per cent of the weight of the imported rags to the weight of the other imported products enumerated under paragraph 1105, the total imports in 1909 were about three-tenths of 1 per cent of the domestic production recorded as for sale, and in 1919, 5 per cent. Only partial statistics are available as to the domestic production for sale in 1923 and 1924. However, imports in 1925 amounted to 32,000,000 pounds as compared with 4,300,000 pounds in 1919. It is estimated that imports in 1925 constituted about 25 per cent of the domestic production offered for sale.

An examination of the unit values of the products that have entered this country under the act of 1922 indicates that the imports were chiefly of the higher qualities.

Exports of noils and wastes (not including wool rags) were recorded for the first time in 1922, when they amounted to 668,035 pounds,

valued at \$129,174; in 1925 exports totaled 618,133 pounds, valued at \$126,655. Canada, England, and Cuba were the chief purchasers.

Exports of wool rags may be compared for two pre-war and two post-war years as follows: In 1912, 20,309,476 pounds, valued at \$705,484; in 1914, 26,852,402 pounds, valued at \$973,653; in 1919, 31,476,118 pounds, valued at \$5,538,440; and in 1925, 8,379,763 pounds, valued at \$680,985. The unit value averaged 3.4 cents per pound in 1912; 3.6 cents in 1914; 17.6 cents in 1919; and 8.1 cents in 1925. Imported rags showed a considerably higher unit value than exported rags in the years 1912, 1914, and 1925. In 1919 the former averaged 23 cents and the latter 17.6 cents. Since 1912, exports of wool rags have gone chiefly to the United Kingdom. In 1923, however, 36 per cent went to Germany as compared with 46 per cent to the United Kingdom.

(2) WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL—SUMMARY OF SURVEY

This survey deals with woolen and worsteds dutiable under paragraphs 1108 and 1109 of the tariff act of 1922; pile fabrics of wool and hair dutiable under paragraph 1110; and wool blankets and similar articles dutiable under paragraph 1111. Details are given relative to raw materials, organization, methods of production, wages, hours of labor, prices, imports, exports and competitive conditions.

Since other countries do not follow the practice of the United States in taking a census of production, no reliable figures of the foreign output of woolen and worsted fabrics are available. It was possible however, to obtain figures for the machinery equipment of the principal wool manufacturing countries of the world and these are given in the report. The United Kingdom has the largest equipment, the United States second, and France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Italy in the order given rank next. In value of imports and exports of woven fabrics of wool the United Kingdom leads. The United States is the only large wool manufacturing nation whose imports exceeds in value exports.

The average earnings of woolen and worsted operatives in the United Kingdom in 1924 are shown to be \$8.89 per week as compared with \$26.17 in the United States. From 1913 to 1924 weavers' wages increased 52 per cent in the United Kingdom and 176 per cent in the United States.

The per capita consumption of woollens and worsteds decreased nearly 10 per cent from 1909 to 1923.

(3) FELTS, NOT WOVEN, OF WOOL OR HAIR—SUMMARY OF SURVEY

This survey deals with wool felts, not woven, provided for in paragraph 1112 of the tariff act of 1922, and with hair felt, made wholly or in chief value of animal hair, provided for in paragraph 1426. Details are given as to raw materials, methods of production, imports, and tariff problems.

The domestic production of wool felts, including woven felts, and of hair felts, was valued at \$13,693,000 in 1914; \$39,230,000 in 1919; \$24,129,000 in 1921; and \$42,037,000 in 1923. The chief articles of manufacture of wool felts, not woven, are shoe and slipper felts, polishing felts and buffing wheels, piano felts, boot and shoe linings,

and saddle felts. Hair felts include buffing wheels for polishing plate glass, acoustic felts, linings for refrigerator and oil cars, floor coverings, and gun wads.

Exports listed as "wool felts" amounted to 448,532 pounds, valued at \$445,720 in 1922; 435,722 pounds, valued at \$569,871, in 1923; and 356,557 pounds, valued at \$505,881, in 1924. These exports, however, are mainly woven felts, in the form of endless belts for the use of paper manufacturers. Exports of pressed felts are very small.

The average annual imports of wool felts, not woven, under the act of 1909 was 85,144 pounds, valued at \$105,317; under the act of 1913, 55,769 pounds, valued at \$73,770; and from September 22, 1922, to December 31, 1925, 95,296 pounds, valued at \$185,015. These are mainly high-grade piano felts imported from Germany and England.

The manufacture of cattle hair is a comparatively recent industry in the United States and has grown to very large proportions in the last 10 or 12 years. The domestic production was valued at \$56,950 in 1899; \$531,045 in 1909; and \$5,025,179 in 1923. The cattle hair used in the manufacture of hair felt is mainly of domestic origin. In 1924 exports of cattle hair were 5,732,289 pounds, valued at \$582,141 and imports were 4,537,647 pounds, valued at \$423,966.

Prior to the enactment of the tariff act of 1922, imports of hair felt were not separately recorded. The average annual import from September 22, 1922 to December 31, 1925, was 324,168 pounds, valued at \$45,970. Imports of manufactures of hair felt averaged 5,659 pounds, valued at \$3,458. Hair felts are dutiable at 25 per cent and manufactures of hair felt at 35 per cent ad valorem.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

In order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted, preliminary studies were made relative to oriental rugs and to men's outer wearing apparel of wool, the subjects of applications looking toward changes in the rates of duty.

Oriental rugs.—Imports of oriental rugs under the operation of the tariff act of 1922 are by far the largest ever recorded. Under the acts of 1909 and 1913 the average annual imports were approximately 750,000 square yards; in 1925 more than 1,750,000 square yards were brought into the United States. The largest quantity comes from China but the largest value from Persia, the Persian rugs, being mainly of the finer grades. Imports of oriental carpets and rugs under the tariff act of 1922 have been as follows:

Carpets and rugs not made on a power-driven loom—Imports for consumption—Revenue

Year	Quantity	Value	Duty collected	Unit value	Rate of duty
	<i>Square yards</i>				<i>Per cent</i>
1922 ¹ -----	409,045	\$2,282,275	\$1,244,251	\$5.53	55
1923-----	1,821,942	10,458,657	5,752,281	5.74	55
1924-----	1,805,724	12,067,376	6,637,057	6.68	55
1925-----	1,886,223	14,711,737	8,091,455	7.80	55

¹ Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922.

Men's outer wearing apparel of wool.—Before making a study of men's outer wearing apparel of wool, the commission had received an application for an increase in the rates of duty on high quality garments such as sack suits, and overcoats. It was impossible to obtain official figures for the total domestic production, for the reason that not all domestic producers report their production to the Bureau of the Census, nor does that bureau obtain statistics for custom-made apparel. Import statistics likewise are deficient since no specific record is kept as to the kind of men's garments entering this country through the customs or by parcel post. It is estimated that considerable quantities come in through the medium of the parcel-post service, the value of which is said to run into a large amount. Even though statistical data are not available to permit any accurate comparison of imports with domestic production, a preliminary report, summarizing such statistical data as are at hand as well as other information obtained by the commission's staff, was prepared in order to assist the commission in determining whether an investigation should be instituted for the purposes of section 315.

SCHEDULE 12. SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

The articles dutiable under the provisions of schedule 12 are the subjects of four tariff information surveys, L-1, L-2, L-3, and L-4, the last three of which have been printed. The first, entitled "Silk, Silk Yarns and Threads, and Silk Pile Fabrics," printed in 1921 by the Committee on Ways and Means, is now out of print, but is being extended and brought up to date and will soon be available in revised form.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

No applications have been received in 1926, in fact no applications since the passage of the tariff act of 1922, looking toward changes in the rates of duty on any of the articles dutiable under schedule 12.

SCHEDULE 13. PAPER AND BOOKS

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

A comprehensive report on the pulp and paper industry of the world, by countries, is in progress. The trade in pulpwood, pulp, and paper is international in scope. Not a country on the globe but is dependent on one or more countries for either a supply of certain materials entering into its manufacture of pulp or paper or for a market for its product.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

No investigations under schedule 13 were instituted by the commission during 1926.

(c) APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 316 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

No applications were received concerning the articles provided for in schedule 13.

SCHEDULE 14. SUNDRIES

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The sundries division deals with the articles provided for in schedule 14 and with related articles on the free list.

During the fiscal year the division completed its report on men's sewed straw hats and prepared preliminary reports on six commodities which were the subject of applications for investigations looking toward changes in rates. Field work to obtain cost and other data from domestic manufacturers and importers of brierwood pipes was completed in October, 1926, and the data thus obtained are now being assembled. The time not required for investigational work under section 315 was devoted to the preparation and revision of surveys.

(b) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

No surveys have been published during the year on commodities covered by schedule 14. A number of new surveys are in process and several published surveys are being expanded and revised.

(1) *Dressed fox skins*.—A survey on dressed fox skins is almost ready for publication. The varieties of foxes now being raised in the United States for their pelts are the red, crosspatch, silver, blue, and white. Fox farming is a comparatively new but rapidly expanding industry. While most fox farms specialize in breeding animals for stock purposes, a considerable number are in the business for the purpose of supplying pelts to furriers. This branch of the industry is showing marked progress.

(2) *Leathers*.—Material has been uniformly assembled on domestic and foreign production, imports, exports, raw materials, stocks on hand and in transit, prices, etc., for about 40 varieties of leathers, including side upper, calf and kip, goat and kid, glove, belting, and harness.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 315 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Since July 1, 1925, applications for investigations have been received on the following commodities dutiable under the sundries schedule: Beads, necklaces, bracelets, pendants, and earrings of synthetic phenolic resin; cork tile; imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads; lacrosse sticks; sheepskin-fur baby-carriage robes; and swivels and spring rings for watch chains. All applications, with the exception of the one on lacrosse sticks, request increases in the present rates of duty.

(2) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

In order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted for the purposes of section 315, prelimi-

nary reports have been prepared summarizing the data in the commission's files, information obtained through correspondence with persons interested in the various industries concerned, and from special tabulations made by the New York office of the imports for the year 1925. A preliminary report on lacrosse sticks is in course of preparation; others may be summarized as follows:

Beads, necklaces, bracelets, pendants, and earrings of synthetic phenolic resin.—These articles are the subject of an application under section 315 and also under section 316 of the tariff act of 1922. The sundries division has cooperated with the other divisions concerned in the preparation of preliminary reports dealing with these articles.

An investigation for purposes of section 316 has been instituted by the commission. For a summary of action in this case see "Proceedings under section 316."

Cork tile.—Cork tile, used as floor coverings, is made largely from cork shavings and to some extent from granulated cork. All cork used in the United States is imported, Spain, Portugal, and Algeria being the principal sources of supply. Cork shavings, waste, and refuse, produced in the United States, result from the production of other cork articles. The domestic production of cork tile in 1925 is estimated to have been about 2,120,000 square feet and is carried on principally in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. Import data are incomplete, but statements from importers indicate that about 400,000 square feet are imported annually.

Imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads.—Three varieties of imitation pearls are manufactured: (1) The hollow pearl coated on the inside; (2) the hollow pearl coated on the inside and filled with some substance, generally wax; (3) the solid or indestructible pearl coated on the outside. The principal materials used in the manufacture of imitation pearls are fusible enamel and pearl essence, the latter being a suspension of the natural crystals or silvery substances found in the skin of many species of fish, not in the scales as is generally believed. Pearl essence is produced from the particles of skin which adhere to the scales. These skin particles are obtained from the sardine canneries and boats in Eastport, Me.; from the glue herring or alewife in Hyannis, Mass.; from the glue herring, branch herring, and shad in Reedville, Va., in the spring of the year; and in New York, N. Y., from materials shipped from other points. The California sardine is a potential source of supply.

The domestic production of imitation pearls is estimated by persons in the industry to be valued at about \$6,000,000 annually and is confined principally, if not entirely, to the production of the solid or indestructible type. Imports in 1925 were valued as follows: Imitation pearl beads, \$2,169,251; imitation half pearls and hollow or filled pearls, \$198,107; and imitation solid pearls, \$24,541. Japan, France, and Spain are the principal sources of the imports.

Sheepskin-fur baby-carriage robes.—Baby-carriage robes of sheepskin fur are customarily made in rug, bag, or pocket style. The chief materials used are dressed sheepskins, linings, and trimmings. The skins from Iceland are preferred and comprise the bulk of skins used in both the domestic and imported articles. Measured by either quantity or value, domestic production is small. Production and import statistics are meager but from data at hand, consumption ran well over 3,000 robes in 1925.

Swivels and spring rings for watch chains.—These articles are coupling devices for connecting the ends of chains to watches. They are made either of base or of precious metals; those made of base metals are sometimes plated or washed with gold, silver, or platinum. The kinds that are the subject of the application are said to be made of brass. The manufacture of swivels and spring rings is part of the jewelry industry. No details with respect to the quantity or value of swivels or of spring rings produced in the United States or imported are available from official published statistics. A tabulation of imports during the year 1925 at the port of New York shows the following figures:

Article	Quantity in gross	Dutiable value	Average dutiable value per gross
Spring rings.....	15,208	\$6,633	\$0.436
Bolt rings.....	41,755	17,088	.439
Swivels.....	7,640	3,955	.518
Clasps.....	5,362	7,454	1.390
Snaps.....	21,912	8,055	.368
Total.....	91,877	43,185	.470

Some of the import data have been omitted from the tabulation because the description of the articles did not seem to bring them within the class covered by the application. The data omitted cover articles made of sterling silver and those set with beads and imitation stones.

(d) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

(1) *Brierwood pipes.*—On May 4, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation of brierwood pipes for the purposes of section 315, but pending the results of an investigation under section 316, of alleged unfair competition in the importation and sale of brierwood pipes, the investigation under section 315 was temporarily suspended. The complaint with respect to unfair competition was dismissed by proclamation of the President under date of May 13, 1926. Active work in connection with the investigation for the purposes of section 315 was resumed in June, 1926. Representatives of the commission held conferences in New York City, with the producers and importers concerning the comparability of domestic and imported pipes and competitive conditions. The representatives of the commission also examined the records of several producers and importers in order to secure information helpful in drafting the cost schedules to be used by the investigators. Samples of representative pipes in various price groups up to \$1.50 each, retail, were secured from both the producers and importers. Invoices covering imports into the United States at the port of New York were examined at the Customhouse and arrangements made for the compilation of invoice data.

From July to September, 1926, a crew of two accountants, a commodity expert, and an economist, were at work in New York City obtaining cost and other data from producers and importers. In October, 1926, data were obtained from one manufacturer and two importers in Chicago. Foreign cost and other data for the year 1924 were obtained from manufacturers in France and England. The data thus obtained are now being assembled and prepared for a statement to the trade.

(e) REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT

(1) *Men's sewed straw hats.*—On July 17, 1925, the commission submitted to the President its report covering the investigation of men's sewed straw hats. On February 12, 1926, the President proclaimed an increase in the rate of duty from 60 to 88 per cent ad valorem on such hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, the increase to become effective 30 days after the date of proclamation. Men's sewed straw hats valued in excess of \$9.50 per dozen are not affected by the proclamation, the rate of duty remaining at 60 per cent ad valorem, as provided for in the tariff act of 1922. The report to the President may be summarized as follows:

Competition is principally in the lower-priced imported hats and like or similar to the products of American factories. The higher-priced foreign hats which sell in the United States on the basis of quality rather than price are not at this time (1925) keenly competitive with the products of the American industry. A division point for customs purposes between lower-grade hats competing on a price basis and higher-grade hats competing on a quality basis was established at \$9.50 per dozen, foreign valuation. With respect to hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, foreign valuation, Italy is the principal competing country. The average cost of production, as shown by the cost data for the season 1923-24, of domestic men's sewed straw hats sold to jobbers for \$10.55 to \$16.52 per dozen is \$12.74; of imported men's sewed straw hats whose landed costs, duty paid, range from \$8.51 to \$13.50 per dozen, and which are like or similar to the domestic hats, \$5.98 per dozen not including transportation from the foreign factory to the dock at New York, and \$7.08 per dozen including such transportation. Not including transportation, the difference in costs of production is \$6.76 per dozen and including transportation the difference is \$5.66 per dozen. The average cost of production, as shown by the cost data for the season 1923-24, of domestic men's sewed straw hats, sold to jobbers for \$16.74 to \$22.50 per dozen is \$16.06 and of imported men's sewed straw hats whose landed costs, duty paid, range from \$15.64 to \$18.60 per dozen, and which are like or similar to the domestic hats is \$9.32 per dozen, not including transportation from the foreign factory to the dock at New York and \$10.67 per dozen, including such transportation. Not including transportation, the difference in costs of production is \$6.74 per dozen and including transportation the difference is \$5.39 per dozen. With respect to hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, foreign valuation, if transportation costs be not included, the differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country are greater than the amount of the present duty of 60 per cent ad valorem increased by the total maximum increase authorized under section 315, subdivision (a) of the tariff act of 1922; if transportation costs be included, the rate of duty shown by the differences in the costs of production, necessary to equalize the differences upon men's sewed straw hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen in the country of exportation is 88 per cent ad valorem based on foreign valuation. With respect to hats valued in excess of \$9.50 per dozen, foreign valuation, if transportation costs be not included, the rate of duty shown by the differences in costs of production, necessary to equalize the differences,

is 69 per cent based on foreign valuation; if transportation costs be included the rate of duty shown by the differences in the costs of production, necessary to equalize the differences, is 55 per cent ad valorem based on foreign valuation.

The President's proclamation changing the rate of duty from 60 to 88 per cent ad valorem on men's sewed straw hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, foreign valuation, took effect on March 14, 1926. Practically all hats imported for use in the summer of 1926 had entered the United States prior to that date. The bulk of the imported hats for the summer of 1927 will not begin to enter the United States much before the end of the current year. It is, therefore, impossible to state what the effect of the change in the rate of duty has been on the quantity, value, or kinds of hats imported.

XV. ADMINISTRATIVE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(1) FINANCES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriations for the maintenance and operations of the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, amount to \$699,000; \$690,500 for salaries and expenses, and \$8,500 for all printing and binding. In addition a supplemental appropriation of \$6,820.76, specifically for printing and binding during the prior fiscal year, is available until June 30, 1927.

The appropriations for recent fiscal years have been as follows: 1924, \$742,000; 1925, \$683,240; 1926, \$721,500; 1927, \$699,000. Thus it will be seen that although the work of the commission, as shown throughout this report, has greatly increased and the investigations now in progress and those which it is called upon to institute at the request of the President and the Congress will necessarily require increased expenditures, nevertheless, the appropriations are decreased. The estimates incorporated in the Budget for the fiscal year 1928 propose a further reduction, by \$17,000, to a total for all purposes of only \$682,000. These unbalanced factors of increased demand upon the commission and decreased means for the discharge of its duties have placed upon the commission the necessity of either discontinuing investigations now in progress and refusing consideration to applications pending before it under the provisions of existing law, or seeking supplemental appropriations. The activities of the commission affected by these conditions are fully outlined in the several sections of this report.

The expenditures made, including unpaid obligations, by the commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, were as follows:

Salaries:	
6 commissioners	\$44, 562. 50
Employees	493, 917 74
Field expenses of investigations:	
In the United States	29, 443. 68
In foreign countries	11, 634. 81
Books of reference and publications	2, 188. 48
Printing and binding	9, 500. 00
Printing and binding (deficiency)	6, 820. 76
Telephone and telegraph	2, 053. 09
Rent of offices (foreign)	546. 50
Repairs and alterations	554. 59
Office equipment, supplies, miscellaneous expense	18, 544. 38
Total	619, 767. 53

(2) PERSONNEL

The personnel of the commission and its staff is now composed of six commissioners and the secretary, as provided by law, and 226 employees, including technical experts, economists, accountants, clerks, stenographers, and others. The allocation of the personnel in the District of Columbia, under the provisions of the classification act of 1923, is shown in the appended table.

Allocation of the Tariff Commission personnel in the District of Columbia as of June 30, 1926

	Number	Service	Grade
Commissioners.....	6	Clerical, administrative, and fiscal.	14
Chief investigator.....	1	do	13
Secretary.....	1	do	12
Assistant chief accountant and auditor.....	1	do	11
Assistant chief investigator.....	1	do	11
Senior administrative assistant.....	1	do	9
Accountants and auditors.....	3	do	9
Assistant accountants and auditors.....	12	do	7
Assistant editor.....	1	do	7
Principal clerks.....	3	do	6
Principal translator.....	1	do	6
Principal accounting and auditing assistants.....	8	do	6
Senior clerks.....	6	do	5
Senior office draftsman.....	1	do	5
Senior clerk-stenographers.....	5	do	5
Senior accounting and auditing assistants.....	4	do	5
Senior transportation clerk.....	1	do	5
Clerks.....	16	do	4
Clerk-stenographers.....	5	do	4
Principal stenographer.....	1	do	4
Assistant clerk-stenographer.....	1	do	3
Assistant clerks.....	8	do	3
Senior stenographers.....	12	do	3
Junior clerks.....	4	do	2
Junior operators, office devices.....	4	do	2
Junior stenographers.....	10	do	2
Junior clerk-typist.....	1	do	2
Underoperator, office devices.....	1	do	1
Senior economic analysts.....	4	Professional and scientific.	5
Senior attorney.....	1	do	5
Economic analysts.....	22	do	4
Associate economic analysts.....	20	do	3
Assistant economic analysts.....	13	do	2
Assistant attorney.....	1	do	2
Assistant librarian.....	1	do	2
Junior economic analysts.....	4	do	1
Junior librarian.....	1	do	1
Underlibrary assistant.....	1	Subprofessional	3
Junior mechanic.....	1	Custodial	5
Head messenger.....	1	do	4
Messengers.....	5	do	3

A comparison of the personnel of the commission, including the field service, as of June 30, 1925, June 30, 1926, and November 30, 1926, is shown in the table following.

	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926	Nov. 30, 1926
Commissioners.....	5	6	6
Secretary.....	1	1	1
Assistant to secretary.....	1	1	1
Chief investigator.....	1	1	1
Chiefs of divisions.....	13	13	13
Special experts.....	87	79	104
Clerks, including stenographers and typists.....	75	82	87
Clerks assigned to commissioners.....	5	8	8
Duplicating machine operators.....	3	3	2
Telephone operators and stock clerks.....	2	2	2
Messengers.....	7	7	7
Skilled laborer.....	1	1	1
Total.....	201	204	1 233

¹ This number includes 29 temporary employees engaged in work necessitated by special investigations, pursuant to the provisions of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of certain agricultural products in the United States and in the principal competing countries. These investigations are being conducted in compliance with requests by the President and by the Senate and are of the most expensive character.

The following changes in personnel have occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926:

Appointments:		
Permanent employees.....		25
Temporary employees.....		13
Total.....		38
Separations:		
Resignations.....		25
Temporary employments completed.....		10
Total.....		35
Net addition to staff.....		3

(3) THE LIBRARY

The commission's library contains 7,800 bound volumes and approximately 5,870 unbound pamphlets. Accessions for the year numbered 683, of which 422 were new books and pamphlets and 261 were newly bound periodicals. Subscriptions to periodicals cover 420 current trade, technical, and Government publications; some of these are printed in foreign languages. During the year 43 periodicals were added to this list.

The commission borrowed freely from other libraries in Washington during the year. In turn it served not only the commission's staff but other departments and officials as well, with a total circulation of 48,207 volumes.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.

ALFRED P. DENNIS,
Vice Chairman.

EDWARD P. COSTIGAN,

HENRY H. GLASSIE,

E. B. BROSSARD,

S. J. LOWELL,

Commissioners.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1. DATA RELATING TO INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMISSION UNDER SECTIONS 315, 316, 317, AND 318 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

TABLE I.—*Applications received*

(A) 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 completed (see Table II).
1	do.	Apr. 4, 1923	Decrease	
1	Tartaric acid	Mar. 17, 1925	do.	Investigation ordered.
1 and 5	Amino acids and salts	Dec. 16, 1922	do.	Do.
2	Aldehyde derivatives	Jan. 12, 1923	do.	Investigation not ordered.
2	do.	Sept. 6, 1924	do.	Do.
4	Methanol	May 14, 1925	Increase	Investigation completed (see Table II).
6	Barbituric acid	Sept. 19, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
5	Ichthyol	Apr. 17, 1923	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
5	Hydrogen peroxide	June 9, 1924	do.	Pending.
5	Sodium silicofluoride	Jan. 31, 1925	do.	Investigation ordered.
5	do.	Feb. 5, 1925	do.	Do.
5	do.	Feb. 10, 1925	do.	Do.
7	Ammonium chloride	Oct. 25, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
9	Cream of tartar	Apr. 7, 1925	Increase	Investigation ordered.
12	Barium peroxide	Oct. 16, 1922	do.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
12	do.	Jan. 22, 1923	Decrease	
12	do.	Dec. 1, 1923	do.	
12	Barium carbonate, precipitated.	Feb. 20, 1925	Increase	Investigation ordered.
19	Casein	Dec. 19, 1922	Decrease	Investigation completed (see Table II).
19	do.	Apr. 13, 1923	do.	Do.
19	do.	July 2, 1923	do.	Do.
25	Calcium arsenate	Jan. 13, 1923	do.	Investigation not ordered.
25	do.	Jan. 14, 1924	do.	Withdrawn.
25	do.	Jan. 17, 1923	do.	Investigation not ordered.
26	Chloral hydrate	Sept. 1, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Withdrawn.
26	Thymol	Mar. 21, 1923	Increase	Investigation ordered under "general powers" of the commission.
26	Thymol crystals	Mar. 17, 1923	do.	Do.
27	Cresylic acid	May 3, 1923	Decrease	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	Ethyl benzol	July 25, 1925	do.	Pending.
27	do.	Aug. 5, 1925	do.	Do.
27	Novadelox or benzoylperoxide.	Sept. 30, 1922	do.	Investigation not ordered.
27	Phenol	Apr. 18, 1923	do.	Investigation ordered.
28	Biological stains	Sept. 22, 1922	Increase	Investigation not ordered.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
	SCHEDULE 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints—Contd.			
28	Certain coal-tar dyes	Oct. 12, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
28	Indigo, natural	Nov. 8, 1922	do	Do.
28	Phenolic resin	Dec. 28, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.
36	Licorice root	Jan. 20, 1925	Adjustment of duty.	Pending.
39	Logwood extract	Sept. 28, 1922	Increase	Investigation ordered.
39	Quebracho extract	Nov. 3, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
42	Agar-agar	Oct. 31, 1922	do	Do.
42	Casein glue	Aug. 14, 1923	do	Pending.
42	Edible gelatin	Dec. 22, 1924	Increase	Investigation ordered.
42	do	Aug. 11, 1926	Decrease	Do.
42	Fish glue	Mar. 1, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
42	Glue	June 14, 1924	Increase	Investigation ordered.
44	Inks, printing and litho	Apr. 14, 1925	do	Pending.
48	Licorice extract	Jan. 29, 1925	Adjustment of duty.	Do.
50	Chloride of magnesium	July 26, 1923	Increase	Do.
53	Animal fats	Apr. 26, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
53	do	Apr. 28, 1923	do	Do.
53	Fish oils	Mar. 16, 1923	do	Do.
53	Herring oil	do	do	Do.
53	Whale oil	do	do	Do.
54	Linseed oil	Mar. 10, 1923	do	} See Table II.
54	do	Apr. 18, 1923	do	
54	do	May 5, 1923	do	
54	do	Dec. 4, 1923	Increase	
54	Olive oil	Dec. 22, 1922	Decrease	
54	do	Mar. 10, 1924	Increase	Investigation ordered.
54	do	June 14, 1926	do	Do.
54, 55	Vegetable oils	Apr. 18, 1923	Decrease	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
54, 55	do	Apr. 23, 1923	do	Do.
54, 55	do	do	do	Do.
54, 55	do	Apr. 26, 1923	do	Do.
54, 55	do	Apr. 28, 1923	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.
55	Peanut oil	Mar. 15, 1923	do	Do.
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.
71	Decolorizing carbons	Jan. 25, 1926	Increase	Pending.
73	Lampblack	Feb. 8, 1923	do	Investigation not ordered.
75	Oxide of iron	Jan. 15, 1924	do	Pending.
77	Varnish	Mar. 24, 1923	Decrease	Do.
80	Potassium chlorate	Oct. 18, 1922	do	} Investigation completed (see Table II).
80	do	Feb. 17, 1923	Increase	
80	do	Mar. 7, 1923	do	
83	Formate of soda	Sept. 29, 1922	do	Pending.
83	Glauber's salts	Dec. 14, 1925	do	Do.
83	Salt	Dec. 20, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
83	Sodium nitrite	Oct. 12, 1922	Increase	Investigation completed (see Table II).
83	Sodium phosphate	June 12, 1926	do	Pending.
87	Strontium nitrate	Feb. 4, 1925	do	Investigation not ordered.
91	Titanium potassium oxalate.	Feb. 16, 1925	do	Pending.
	SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware			
202	Tiles	May 28, 1925	Increase	Pending.
204	Magnesite	Oct. 27, 1924	do	} Investigation ordered.
204	do	Nov. 13, 1924	do	
204	do	Apr. 30, 1923	Decrease	Do.
204	do	Aug. 21, 1923	do	Do.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Con.				
206	Pumice stone	Feb. 28, 1924	Decrease	Pending.
207	China clay	Oct. 29, 1924	Increase	Do.
207	Fluorspar	Apr. 9, 1925	do	Investigation ordered
207	do	Apr. 27, 1925	do	Do.
208	Mica	Dec. 11, 1922	do	Pending.
212	Chemical stoneware	June 18, 1923	Decrease	Do.
212	China	June 7, 1923	do	Investigation ordered.
213	Graphite	Oct. 2, 1922	Increase	Pending.
213	do	Oct. 3, 1922	do	Do.
213	do	Dec. 6, 1922	Decrease	Do.
213	do	Mar. 24, 1925	do	Do.
214, 1429	Diamond dies	Feb. 8, 1923	do	Do.
214	Feldspar	May 21, 1925	do	Do.
218	Clinical thermometers	Dec. 18, 1924	Increase	Do.
218	Glass-stoppered bottles	Nov. 17, 1925	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
218	Perfume bottles	Nov. 23, 1925	do	Do.
218, 230	Glassware	Jan. 11, 1926	Increase	Do.
218	Blown glassware	Aug. 31, 1926	do	Do.
229	Electric-light bulbs	Sept. 25, 1922	do	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.
231	Vitrolite	Nov. 27, 1925	do	Do.
232, 233	Finished marble	Feb. 1, 1924	do	Do.
233	Agate rings for fishing lines, unmounted.	June 15, 1925	Adjustment of duty.	Do.
235	Manufactures of, and unmanufactured granite.	Apr. 16, 1924	Increase	Investigation ordered.
235	do	Dec. 1, 1925	Decrease	Do.
235	Granite monuments	July 19, 1926	do	Do.
235	Travertine stone	May 27, 1926	Increase	Pending.
SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of				
301	Pig iron	Dec. 13, 1922	Increase	Investigation ordered.
302	Ferromanganese	June 6, 1925	Decrease	Withdrawn.
302	Manganese	do	do	Do.
302	do	Mar. 22, 1926	Increase	Pending
302, 304, 305	Tungsten and alloys	May 15, 1925	do	Do.
302, 304, 305	Tungsten	Sept. 22, 1926	do	Do.
303, 304	Bars of iron and steel	May 1, 1925	do	Do.
303, 304	do	June 1, 1925	do	Do.
303, 304	do	Sept. 1, 1925	do	Do.
304	Beams	May 1, 1925	do	Do.
304	Billets	June 1, 1925	do	Do.
304	Ingots	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation under sec. 315.	Do.
304	do	June 1, 1925	Increase	Do.
308	Steel sheets	Sept. 1, 1925	do	Do.
309	Steel plates	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation under sec. 315.	Do.
312	Angles	May 1, 1925	Increase	Do.
312	do	June 1, 1925	do	Do.
312	do	Sept. 1, 1925	do	Do.
312	Channels	May 1, 1925	do	Do.
312	Girders	do	do	Do.
312	Joists	do	do	Do.
312	Light shapes	Sept. 1, 1925	do	Do.
313, 314	Bands	June 1, 1925	do	Do.
315	Wire rods	Sept. 1, 1925	do	Do.
316	Wire	do	do	Do.
318	Wire cloth	May 23, 1925	do	Do.
328	Corrugated furnaces	Nov. 22, 1922	Decrease	Do.
331	Upholstery nails	Jan. 22, 1926	Investigation under sec. 315.	Do.
331	Wire nails	Sept. 1, 1925	Increase	Do.
339	Utensils	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation under sec. 315.	Do.
340	Jewelers' saws	May 3, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
342	Umbrella frames	Oct. 26, 1922	Increase	Pending.
343	Crochet needles	Mar. 11, 1926	do	Do.
343	Latch needles	June 12, 1925	do	Investigation not ordered.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
	<i>SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufacturers of—Con.</i>			
344	Agate rings for fishing lines, mounted.	June 5, 1925	Adjustment of duties.	Pending.
344	Fishing tackle.	July 9, 1923	Increase.	Do.
344	do.	May 22, 1926	do.	Do.
348	Snap fasteners.	Mar. 9, 1923	do.	Do.
355	Cutlery of stainless steel.	Jan. 29, 1923	Decrease.	Withdrawn.
358	Razor blades.	Oct. 31, 1922	do.	Referred to Treasury Department.
360	Drawing instruments.	Sept. 27, 1922	Increase.	Included in investigation of scientific instruments, under general powers of the commission.
360	Scientific instruments.	Apr. 23, 1923	Decrease.	Investigation under "general powers."
360	do.	June 15, 1923	do.	Do.
362	Swiss pattern files.	Nov. 22, 1922	Increase.	Investigation ordered.
366	Parts of automatic pistols.	Oct. 22, 1925	Decrease.	Pending.
368	Escapements.	Dec. 8, 1922	do.	Do.
368	Taximeters.	Dec. 30, 1922	Increase.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
372	Hosiery machines.	July 8, 1925	Decrease.	Pending.
372	Spindles and flyers.	Nov. 22, 1922	Increase.	Investigation not ordered.
372	Woolen cards.	Nov. 22, 1924	do.	Pending.
375	Metallic magnesium.	May 26, 1923	do.	Investigation ordered.
383	Gold leaf.	June 1, 1923	do.	Investigation completed.
383	do.	June 6, 1923	do.	Do.
396	Print rollers.	Dec. 1, 1922	do.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
399	Aluminum pigeon bands.	Dec. 6, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation not ordered.
399	Christmas tree light reflectors.	May 4, 1925	do.	Pending.
	<i>SCHEDULE 4.—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.	Dec. 20, 1922	do.	Pending.
403	Cabinet lumber.	do.	Increase.	Do.
403	Logs, lignum-vitæ.	Feb. 5, 1923	Decrease.	Do.
403	Veneers of wood.	Aug. 14, 1923	do.	Do.
403	do.	Dec. 20, 1922	Increase.	Do.
407	Willow furniture.	Feb. 14, 1923	do.	Do.
410	Bent-wood chairs.	Apr. 19, 1923	do.	Investigation ordered.
410	do.	Aug. 11, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
410	do.	Sept. 13, 1923	Increase.	Do.
410	do.	do.	do.	Do.
410	Furniture.	Dec. 20, 1924	do.	Investigation not ordered.
410	Paint brush handles.	Jan. 15, 1923	Decrease.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
410	Spring clothespins.	Jan. 23, 1925	Increase.	Pending.
410	Wooden cigar molds.	May 13, 1926	do.	Do.
	<i>SCHEDULE 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of</i>			
502	Molasses.	{Sept. 20, 1924 Sept. 25, 1924	}Decrease.	{Investigations under "general powers."
502	Blackstrap.	Oct. 3, 1922	do.	Do.
503	Sugar.	Nov. 16, 1922	do.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
503	Maple sirup.	Apr. 25, 1924	do.	Investigation under "general powers."
503	do.	Sept. 19, 1924	do.	Do.
503	Maple sugar.	do.	do.	Do.
504	Rare sugars.	Dec. 16, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation ordered.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
	SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions¹			
701, 702, 703, 706	Livestock, meat, meat products.	Sept. 4, 1926	Increase.....	Pending.
701	Beef.....	Dec. 2, 1924	do.....	Do.
701	Cattle and livestock.....	Oct. 2, 1922	Decrease.....	Do.
701	do.....	Oct. 23, 1923	Adjustment.....	Do.
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.
701	do.....	Apr. 2, 1925	Increase.....	Do.
701	do.....	Apr. 18, 1925	do.....	Do.
706	Canned meat.....	Feb. 26, 1926	do.....	Pending.
706	do.....	Apr. 2, 1925	do.....	Do.
706	do.....	Apr. 18, 1925	do.....	Do.
707, 710	Dairy products.....	June 20, 1925	do.....	See Table II for dairy products included in investigations.
707, 709, 710	do.....	Jan. 28, 1926	do.....	Do.
707	Butter.....	Mar. 10, 1924	do.....	Investigation completed (see Table II).
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).
710	Cheddar cheese.....	Mar. 31, 1926	do.....	Pending.
710	Cheese other than Swiss.....	May 22, 1926	do.....	Do.
711	Bobwhite quail.....	May 19, 1925	Decrease.....	Investigation completed (see Table II).
711	Ornamental birds.....	June 9, 1925	do.....	Pending.
711	Wild or game birds ²	Oct. 31, 1922	do.....	Investigation not ordered (see Bobwhite quail, Table II).
713	Eggs.....	June 20, 1925	Increase.....	Investigation ordered.
713	Eggs, dried or frozen.....	Sept. 30, 1925	do.....	Do.
713	do.....	Dec. 29, 1925	do.....	Do.
717, 718	Fish.....	Jan. 5, 1923	Decrease.....	Pending.
717, 718	do.....	Feb. 9, 1924	Increase.....	Do.
717	Lake fish.....	Jan. 27, 1925	do.....	Investigation ordered under "general powers."
717	Salmon.....	Aug. 24, 1925	Decrease.....	Pending.
717	Salmon from Canada.....	May 20, 1924	do.....	Do.
718	Kippered herring.....	Aug. 24, 1925	do.....	Do.
719	Finnan haddie.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
720	Sardines.....	Sept. 9, 1925	Increase.....	Do.
720	do.....	Sept. 21, 1925	do.....	Do.
720, 721	Fish, canned.....	Sept. 28, 1922	Decrease.....	Do.
723	Buckwheat.....	Jan. 24, 1924	Increase.....	Do.
723	do.....	Sept. 5, 1925	do.....	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.
737	Cherries, partially prepared.....	Apr. 29, 1925	do.....	Do.
736	Blueberries.....	Sept. 20, 1926	Decrease.....	Do.
737	Cherries, partially prepared.....	Mar. 5, 1926	Increase.....	Do.
739	Citron, candied.....	Oct. 28, 1924	do.....	Do.
742	Currants.....	Jan. 31, 1923	Adjustment of rates.	Do.
744	Olives.....	May 12, 1925	Increase.....	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.

¹ Senate resolutions have requested investigations by the Tariff Commission of butter, cottonseed, peanuts, and soya beans.² 119 other applications on the same commodity.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
<i>SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions—Con.</i>				
757	Peanuts	May 2, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
757	do	Sept. 1, 1925	Increase	Do.
757	do	Jan. 12, 1926	do	Do.
757	do	Jan. 20, 1926	do	Do.
757	do	Feb. 25, 1926	do	Do.
760	Cottonseed	Sept. 26, 1922	Decrease	Do.
760	do	Nov. 11, 1922	do	Do.
760	do	Dec. 21, 1922	do	Do.
760	Flaxseed	Nov. 28, 1923	Increase	Do.
760	do	Dec. 4, 1923	do	Do.
760	do	Mar. 11, 1926	do	Do.
760, 761	do	Mar. 24, 1926	do	Do.
760, 761	do	May 15, 1926	do	Do.
761	Alfalfa seed	Sept. 30, 1926	do	Pending.
761	do	Sept. 10, 1926	do	Do.
761	Clover seed	Jan. 17, 1925	do	Do.
761	do	Feb. 9, 1925	do	Do.
761	do	Feb. 20, 1925	do	Do.
761	do	Mar. 24, 1926	do	Do.
761	do	May 15, 1926	do	Do.
761	do	Sept. 28, 1926	do	Do.
763	Navy beans	June 14, 1926	do	Do.
766	Mushrooms	Oct. 17, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
766	do	Feb. 21, 1923	do	Do.
767	Split peas	May 28, 1924	Increase	Pending.
767	Peas	Dec. 16, 1925	do	Do.
767	do	Dec. 21, 1925	do	Do.
767	do	Dec. 29, 1925	do	Do.
767	do	Jan. 2, 1926	do	Do.
768	Onions	Mar. 19, 1926	do	Investigation ordered.
768	do	Mar. 25, 1926	do	Do.
768	do	Apr. 5, 1926	do	Do.
768	do	Apr. 16, 1926	do	Do.
768	do	May 11, 1926	do	Do.
770	Canned tomatoes	May 24, 1926	do	Pending.
770	do	May 27, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	May 28, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	June 1, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	June 7, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	June 14, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	June 17, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	June 26, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	July 15, 1926	do	Do.
770	do	Aug. 12, 1926	do	Do.
771	Turnips	Aug. 3, 1925	do	Do.
773	Pickle onions	Mar. 14, 1925	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.
778	do	do	do	Do.
779	Cloves and clove stem	Sept. 30, 1922	do	Do.
779	Raw materials for animal fats and vegetable oils.	Mar. 11, 1924	do	Investigation ordered of raw materials for vegetable oils.
<i>SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufacturers</i>				
903	Nankin ticking	May 28, 1924	Increase	Pending.
903-906	Cotton cloth	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation	Do.
903-906	Cotton cloth, fine	Mar. 6, 1925	Increase	Withdrawn.
903-906	do	do	do	Do.
903-906	do	do	do	Do.
903-906	Cotton shirtings	Sept. 29, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
903, 904, 906, 921.	Cotton goods	May 12, 1924	Increase	Do.
912	Spreads and quilts	Oct. 19, 1922	Decrease	Withdrawn.
912	Cotton manufactures	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation	Pending.
913	Woven labels	Dec. 12, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
915	Fabric gloves	Jan. 16, 1923	Increase	Investigation completed (see Table II).
915	Gloves	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation	Pending.
916	Hosiery	Jan. 15, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation ordered.
916	do	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation	Do.
921	Heavy coat lining	May 7, 1924	Increase	Pending.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 10.—Flax, hemp, or jute, and manufactures of				
1001	Crin vegetal, or African fibre.	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.
1022	Rag rugs	Dec. 3, 1924	do	Investigation ordered.
1023	Cocoa mats	Nov. 7, 1925	do	Pending.
SCHEDULE 11.—Wool and manufacturers of				
1101	Camel hair	Nov. 24, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
1101	Wools, Class III	do	do	Do.
1101	do	Sept. 27, 1922	do	Do.
1107	Worsted yarn	May 28, 1925	Increase	Do.
1108	Bedford cord	Mar. 23, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
1108, 1109	Worsted cloth	May 28, 1925	Increase	Pending.
1108, 1109	Woven fabrics	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation	Do.
1111	Blankets	do	do	Do.
1114	Gloves and mittens	do	do	Do.
1115	Wearing apparel for men	Dec. 6, 1924	Increase	Do.
1115	do	Dec. 12, 1925	do	Do.
1116	Oriental rugs	Dec. 16, 1925	do	Investigation ordered.
1116	do	Dec. 28, 1925	do	Do.
1116	do	Jan. 4, 1926	do	Do.
1119	Wool crêpe	Sept. 5, 1923	do	Pending.
SCHEDULE 13.—Papers and books				
1304	Cellucotton	Apr. 18, 1924	Increase	Pending.
1305	Decalcomanias	May 28, 1925	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 completed (see Table II).
SCHEDULE 14.—Sundries				
1401	Asbestos shingles	Apr. 13, 1923	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
1402	Lacrosse sticks	Aug. 30, 1926	Decrease	Pending.
1402	do	Oct. 13, 1926	do	Do.
1402	do	Oct. 15, 1926	do	Do.
1403, 1430	Beaded bags	Oct. 28, 1922	do	Do.
1403, 1429	Imitation pearls	Dec. 12, 1925	Duty on American selling price.	Do.
1403-1428	Beads, necklaces, pendants, etc., of synthetic phenolic resin.	Jan. 30, 1926	Increase	Do.
1406	Harvest hats	do	Reclassification	Referred to Treasury Department.
1406	Men's sewed straw hats	Sept. 1, 1923	Increase	Investigation completed (see Table II).
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 31, 1924	Increase	Pending.
1412	do	Mar. 18, 1925	do	Do.
1412	Cork tile	Apr. 29, 1926	do	Do.
1414-399	Toy novelties	Nov. 21, 1924	do	Do.
1419	Artificial flowers	Sept. 21, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.
1419	Immortelles	Oct. 31, 1922	Decrease	Investigation ordered; included with artificial flowers.
1420	Silver fox skins	Nov. 21, 1924	do	Pending.
1420	Furs and fur skins	Oct. 25, 1922	Increase	Withdrawn.
1420	Sheepskin baby carriage robes.	Apr. 28, 1926	Adjustment of duties.	Pending.
1420, 1421	Hatters' fur and rabbit skins	May 4, 1923	Decrease	Do.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
	SCHEDULE 14.—Sundries—Continued.			
1428	Mesh bags	Aug. 25, 1923	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
1428	do	Nov. 26, 1923	Decrease	Do.
1428	Swivels and rings for watch chains.	Mar. 14, 1926	Increase	Pending.
1430	Lace curtains	Nov. 11, 1922	do	Investigation ordered.
1430	Mosquito bars	Oct. 23, 1922	do	Do.
1430	Real lace (drawn work)	Mar. 4, 1926	do	Pending.
1430	Trimmed hats	Apr. 25, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
1431	Buckskin	Mar. 23, 1923	do	Do.
1431	Pigskin	Mar. 5, 1923	Reclassification	Referred to Treasury Department.
1432	Leather leggings	Mar. 26, 1924	Increase	Pending.
1432	Moccasins	Nov. 25, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
1433	Leather gloves	Oct. 6, 1922	Reclassification	Pending.
1434	Raw gut	Oct. 17, 1922	Decrease	Do.
1434	do	Sept. 12, 1925	Increase	Do.
1435	Gas mantles	Sept. 23, 1922	Decrease	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	Woodwind musical instruments.	Oct. 20, 1924	Increase	Pending.
1443	do	Oct. 31, 1924	do	Do.
1443	do	Nov. 5, 1924	do	Do.
1451	Crayons or fuscains	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, 1922	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.
1456	Umbrella handles and canes.	June 19, 1925	Increase	Pending.
	Yachts	Oct. 26, 1922	Different duty on yachts brought over on steamer and those brought over on their own bottoms.	Investigation not ordered.
	SCHEDULE 15.—Free list			
1504	Cream separators	Nov. 11, 1922	Decrease	No jurisdiction.
1589	Hides	Dec. 2, 1924	Increase	Do.
1607	Shoes	May 18, 1923	do	Do.
1662	Dried shrimp	Jan. 13, 1923	do	Do.

(B) UNDER SECTION 316

	SCHEDULE 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints			
1, 9	Tartaric acid-cream of tartar	Mar. 12, 1923	Investigation re dumping.	Investigation not ordered.
54	Olive oil	May 19, 1924	Protection against unfair competition.	Pending.
	SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, glassware			
205, 1543	Portland cement	May 5, 1924	Investigation re unfair competition.	Investigation not ordered.
211, 235	Canadian granite	Feb. 25, 1926	do	Pending.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(B) UNDER SECTION 316—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
	SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of			
316.....	Wire rope.....	July 1, 1925	Relief from unfair methods of importation.	Referred to Treasury Department.
366.....	Revolvers.....	May 28, 1923	Protection.....	Investigation completed (see Table II).
399.....	Wrenches.....	Dec. 26, 1924	Complaint against unfair competition.	Investigation not ordered.
	SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions			
746.....	Pineapples.....	Apr. 29, 1924	Protection against unfair competition.	Pending.
	SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures			
921.....	Sanitary napkins.....	Apr. 18, 1924	Protection.....	Investigation completed (see Table II).
	SCHEDULE 10.—Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of			
1005.....	Manila rope.....	Apr. 14, 1926	Protection against unfair competition.	Investigation ordered.
	SCHEDULE 13.—Paper and manufactures			
1310.....	Printing and engraving.....	Jan. 17, 1923	do.....	Investigation not ordered.
	SCHEDULE 14.—Sundries			
1414.....	Dolls and doll hands similar to the patent owned by Leon Wallach.	Sept. 2, 1926	Relief under sec. 316.	Pending.
1428.....	Mesh bags.....	June 7, 1924	do.....	Investigation not ordered.
1443.....	Tuning pins.....	Feb. 7, 1925	Protection against unfair competition.	Referred to Treasury Department.
1454.....	Brierwood pipes.....	Jan. 4, 1923	Protection against unfair acts in importation.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
	Artificial teeth, facings, and backings.	Feb. 9, 1925	Relief from unfair methods of competition.	Pending.
	Materials or articles made of synthetic phenolic resin.	Dec. 15, 1925	do.....	Investigation ordered.
	do.....	Apr. 10, 1926	do.....	Do.

(C) UNDER SECTION 317

	SCHEDULE 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints			
50.....	Magnesium carbonate.....	Nov. 15, 1922	Investigation re discrimination.	Investigation undertaken.
55.....	Cottonseed oil.....	Jan. 10, 1923	do.....	Do.
80, 83.....	Bichromates.....	Oct. 26, 1922	do.....	Do.
80, 83.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
83.....	Nitrogen products.....	Nov. 10, 1923	do.....	Do.
	SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of			
369.....	Automobiles.....	Oct. 24, 1922	Investigation re discrimination.	Investigation undertaken.
	SCHEDULE 15.—Free list			
1633.....	Refined oil and gasoline.....	Dec. 13, 1923	Investigation re discrimination.	Investigation undertaken.
1677.....	Sulphur.....	Feb. 6, 1924	do.....	Do.
1700.....	Flooring, hardwood.....	Mar. 24, 1923	do.....	Do.
1700.....	Red gum lumber.....	May 12, 1924	do.....	Do.
1700.....	do.....	May 13, 1924	do.....	Do.
	OTHER APPLICATIONS			
	Discrimination in Guatemala.	June 16, 1923	Investigation re discrimination.	Investigation undertaken.
	Discrimination in Australian tariff.	Nov. 30, 1923	do.....	Do.

TABLE II.—Investigations instituted and present status thereof

(A) UNDER SECTION 315

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.	1	Oxalic acid.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Report submitted to the President Dec. 19, 1924. The President proclaimed increase in duty from 4 cents per pound to 6 cents per pound Dec. 29, 1924.
	1	Tartaric acid.....	Mar. 4, 1926	Field work completed.
	4	Methanol.....	July 24, 1925	Report submitted to President Oct. 5, 1926. The President proclaimed increase of duty from 12 cents per gallon to 18 cents per gallon Nov. 27, 1926.
	1, 5	Amino acids and salts...	Aug. 11, 1923	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	5	Diethyl barbituric acid and derivatives thereof (barbital).	Mar. 27, 1923	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.
	5	Sodium silicofluoride....	July 24, 1925	Field work completed.
	9	Cream of tartar.....	Mar. 4, 1926	Do.
	12	Barium carbonate.....	Jan. 8, 1926	Do.
	12	Barium dioxide.....	Mar. 27, 1923	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 sent to President.
	27	Phenol.....	May 4, 1923	Final report in preparation.
	27	Cresylic acid.....	do	Do.
	28	Synthetic phenolic resin.	do	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	39	Logwood extract.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Final report before commission.
	42	Edible gelatin.....	July 24, 1925	Field work completed.
	42	Glue.....	do	Do.
	53, 54, 55, 701	Animal and vegetable oils and fats. ¹	Feb. 8, 1924	Hearing held.
	54	Linseed or flaxseed oil...	May 4, 1923	Report submitted to the President. ²
	80	Potassium chlorate.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Report submitted to the President Apr. 3, 1925. The President proclaimed increase in duty from 1½ cents per pound to 2¼ cents per pound Apr. 11, 1925.
	83	Sodium nitrite.....	do	Report submitted to President Apr. 26, 1923. President proclaimed increase in duty from 3 cents to 4¼ cents per pound May 6, 1924.
Schedule 2, earths, earthenware, and glassware.	204	Magnesite and magnesite brick.	Aug. 11, 1923	Investigation of caustic magnesite and magnesite brick temporarily suspended. Report on calcined magnesite in preparation.
	201			
	207	Fluorspar.....	Jan. 8, 1926	Domestic field work completed.
	211	Table and kitchen china and earthenware.	Mar. 19, 1925	Field work completed.
	212			
	222	Cast polished plate glass (extension of mirror plate investigation).	May 5, 1923	Hearing held. Additional data being obtained.
	223	Mirror plates.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Do.
235	Granite.....	July 24, 1925	Final report in preparation.	

¹ Includes 10 oils upon which specific application has been made.
² Report returned by the President with request for additional information.

TABLE II.—Investigations instituted and present status thereof—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.	301	Pig iron.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Final report in preparation.
	362	Swiss pattern files.....	do.....	Report being prepared.
	368	Taximeters.....	May 4, 1923	Report submitted to President Oct. 1, 1925. The President proclaimed increase in duty from \$3 per meter and 45 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per meter and 27.1 per cent based on American selling price, Dec. 12, 1925.
	375	Metallic magnesium....	July 27, 1923	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	383	Gold leaf.....	Apr. 5, 1924	Investigation completed.
	396	Print rollers.....	May 4, 1923	Report submitted to President Oct. 7, 1925. The President proclaimed increase in duty from 60 per cent ad valorem to 72 per cent ad valorem June 21, 1926.
Schedule 4, wood and manufactures of.	401	Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock.	July 2, 1923 Apr. 1, 1924	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. Final report in preparation. (See Seventh annual report, pp. 13, 14, 72-85.)
	410	Paintbrush handles.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Report submitted to President Oct. 2, 1926. The President proclaimed decrease in duty from 33½ per cent to 16½ per cent Oct. 14, 1926.
	410	Bent-wood chairs.....	Apr. 23, 1925	Domestic field work completed.
Schedule 5, sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.	501	Sugar.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Reports submitted to President July 31 and Aug. 1, 1924. Statement issued by President on June 15, 1925.
	504	Rare sugars.....	Aug. 11, 1923	Investigation temporarily suspended.
Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions.	707	Milk and cream.....	Mar. 4, 1926	Field work completed.
	709	Butter.....	July 14, 1924	Report submitted to President Feb. 25, 1926. The President proclaimed increase in duty from 8 cents per pound to 12 cents per pound Mar. 6, 1926.
	710	Swiss cheese.....	Aug. 9, 1924	Hearing held.
	711	Bobwhite quail.....	May 19, 1925	Report submitted to the President Sept. 28, 1925. On Oct. 3, 1925, the President proclaimed a decrease in duty from 50 cents each to 25 cents each.
	713	Eggs and egg products...	Aug. 4, 1926	In progress.
	717	Halibut.....	Aug. 11, 1924	Investigation completed.
Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions.	729 730	Wheat and wheat products.	Nov. 4, 1923	Report submitted 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, Mar. 7, 1924.

TABLE II.—Investigations instituted and present status thereof—Continued
(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions.	757	Peanuts.....	May 26, 1926	Domestic field work completed.
	760	Cottonseed.....	do.....	Do.
	760	Flaxseed.....	Aug. 4, 1926	In progress.
	760	Soya beans.....	May 26, 1926	Do.
	768	Onions.....	July 23, 1926	Do.
Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	915	Cotton gloves of warp-knit fabric.	} Mar. 27, 1923	} Report submitted to President June 12, 1925. Statement issued by President Oct. 3, 1925.
Schedule 14, sundries...	1430			
Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	915	Cotton warp-knit fabric.....	do.....	Report submitted to President June 12, 1925.
	916	Cotton hosiery.....	do.....	Final report before commission.
Schedule 14, sundries....	{ 920	} Lace ³	Oct. 25, 1923	Hearing held.
	1430			
Schedule 10, flax, hemp and jute.	1022	Rag rugs.....	Apr. 24, 1925	Final report in preparation.
Schedule 11, wool and manufactures of.	1116	Oreintal rugs.....	Oct. 28, 1926	In progress.
Schedule 13, papers and books.	1313	Wall pockets.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Report submitted to President Oct. 1, 1925. Statement issued by President Oct. 3, 1925.
Schedule 14, sundries....	1406	Men's sewed straw hats.	May 29, 1924	Report submitted to President Feb. 4, 1926. The President issued proclamation increasing rate of duty on straw hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen from 60 per cent to 88 per cent. Duty on other straw hats remained unchanged.
	1419	Artificial flowers, fruits, etc. ⁴	Mar. 27, 1923	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	1454	Smokers' articles of synthetic phenolic resin.	May 4, 1923	Do.
	1454	Brierwood pipes.....	do.....	Field work in progress.

(B) UNDER SECTION 316

Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.	366	Certain revolvers alleged to be manufactured in simulation of the Smith & Wesson product.	June 3, 1924	President approved findings of commission continuing suspension of entry of certain revolvers and revoking suspension as to others.
Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	921	Sanitary napkins.....	Oct. 14, 1924	President approved findings of commission and dismissed complaint.
Schedule 10, manufactures of flax, jute, hemp, etc.	1005	Manila rope.....	Apr. 20, 1926	Final report before commission.
Schedule 14, sundries....	1454	Brierwood pipes.....	Aug. 11, 1923	President approved findings of commission and dismissed complaint. Final report before commission.
		Synthetic phenolic resin and articles made thereof.	Apr. 16, 1926	

(C) UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.	26	Thymol and thymol crystals.	Aug. 7, 1923	Completed.
Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.		Copper-producing industry.	Sept. 23, 1924	Do.
	360	Scientific and drawing instruments.	Apr. 24, 1925	Do.
Schedule 4, wood and manufactures of.	1660	Shingles.....	July 22, 1926	Do.
Schedule 5, sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.	502	} Maple sugar and sirup, blackstrap, and edible molasses.	} July 23, 1925	} Field work completed.
	503			
Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions.	717	Fresh-water fish.....	Apr. 30, 1925	Completed.
	764	Sugar beets.....	Aug. 7, 1923	Final reports printed.

³ Includes applications on lace and mosquito bars.
⁴ Includes applications upon 2 specific commodities.

TABLE III.—Subjects not listed for investigations

(A) 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.	
	5	Ichthyol.....	Do.	
	7	Ammonium chloride.....	Do.	
	24	Chloral hydrate.....	Withdrawn.	
	25	Calcium arsenate.....	Possible production in this country small.	
	27	Novadelox or benzol peroxide.	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.	
	28	Biological stains.....	Informally suspended.	
	39	Quebracho extract.....	Do.	
	42	Agar-agar.....	No domestic production; informally suspended.	
	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.....	Do.	
	87	Strontium nitrate.....	Do.	
	Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.	302	(Manganese.....	} Withdrawn.
		327	(Ferromanganese.....	
		340	Cast-iron pipe.....	Not intended as an application.
340		Jeweler's saws.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.	
343		Needle cases.....	Informally suspended.	
355		Cutlery of stainless steel.....	Withdrawn.	
358		Razor blades.....	Referred to Treasury Department.	
372		Spindles and flyers.....	Informally suspended.	
Schedule 4, wood and manufactures of.	399	Aluminum pigeon bands.....	Do.	
	399	Knife blanks.....	Do.	
	410	Furniture.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.	
	711	Wild or game birds.....	Informally suspended (see Bobwhite quail, Table II, par. 711).	
	749	Plantains.....	Informally suspended.	
	761	Sorghum seed.....	Do.	
	766	Mushrooms.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.	
	Schedule 9, cotton manufactures.	912	Spreads and quilts.....	Withdrawn.
903		Fine cotton cloth.....	Do.	
Schedule 11, wool and manufactures of.	1108	Bedford cord.....	Informally suspended.	
Schedule 14, sundries.....	1401	Asbestos shingles.....	Do.	
	1406	Harvest hats.....	Referred to Treasury Department.	
	1410	Horn buttons.....	Informally suspended.	
	1411	Agate button molds.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.	
	1420	Furs and fur skins.....	Withdrawn.	
	1423	Mesh bags.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.	
	1430	Ladies' trimmed hats.....	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.
		1589	Hides.....	Do.
1607		Shoes.....	Do.	
1662		Dried shrimp.....	Do.	
1662		Yachts.....	Informally suspended.	

(B) UNDER SECTION 316

Schedule 1, chemicals, oils, and paints.	1, 9	Tartaric acid and cream of tartar.	Dismissed without prejudice.
Schedule 2, metals and manufactures of.	205	Portland cement.....	Do.
	1543	Wire rope.....	Referred to Treasury Department.
	316	Wrenches.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
Schedule 13, papers and books.	399	Printing and engraving.....	Not a formal complaint.
Schedule 14, sundries.....	1310		
	1423	Mesh bags.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
	1443	Tuning pins.....	Referred to Treasury Department.

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

(A) UNDER SECTION 315

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Nature of request
<i>SCHEDULE I.—Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>		
5	Hydrogen peroxide.....	Increase.
27	Ethyl Benzol.....	Decrease.
28	Indigo, natural.....	Do.
28	Certain coal-tar dyes.....	Do.
36	Licorice root.....	Adjustment of duty.
42	Casein glue.....	Decrease.
44	Inks, printing lithograph.....	Increase.
48	Licorice extract.....	Adjustment of duty.
50	Chloride of magnesium.....	Increase.
71	Decolorizing carbons.....	Do.
75	Oxide of iron.....	Do.
77	Varnish.....	Decrease.
83	Glauber's salts.....	Increase.
83	Formate of soda.....	Do.
83	Sodium phosphate.....	Do.
91	Titanium potassium oxalate.....	Do.
<i>SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>		
202	Tiles.....	Increase.
206	Pumice stone.....	Decrease.
207	China clay.....	Increase.
208	Mica.....	Do.
212	Chemical stoneware.....	Decrease.
213	Graphite.....	Increase and decrease.
214	Diamond dies.....	Decrease.
214	Feldspar.....	Do.
218	Chemical thermometers.....	Increase.
218	Glass bottles.....	Do.
218, 230	Glassware.....	Do.
229	Electric-light bulbs.....	} Do.
229	Tungsten electric lights.....	
230	Stained glass windows.....	Do.
231	Vitrolite.....	Do.
232, 233	Finished marble.....	Do.
233	Agate rings for fishing lines, unmounted.....	Adjustment of duty.
235	Travertine stone.....	Increase.
<i>SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of</i>		
302	Manganese.....	Increase.
302, 305	Tungsten.....	Do.
303, 304	Bars of iron and steel.....	Do.
304	Beams.....	Do.
304	Billets.....	Do.
304	Ingots.....	Do.
308	Steel sheets.....	Do.
309	Steel plates.....	Do.
312	Angles.....	Do.
312	Channels.....	Do.
312	Girders.....	Do.
312	Joists.....	Do.
312	Light shapes.....	Do.
313, 314	Bands.....	Do.
315	Wire rods.....	Do.
316	Wire.....	Do.
318	Wire cloth.....	Do.
328	Corrugated furnaces.....	Decrease.
331	Upholstery nails.....	Investigation under section 315.
331	Wire nails.....	Increase.
339	Utensils.....	Investigation under section 315.
342	Umbrella frames.....	Increase.
343	Crochet needles.....	Do.
343	Latch needles.....	Do.
344	Agate rings for fishing lines, mounted.....	Adjustment of duties.
344	Fishing tackle.....	Increase.
348	Snap fasteners.....	Do.
368	Escapements.....	Decrease.
366	Parts of automatic pistols.....	Do.

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

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Nature of request
SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of—Contd.		
372	Hosiery machines.....	Decrease.
372	Woolen cards.....	Increase.
399	Christmas tree light reflectors.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 4.—Wood and manufactures of		
403	Cabinet logs.....	Decrease.
403	Cabinet lumber.....	Increase.
403	Logs, lignum-vitæ.....	Decrease.
403	Veneers of wood.....	Do.
403	.....do.....	Increase.
497	Willow furniture.....	Do.
410	Spring clothespins.....	Do.
410	Wooden cigar molds.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions		
701	Beef.....	Increase.
701	Cattle and livestock.....	Decrease and increase.
701	Canned meat.....	Increase.
707-710	Dairy products.....	Do.
710	Cheese and substitutes therefor.....	Do.
711	Ornamental birds.....	Decrease.
717-718	Fish.....	Decrease and increase.
717	Salmon.....	Decrease.
718	Kippered herring.....	Do.
719	Finnanhaddie.....	Do.
720	Sardines.....	Increase.
720-721	Fish, canned.....	Decrease.
723	Buckwheat.....	Increase.
724	Corn.....	Do.
725	Alimentary pastes.....	Do.
736	Raspberries, wild.....	Decrease.
736	Blueberries.....	Do.
737	Cherries, glacé.....	Increase.
737	Cherries, partially prepared.....	Do.
739	Citron, candied.....	Do.
742	Currants.....	Adjustment of rates.
744	Olives.....	Increase.
746	Pineapples.....	Decrease and increase.
751	Cut flowers.....	Decrease.
756	Desiccated coconuts.....	Increase.
761	Navy beans.....	Do.
761	Alfalfa seed.....	Do.
761	Clover seed.....	Do.
767	Split peas.....	Do.
770	Canned tomatoes.....	Do.
771	Turnips.....	Do.
773	Pickle onions.....	Do.
775	Cocoa butter.....	Do.
778	Hops.....	Decrease.
779	Cloves and stems.....	Do.
	Raw materials for animal fats and vegetable oils.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures		
903	Nankin ticking.....	Increase.
903, 906	Cotton shirtings.....	Decrease.
903, 904	} Cotton cloth.....	Increase.
906, 921		
912	Cotton manufactures.....	Investigation.
913	Cotton, woven labels.....	Duty on American selling price.
915	Cotton gloves.....	Investigation.
921	Heavy coat lining.....	Increase.
SCHEDULE 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of		
1001	Crin vegetal.....	Decrease.
1001	Hemp.....	Increase.
1022	Rice straw rugs.....	Do.
1023	Cocoa mats.....	Do.

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

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Para- graph No.	Commodity	Nature of request
SCHEDULE 11.— <i>Wool and manufactures of</i>		
1101	Camel hair.....	Decrease.
1101	Wool, Class III.....	Do.
1107	Worsted yarn.....	Do.
1108, 1109	Worsted cloth.....	Increase.
1108, 1109	Woven fabrics.....	Investigation.
1111	Blankets.....	Do.
1114	Gloves and mittens.....	Do.
1115	Wearing apparel for male attire.....	Increase.
1119	Wool crêpe.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 13.— <i>Papers and books</i>		
1304	Cellucotton.....	Increase.
1305	Decalcomanias.....	Do.
1305	Paper with coated surfaces.....	Decrease.
1307, 1308	Papeteries.....	Duty on American selling price.
1310	Maps.....	Decrease.
1310	Rag books.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 14.— <i>Sundries</i>		
1402	Lacrosse sticks.....	Decrease.
1403, 1430	Beaded bags.....	Do.
1403, 1429	Imitation pearls.....	Duty on American selling price.
403, 1428	Beads, necklaces, pendants, etc., of synthetic phenolic resin.....	Increase.
1406	Straw braids.....	Do.
1412	Cork insulation in slabs, boards, etc.....	Do.
1412	Cork tile.....	Do.
1414	Toy novelties.....	Do.
1420	Silver-fox skins.....	Decrease.
1420	Sheepskin baby-carriage robes.....	Increase.
1420, 1421	Hatters' fur and rabbit skin.....	Do.
1428	Swivels and rings for watch chains.....	Do.
1430	Real lace (drawn work).....	Decrease.
1432	Leather leggings.....	Increase.
1433	Leather gloves.....	Reclassification.
1434	Raw gut.....	Decrease and increase.
1435	Gas mantles.....	Decrease and duty on American selling price.
1443	Pipe organs.....	Increase.
1443	Wood wind musical instruments.....	Do.
1451	Crayons or fusains.....	Decrease.
1453	Motion-picture films.....	Increase.
1456	Umbrella handles and canes.....	Do.

(B) UNDER SECTION 316

SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>		
54	Olive oil.....	Investigation re unfair practices.
SCHEDULE 2.— <i>Earths, earthenware and glassware</i>		
211, 235	Canadian Granite.....	Investigation re unfair practices.
SCHEDULE 13.— <i>Paper and manufactures of</i>		
1310	Printing and engraving.....	Investigation re unfair competition.
SCHEDULE 14.— <i>Sundries</i>		
1414	Artificial teeth, facings and backings.....	Investigation re unfair competition.
	Dolls and doll hands similar to patent owned by Leon Wallach.....	Do.

APPENDIX 2. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

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, 1926:

ABBREVIATIONS

- *=Printed edition exhausted.
- **=Not specially provided for, or not provided for eo 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.

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph 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
Benzoic	In prog.	A	**1	27, 28	
Boric	P	A	1	1	A-1
Carbolic (see phenol)					
Chromic	P	FL	387	1501	A-18
Citric	P	A	1	1	A-1
Diethylbarbituric	P	A	**1	**5	R. P.
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, R. P.
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
Pyroligneous	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
Acids exempt from duty	P	FL	387	1501	FL-1
Acids of paragraph 1 and related materials provided for in the tariff act of 1913.	P				A-1
Aconite	P	FL	388	35, 1502	A-7, FL-9
Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels	P	FL	481	**1302	FL-14
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

110 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Air rifles	P	C	132	1414	C-14
Alabaster, manufactures of	P	B	98	233	B-11
Albata	P	C	145	**380	C-19
Albumen, dried egg	P	A	4	713	G-11
Alcohol:					
Ethyl (nonbeverage or industrial)	Ms	A	**237	4	
Methyl or wood	P	FL	393	4	A-2
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	C	143	374	C-16
Bars, plates, sheets, strips, and rods	P	C	143	374	C-16
Compounds	P	A	6	6	A-3
Hollow ware	P	C	134	339	C-16
Hydroxide or refined bauxite	P	A	6	6	A-3
Leaf	P	C	146	382	C-18
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.	P	C	134, 167	339	C-16
Crude	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	C	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
Annatto	P	FL	399	1509	A-8
Annual reports:					
First	P*				M. S.
Second	P				M. S.
Third	P				M. S.
Fourth	P				M. S.
Fifth	P				M. S.
Sixth	P				M. S.
Seventh	P				M. S.
Eighth	P				M. S.
Ninth	P				M. S.
Anthraquinone	In prog	A	**23	27	
Antifriction balls and bearings	P	C	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	1608	C-17
Oxide, salts, and compounds	P	C	144	8	C-17
Regulus or metal and matte containing	P	C	144	376	C-17

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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
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, 1705-1708	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
Asafoetida.....	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 and rugs.....	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 and rugs.....	P.....	K.....	293, 300	1116, 1117	K-6
Babbitt metal.....	P.....	C.....	**154	393	C-17
Bagging for cotton, of jute.....	P.....	FL.....	408	1019	J-7
Bag leather.....	P.....	FL.....	**530	1431	N-16
Bags:					
Jute or cotton.....	P.....	I, J.....	{ 286, 281, **284 }	921, 1018	J-9
Leather.....	P.....	N.....	360	1432	N-18
Paper.....	P.....	M.....	324	1305	M-4
Balances and weights.....	Ms.....	C, FL.....	167, 573	360, 399	-----
Ball clay.....	P.....	B.....	**76	**207	B-4
Balls and bearings, antifriction.....	P.....	C.....	106	321	C-5
Balm of Gilead.....	P.....	FL.....	409	**34, **1567	A-7, FL-2
Balsam:					
Canada.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Copaiba.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Gurjun.....	P.....	A.....	**9	**10	A-3
Peru.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Tolu.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Balsams (see Drug industry, crude botanical).....	P.....				A-7
Bandings:					
Cotton.....	P.....	L.....	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

112 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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				{A-4, T. I. S.-18
Baskets:					
Bamboo, etc.....	P	D	175	409	D-4
Leather.....	P	N	360	1432	N-18
Bath mats.....	P	I	264	**910, 1022	I-8
Batteries, electric.....	P			320	C-31
Batting, cotton.....	P	I	264	**921	I-8
Bauxite:					
Crude.....	P	FL	411	207	C-16
Refined.....	P	A	6	6	A-3
Bay rum.....	P	H	242	63	A-14
Beads.....	P	N	333	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. (See Cattle and beef in United States.)					
Beeswax.....	P	FL	412	1458	FL-7
Belgium, colonial tariffs. (See 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
Bentwood chairs.....	Ms	D	176	410	
Benzidine.....	In prog	A	**23	27	
Benzoic 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
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
Blackening preparations.....	P	A	11	13	A-5
Blacksmiths' hammers, tongs, etc.....	P	C	122	326	C-9
Blackstrap molasses.....	In prog	E	177	502	
Bladders, integuments, tendons, and intestines of animals and fish sounds, n. s. p. f.	P	FL	419	1655	N-19
Bladders, manufactures of.....	P	N	367	1438	N-19
Blades, cutlery.....	P	C	128-130	354, 356-358	C-13
Blanc fixe.....	P	A	51	69	A-4
Blankets and quilts, cotton.....	P	I	264	912	I-8
Blanks, iron or steel.....	P	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Blasting caps.....	P	N	346	1418	N-8
Bleaching powder.....	P	A	12	14	A-5
Blinds of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood.....	P	D	175	409	D-4
Blood char.....	P	FL	447	71	A-15
Blood, dried, n. s. p. f.....	P	FL	420	1524	FL-5
Bloodroot (see 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. (See Glassware.)					
Boards, sawed, planed, tongued and grooved.....	P	FL	647	403, 1700	FL-37
Bobwhite quail.....	P			711	R. P.
Boiler plate.....	P	C	105	307	C-4
Boilers.....	P	C	127	**328	C-12

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Bolting cloth (silk).....	P.....	FL.....	422	1525	L-3
Boils.....	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	1430	N-21
Bone casings:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	262	**913	I-7
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	316	**1207	L-2
Bones, crude, burned, calcined, etc.....	P.....	FL.....	423	1526	FL-5
Bonnets, fur.....	P.....	N.....	354	1427	N-13
Bookbinder's leather.....	P.....	FL.....	**530	**1431, **1606	N-17
Boots and shoes.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1607	N-18
Borax, crude and unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	429	1532	A-1
Borax, refined.....	P.....	A.....	67	83	A-1, A-18
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
Bottles, glass-stoppered perfume.....	In prog..	B.....	84	218	
Boxes:					
Containing oranges, etc.....	P.....	D.....	172	406	D-2
Packing, empty.....	P.....	D.....	171	405	D-2
Paper, papier-mâché, etc.....	P.....	M.....	324	1305, 1313	M-4
Boxwood:					
Rough.....	P.....	FL.....	648	403	D-1
Sawed.....	P.....	D.....	169	403	D-1
Braces:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	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
Brass 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.....				W. M.
Broad silk manufactures and the tariff.....	P.....	L.....	318	1205	L-3
Brocades, metallic.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Bromine and compounds, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	FL.....	433	46	FL-8
Bronze metal leaf.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Bronze powders.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Broom corn.....	P.....	FL.....	434	1538	N-3
Broom handles.....	P.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Brooms.....	P.....	N.....	336	1407	N-3
Brush industry (report).....	P*				T I S.-8
Brushes.....	P.....	N.....	336	1407	N-4
Brushes, carbon electric.....	P.....	B.....	81	216	B-8
Brussels carpets and rugs.....	P.....	K.....	295	1117	K-6
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

114 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Burgundy pitch.....	P.....	FL....	437	1540	FL-2
Burrstones:					
In blocks.....	P.....	FL....	614	1675	B-3
Manufactured.....	P.....	FL....	438	234	B-3
Butter.....	P.....	G.....	195	709	R. P.
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	G-32
Cadmium.....	P.....	FL....	459	378	FL-6
Cadmium sulphide.....	P.....	A.....	**63	**68	A-15
Caffeine and compounds.....	P.....	A.....	13	15	A-5
Cajeput oil.....	P.....	FL....	561	**59	A-12
Calcedined magnesia.....	P.....	A.....	42	50	A-10
Calcium:					
Acetate.....	P.....	FL....	440	1541	A-2
Carbide.....	P.....	FL....	440	16	FL-8
Chloride.....	P.....	FL....	440	1541	FL-8
Cyanamid.....	P.....	FL....	499	1541	FL-5
Metal.....	P.....	C.....	143	**1562	C-16
Nitrate.....	P.....	FL....	440	1541	A-18
Sulphate.....	P.....	A.....	51	76	A-15
Tartrate, crude.....	P.....	A.....	8	9	A-1
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
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
Cane sugar.....	P.....	E.....	177	501	E-1, R. P.
Cane sirup.....	In prog.	E.....	177	501, 502	
Cane sirup and edible molasses.....	In prog.	E.....	177	502	
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 nolls.....	P.....	FL....	651	1105	FL-40
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
Chenille 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

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Casein.....	P.....	FL.....	527	19	R. P.
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	T. I. S.-30
The cattle industries of the United States and Canada.....	P.....	FL.....	619	701	M. S.
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
Keane's.....	P.....	B.....	74	205	B-2
Portland.....	In prog.....	FL.....	444	1543	
Portland, white, nonstaining.....	P.....	B.....	74	205	B-2
Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic.....	P.....	FL.....	444	1543	B-2
Census of dyes and coal-tar chemicals:					
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
1924.....	P.....				T. I. S.-33
1925.....	P.....				T. I. S.-34
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
Certain vegetable oils (coconut, cottonseed, peanut, soya bean).	P.....	A..... K.....	561, 45	55	
Part I. Cost of production.....					
Part II. Economic study of the trade in and the prices and interchangeability of oils and fats.....					
Chains, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	126	329	C-12
Chalk and manufactures of.....	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
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 (see also Scientific instruments).	P.....	B.....	80	212	B-6
Chemical stoneware.....	P.....	B.....	79	218	B-6
Chemically changed oils.....	Ms.....	A.....		57	
Chemicals. (See Dyes and other coal-tar chemicals.)					
Chemicals, oils, and paints, suggested reclassification of.....	P.....				W. M.
Chenille carpets. (See 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
Chicle.....	P.....	A.....	36	25	A-9
China clay.....	P.....	B.....	76	207	B-4
Do.....	In prog.....	B.....	76	207	

116 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Para-graph		
Chinaware.....	P.....	B.....	80	212	B-6
China tableware. (See Pottery.)					
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.....	C.....	**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.....	L.....	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
Wool.....	In prog.....	K.....	291, 308	1115	K-5
Cloths, 100 imported cotton.....	P.....	I.....	252	903, 906	I-3a
Clover, red flowers. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Coal.....	P.....	FL.....	451	1548	FL-10
Coal-tar chemicals, census of dyes and (report):					
1917.....	P*				T. I. S.-6
1918.....	P.....				T. I. S.-11
1919.....	P*				T. I. S.-22
1920.....	P.....				T. I. S.-23
1921.....	P.....				T. I. S.-26
1922.....	P.....				T. I. S.-31
1923.....	P.....				T. I. S.-32
1924.....	P.....				T. I. S.-33
1925.....	P.....				T. I. S.-34
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
Cocoa fiber matting and mats.....	P.....	N.....	371	1023	J-3
Cocunut oil (see also Certain vegetable oils).....	P.....	G, FL.....	232, 561	55	A-11, W.M.
Cocunut products industry, report on:					
Cocunuts.....	P.....	FL.....	557	756	W. M.
Cocunut meat, shredded.....	P.....	G.....	221	756	W. M.
Copa.....	P.....	G.....	221	1626	W. M.
Cocunut oil.....	P.....	G, FL.....	232, 561	55	W. M.
Cocoons, silk.....	P.....	FL.....	599	1663	L-1
Cod oil.....	P.....	FL.....	561	1630	A-11
Cod-liver oil.....	P.....	FL.....	561	1630	A-11
Coffee.....	Ms.....	FL.....	457	1552	G-31
Coins.....	P.....	FL.....	458	1553	FL-20
Coir.....	P.....	FL.....	459	1554	FL-16
Coir yarn.....	P.....	FL.....	459	1554	J-1
Coke.....	P.....	FL.....	451	1548	FL-10

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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.....	458	1553	FL-20
Medals.....	P.....	FL.....	546	1617	N-24
Metal, crude, refined, and old.....	P.....	FL.....	461	1556	C-19
Ore, matte, regulus, cement, and scale.....	P.....	FL.....	461	1556	C-19
Rolling-mill products.....	P.....	C.....	147	381	C-19
Sulphate and acetate.....	P.....	FL.....	421	1557	FL-8
Copperas.....	P.....	FL.....	462	1573	FL-8
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
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 bagging, of jute. (See Bagging.)					
Cotton gins.....	P.....	FL.....	391	1504	FL-3
Cotton industry and trade, Japanese.....	P.....				I-10
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 eo nomine.....	P.....	I.....	{ 254, 257 258, 263 }	907-911	I-4
Clothing, ready-made, not knit.....	P.....	I.....	256	919	I-5

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report|No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Cotton manufactures—Continued					
Collars.....	P.....	I.....	256	919	I-5
Collets.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Combination suits, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Cords and cords and tassels.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Corsets.....	P.....	I.....	**256	**919	I-5
Corset covers, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Cotton-cloth industry.....	P.....	I.....	252	903-906	IS. Doc. 150
Crochet cottons.....	P.....	I.....	251	902	I-2
Cuffs.....	P.....	I.....	256	919	I-5
Darning cottons.....	P.....	I.....	251	902	I-2
Drawers, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Embroidery cottons.....	P.....	I.....	251	902	I-2
Garters.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Gloves, knit or woven.....	P.....	I.....	260	915	I-6
Handkerchiefs.....	P.....	I.....	255	918	I-5
Healds.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Hosiery, cut.....	P.....	I.....	259	916	I-6
Hosiery, fashioned and seamless.....	P.....	I.....	260	916	I-6
Jacquard woven upholstery cloths.....	P.....	I.....	258	909	I-4
Knit goods.....	P.....	I.....	{ 259-261, **266 }	914-917	I-6
Labels for garments.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Lamp wicking.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Loom harness.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Mop cloths.....	P.....	I.....	264	912	I-8
Nets, fishing.....	P.....	I.....	**266	**921	J-2
Pants, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Pile fabrics, and manufactures thereof.....	P.....	I.....	257	910	I-4
Pillowcases.....	P.....	I.....	264	912	I-8
Polishing cloths.....	P.....	I.....	264	**910, 912	I-8
Quilts.....	P.....	I.....	264	912	I-8
Sheets.....	P.....	I.....	264	912	I-8
Shirts, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Small wares.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Spindle banding.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Stockings.....	P.....	I.....	259, 260	916	I-6
Stove wicking.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Suspenders.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Sweaters, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Table damask, and manufactures thereof.....	P.....	I.....	263	911	I-4
Tapestries.....	P.....	I.....	258	909	I-4
Tassels.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Thread, sewing.....	P.....	I.....	251	902	I-2
Tights, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Tire fabrics.....	Ms.....	I.....	262	905	I-3
Towels.....	P.....	I.....	264	910, 912, 921	I-8
Tracing cloth.....	P.....	I.....	254	907	I-4
Underwear, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	917	I-6
Union suits, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Venetian cloth (report).....	P*.....	I.....	**252	**903, 906	T. I. S.—10
Vests, knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Waterproof cloth.....	P.....	I.....	254	907	I-4
Wearing apparel:					
Knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	917	I-6
N. s. p. f.....	P.....	I.....	256	919	I-5
Window hollands.....	P.....	I.....	254	907	I-4
Yarn.....	P.....	I.....	250	901	T. I. S.—12
Cotton gins.....	P.....	FL.....	391	1504	FL-3
Cotton industry and trade, Japanese.....	P.....				I-10
Cotton machinery.....	P.....	C.....	**167	**372	C-29
Cottonseed.....	P.....	FL.....	595	760	A-11
Cottonseed.....	P.....	In prog.....	595	760	R. P.
Cottonseed oil (see also Certain vegetable oils).....	P.....	FL.....	561	55	A-11, W. M.
Cottonseed-oil industry, American (report).....	P.....				W. M.
Court-plasters.....	P.....	A.....	50	66	A-14
Crayons.....	P.....	A.....	63	1451	A-15
Cream, fresh, preserved, etc. (See Milk and cream.)					
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
Crotonaldehyde.....	Ms.....	A.....	**5	2	
Croton oil.....	P.....	FL.....	561	1632	A-11
Crowbars, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	122	326	C-9

1 68th Cong., 1st sess.

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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	409	1509	A-8
Cuffs:					
Cotton.....	P.	L.	256	919	I-5
Linen.....	Ms.	J.	277	1017	J-6
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-88
Cutlery, table.....	P.	C.	130	355	C-13
Cut stock, hoot 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
Kyanite or kyanite.....	P.	FL	525	**1645	A-16
Dairy products.....	P.	G.	{ 195, 196, 547	{ 707, 708, 709, 710	{ G-7
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 (see also Scientific 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, giazlers' and engravers'.....	P.	FL	474	1566	N-1
Diatomaceous earth.....	P.	FL	**549	**1619	B-3
Dice.....	P.	N.	341	1413	N-7
Dictionary of tariff information.....	P.				M. S.
Die blocks or blanks, iron or steel.....	P.	C, FL	110, 613	304	C-7
Diethylbarbituric acid.....	P.	A.	1 or 5	1 or 5	R. P.
Diethyl sulphate.....	Ms.	A.	**29	38	
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
Drawing instruments.....	Ms.	C, FL	167, 573	360	
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
1924.....	P.				T. I. S.-33
1925.....	P.				T. I. S.-34

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Dyes and related coal-tar chemicals (report).....	P*				W. M.
Dyestuff situation in the textile industries (re- port).	P*				T. I. S.-2
Earthenware. (<i>See also Pottery.</i>)					
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	478	713	G-11
Do.....	In prog.	G	478	713	R. P.
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	I	251	902	I-2
Embroidery machines and parts of.....	P	C	165	372	C-29
Emergency tariff act and long-staple cotton.....	P	FL	467	1560	T. I. S.-27
Emergency tariff and its effect on cattle and beef, sheep and mutton, wool, pork, and miscellane- ous 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	**5	38	A-7
Ethylene chlorohydrin.....	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. (<i>See Colonial tariff policies.</i>)					
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
Felts, not woven, of wool.....	In prog.	K	288	1112, 1114	K-4
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, ores of:					
Chromite.....	P	FL	448	1547	FL-28
Manganese.....	P	FL	**540	302	FL-28

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Ferro-alloys, ores—Continued.					
Molybdenum.....	P.....	FL.....	**549	302	FL-28
Tungsten-bearing.....	P.....	FL.....	633	302	FL-28
Vanadium.....	P.....	FL.....	**549	**1619	FL-28
Ferro-alloys, general.....	P.....	C.....	102	302	C-1
Ferro-alloys, minor.....	P.....	C.....	102	302	C-1
Ferrochromium and chromium metal.....	P.....	C.....	102	302	C-1
Ferromanganese.....	P.....	FL.....	518	302	C-1
Ferrophosphorus.....	P.....	C.....	102	302	C-1
Ferrosilicon.....	P.....	C.....	102	302	C-1
Ferrotitanium.....	P.....	C.....	102	302	C-1
Ferrotungsten and tungsten metal.....	P.....	C.....	102	302	C-1
Ferrovandium.....	P.....	C.....	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 masse.....	P.....	M.....	321	1303	M-1
Firearms and parts.....	P.....	C, FL.....	{132, 133, 597}	{364-366, 1661}	C-14
Firewood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Fireworks.....	P.....	N.....	344	1416	N-8
Fish, lake.....	Ms.....	G, FL.....	216, 483	717, 718, 720	-----
Fish and fish products:					
Fish in oil and in other substances.....	P.....	G.....	216	720	G-19
Sardines, canned.....	P.....	G.....	{**216 **483}	720	G-19
Halibut.....	Ms.....	FL.....	483	717	-----
Fish oil.....	Ms.....	A.....	44	53	-----
Fish oils.....	P.....	A.....	44	53	A-11
Fishing tackle.....	P.....	C.....	136	344	C-15
Fishplates.....	P.....	C.....	103	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 also 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). Fuller's earth.....	P.....	B.....	76	207	M. S. B-4

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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
Galvanometers and other electrical instruments.....	Ms.....	C, FL	167, 573	360, 368, 399	
Gambler.....	P.....	FL.....	492	1509	A-8
Games.....	P.....	N.....	342	**1414	N-7
Garlic industry. (See Onion and garlic industry.)					
Garters:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	316	1207	L-2
Gas-mantle, incandescent, industry.....	P.....				C-22
Gelatin.....	P.....	A.....	34	42	T. I. S.-14
Gentian.....	P.....	A.....	39	36	A-9
German silver.....	P.....	C.....	145	380	A-7, A-10
Germany, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					C-19
Gill nettings:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	266	**921	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.....	P.....	J.....	271	1006	J-2
Ginseng. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Girders, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Glass and glassware:					
Blown ware.....	P.....	B.....	84	218	B-9
Blown ware.....	In prog.....	B.....	84	218	
Bottles.....	P.....	B.....	83, 84	217, 218	B-9
Bottles, stoppered, perfume.....	In prog.....	B.....	84	218	
Chemical (see also Scientific instruments).....	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
Plate, cast, polished.....	In prog.....	B.....	88	222	
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

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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
Granite, monumental	Ms	B	99	235	R. P.
Grape sugar	P	E	178	**503	E-2
Graphite	P	FL	679	213	FL-24
Grass, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	N	368	1439	N-21
Grass rugs	P	J	272	1022	J-3
Grasses, 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
Guaiaacolate 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	601	1585	FL-18
Gun wads	P	N	350	1423	N-11
Gurjun balsam	P	A	**9	**10	A-3
Gutta-percha:					
Crude	P	FL	502	1594	FL-17
Manufactures of	P	N	368	1439	N-21
Gypsum	P	B	74	205	B-2
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.
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
Men's sewed straw	P	N	335	1406	R. P.
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
Healds, cotton	P	I	262	913	I-7
Healing plasters	P	A	50	66	A-14
Heating apparatus, electric	Ms	C	167	339	C-31
Hemlock:					
Bark	P	FL	624	1568	A-8
Extract	P	FL	624	39	A-8
Hemp	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.)					
Henequen	P	FL	**497	1582	FL-16
Herring oil	P	A	44	53	A-11
Hexamethylenetetramine	Ms	A	**5	41	

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Hide rope.....	P.....	FL.....	505	**1588	N-18
Hides and skins.....	P.....	FL.....	506,603,604	1589, 1666	T. I. S. 28
Cattle.....	In prog.	FL.....	506	1589	
Hinges.....	P.....	C.....	123	**399	C-11
Hobnails.....	P.....	FL.....	554	331	C-8
Hogsheds.....	P.....	D.....	171	405	D-2
Hollow ware:					
Aluminum.....	P.....	C.....	134	339	C-16
Cast iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	125	327	C-11
Enameled iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	134	339	C-15
Hones.....	P.....	FL.....	507	1590	B-3
Honey.....	P.....	G.....	206	716	E-2
Hoods, fur.....	P.....	N.....	354	1427	N-13
Hoofs, unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	508	1591	FL-5
Hooks and eyes.....	P.....	C.....	151	347	C-20
Hoop iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	107, 109	309, 313	C-4
Hoop poles, wood.....	Ms.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Hop poles, wood.....	Ms.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Horns, and parts of.....	P.....	FL.....	511	1592	N-21
Horses and mules.....	Ms.....	G.....	186	714	
Horsehair, artificial.....	P.....	L.....	319	1212	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.....	P.....	J.....	274	1007	J-4
Flexible metal.....	Ms.....	C.....	127	328	
Rubber, chief value.....	P.....	N.....	**368	**1439	J-4
Other vegetable fiber, wholly or in chief value.....	P.....	J.....	274	1007	J-4
Hosiery:					
Cotton.....	P.....	L.....	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.....	A.....	5, 17	5	
Hydrogenated oils.....	Ms.....	A.....		57	
Hyoscyamus. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Hyposulphite of soda. (See Sodium sulphite.)					
Ice.....	P.....	FL.....	512	1593	FL-6
Ichthyol oil.....	P.....	FL.....	561	**5	A-12
Incandescent gas mantle industry.....	P.....				C-22
Incandescent lamps.....	P.....	B.....	95	229	B-9
Incandescent light bulbs.....	P.....	B.....	95	229	B-9
India rubber:					
Crude and scrap.....	P.....	FL.....	513	1594	FL-17
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	N.....	368	1439	N-21
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. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Integuments.....	P.....	FL.....	419	1655	N-29
Interim legislation (report)	P*				M. S.
International commercial law. (See Handbook of commercial treaties.)					
Intestines of animals and fish sounds.....	P.....	FL.....	419	1523, 1655	N-19
Iodine, crude or resublimed.....	P.....	FL.....	515	45, 1595	A-9
Iodoform.....	P.....	A.....	38	**5	A-9
Ipecac.....	P.....	FL.....	516	35, 1502	A-7, 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

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION 125

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Iron—Continued.					
Blooms.....	P	FL	518	303	C-4
Chromite of.....	P	FL	448	1647	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	1697	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	517	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
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
Pipes.....	P	C	127	328	C-12

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Iron or steel—Continued.					
Plates—					
Boiler	P	C	105	307	C-4
Crucible plate steel	P	C	105	**304	C-4
Saw	P	C	105	**304	C-4
Pocketknives	P	C	128	354	C-13
Pruning knives	P	C	128	354	C-13
Railway bars and rails	P	FL	587	322	C-6
Railway fishplates	P	C	108	322	C-6
Railway wheels	P	C	142	324	C-15
Rasps	P	C	131	362	C-13
Razors	P	C	128	358	C-13
Rifles	P	C	132	364, 365	C-14
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
Wire—					
Barbed	P	FL	645	1, 697	C-8
Flat	P	FL	645	317	C-8
Insulated cable	P	C	114	316	C-8
Fencing	P	FL	645	317	C-8
Heddles or healds	P	C	114	316	C-8
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	C	114	**399	C-8
Rods	P	C	113	315	C-8
Rope and strand	P	C	114	316	C-8
Round	P	C	114	316	C-8
Iron-oxide pigment, n. s. p. f.	P	A	55	75	A-15
Iron sulphate or copperas	P	FL	462	1573	FL-8
Isinglass	P	A	34	42	A-9
Istle or tampico fiber	P	FL	497	1582	FL-16
Italy, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariffs policies.)					
Ivory and manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	N	369	1440	N-21
Ivy or laurel root	P	D	168	402	N-26
Jacquard paper	P	M	328	1309	M-7

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Jacquard-woven fabrics. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Jalap	P	FL	519	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Japan, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Japan, foreign trade of	P				M. S.
Japan, trade during the war (report)	P				M. S.
Japanese and other crêpes. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Japanese cotton industry and trade	P				J-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, 408}	1008-1011, 1019	J-7
Jute yarn	P	J	267	1003	J-1
Kainite (see also Potash)	P	FL	525	1645	A-16
Kaolin (see China clay)	P	B	76	207	B-4
Kapok	P	FL	**497	**1582	FL-16
Kauri	P	FL	500	1584	FL-17
Kelp	P	FL	523	1602	A-16
Kentledge	P	FL	518	301	FL-21
Kieserite	P	FL	524	1603	FL-22
Kindling wood	P	FL	647	**410	FL-37
Kitchen utensils	P	C	134	339	C-15
Knit goods:					
Cotton	P	I	{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	I	262	913	I-7
Lac, shell	P	FL	526	1604	FL-17
Lace machines and parts of	P	C	165	372	C-29
Lace	P	In prog	N	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
Lake fish	Ms.	G. FL	216, 483	717, 718, 720	
Lame	P	C	150	385	C-18
Lamp wicking	P	L	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
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}	

128 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Leather—Continued.					
Case, bag, and strap.....	P	FL	**530	1431	N-16
Chamois.....	P	N	359	1431	N-17
Fancy.....	P	FL	**530	**1431	N-17
Glove.....	P	N	359	**1606	
Gloves.....	P	N, FL	361-365, 495	1433, 1580	N-17
Gloves, men's.....	Ms.	N, FL	361-365	1433	N-18
Harness.....	P	FL	**495	**1580	N-15
Harness and saddlery.....	P	FL	**530	**1606	
Leather, n. s. p. f.....	P	FL	530	1436, 1606	N-18
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P	FL	530	1606	N-17
Patent.....	P	N	360	1432, 1606	N-18
Pianoforte.....	P	FL	**530	**1606	N-16
Rawhide, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P	N	359	1431	N-17
Rough.....	Ms.	N	**360	1432	N-15
Sheepskin.....	P	FL	**530	**1606	
Shoelaces.....	In prog.	N, FL	**359	1431	N-18
Upholstery.....	P	FL	**530	**1606	N-18
Upper.....	P	FL	530	1606	
Leatherboards.....	P	N, FL	359, **530	1431, **1606	N-16
Leeches.....	P	FL	**530	**1606	N-16
Lemon juice.....	P	FL	530	1302, 1313	M-1
Lemon oil.....	P	FL	531	1608	FL-2
Lemon-grass oil.....	P	FL	532	1610	A-1
Lemons.....	P	A	46	59	A-12
Lenses.....	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Lentils.....	Ms.	G	220	743	G-27
Levant wormseed. (See Santonin.)	P	B	92	226	B-10
Licorice:	Ms.	G	197	765	G-8
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
Limestone-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	284	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;
Lithographic plates.....	P	C	137	341	(T. I. S.-20
Lithographic stones.....	P	FL	535	1612	C-15
Lithopone.....	P	A	61	79	C-15
Lithopone industry, production costs in the.....	P				(A-4;
Litmus.....	P	FL	536	1509	(T. I. S.-18
Loadstones.....	P	FL	537	1613	T. I. S.-24
Lock washers.....	P	C	123	330	A-8
Locks.....	P	C	**167	1437	FL-21
Locomotives, steam.....	P	C	165	372	C-11
Logwood:					C-30
Crude.....	P	FL	**624	1568	C-29
Extract.....	P	A	30	39	A-8
Logs.....	P	FL	647	401, 1700	A-8
Logs (fir, spruce, cedar, western hemlock).....	Ms.				FL-37
London purple.....	P	FL	569	401	R. P.
Loom harness.....	P	L	262	913	FL-8
Loops, iron.....	P	FL	518	303	I-7
Lumber, sawed, planed, tongued and grooved.....	P	FL	647	1700	C-4
					FL-37

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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.....	P.....	FL.....	538	**28	A-8
Magnesite, crude and calcined.....	P.....	FL.....	539	204	FL-24
Magnesite industry (report).....	P.....				W. M.
Magnesium:					
Carbonate.....	P.....	A.....	42	50	A-10
Metallic.....	P.....	C.....	143	375	C-16
Sulphate.....	P.....	A.....	42	50	A-10
Magnetite iron ore.....	P.....	FL.....	537	1613	FL-21
Magwey.....	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. (See Agricultural staples and the tariff.)					
Mandrake. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Manganese and manganese-iron alloys.....	P.....	C.....	**102	302	C-1
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-5
Maple sirup.....	P.....	E.....	178	503	E-2
Maple sugar.....	P.....	E.....	178	503	E-2
Maple sugar and sirup.....	In prog.....	E.....	178	503	
Marble:					
Crude and dressed.....	P.....	B.....	97	232	B-11
Manufactures of.....	P.....	B.....	98	233	
Do.....	In prog.....	B.....	98	233	
Marjoram. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Marrons.....	P.....	G.....	557	1546	G-34
Marrow, crude.....	P.....	FL.....	543	1615	FL-15
Marshmallow or althea root.....	P.....	FL.....	544	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Masks.....	P.....	N.....	370	**1303	N-22
Matches.....	P.....	N.....	345	1417	N-8
Matting and mats (see also Carpets, Floor coverings, and Rugs):					
Cocca 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

130 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Medical instruments and apparatus.....	Ms.				
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
Men's sewed straw hats.....	P	N	335	1406	R. P.
Menthol.....	P	A	43	52	A-10
Mercurials.....	P	A	14	17	A-5
Mercury. (See Quicksilver.)					
Mesothorium.....	P	FL	**585	1650	C-22
Metallics.....	P	C	146	382	C-18
Metal manufactures, miscellaneous.....	P	C	167	399	C-30
Metal powders, metal leaf, and tinsel products.....	P	C	150	385	C-18
Metal threads.....	P	C	150	385	C-18
Meteorological instruments.....	Ms.	C, FL	167, 573	360, 399	
Mica.....	P	B	77	208	B-5
Microscopes (see also Scientific instruments).....	P	B	94	228	B-10
Milk, fresh, sour milk and buttermilk; and cream.....	In prog.	FL	547	707	R. P.
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).					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:					
Blackstrap.....	P	E	**177	502	E-1
Edible.....	P	E	177	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 (see also Granite).....	P	B	99	235	B-11
Mop cloths, cotton.....	P	I	264	912	1-8
Moquette carpets. (See Carpets.)					
Morphine. (See Opium.)					
Moss, seaweed, etc.:					
Manufactured.....	P	N	372	1442	N-22
Unmanufactured.....	P	FL	552	1622	N-22
Most-favored-nation clause. (See Handbook of commercial treaties.)					
Mother-of-pearl and shell:					
In natural state.....	P	FL	570	1638	N-21
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P	N	369	1440	N-21
Motor cycles and parts.....	P	C	120	369	C-10
Mungo.....	P	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Muriatic acid.....	P	FL	387	1501	FL-1
Mushrooms.....	P	G	199	766	G-9
Musical instruments.....	P	N	373	1443	N-23
Musk, grained or in pods.....	P	A	49	61	A-14
Muskets.....	P	C	132	364	C-14
Mutton and lamb.....	P	G	619	702	M. S.
Myrobalan:					
Fruit.....	P	FL	553	1568	A-8
Extract.....	P	FL	**624	39	A-8
Nail rods.....	P	C	113	315	C-8
Nails, cut, horseshoe, and wire.....	P	FL	554	331	C-8
Napped fabrics. (See Cotton cloths, countable.)					
Narrow wares:					
Cotton.....	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
Navigation instruments other than optical.....	Ms.	C. Sec. IV, J. 6.	161, 167	399	
Needles:					
Hand sewing and darning.....	P	FL	555	1623	C-15
Knitting or sewing machine.....	P	C	135	343	C-15
Neroli oil.....	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Netherlands, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Nets, fishing:					
Cotton.....	P	I	**266	**921	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.....	P	J	271	1006, 1624	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
Nippers.....	P	C	166	361	C-9
Niter cake. (See Sodium sulphate.)					
Nitric acid.....	P	FL	387	1501	FL-1
Noils:					
Carbonized wool.....	P	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. (See Agricultural staples and the tariff.)					
Other.....	P	A	55	75	A-15
Odoriferous substances, preparations, and mixtures.....	P	A	49	61	A-14
Oilcake (see also Cottonseed-oil industry and Soya-bean-oil industry.)	P	FL	560	1629	A-11
Oil of vitriol.....	P	FL	387	1501	FL-1
Oilcloth, floor.....	In prog.	J	276	1020	J-5
Oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors). Oil-spreading machines.....	P	FL	441	1542	FL-3
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	**45	**54	A-11
Cottonseed (see also Certain vegetable oils).....	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.....	(Ms)	A	44	53	
Hempseed.....	P	A	33	4	A-9
Herring.....	P	A	45	54	A-11
Hydrogenated.....	P	A	44	53	A-11
	Ms.	A		57	

132 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Oils—Continued					
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
Origanum.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Palm and palm-kernel.....	P.....	FL.....	561	1632	A-11
Peanut (see also Certain vegetable oils).....	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
Rapeseed.....	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 (coconut, cottonseed, peanut, soya bean). Part I. Cost of production. Part II. Economic study of the trade in and the prices and interchangeability of oils and fats.	P.....	A.....	561, 45	55	-----
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.....	-----	-----	-----	W. M.
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
Do.....	In prog.....	G.....	208	768	R. P.
Opium and its derivatives.....	P.....	A.....	47	60	A-7, A-13
Ophthalmic goods.....	Ms.....	B.....	91	225	-----
Ophthalmic instruments.....	Ms.....	B.....	94	228	-----
Optical glass, rough (see also Scientific instruments). Optical glass and chemical glassware.....	P.....	FL.....	494	227	B-10
Optical instruments (see also Scientific instruments). 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 (see also Scientific instruments).....	P.....	B.....	93	228	B-10
Orange oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	59	A-12
Orechil. (See Archil.) Organs.....	P.....	N.....	**373	**1443	N-23
Origanum oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Osage-orange extract.....	P.....	A.....	**30	**39	A-8
Osier.....	P.....	D.....	173	407	D-3
Osmium.....	P.....	FL.....	517	1596	FL-20
Other industrial instruments.....	Ms.....	C.....	161, 167	399	-----
Other optical instruments.....	Ms.....	B, FL.....	94, 573	228	-----

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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, R. P.
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, J-8
Paintbrush handles.....	P	D	176	410	R. P.
Paints.....	P	A	63	67, 68	A-15
Paints, suggested reclassification of chemicals, oils, and.....	P				W. M.
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
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
Filtering.....	P	M	323	1309	M-3
Fine.....	P	M	326	1307	M-6
Gummed.....	P	M	324	1305	M-4
Imitation parchment.....	P	M	324	1305	M-3
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.....	P	M	332	1313	M-4
Newsprint.....	P	M	567	1672	M-2
Not specially provided for.....	P	M	332	1309	M-4
Parchment.....	P	M	324	1305	M-3
Photographic.....	P	M	324	1305	M-4
Press.....	P	M	328	1313	M-1
Reinforced.....	P	M	324	1305	M-4
Sheathing.....	P	M	320	1302	M-1
Stock, crude.....	P	FL	566	1651	M-4
Surface-coated.....	P	M	324	1305	M-4
Tissue.....	P	M	323	1304	M-3
Wall.....	P	M	**328	**1309	M-7
Waxed.....	P	M	**324	1305	M-4
Wrapping.....	P	M	328	1309	M-7
Paper and books (report).....	P*				T. I. S.-1
Papier-mâché.....	P	M	332	1313	M-4
Papier-mâché, manufactures of.....	P	N	369	1303, 1313	N-21
Paracetaldehyde.....	Ms.	A	**5	2	
Parchment.....	P	FL	568	1636	M-3
Paris green.....	P	FL	589	64	FL-8
Paris white.....	P	A	60	20	A-5
Patent leather.....	P	FL	**530	**1600	N-16
Paving posts.....	P	D	170	1431, 1701	D-2
Peach kernels.....	P	G	223	760	G-34
Peanuts.....	In prog.	G	225	757	R. P.
Peanut oil (see also Certain vegetable oils).....	P	A	45	55	A-11, W. M.
Peanut industry, survey of the American (report).....	P				W. M.
Pearl hardening.....	P	A	74	**76	A-15
Pearls:					
Imitation and synthetic.....	P	N	357	1429	N-1
Unstrung.....	P	N	357	1429	N-1
Peas.....	Ms.	G	199, 209	767	G-8
Peas, canned.....	Ms.	G	199	767	G-8
Peat moss.....	P	N	377	1450	N-22
Pecans.....	P	G	**226	758	G-34
Pencil leads.....	P	N	379	1452	N-22
Pencils, lead and slate.....	P	N	378	1451	N-22
Penholders.....	P	C	157	352, 353	C-24
Pens.....	P	C	156, 157	351, 352	C-24
Peppermint oil.....	P	A	46	59	A-12
Percussion caps.....	P	N	346	1418	N-18
Perfumery.....	P	A	48	62	A-14
Perilla oil.....	P	FL	561	1632	A-11

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Periodicals.....	P.....	FL.....	556	1625	N-24
Persian berry extract.....	P.....	A.....	30	39	A-3
Peru, balsam.....	P.....	A.....	9	10	A-3
Petroleum oil, crude and refined.....	P.....	FL.....	561	1633	FL-7
Pewter metal, old.....	P.....	FL.....	572	**393	C-17
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 (see also Scientific instruments).....	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.....				A-15
Pignolia nuts.....	P.....	G.....	**226	755	G-34
Pile fabrics and manufactures of:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	257	910	I-4
Silk.....	P.....	L, N.....	314, 382	1206	L-1
Flax, hemp, or ramie.....	P.....	J.....	280	1012	J-8
Pillowcases, cotton.....	P.....	I.....	264	912	I-8
Pins.....	P.....	C.....	158	350	C-8
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	P.....	N.....	381	1454	N-26
Pipes of iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	127	328	C-12
Pistache nuts.....	P.....	G.....	**226	755	G-34
Pitch of wood.....	P.....	FL.....	626	1681	FL-17
Planks, not further manufactured than sawed, planed, tongued, and grooved.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Plaster of Paris, manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	369	1440	B-2
Plaster rock.....	P.....	B.....	74	205, 1643	B-2
Plasters, court and healing.....	P.....	A.....	50	66	A-14
Plates, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	105, 109, 110	304, 307, 309	C-5
Plates and mats of dog and goat skins.....	P.....	N.....	348	1420	N-10
Platinum:					
Metals, ores of.....	P.....	FL.....	565	1634	FL-20
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	P.....	C, FL.....	167, 578	399	FL-20
Native alloys with.....	P.....	FL.....	517	1596	FL-20
Salts of.....	P.....	A.....	65	21	A-17
Sheets, plates, wire, and sponge unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	578	1644	FL-20
Pliers.....	P.....	FL.....	578	1644	FL-20
Plumbago or graphite.....	P.....	C.....	166	361	C-9
Plush, hatters'.....	P.....	FL.....	579	213	FL-24
Plushes, silk.....	P.....	N.....	382	1206	L-1
Pocketknives.....	P.....	L.....	314	1206	L-1
Podophyllum. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.).....	P.....	C.....	128	354	C-13
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 (see also Pottery).....	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, R. P.
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

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Potassium—Continued.					
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: Earthen and china tablewares.....	In prog.	B.....	79, 80	211, 212	
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	N-12
Printing presses.....	P.....	C.....	165	372	C-29
Propyl alcohol.....	Ms.....	A.....	**33	4	
Propylene chlorohydrin.....	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 wood, pulp and paper.....	In prog.				
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
Pyrometers.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	399	
Pyrophoric alloys.....	P.....	C.....	**167	**399	C-22
Pyroxylin plastics.....	P.....	A.....	25	31	A-6
Quail, bobwhite.....	P.....	FL....	316	711	R. P.
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
Range finders and other military instruments	Ms.....	B.....	94	228	
Rapeseed oil.....	P.....	A.....	45	54	A-11
Rasps, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	131	362	C-13
Rattan:					
Chair cane or reeds wrought from.....	P.....	D.....	173	407	D-3
Matting and mats.....	P.....	N.....	371	1023	J-3
Unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL....	648	1703	D-3
Rawhide, manufactures n. s. p. f.....	Ms.....	N.....	**360	1432	
Razors.....	P.....	C.....	128	358	C-13

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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	In prog.	A	**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	302	1022	J-3
Ingrain	P	K	{ 298, 299, 303 }	1117	K-6
Straw, grass, or other vegetable substances	P	J	272	1022	J-3
Wool or part wool, n. s. p. f.	P	K	303	1117	K-6
Ruthenium	P	FL	517	1590	FL-20
Saccharin	P	E	179	28	E-2
Sacks of jute or cotton	P	I, J	{ 266, 281, 284 }	921, 1018	J-9
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. (See 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. (See Sodium carbonates.)					
Salmon industry	Ms	G, FL	{ **216, **483 }	717, 718	
Salt	P	FL	593	83	FL-22
Salt cake. (See 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

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Salts—Continued.					
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. (See Drug industry, crude botani- cal.)					
Santonin and its salts.....	P.....	FL.....	594	81	FL-2
Sardines.....	P.....	G.....	{ **216, **483 }	720	G-19a
Sarsaparilla root.....	P.....	A.....	39	36	A-7, A-10
Sashes, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
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:					
Scientific glassware.....	Ms.....	B, FL.....	84, 573	218	-----
Thermometers and hydrometers.....	Ms.....				-----
Chemical and scientific porcelain.....	Ms.....	B, FL.....	80, 573	212	-----
Fire-clay products.....	Ms.....	B, FL.....	81, 573	214	-----
Optical glass.....	Ms.....	FL.....	494	227	-----
Ophthalmic goods.....	Ms.....	B.....	91	225	-----
Opera and field glasses.....	Ms.....	B.....	93	228	-----
Telescopes.....	Ms.....	B.....	94	228	-----
Microscopes.....	Ms.....	B.....	94	228	-----
Optical surveying and navigational instru- ments.....	Ms.....	{ B, C, Sec. IV J. 6 }	94, 167	228	-----
Range finders and other military instru- ments.....	Ms.....	B.....	94	228	-----
Photographic and projection lenses.....	Ms.....	B.....	94	228	-----
Ophthalmic instruments.....	Ms.....	B.....	94	228	-----
Other optical instruments.....	Ms.....	B, FL.....	94, 573	228	-----
Galvanometers and other electrical instru- ments.....	Ms.....	C, FL.....	167, 573	300, 368, 399	-----
Drawing instruments.....	Ms.....	C, FL.....	167, 573	360	-----
Surveying instruments other than optical.....	Ms.....	B, C, FL.....	94, 167, 573	360	-----
Navigational instruments other than optical.....	Ms.....	{ C, Sec. IV, J. 6 }	161, 167	367, 360, 399	-----
Medical instruments and apparatus.....	Ms.....	C.....			-----
Surgical instruments.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	359	-----
Dental instruments.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	359	-----
Pyrometers.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	399	-----
Tachometers.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	368	-----
Testing machines.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	372, 399	-----
Other industrial instruments.....	Ms.....	C.....	161, 167	399	-----
Balances and weights.....	Ms.....	C, FL.....	167, 573	360, 399	-----
Meteorological instruments.....	Ms.....	C, FL.....	167, 573	360, 399	-----
Scientific instruments and apparatus.....					
Scissors.....	P.....	FL.....	573, 653	360	B-10
Scrap iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	128	357	C-13
Screens of bamboo, wood, straw.....	P.....	FL.....	518	301	FL-21
Screws of iron or steel.....	P.....	D.....	175	409	D-4
Scroll iron and steel.....	P.....	C.....	140	333	C-8
Seal oil.....	P.....	C.....	107, 109	309, 313	C-4
Sea grass.....	P.....	A.....	44	53	A-11
Sea weeds.....	P.....	N.....	372	1442	N-22
Seeds:					
Beet.....	P.....	N, FL.....	372, 652	1442, 1622	N-22
Cabbage.....	Ms.....	G.....	595	762	-----
Carrot.....	P.....	G.....	595	762	17a
Cauliflower.....	Ms.....	G.....	595	762	-----

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.	
		Schedule	Paragraph			
Seeds—Continued.						
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	17b	
Parsley.....	Ms.	G	595	762	-----	
Parsnip.....	Ms.	G	595	762	-----	
Pepper.....	Ms.	G	595	762	-----	
Radish.....	Ms.	G	595	762	-----	
Rutabaga.....	Ms.	G	595	762	-----	
Squash.....	Ms.	G	595	762	-----	
Turnips.....	Ms.	G	595	762	-----	
Seines:						
Cotton.....	P.	I	**266	**921	J-2	
Flax, hemp, ramie.....	P.	J	271	1006	J-2	
Selenium, and its salts.....	P.	FL	585	1658	FL-22	
Semiprecious stones, manufactures of.....	P.	B.	98	233	B-11	
Senegal.....	P.	A.	36	11	A-9	
Serums.....	P.	FL	400	1510	FL-2	
Sesame-seed oil.....	P.	A.	45	1632	A-11	
Sewer-pipe tile.....	P.	B.	**81	**214	B-7	
Sewing machines.....	P.	FL	441	372	C-29	
Shades of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood.....	P.	D.	175	409	D-4	
Shears.....	P.	C.	128	357	C-13	
Sheathing felt.....	P.	FL	481	1302	FL-14	
Sheep. (See Wool-growing industry, report on.)						
Sheep and wool production in Argentina.....	P.					M. S.
Sheep dip.....	P.	FL	596	1659	FL-8	
Sheepskin leathers.....	MS	N, FL	{ **359 **530	{ 1431 **1606	-----	
Sheet-metal stampings.....	P.	C.	**167	**399	C-30	
Sheets, cotton.....	P.	I.	264	912	I-8	
Sheets, iron or steel.....	P.	C.	{ 105, 109, 110	{ 308-310	C-4	
Shell, manufactures of.....	P.	N.	369	1440	N-21	
Shellac and other forms of lac.....	P.	FL	526	1604	FL-17	
Shingles.....	P.	FL	647	1660	FL-37	
Do.....	Ms.	FL	647	1660	-----	
Shingle bolts.....	Ms.	FL	647	1700	FL-37	
Ship planking.....	Ms.	FL	647	**416	FL-37	
Ship timber.....	Ms.	FL	647	1700	FL- 7	
Shirts:						
Cotton, knit.....	P.	I.	261	**917	I-6	
Silk.....	P.	L.	**317	**1210	L-2	
Shoe lacings:						
Cotton or other vegetable fiber.....	P.	I.	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	
Shot, iron or steel.....	P.	C.	112	335	B-3	
Sidearms.....	P.	C.	129	363	C-13	
Sienna.....	P.	A.	55	75	A-15	
Sillicic 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	

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Silk—Continued.					
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
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
Sirups of cane juice.....	P.....	E.....	177	501	E-1
Sisal.....	P.....	FL.....	497	1682	FL-16
Skelp.....	P.....	C.....	105	307, 308	C-4
Skewers, butchers' and packers'.....	P.....	D.....	174	498	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 1917-1925.).....					
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-15

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Sodium—Continued.					
Nitrite.....	P.....	A.....	67	83	A-18, R. P.
Phosphate.....	P.....	A.....	67	83	A-18
Prussiate, 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.....		FL.....	606	760	R. P.
Soya beans and soya-bean products.....	Ms.....	FL.....	606	760, 773	FL-33
Soya-bean oil (see also Certain vegetable oils).....	P.....	FL.....	561	55	A-11, W. M.
Soya-bean-oil industry, American (report).....					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.)					
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).....					G-33
Stave bolts, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Staves of wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1702	FL-37
Stays, steel.....	P.....	C.....	127	328	C-12
Stearic acid.....	Ms.....	A.....	**1	1	
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-2, C-7
Castings.....	P.....	C.....	110	304	C-7
Corset clasps.....	P.....	C.....	114	336	C-8
Corset steels.....	P.....	C.....	114	336	C-8
Die blocks or blanks.....	P.....	C, FL.....	110, 613	304	C-7
Engraved forms for bonds.....	P.....	FL.....	612	**341	C-15
Engraved plates.....	P.....	C.....	137	341	C-15
Hoop.....	P.....	FL.....	509	314	C-4
Ingots.....	P.....	C, FL.....	110, 613	304	C-7
Manufactures, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	C.....	167	399	C-29
Plate, crucible.....	P.....	C.....	105	304	C-4
Plates.....	P.....	C.....	110	304	C-4
Plates, engraved:					
For bonds.....	P.....	FL.....	612	**341	C-15
For designs.....	P.....	C.....	137	**341	C-15
Points.....	P.....	C.....	138	332	C-11
Saws.....	P.....	C.....	139	340	C-4
Scrap.....	P.....	FL.....	518	301	FL-21
Shafting, mill.....	P.....	C.....	110	304	C-7
Shavings.....	P.....	C.....	111	334	B-3
Tool steels.....	P.....	C.....	110	304, 305	C-7
Wool.....	P.....	C.....	111	334	B-3
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

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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 hats, men's sewed.....	P.....	E.....	177	501	R. P.
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	R. P.
Sugar:					
Cane.....	P.....	E.....	177	501	E-1
Maple sugar and sirup.....	In prog.	E.....	178	503	
Sugar, Report to the President, 1923.	P.....				M. S.
Sugar beets, costs of producing:					
I. Michigan.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
II. Ohio.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
III. Nebraska.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
IV. Colorado.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
V. Utah.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
VI. Idaho.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
VII. Wyoming.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
VIII. Montana.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
IX. California.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
X. United States.....	P.....	C.....	198	764	M. S.
Sugar box shoeks.....	P.....	D.....	171	405	D-2
Sugar industry, cost of production in the (report).	P*				T. I. S.-9
Sugar machinery.....	P.....	FL....	391	1504	FL-3
Sugar of milk.....	P.....	FL....	547	**504	FL-15
Sugar, refined, costs, prices, and profits (report)	P.....				T. I. S.-16
Sulphide of zinc, white.....	P.....	A.....	61	93	A-4
Sulphur.....	P.....	FL....	617	1677	T. I. S.-18
Sulphur chlorides.....	P.....	A.....	**5	**1677	FL-18
Sulphur ore, or pyrites.....	P.....	FL....	617	1677	A-6
Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol.....	P.....	FL....	387	1501	FL-18
Sumac, extract, for dyeing.....	P.....	A.....	30	39	FL-1
Summary of Tariff Information, 1921	P.....				A-8
Sunn.....	P.....	FL....	497	1582	M. S.
Surgical instrument industry in the United States (report).	P*				FL-16
Surgical instruments (see also Scientific instruments).	P.....	C.....	**167	359	FL-7
Surgical instruments (see also Scientific instruments).	P.....	C.....	**167	359	B-10
Surveying instruments, other than optical.....	Ms.....	B. C., FL.	94, 167, 573	360	
Suspenders:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	316	1207	L-2
Sweaters, cotton.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Swiss cheese.....	In prog.	G.....	196	710	R. P.
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
Tachometers.....	Ms.....	C.....	167	368	
Tacks.....	P.....	FL....	554	331	C-8
Talc.....	P.....	A.....	69	209	A-19
Tamarinds.....	P.....	FL....	623	1679	FL-2
Tank bottoms.....	P.....	E.....	177	501	E-1
Tanks, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	127	328	C-12
Tannin.....	P.....	A.....	1	1	A-1
Tanning materials, synthetic.....	In prog.	A.....	**21	28	
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	1117	K-6

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Tapestries and other Jacquard woven upholstery cloths.	P	I	258	909	I-4
Tapioca. (See Starch and related materials.)					
Tar and oil spreading machines.	P	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Tar and pitch of wood.	P	FL	626	1681	A-2, FL-17
Tariff acts compared with H. R. 7456.	P				M. S.
Tariff policies. (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 (see also Scientific instruments).	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
Testing machines.	Ms.	C	167	372, 399	
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	I-2
Linen	P	J	269	1004	J-1
Silk	P	L	313	1204	L-1
Thrown silk.	P	L	313	1203	L-1
Thorie.	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
Earthenware	In prog.	B	72	202	
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
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.	I	262	905	I-3
Tires, locomotive.	P	C	142	324	C-16
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	

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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
Tops and yarns of wool and hair	P	K	{286, 287, 306, 307}	1106, 1107	K-1
Towels, cotton	P	I	264	912	I-8
Toys	P	N	342	1414	N-7
Tracing cloth	P	I	254	907	I-4
Track tools	P	C	122	326	C-9
Tractors, farm	P	FL	**391	**1504	FL-3
Transportation rates, preferential (report)	P				M. S.
Treaties. (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	I	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 of vegetable fiber other than cotton	P	J	269, 284	1003, 1004	J-1
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	I	261	917	I-6
Silk, knit	P	L	317	1208	L-2
Union suits, cotton	P	I	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-28
Vandyke brown	P	A	**63	**75	A-15
Vanilla beans	P	A	70	92	A-19
Vanillin	P	A	70	61	A-19
Varnish gums	P				FL-17
Varnishes	P	A	58	77	A-15
Vegetable and fish oils	P	A, FL	44, 45, 561 {285, 459, 485, 497, 583}	53, 58 {1001, 1554, 1582, 1648}	A-11 FL-16
Vegetable fibers, except cotton	P	FL			
Vegetable ivory, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	N	369	1440	N-21
Vegetable oils (coconut, cottonseed, peanut, soya bean).	P	A	561, 45	55	
Part I. Cost of production.					
Part II. Economic study of the trade in and the prices and interchangeability of oils and fats.					
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
Vellum	P	FL	568	1636	M-3

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Velvets, silk.....	P.....	L.....	314	1206	L-1
Veneers of wood.....	P.....	D.....	169	403	D-1
Venetians, cotton (report).....	P*.....	I.....	**252	903, 906	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
Viols.....	P.....	N.....	**373	1443	FL-17
Visca.....	P.....	L.....	**34	1213	L-4
Viscoloid. (See Pyroxylin plastics.)					
Vulcanized fiber.....	Ms.....	A.....	**355	32	
Vulcanized oils.....	Ms.....	A.....		57	
Wages in the United States and other countries.....	In prog.....				
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-8
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.....	P.....	FL.....	651	1105	FL-40
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
Wool.....	In prog.....	K.....	291, 308	1115	K-5
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.....	445	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 hollandes.....	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
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	C-8
Rods.....	P.....	C.....	113	315	C-8
Rope and strand.....	P.....	C.....	114	316	C-8
Round.....	P.....	C.....	114	316	C-8
Wires and cables, electrical.....	P.....	C.....	114	316	C-8, C-31
Wiring devices, electrical.....	P.....	B, C.....	**80**167	**216, **399	C-13

List of publications by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, December, 1926—Continued

Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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
Post, poles, and railroad ties.....	P	D	170	404	D-2
Rat: n.....	P	D, FL	173, 648	407, 1703	D-3
Shingles.....	Ms.	FL	647	1660	
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.....	P	K	286, 306	1106	K-1
Extract.....	P	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Felts, not woven.....	In prog.	K	288	1112, 1426	K-4
Flocks.....	P	FL	651	1106	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.....	P	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Noils.....	P	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Rags.....	P	FL	586	1105	FL-40
Raw (see Wool-growing industry).....	P	FL	305, 650	1101, 1102	
Roving.....	P	K	286	1106	K-1
Screens.....	P	K	303	1118	K-6
Shoddy.....	P	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Tops.....	P	K	286, 306	1106	K-1
Unimproved (carpet) (see Wool-growing industry).....	P	FL	650	1101	
Waste.....	P	FL	651	1105	FL-40
Wearing apparel.....	In prog.	K	291, 308	1115	K-5
Woven fabrics.....	P	K	{ 288, 289, 290, 308, 309 }	{ 1108, 1109 1110, 1111 }	K-2
Yarn.....	P	K	287, 307	1107	K-1
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.").....	P	J	{ 280, 283, 284 }	{ 1009, 1010 1013 }	J-3
Flax, hemp, or ramie.....	P	J, FL	279, 408	1008-1011	J-7
Jute.....	P	L	318	1206	L-3
Silk.....	P	K	{ 288, 289, 290, 308 }	1108-1111	K-2
Wool.....	P	K			
Yarns:					
Artificial silk.....	P	L	319	1213	L-4
Coir.....	P	FL	459	1554	J-1
Cotton.....	P	L	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.....	P	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