

**ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE UNITED STATES
TARIFF COMMISSION**



1927



**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1928**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

COMMISSIONERS

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ALFRED P. DENNIS, *Vice Chairman.*
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN.
EDGAR B. BROSSARD.
SHERMAN J. LOWELL.
LINCOLN DIXON.

JOHN F. BETHUNE, *Secretary.*

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, December 5, 1927.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In compliance with the provisions of section 708 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 Eleventh 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.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 5, 1927.*

To the Congress:

The United States Tariff Commission herewith submits its Eleventh Annual Report, for the fiscal year 1926-27.

I. CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Commissioner Marvin was again designated chairman of the commission for a term of one year beginning January 15, 1927.

Commissioner Dennis was again designated vice chairman for a term of one year beginning July 22, 1927.

The nominations of Commissioners Brossard and Lowell were sent to the Senate by the President on December 7, 1926, for the terms ending, respectively, on September 7, 1932 and 1928. These nominations were confirmed on March 1, 1927, and Messrs. Brossard and Lowell took the oath of office on March 2, 1927.

The recess appointment held by Commissioner Henry H. Glassie expired with the adjournment of the Senate on March 4, 1927. Mr. Glassie's original appointment to the commission was made by President Harding on February 24, 1923, and he assumed his duties as commissioner on March 8, 1923. Mr. Glassie brought to the commission's service unusual versatility and legal ability. His career as a commissioner was marked by intensive application to the problems that were called to his attention, and by exceptional industry. He has the best wishes of his former colleagues in his important work in the Department of Justice.

The nomination of Mr. Lincoln Dixon was sent to the Senate by the President on January 22, 1927, for the term ending on September 7, 1938, and was confirmed on March 1, 1927. Mr. Dixon took the oath of office on March 10, 1927.

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, ch. 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, and supplies section.

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, and an economist assigned to the subject for the time being under consideration.

2. NEW YORK OFFICE

The New York office of the Tariff Commission is located in the customhouse 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 prepares for the commission's use general economic surveys of industries in respect of wages, prices, foreign trade, and other elements which enter into the determination of production costs; and it keeps in touch with foreign trade papers, reports, and other 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.

III. PROBLEMS ARISING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 315

In the eighth, ninth, and tenth annual reports the commission called attention to administrative difficulties in connection with section 315. Some of these difficulties and certain additional ones are presented in the present report.

(A) LIMITATION UPON CHANGE IN DUTY

Under section 315 the increase or decrease of rates of duty can not exceed 50 per cent of the rates specified in Title I of the tariff act of 1922. In a number of investigations cost data would warrant a further reduction or increase in the rate of duty. In every such case the rate proclaimed by the President falls short of equalization of differences in costs of production. The investigations with respect to iron in pigs and cresylic acid will serve as illustrations. A specific rate of 75 cents per ton was imposed in paragraph 301 upon iron in pigs. The maximum increased duty permissible under section 315, namely, \$1.12½ per ton, was proclaimed by the President, effective March 25, 1927. Such increased duty fails by a wide margin to equalize differences in costs of production indicated in the commission's report. The rates of 40 per cent ad valorem on American selling price and 7 cents per pound were imposed upon cresylic acid in paragraph 27. These rates of duty were decreased by presidential proclamation, effective August 19, 1927, to 20 per cent ad valorem on American selling price and 3½ cents per pound. The cost data indicated a greater reduction of duty than that permissible under the limitations imposed in section 315.

(B) TREATMENT OF DUTIABLE AND FREE ARTICLES UNDER SECTION 315

Section 315 provides that "nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the transfer of an article from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list." Applications have been filed with the commission requesting investigations looking toward complete removal of the duties on certain articles, or the imposition of duties on articles now on the free list. By reason of the provision of section 315, above quoted, the commission can take no action upon a request for the imposition of duties on articles now on the free list and can take action to only a partial extent upon applications requesting complete removal of existing duties. Although action by the President is limited in such cases, information obtained by the commission is available for the use of the Congress.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE OF PROCLAMATIONS

The commission again 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) take effect 15 days after date of the proclamation.

(D) TRANSPORTATION COSTS—ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

The Attorney General's opinion of February 2, 1926, reads in part as follows:

Section 315 (c) enumerates the factors which the President shall take into consideration in ascertaining * * * differences in costs of production, and in fixing the proper rate to equalize the same. In the performance of this statutory duty he should * * * 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 administration of section 315 under the construction of the law by the Attorney General presents some difficulties.

Prior to this opinion the commission in its reports had presented cost comparisons both with and without transportation costs. Since the Attorney General's opinion was rendered all cost comparisons have included transportation costs.

Difficulties have arisen with respect to the methods of calculating transportation costs. Invoices state the transportation and other charges incident to the shipment of goods from a foreign country to the United States. An examination of the invoices therefore usually discloses these charges. The most important question concerns principal markets of the United States where imported and domestic goods meet in competition. If the principal market is a port of entry, the transportation charge for the imported goods is composed of the foreign inland freight and ocean transportation. The domestic plants may be scattered over a wide area. Upon what basis should domestic transportation to the principal market, wherever located, be calculated? Upon the basis of the nearest group of plants, the most distant group of plants, or on the basis of an average of transportation charges from all plants?

Under existing circumstances, it may be found that a principal market for the domestic products is at one point and the principal market for imported goods is at another point. In fact, the domestic and imported goods may not actually meet in the same market. Under these conditions should transportation for both domestic and imported articles be calculated to their respective markets only? In such event how shall the commission determine the principal market?

(E) INVOICE PRICES AS EVIDENCE OF COST OF PRODUCTION

The opinion of the Attorney General, summarized on page 11 and printed in full in the appendix, relates to the use by the commission, for the purposes of section 315, of invoice prices as evidence of foreign costs of production.

The ascertainment of invoice prices as evidence of production costs is not free from difficulties. Some of these difficulties are discussed below.

The published statistics of imports and unit values, which are adequate for general information concerning imports, can not ordinarily be used by the commission without further analysis as establishing foreign costs of production. As a rule, the published statistics cover groups of commodities in the sense that various varieties and grades of products are included under one name. Furthermore, the published statistics are compiled from entries rather than from invoices. Changes made by appraisers and other customs officers in values or other data, after entries are made of importations, are not embodied in the published statistics.

In the absence, therefore, of published statistics suitable for the commission's purposes, a detailed study of individual invoice prices must be made. In this study it is often impracticable for the commission to have the invoices for importations transmitted to Washington. An examination of them must be made, therefore, at the principal ports of entry for the particular commodity under consideration. The commission's New York office does this work alone or in cooperation with experts sent from Washington for imports at New York and it is often necessary to send agents of the commission to other ports of entry for a study of invoices. In addition to this, experts of the commission are often sent to New York and to other ports to obtain from importers information not shown fully for the commission's purposes by the invoices used in the entry of the goods at the customhouse. The invoices are often not sufficiently specific for the purposes of the commission in regard to the quality or grades of commodities covered by them. In textiles, for example, many more technically descriptive details of fabrics are necessary for purposes of comparison with domestic products than are given on the invoices. Many invoices cover numerous articles, only one of which may be of interest to the commission. In such cases a proportion of the numerous incidental charges, such as transportation and insurance, must be allocated upon some basis to the single commodities included in the group invoices. A distinction must be made for commission purposes between invoices for actually purchased goods, and invoices for what are ordinarily referred to as consigned goods. In the first instance the actual purchase price appears on the invoice. In the other instance only the foreign

market value is shown. Where commodities are subject to specific duties, the values for consignment purposes may not be as reliable as values of goods bearing ad valorem duties. In some instances invoices for actual purchases may be upon long-term contracts, and may therefore not represent market or cost conditions abroad at the time of shipment of the merchandise. This is especially important in the case of commodities the prices of which fluctuate widely for seasonal or other reasons.

Another difficulty encountered in the use of invoice prices as evidence of foreign costs of production is the variable relation which the price of a commodity may bear to its cost of production. In the case of some commodities for which the American market is broad and well organized the invoice price of the imported article may merely reflect the ruling American market price, and have little relation to the foreign cost of production. In other cases the invoice price of the imported article may reflect world market conditions rather than the cost of production in the country of origin.

The use of invoice prices where the maximum increase in the duty is indicated when such prices are compared with domestic costs of production, may be adequate for purposes of section 315, but such an adjustment of rates may not measure the full amount of the differences in costs of production. When using invoice prices as evidence of costs of production, the commission makes an effort to supplement such evidence with such further economic data and other information as may be available to the commission.

Since the commission began its work under section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, invoice prices have been compiled and used by the commission with other information in connection with practically all of the 28 investigations in which the commission has reported to the President.

In certain investigations under section 315 of the tariff act, on which the commission has reported to the President, the commission was refused direct access in foreign countries to foreign cost data, and, in the absence of such access, resorted to invoice prices as the best available evidence of foreign cost of production. The investigations in which this course was pursued by the commission were the following: Potassium chlorate, oxalic acid, and methanol.

In two other investigations—iron in pigs and rag rugs—in which the commission has reported to the President under section 315, the commission, in the first instance, without being refused direct access to foreign cost data, decided to dispense with foreign field work, and relied on invoice prices, and such other information as might be secured in the United States without sending its representatives abroad to ascertain there, from books of record, or other sources of information, foreign costs of production.

As a result of these investigations, changes in rates of duty have been made by presidential proclamation, largely on the basis of the analyses of invoice prices, in three cases—potassium chlorate, oxalic acid, and methanol—where foreign industries have declined to give the commission's representatives in foreign countries access to their original cost data.

In one investigation—iron in pigs—a change in the rate of duty has been proclaimed by the President, where the commission reported its conclusions with respect to foreign costs of production on the

basis of invoice prices, without having endeavored to secure, and without having been refused access to, foreign costs of production in the principal competing foreign country. In one other investigation—rag rugs—the commission also reported its conclusions with respect to foreign costs of production on the basis of invoice prices, without having endeavored to secure, and without having been refused access to, foreign costs of production in the principal competing country. In the last specified investigation no proclamation changing the rate of duty has so far been issued.

Dissenting views as to limitations on the use of, or alleged defects in, invoice prices for the purposes of section 315 were filed in the commission's investigations with respect to iron in pigs and rag rugs.

IV. COMMISSION'S FIELD WORK ABROAD

In an effort to meet foreign criticism of the operation of the flexible tariff provision, and to bring about a better understanding and better working arrangements in Europe, the commission during the early summer of 1927 authorized two of its members to proceed to Europe for the purpose of conferring with government officials and with producers of imported articles.

Commissioner Dennis sailed on June 15 on the ship which bore the American delegation to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting at Stockholm and was repeatedly asked to contribute to the discussions of the committee on tariff barriers presided over by Mr. Silas H. Strawn.

Commissioner Brossard sailed two weeks later on July 2 for England.

The commissioners in order to cover desired territory journeyed separately, Commissioner Dennis visiting Sweden, Finland, the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Italy; Commissioner Brossard, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. As four investigations affecting Italian products were pending before the commission, both commissioners went to Italy, and both also went to Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Commissioner Dennis was chiefly occupied in eastern Europe with a study of new frontiers and new tariff walls as they cut athwart natural trade routes and interpose obstacles to international commerce. As an illustration of these artificial barriers to commerce, there was displayed at the Stockholm conference a bill of lading on a carload of coal shipped from Poland to Austria which bore the stamps of 14 inspections. It was estimated that each inspection required on the average a train delay of three hours.

Commissioner Dennis was liberally assisted by agents of the United States Department of Commerce and by American diplomatic and consular officials in all countries visited. Interviews were had with officials in the ministries of commerce and of finance; and in the case of Sweden, Estonia, and Latvia, with constituted authorities in the ministries of foreign affairs. Commissioner Dennis, formerly commercial attaché in the American embassy at Rome, was received by Signor Mussolini and accorded an opportunity to explain the operation of the flexible provision of the American tariff law. He also obtained while in Italy first-hand information as to conditions in the tomato-canning industry.

Commissioner Brossard discussed the work of the Tariff Commission in general and the work under section 315 in particular with the United States Government officials in foreign countries, including the ambassadors, ministers, counselors of the embassies, secretaries of the legations, commercial attachés, agricultural representatives, Treasury agents, consuls, and vice consuls.

He also explained the work of the commission and discussed tariff matters with officials and representatives of foreign governments, ministers of commerce, British Board of Trade, the Federation of British Industries, United States Chamber of Commerce of Paris, American Administrative Commissioner of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, French Director of Commercial Accords and of Economic Information, General Confederation of French Production, French National Committee of Counselors of External Commerce, Holland Commercial and Industrial Department of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Federation of Industries of Holland, German Manufacturers' Association, Association of German Chambers of Commerce, as well as with foreign manufacturers and exporters to the United States.

It is to be hoped that the effort of the commission to impress foreign producers with the scientific character of the commission's cost-finding undertakings will lead to a better understanding of the problems involved.

Both commissioners desire to express their appreciation for the cordial cooperation extended by American consular and diplomatic officials, and the courtesies extended by the representatives of foreign governments and commercial associations.

V. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 315

(1) LITIGATION

Two important questions have been raised in cases before the courts with respect to section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 and the commission's work thereunder, namely (1) whether individual costs of production obtained by the commission in its investigations are trade secrets within the meaning of section 708 of the revenue act of 1916 and as such forbidden disclosure, and (2) whether section 315 is constitutional.

(A) *Trade secrets—The sodium nitrite case.*—This case arose upon a petition of the Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., importers and exclusive sales agents of the Norwegian manufacturer, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Tariff Commission to divulge data gathered in the course of its investigation for the purposes of section 315 with respect to sodium nitrite. The commission had withheld certain data from the public and from petitioners as trade secrets or processes the disclosure of which is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, in section 708 of the revenue act of 1916. On April 18, 1924, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held individual production costs to be trade secrets. On May 6, 1924, the President issued a proclamation increasing the duty on sodium nitrite

from 3 cents per pound to 4½ cents per pound. On April 6, 1925, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia 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 proclaimed a change in the rate of duty. The court, however, reviewed the case at length and announced its conclusion on the merits. (*United States ex rel Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., Inc. v. U. S. Tariff Commission*, 6 F. (2d) 491.)

On April 11, 1927, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the action in mandamus to compel the commission to reopen the investigation had become moot when the President fixed the duties. The case was remanded with directions to dismiss the petition. (*United States ex rel Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., Inc., v. U. S. Tariff Commission*, 274 U. S. 106, 112.)

(B) *Constitutionality—The barium dioxide case.*—On February 24, 1927 (14 Ct. Cust. Appls. 350), the United States Court of Customs Appeals affirmed the decision of the Customs Court upon the protest of J. W. Hampton, jr., & Co., in the matter of duty on barium dioxide, that section 315 is constitutional. The presiding judge, speaking for the court, after citing many decisions and reviewing some of them, said in part:

Viewing said section 315 in the light of these authorities and its legislative history, it at once becomes evident that the Congress has endeavored to express therein a general legislative policy. This policy is to levy upon imported products sufficient duties to equalize the differences in cost of production in the United States and the principal competing countries from which such imports come. Under ordinary circumstances, the duties are those specifically named in the act; but, whenever these are insufficient to accomplish this expressed purpose, they shall be, within certain precautionary minima and maxima, increased or decreased accordingly. There is no uncertainty here as to the congressional intent and policy; no discretion is attempted to be given to the President to determine what the policy shall be; the law imposes upon him no duties and confers upon him no powers except to execute the law, if it be capable of execution. When the President proclaims a change of rate thereunder, the new rate of duty does not come into being as a result of the proclamation, but the proclamation and the rate of duty result from the law.

* * * * *

Section 315, in substance, requires the President, before proceeding to make a change in the dutiable rate of an article, to make two findings of fact. First, he must find that the rate of duty specifically fixed by the act is not sufficient to equalize the differences in cost of production in the United States and in the principal competing country. To do this, the President must, of course, ascertain three subsidiary facts: (a) What the principal competing country is; (b) what the cost of production is in the United States; and (c) what the cost of production is in the principal competing country. Second, he must find what amount of decrease or increase of rate is necessary to equalize such difference. When he has made these findings of fact, the mandatory duty is laid upon him by the statute to make proclamation accordingly; in this respect, the law gives him no discretion.

The presiding judge then referred to "similar fact-finding powers to those here directed to be exercised by the President" which "have been exercised by various officials connected with the collection of import duties," and said in part:

We are, therefore, of the opinion that section 315 is not so uncertain of administration as to amount to a delegation of legislative power to the Chief Executive but is, in that respect, a valid exercise of the constitutional power of the Congress.

* * * * *

* * * But when duties are imposed upon the President over and beyond his purely political ones, duties which he does not perform because of his consti-

tutional power as Chief Executive but because the Congress has constituted him an agent for the better execution of some legislative policy, and in the execution of which powers personal or property rights are involved, then such acts are ministerial only, and are subject to review by the courts.

* * * An analysis of section 315 discloses that the President is not therein given any discretion as to what he shall do, but only as to how he shall do it.

Other laws and decisions thereunder were examined and the following was said in the concluding statements:

From a consideration of these authorities, together with the evident purpose of the Congress as expressed in the act before us, section 315, imposing sufficient duties upon imported products to equalize the difference in cost of production in the United States and the principal competing country, is a valid exercise of the constitutional grant of power to the Congress to regulate commerce.

The Supreme Court of the United States on June 6, 1927, granted the importers' petition for a writ of certiorari. The constitutional question is the main issue presented in the assignments of error. On October 10, 1927, the Supreme Court denied the motion of appellant importers to advance this case on the docket.

(2) INVOICE PRICES—OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

In the eighth annual report, pages 8 and 9, the ninth annual report, pages 16-18, and the tenth annual report, pages 14-16, attention was drawn to the effect of certain limitations imposed by section 315 and to problems arising in its administration. One of these matters is the subject of an opinion rendered on October 19, 1927, by the Attorney General at the request of the President concerning the commissioner's report upon rag rugs.

The difficulty, time required, and expense of getting foreign production costs hampered the administration of section 315 from the first. This has been pointed out in the annual reports cited above. Where cost data could not be obtained directly from the foreign producers the commission has been confronted with the question whether the operation of the statute could be frustrated by refusal of parties interested to furnish the desired information, or whether other relevant and material evidence having substantial probative value should be resorted to for the purpose of arriving at costs of production. Section 315 was deemed to authorize the latter course of action. Upon the use of invoice prices in the first instance, without attempting to obtain abroad foreign cost data, differences of opinion have been expressed in the commission.

The opinion of the Attorney General with respect to the rag-rug investigation holds:

(1) It is a "necessary inference" from the language of section 315 "that the Tariff Commission is required to investigate and report on all those matters which the President is required to consider, and that a report of the Tariff Commission which does not deal with all the matters which the President is required to consider does not satisfy the statute."

(2) "The President is required to take into consideration wages, costs of materials, and other items in the cost of production in the United States and in competing foreign countries so far as he finds it practicable, and unless it is impracticable to consider such matters the Tariff Commission is required to investigate and report upon them."

(3) "While the decision as to whether matters specified in the statute may be omitted from consideration because it is impracticable to consider them rests finally with the President, the commission must, in the first instance, exercise and express its judgment on that subject, with a view to assisting the President."

(4) That "* * * if the commission, because it deems it impracticable, refrains from investigating and reporting upon any of the matters mentioned in subsection (c), its report should disclose that the commission considers the inquiry impracticable and the reasons for its conclusion, in order to enable the President to determine for himself whether it is impracticable to consider the matters in question."

(5) That "* * * a report of the commission, which discloses that no detailed investigation has been made into wages, costs of materials, and other items entering into the cost of production in competing foreign countries, and which determines costs of production abroad only by inference from the invoice prices of imported articles, fails to satisfy the requirements of the statute, unless it appears that the detailed investigation is impracticable."

(6) That "* * * no doubt the provision in this statute that the conditions in production in competing foreign countries should be considered by the President 'in so far as he finds it practicable' was put there primarily to cover situations where, through obstructive methods by foreign producers or in foreign countries the commission finds it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the necessary information."

(7) That "* * * under the provisions of this statute the President may refrain from taking into consideration wages, costs of materials, and other items of production in competing foreign countries usually ascertainable by direct inquiry or field work where he finds that such an inquiry is impracticable in the sense of being futile."

(8) "It is obvious that a field inquiry in Japan, developing more accurate information as to cost of production there, would not affect the result in this particular case unless it disclosed that the cost of production in Japan is higher than the invoice prices of Japanese imported rugs. In other words, a field inquiry abroad as to wages, costs of materials, and other items of cost of foreign production would be impracticable, in the sense of being useless, unless foreign costs are higher than the invoice prices of imported rugs."

(9) "If the commission is completely satisfied that the cost of production abroad does not exceed the invoice prices of the imported rugs, and is of the opinion that the inquiry abroad would therefore be futile because it could not affect the result of the investigation, and the President, acting on that suggestion, accepts the view of the commission and finds it impracticable, in the sense of being futile, to consider in detail the wages, costs of materials, and other items of cost of production abroad, such action, in my opinion, would be in conformity with the requirements of the statute."

(10) "It may be that the decision of the commission not to undertake field work in Japan was made before it developed that such an inquiry could produce no information which would affect the outcome of the investigation, but if it has developed, as a result of the investigation, that the decision to omit field work abroad was right, it is unimportant that the justification for the decision may not have been apparent when the decision was made."

(11) "Although the decision as to whether it is practicable to take into consideration any matters specified in the statute rests with the President, he is entitled to the benefit of the judgment of the commission on any matter which he is required to deal with, and in this case the commission may appropriately be called upon to supplement its report by expressing a definite conclusion and judgment on the question whether, on the facts of this particular case, field work abroad would produce any information which could affect the result."

(12) "Nothing said in this opinion is intended to suggest that in those cases where the commission is required to undertake investigation of wages, costs of material, and other items entering into costs of production in foreign countries, agents must be sent abroad for that purpose. It may often be that the required information is already available here, or may be obtained in other ways."

The use of invoice prices, when warranted by the law as construed by the Attorney General, should tend to lessen the friction caused by direct examination of the books of record of foreign producers.

The Attorney General's opinion was requested by the President with respect to an investigation where invoice prices with all permissible duties added thereto were less than domestic costs of production. As evidence of foreign cost the invoice price is admittedly deficient in an investigation where the full statutory increase or decrease of duty is not warranted by the cost comparison.

VI. TARIFF CHANGES UNDER SECTION 315

1. CHANGES BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Since the publication of the tenth annual report of the commission, the following changes in rates of duty assessed by the tariff act of 1922 have been proclaimed by the President following investigations conducted by the Tariff Commission:

On February 23, 1927, the duty on iron in pigs and iron kentledge was increased from 75 cents per ton to \$1.12½ per ton, effective March 25, 1927.

On February 23, 1927, the duty on gold leaf was increased from 55 cents per hundred leaves to 82½ cents per hundred leaves, effective March 25, 1927.

On June 8, 1927, the duty on Swiss cheese of the Emmenthaler type was increased from 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem to 7½ cents per pound but not less than 37½ per cent ad valorem, effective July 8, 1927.

On July 20, 1927, the duty on cresylic acid, provided for in paragraph 27, was decreased from 40 per cent based on the American selling price and 7 cents per pound to 20 per cent based on the American selling price and 3½ cents per pound, effective August 19, 1927.

On October 31, 1927, the duty on phenol, provided for in paragraph 27, was decreased from 40 per cent based on the American selling price and 7 cents per pound to 20 per cent based on the American selling price and 3½ cents per pound, effective November 30, 1927.

On November 10, 1927, the duty on crude magnesite was increased from five-sixteenths to fifteen thirty-seconds of 1 cent per pound and

on caustic calcined magnesite from five-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of 1 cent per pound, effective December 10, 1927.

2. PROTESTS AGAINST ASSESSMENT OF DUTIES UNDER PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Numerous protests have been filed at various ports of entry against the action of collectors of customs in assessing duties under proclamations of the President pursuant to section 315. These protests relate to wheat, wheat flour, barium dioxide, sodium nitrite, oxalic acid, potassium chlorate, men's sewed straw hats, butter, print rollers, iron in pigs, and methyl alcohol, commonly called methanol. Practically all of the protests specifically allege the unconstitutionality of section 315. Others make additional claims, among which are (1) that the duties imposed in Title I of the tariff act of 1922 equalize differences in costs of production in the United States and in the principal competing countries, and (2) that duties were taken on merchandise not covered by the President's proclamation and therefore not dutiable thereunder. The latter claim has particular reference to butter.

The records of the United States Customs Court show that all such protests are placed on the docket and, when reached for hearing, are suspended pending a decision in the case before the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of section 315.

In addition to the protests, there are appeals from decisions of appraising officers concerning the dutiable value of taximeters, on which the President increased the duties from \$3 each and 45 per cent ad valorem on foreign valuation to \$3 each and 27.1 per cent ad valorem on American selling price.

VII. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 316

1. COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation or sale of articles are declared unlawful by section 316. During the last year various communications have been received concerning such alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair acts. Of these communications, three were complaints under oath making a total of 24 complaints filed with the commission since the enactment of that section.

The complaint of unfair competition with respect to granite was dismissed without prejudice, and two of the cases in which investigations had been ordered by the commission were concluded, namely, investigations with respect to manila rope and synthetic phenolic resin of form C. In addition, preliminary work was conducted upon other pending complaints which are now before the commission for action.

Manila rope.—The investigation with respect to manila rope was concluded by report of the commission made to the President on April 29, 1927. The findings of the commission were to the effect that the importation into the United States or the sale therein of rope labeled or described as manila rope or bolt rope, which in fact is com-

posed wholly or in part of fiber or fibers other than manila, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair act under section 316. On June 13, 1927, the President approved the findings of the commission and directed the Secretary to exclude from entry into the United States all such rope unless the description thereof be qualified by words clearly indicating that the imported rope is composed wholly or in part of such other fiber or fibers. This order does not, however, prevent the importation of rope composed of a mixture of fibers imported as such. The opinion, findings, and recommendation of the commission and the action of the President in this matter appear in a separate publication.

Synthetic phenolic resin.—The commission's investigation for the purposes of section 316 of the tariff act of 1922 of unfair acts and practices with respect to synthetic phenolic resin of form C was instituted on April 16, 1926. Pending investigation a temporary order excluding from entry into the United States the articles complained of was issued. (Treasury Decisions 41512, 41895.) Hearings were held and briefs were filed and on May 26, 1927, the commission sent its findings to parties of record and others concerned.

The findings of the commission briefly summarized are as follows:

1. That the industry in the United States engaged in the manufacture of synthetic phenolic resin of form C and products thereof is efficiently and economically operated within the intent and meaning of section 316.

2. That a good will has been established for products of synthetic phenolic resin of form C and that the name Bakelite has become identified with complainants' products in the minds both of dealers and of the purchasing public.

3. That patents involved in the investigation are valid and that articles were imported into the United States and sold therein in violation of rights under such patents, which importation and sale constitute unfair methods of competition or unfair acts within the intent and meaning of section 316.

4. That imported products of synthetic phenolic resin of form C are imported without any distinguishing mark, name, inscription, or label other than the country of origin so as to avoid confusion between imported and domestic products on the part of the purchasing public, which facilitates passing off and constitutes an unfair method of competition or unfair act within the intent and meaning of section 316.

5. That apart from violation of patent rights and failure to mark imported articles so as to distinguish them from domestic articles importers have not practiced any unfair method of competition or unfair act.

6. That imported articles are sold at less than complainants' sales prices and alleged costs of production but such practice alone does not constitute an unfair method of competition or unfair act.

Commissioner Dixon dissented from the findings based upon violation of patents expressing doubt as to "the jurisdiction of the Tariff Commission to determine the validity of contested patents which are involved in said findings and recommendations."

Commissioner Costigan dissented on the grounds:

(1) That "there is scant reason to conclude that the Congress
* * * empowered or intended to empower the Tariff Commission

* * * to try and determine unresolved issues with respect to the validity or invalidity and the infringement or noninfringement of United States patents," or, "to assume the validity, though expressly challenged, of United States patents in the absence of any controlling decision with respect to such validity by a court of competent jurisdiction."

(2) That the "investigation fails to establish one essential prerequisite of the granting of the relief sought by complainants, namely, that the United States industry * * * was during the * * * investigation or now is economically operated."

2. APPEAL TO COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

On July 13, 1927, an appeal was taken by respondent importers to the Court of Customs Appeals upon the findings of the commission in the synthetic phenolic resin investigation. Two questions of major importance are involved in the appeal. According to the assignment of errors, they are:

(1) That a construction of section 316 which would authorize the Tariff Commission to entertain a complaint based upon alleged alleged infringement of patent rights "is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States in that the same would be tantamount to an unlawful delegation of legislative or judicial functions to a ministerial body."

(2) That if properly construed "section 316 of the act of Congress of September 21, 1922, does not authorize and empower" the Tariff Commission "to inquire into issues of law and fact arising out of patent rights and/or patent infringements" and the commission was "therefore without jurisdiction."

3. ADDITIONAL REMEDY PROVIDED IN SECTION 316

The jurisdiction of district courts, and the scope of any decree issued by them, do not extend to the importation or exclusion of imported merchandise from entry into the United States. Patentees are precluded from relief in the courts before the imported goods alleged to infringe their patents are withdrawn from customs custody and distributed throughout the United States. Section 316, on the other hand, as construed by the Tariff Commission, provides an additional remedy in cases where the President is satisfied that the importation or sale in the United States of imported articles would constitute an unfair method of competition or unfair act having the effect or tendency to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry. Under that section, the President, when the existence of an unfair method or act is shown to his satisfaction, may fix additional duties or require the exclusion of articles from entry into the United States. Under the commission's construction of section 316 the unfair competition would be reached at its source or nearer the source than the jurisdiction vested in the district courts permits.

4. TEMPORARY ORDER OF SUSPENSION OF ENTRY

In the tenth annual report of the commission, attention was called to subdivision (f) of section 316 which provides for action by the President upon a prima facie showing of unfair methods of competi-

tion or unfair acts in the importation or sale of articles in the United States. Subdivision (f) reads:

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.

This provision 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 of entry followed a report by the Tariff Commission based upon the sworn allegations of the complaint and the supporting evidence submitted therewith. In its tenth annual report the commission pointed out some of the difficulties of administering this provision of the statute so as on the one hand to afford interested parties opportunity to be heard before action was taken, and on the other hand, not to permit the ends of the statute to be defeated. Attention is called to the proviso to subdivision (f) which provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury may permit entry under bond upon such conditions and penalties as he may deem adequate." This provision was first invoked in the investigation with respect to synthetic phenolic resin of Form C. The Treasury Department upon application by importers fixed a bond in accordance with the above-quoted provision. The commission understands that large quantities of merchandise were imported during the term of the temporary order of exclusion and bonds given therefor. The appeal taken from the findings of the commission in this investigation automatically suspends submission of the final report to the President. This naturally has the effect of deferring action upon the bonds until determination of the questions raised on appeal.

VIII. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Hearings held by the commission since the publication of the tenth annual report are shown in the following table:

Subject	Date of hearing	Pages of transcript of minutes of public hearing
Section 315:		
Edible gelatin.....	Jan. 27, 1927.....	217
Plate glass.....	May 9 to 13, 1927, inclusive.	908
Barium carbonate.....	May 23, 1927.....	163
Bentwood chairs.....	June 6, 7, 8, 1927.....	462
Sodium silicofluoride.....	June 20, 1927.....	94
Cherries.....	June 28, 29, 1927.....	300
Maple sugar.....	July 19, 20, 1927.....	211
Fluorspar.....	July 22, 23, 1927.....	285
Section 316:		
Manila rope.....	Oct. 21, 1926.....	92
Synthetic phenolic resin of form C.....	Dec. 28, 1926; Feb. 8, 11, 12, 1927.	354

Before each commission hearing for the purposes of section 315 a preliminary statement of information is issued for the use of parties interested at least 30 days in advance of the hearing. This statement summarizes the data on production, trade, prices, costs, marketing, and transportation obtained by the commission in the investigation up to the time of the issuance of the statement. Costs of manufacture of individual firms and other information in the nature of trade secrets or processes are excluded from the statement, as required by section 708 of the revenue act of 1916. At the public hearings discussions center around the tentative data presented in the statement.

Each investigation involves problems peculiar to the subject under consideration. The statement of information sets forth the questions involved in the particular investigation and invites discussion of them with a view to assisting the commission in their solution. Illustrations of these problems may be cited from the preliminary statements of information issued in the investigations of plate glass and bentwood chairs. Among the questions raised in the investigation with respect to plate glass may be mentioned (1) whether the provision for cast polished plate glass in paragraph 222 of the tariff act of 1922 includes plate glass produced by any process other than casting; (2) whether costs of producing plate glass by the continuous process should be included in the cost comparison for purposes of section 315; and (3) whether the tariff classification of plate glass should be changed in the description of the commodity, such as by omitting the word "cast" from the paragraph mentioned, or by imposing (a) an ad valorem rate or rates of duty, or (b) a flat specific rate per square foot, or (c) a graduated specific rate per square foot. In regard to bentwood chairs questions have arisen whether cost comparisons should be based upon the chairs in their imported condition; that is, knocked down or in parts, or after they are set up in the United States and whether the imported knocked-down chair or the chair in parts after being set up or assembled in the United States is a foreign or a domestic product for the purposes of section 315. Bentwood chairs are not imported set up ready for use. They come in a knocked-down condition or in parts and are set up or assembled and finished in the United States. Frequently all the parts are not imported at the same time or even in one vessel.

At the hearings in investigations conducted by the commission, representatives of foreign governments and agents of foreign industries are afforded the same reasonable opportunity as representatives of domestic industries to be present, produce evidence, and be heard. Foreign manufacturers appeared and offered testimony in the halibut, edible gelatin, and plate-glass investigations. The commercial attaché of the Danish Legation made a statement in the butter investigation. At the hearing in the cherry investigation the commercial attaché of the Royal Italian Embassy was present and made a statement on behalf of the Italian producers.

The needs and merits of statements of information have frequently been spoken of by parties at public hearings. Witnesses or counsel favoring reductions in, or opposed to increase of, rates of duty, as well as proponents of increases, have frequently commended the published statements of information and the valuable and authentic information therein contained.

IX. THE ADVISORY BOARD

The advisory board is the coordinating body of the commission's staff. Its personnel is as follows: The chief of the economics division, chairman, the chief investigator, vice chairman, the chief of the legal division, the chief of the commodity division in whose field the investigation or problem falls, and the economist assigned to the particular investigation concerned. At times a second economist is assigned to study a special phase of the subject under consideration, and he acts temporarily as a member of the board. Commodity experts, accountants, and others familiar with the particular commodity or problem under consideration are consulted by the board and are usually present at its meetings.

Prior to final consideration by the commission, the advisory board reviews all projects for any new work to be undertaken, plans for investigation contemplated, drafts of cost and other schedules upon which the data sought are to be recorded, and drafts of all surveys, bulletins, and reports. The advisory board studies all material coming before it, with the aid of members of the economics division and other experts, suggests and supervises changes or revisions, and at times entirely rewrites reports before transmittal to the commission. All reports transmitted to the commission are usually accompanied by a statement of problems involved, the method employed, and the recommendations of the board. The board submits the separate statements of individual members, when differences of opinion exist.

The work that comes before the board for review falls broadly into four divisions: (1) Investigations for the purposes of section 315; (2) investigations under section 316; (3) investigations under the general powers of the commission; (4) miscellaneous reports and surveys.

(1) During the current year the board has considered and submitted to the commission reports on commodities investigated for the purposes of section 315, grouped according to the stage of their advancement as follows:

(a) Preliminary reports on applications for the investigation of cherries, corn, onions, eggs and egg products, handmade lace and drawn work, imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads, manganese ore, glass stoppered perfume bottles, potassium permanganate, sodium phosphate, soya beans, canned tomatoes, fresh tomatoes, tomato paste, and whiting.

(b) Drafts of preliminary statements of information on barium carbonate, bent-wood chairs, cherries, fluorspar, edible gelatin, maple sugar and maple sirup, plate glass, and sodium silicofluoride, brier-wood pipes, cream of tartar, and tartaric acid.

(c) Drafts of final reports on paintbrush handles, iron in pigs, magnesite, methanol, phenol, rag rugs, Swiss cheese, cresylic acid, and logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock.

(2) The board has reviewed the preliminary report on complaint of unfair competition under the provisions of section 316 with respect to laminated bakelite sheets.

(3) Investigations under the general powers of the commission in the planning and execution of which the advisory board has had part are as follows:

Maple sugar and sirup, blackstrap, molasses, and cane sirup.

Manganese ore and manganese bearing products.

Lake fish.

Shingles and red-cedar lumber.

Scientific instruments.

Sugar beets (summary for the United States).

Of these, reports have been completed on lake fish, shingles, and sugar beets.

(4) Miscellaneous surveys and reports and special studies examined and passed upon by the board during the year are as follows: A study of agricultural statistics; a survey on cotton sewing thread and cotton for handwork; summaries of final reports on investigations for the purposes of section 315 for the select committee of the Senate investigating the administration of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922.

X. THE ECONOMICS DIVISION

The economics division, under the direction of the chairman of the advisory board, is the agency through which economic aspects of the commission's investigations are studied. A staff of economists and statistical and accounting experts give their attention to problems that arise with respect to commodities or industries that are the subject of investigation, to the examination of basic data, and to work prepared by the commodity and other experts of the commission. Especially do they give consideration to statistical methods, prices, foreign exchange, capital investment and interest, transportation and marketing methods and distribution of commodities, and competitive conditions in industries under consideration.

In every investigation instituted by the commission for the purposes of section 315 the economics division assists the commodity expert in drafting the schedule to be used and in formulating plans for field work. Before this stage is reached an economist often goes with the commodity expert on a preliminary trip into the field to study the comparability of the domestic and imported products and the organization of the industry with a view to determining the centers and plants from which to obtain cost and other data and the most desirable method of procedure. It is important that the data be gathered in representative sections of the industry, that the method adopted be one that will insure an adequate body of reliable cost data, and that the costs obtained apply to the particular commodity for which data are sought. Experience has demonstrated that through careful planning of the ground work it is possible to reduce the time spent and the expense entailed in an investigation and to secure a comprehensive and reliable body of data. In the more advanced stages of the investigation the economist also participates. He assists in analyzing the data brought in from the field, in the preparation of the preliminary statement of information, and in drafting the final report to the commission.

Although the work of the economics division is largely concerned with investigations for the purposes of section 315, it also reviews special studies, surveys, and reports resulting from investigations made by the commission under its general powers. For this specific purpose a survey committee has been created within the division. During the past year the three members of this committee have made a critical review of and contributed to surveys on salmon, cattle hides, and calf and kip leather.

In addition to its work on special investigations and reports the division carries on special research work. It also keeps an up-to-date index of reports and memoranda sent in by the European office on foreign economic conditions, prices, cost of production, and other data.

To the economics division are assigned certain special duties for the performance of which separate sections have been created. An editorial section reviews the manuscript of all reports for form, syntax, and arrangement of subject matter, handles all proof through its various stages, and indexes reports. With increasing frequency members of the staff submit early drafts of their reports to the editorial section, thereby avoiding delay and alterations in the final stages. A charting section prepares the graphs, maps, and charts with which most commission publications are illustrated. During the past year the section prepared 139 charts and graphs, 46 maps, 12 pictures, 158 tabular forms, and 16 commodity schedules, a complete set of schedules, comprising over 300 pages. Most of the illustrations mentioned and all of the schedules and forms were made by the mimeoscope, a process that effects a considerable saving in the commission's printing expenses.

Beside its regular work the economics division in the past year prepared for the Select Committee of the Senate Investigating the Administration of Section 315 of the Tariff Act of 1922 summaries of all completed reports on commodities investigated for the purposes of section 315, a table showing the status of all investigations instituted under that section, and an index to the minutes of the Tariff Commission covering the period January 28, 1926, to January 25, 1927, inclusive. In the preparation of the summaries the economics division had the assistance of the commodity chiefs. The summaries were reviewed by the advisory board and considered and approved by the commission before being transmitted to the Select Committee of the Senate.

XI. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INVESTIGATOR

The office of the chief investigator is responsible for the execution of plans formulated by the advisory board and approved by the commission for all investigations instituted. These plans are carried out through the expert personnel of the various commodity and technical divisions. The chief investigator is concerned not only with problems arising in investigations for the purposes of section 315 but with those that develop in investigations under the general powers of the commission, and in the writing of surveys, special reports, and bulletins.

When a report, survey, or bulletin is in course of preparation it is the duty of the chief investigator, from the outset, to keep in close touch with the expert assigned to the work of writing the report, to follow closely the analysis of the data and the arrangement of the material, and when any difficult question arises take it up promptly with the advisory board and the commission.

As a member of the advisory board the chief investigator keeps the board informed of the progress of investigations, and is able to recommend consideration of the pending problems connected with each investigation in such order that the work as a whole may proceed in an expeditious manner.

Correspondence pertaining to the routine work of investigations passes through the chief investigator's office and if the replies are prepared in other divisions they are approved by him before being mailed.

XII. THE LEGAL DIVISION

The law work of the commission is centered in the legal division. Its function is, broadly, to handle, under the commission's direction, all legal phases of the commission's work. Questions of a legal nature arise in all activities of the commission under sections 315 and 316 and other provisions of the tariff act of 1922 and under the organic law of 1916 as amended. The duties of the division may be briefly stated in part as follows:

SECTION 315

The chief of the legal division is a member of the advisory board. He, or his assistant, attends meetings of the board in the consideration of applications for investigation, and in the preparation of drafts of preliminary statements of information and drafts of final reports. During the progress of the investigation any questions involving customs or other legal matters that may arise are given especial attention by the division. Legal forms are drafted by this division.

SECTION 316

The legal division, in cooperation with the division of preferential tariffs, considers reports on all complaints of unfair methods of competition or unfair acts in the importation or sale of articles. All hearings are attended by the chief or his assistant or by both. Findings of law and fact are formulated for consideration by the commission. A statement of the work done under this provision of law appears on page 14 under the heading "Proceedings under section 316."

GENERAL WORK

The chief of the division and his assistant not only act in an advisory capacity to members of the commission and of its staff but they keep informed as far as practicable on all matters relating to the administration of tariff acts. The need of possible changes in the tariff and in the special and administrative provisions of the customs laws is always kept in view. To this end decisions of the Treasury Department and of the courts and administrative regulations as they affect commodities in the dutiable and free schedules and procedural provisions of the tariff act are closely followed. Measures are taken to make these decisions readily available for use in submitting information to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance, as was done in the revision of the tariff act of 1913 and the emergency tariff act of 1921 as embodied in the tariff act of 1922.

XIII. THE ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The accounting division works in cooperation with experts from other divisions to obtain cost of production data and other pertinent information in investigations undertaken by the commission.

The accountants go into the field, foreign as well as domestic when practicable, and obtain data direct from the records of manufac-

turers, producers, and importers, using as a guide the schedule that has been prepared in advance for the particular commodity under investigation. The preparation of the schedule itself is an important preliminary, since it must be drafted in such a way as to insure getting all basic data needed and in a form that will lend itself to uniformity of treatment. When a cost schedule is to be prepared, the accountants, commodity experts, and economists study all information available on the subject concerned, particularly technical phases of the industry, and any cost forms that may be obtainable from other departments of the Government and from the trade. When the schedule has been tentatively drafted and approved it is often tried out in a preliminary field trip to one or more operating plants. In drafting the schedule, its adaptability to foreign use is kept in mind. Sometimes it is translated directly into a foreign language; at other times it is summarized in a form to suit special conditions obtaining in the foreign country where it is to be used.

The accountants' work in the field is often rendered difficult by the peculiar cost requirements of the commission's investigations. It frequently happens that the commission is interested in only one of two or more products made jointly or in one of several independent products made in a given factory. In such instances, costs must be allocated by the accountants working in cooperation with factory experts. Again, it may be that the commission needs more details than are shown on the producer's records or needs the data in a different form from the way they are summarized on the factory records. Data as to sales distribution are rarely summarized in the detail or form required by the commission and the accountants must therefore examine a large volume of basic data, such as individual sales invoices and freight bill, in order to obtain the desired information.

When the accountants return from the field, they analyze and tabulate the information that has been obtained. The office work of handling the material often takes more time than was spent in obtaining the original data. Before the figures are tabulated they are carefully scrutinized in order to insure their accuracy and consistency and in order to secure uniformity in the treatment of the major items of cost among the several producers. Special care is taken in handling data on depreciation, general administrative expense and other expense accounts, and investment data used by the commission to determine imputed interest charges.

The work of the accounting division is reflected in a measure in the accounts throughout this report of investigations for the purposes of section 315.

XIV. THE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The duties of the statistical division are: (1) To assist and cooperate with all other divisions of the commission in the preparation of statistical material; (2) to keep up to date information on a variety of subjects likely to be called for either from within the commission or from outside sources; (3) to make studies dealing with general tariff problems.

COOPERATION WITH THE COMMODITY DIVISIONS

The statistical division has some part in the preparation of material for almost every report prepared in the commodity divisions. This work includes compilations and calculations of foreign and domestic trade statistics, foreign and domestic prices, and production data.

In investigations for the purposes of section 315, numerous tabulations and calculations on cost of production are made in cooperation with the accounting division and the commodity divisions. During the current year the statistical division rendered such assistance in the investigations of the costs of production of paintbrush handles, plate glass, and maple sirup. In some investigations the division carries out all of the cost calculations, as in the report on shingles; in others, it assumes responsibility for only part of the statistical work, as in the cost of production study on lake fish, for which it made about 50 per cent of the cost calculations, compiled all of the price statistics and most of the trade statistics.

The division frequently makes analyses of invoices to be used as evidence of foreign costs, particularly where no foreign field work has been done. For some studies, as for eggs and egg products, the invoices are sent directly to the commission and the compilations are made in the statistical division, under the direction of the commodity expert in charge. For other studies, as for cherries, the New York office of the commission makes the compilations and from them the final analyses are made in the statistical division in cooperation with the commodity division concerned.

In cooperating with the commodity divisions, it is frequently necessary to assign clerks in the statistical division to one particular task for long periods.

The demand upon the time of the statistical division during the past year may be indicated by the following résumé of subjects upon which statistics have been called for by the commodity divisions:

Chemicals.—Glue and gelatin; tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and argols; barium carbonate; cresylic acid; revision of statistics in the report to the President on linseed oil; sodium silicofluoride; dextrine; vegetable oils; conversion of statistics of the dye trade of 19 foreign countries for the last year available.

Ceramics.—Plate glass.

Wood and paper.—Shingles; paintbrush handles; reeds and rattan; furniture, including bentwood chairs; conversion of trade statistics on paper and paper-making materials for a large number of foreign countries.

Agricultural products.—Milk and cream; cheese; eggs and egg products; lake fish; salmon; fish oils; peanuts; sugar beets; cherries; onions; and tomatoes.

Textiles.—Cotton hosiery; lace; rag rugs; sewing thread and darning and embroidery cottons; silk pile fabrics; articles embroidered or with threads drawn; countable cotton cloth; and handkerchiefs.

Sundries.—Brierwood pipes; furs; leather gloves; animal hair and products; hats, bonnets, and hoods; musical instruments; hides, skins, and leather.

Another phase of the work of the statistical division is that done under the direction of the economist assigned to a given report. After a report is forwarded from the commodity division to the advisory board, the economist assigned to review it often calls for

additional statistics involving studies of foreign exchange rates, indexes of wholesale price levels in various countries, summaries of detailed statistical information in the report, or cost data in a form not shown in the report of the commodity expert.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DIVISIONS

The statistical division is also called upon to compile statistics and to make calculations for use in economic studies under way in the economic division or in the division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties. During the current year 75 statistical assignments were completed for a study of the effect of the Cuban Reciprocity Agreement conducted by the division of preferential tariffs. For the same division summaries were compiled from a statistical study of the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States.

Compilations of tariff rates for a number of foreign countries made by the same division were converted to United States equivalents.

INFORMATION FOR CURRENT USE

1. When an investigation has been instituted by the commission, the statistical division prepares and keeps up to date such information on the subject as may be called for by different members of the staff.

2. Tables showing monthly and annual exchange rates for 20 different countries from 1919 to 1926, inclusive, were compiled from daily rates quoted by the Federal Reserve Board. These have proved useful to the commission in converting the many foreign costs used in its calculations, as well as in studies of the trade of foreign countries.

3. Statistics of imports by months for all commodities on which rates of duty have been changed by proclamation of the President under the provisions of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 are kept ready for current use.

4. A table of imports of countable cotton cloth by yarn counts and by classes is compiled each month from tabulated statistics in code. This is for the use of the textile division, one copy being sent to the textile division of the Department of Commerce.

5. For several years prices of domestic wool in the Boston market and matched grades of foreign wools at London auction prices have been compiled and the price differential shown.

6. A tabulation showing weekly receipts, slaughter, and prices in five markets for cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep is kept up for the use of the agricultural division.

STATISTICS FOR GENERAL TARIFF PURPOSES

The statistical division has compiled for the use of the commission certain statistics for general tariff purposes. In this work the chief of the division has had the advice of the chief economist, the chief investigator, and the chief of the division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties. Responsibility for the statistics and the method of presentation have, however, rested with the statistical division. Some of this work has been done to comply with outside requests for tariff statistics. The following list shows the diversity of the studies made:

1. Trade, production, and prices of selected farm products and selected farm purchases. This study covers recent production statistics, imports for 1925, and quarterly prices, since January, 1922.

2. Chief sources of customs revenue. This is a table showing commodities arranged according to their relative importance as sources of customs revenue and giving the revenue collected over a number of years on each commodity.

3. A table showing ad valorem equivalent rates of duty on certain dutiable imports arranged by schedules and groups of commodities for the years 1923, 1924, and 1925, as well as an average for the three years.

4. A table showing the relative importance of goods entered free, and if dutiable, at specific, ad valorem, or compound rates under the tariff act of 1922.

5. An analysis of dutiable imports in 1925 entered at rates of 50 per cent or over.

6. A table showing articles entered free under the act of 1922 and dutiable under the act of 1913, and, where statistics are available, making a comparison of imports entered during the period 1919-1921 with the period 1923-1925. A similar study is being made by schedules for articles free under the act of 1913, and dutiable under the act of 1922.

7. Revision of "Statistics of Imports and Duties, 1908-1918," published by the commission in 1920. This revision brings the figures up through 1925, and makes available complete import statistics, by articles, covered in the tariff acts of 1897, 1909, 1913, and 1922. Although in manuscript form, the revised volume could be made available to Congress on short notice.

ACCESS TO PRELIMINARY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS THROUGH COURTESY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Section 484 of the tariff act of 1922 provides for statistical enumeration by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce of articles imported into the United States.

The statistical division is now receiving each month from the New York office of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce detailed statistics of imports entered for consumption. These statistics, tabulated in code, show the quantity and value of entries of each article during the month, the country of shipment, dates of entry, and other miscellaneous information. Through the courtesy of the Department of Commerce, this information is made available to the Tariff Commission several weeks before its publication by the Department of Commerce. No other set of statistics is in such constant use in the statistical division. Because of its constant use and the familiarity of the commodity experts with the details of the industries, it has been possible for the commission to make suggestions that have resulted in improving these statistics both as to accuracy and as to classification. The analysis of invoices made in the New York office of the commission has brought to light inconsistencies in classification which have likewise improved the import statistics. There is cordial cooperation in this matter between the statistical division of the Department of Commerce and the Washington and New York offices of the commission.

XV. THE TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

The chief duty of the transportation division is to furnish the commission transportation rates on imported and domestic commodities. It also arranges for and obtains travel accommodations for the commission's field agents traveling in this country or going abroad, routing them in the most economical way both as to time and money.

Transportation charges on commodities.—The division furnishes transportation rates on all commodities that are the subject of investigations for the purposes of section 315. About 100,000 such rates were supplied during the current year. Most of these rates were on file with the Tariff Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the United States Shipping Board; for some of them, however, it was necessary to go direct to the carriers.

Many routes or services are available for shipping commodities from point to point. The selection of the route or service sometimes depends on the commodity to be shipped, sometimes on the rate quotations. If the commodity is perishable, it may require special facilities, such as refrigeration, and it may be necessary to ship it by fast freight or by passenger train. If rate quotation be the consideration, one route or service may be chosen rather than another because it is cheaper. It is often possible to effect considerable saving by shipping by an indirect rather than a direct route, or by shipping part way by water and part way by rail. Water transportation by coastwise steamers and inland waterways enters materially into lowering the cost of shipping. Especially low are the intercoastal rates between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards as compared with those of the rail routes. Transocean and intercoastal rates are not stable, however, as are rail rates. Competition with the "tramp" or charter vessels often causes changes in rates, especially on heavy commodities. Inland shipments are made by fast freight, passenger train service, express, parcel post, and motor trucks. The last-named service is in the development stage, and as yet it is used for short hauls only. Except in a few States, there is no law governing the rates to be charged by motor-truck companies.

In calculating the total cost of transportation there are on certain commodities other cost items to be taken into consideration beside the shipping charges. These are marine insurance and charges for loading and unloading, handling, switching, wharfage, lighterage, drayage, storage refrigeration, and other transit privileges.

During the past year the transportation division supplied other divisions of the commissioner's staff with rates on the following commodities:

Agricultural division.—Canned fish and canned tomatoes, cherries, eggs, fish oil, milk and cream, peanuts, and fresh tomatoes.

Chemical division.—Barium carbonate, carbolic acid, cream of tartar, gelatin, glue, methanol, naphthaline, sodium silicate of fluoride, and tartaric acid.

Ceramics division.—China, granite, plate glass, and window glass.

Lumber division.—Bentwood chairs, lumber, shingles, and wooden paintbrush handles.

Metals division.—Fluorspar, magnesite, manganese ore, and articles of iron and steel, viz: angles, anvils, bars, pipe, rails, etc.

Sugar division.—Cane and maple sirup, edible and blackstrap molasses, and maple sugar.

Sundries division.—Green salted hides and wooden smoking pipes.

Textile division.—Cotton hosiery, lace, and rag rugs.

Passenger travel.—All arrangements for official travel of the commission's staff are made by the division. Itineraries are prepared from Washington and also for use by the traveler while in the field, his railroad or steamship accommodations engaged, and tickets secured. By study of the various routes and fares, it is often possible to effect a considerable saving in travel time and expense, where field work is widely dispersed. In such instances the itinerary is arranged so as to route the traveler through or near to the desired points, and where possible a tourist round-trip ticket is obtained. A round-trip ticket not only costs less, as a rule, than a one-way ticket, but carries unlimited stop-over privileges. The saving made in the purchase of this class of transportation alone has been as much as \$150 per person. Where ocean travel is necessary, preference is given American flag ships whenever possible.

A record of the time of departure from Washington and arrival at destination is kept for reference and a report of these and of the traveler's movements in the field are made to the administration division. When an agent of the commission travels on official business not contemplated in the plans for field work, the transportation division checks the charges made by the agent for expenses incurred. It sometimes happens that a change is made in the original plans for an investigation after the agents have gone into the field. When such changes result in tickets or parts thereof not being used, the division files a claim for the redemption of the unused ticket and obtains a refund.

Publications in the files of the division.—The division has added to its files in the last year several hundred freight and passenger tariffs issued by the various carriers. The files now contain about 2,600 such tariffs. It is not practicable to maintain a complete file of railroad freight rates. Only tariffs stating the rates to and from important ports and markets are kept on file; other rates are obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission subscribes to several periodicals containing information on transportation. Other publications that have proved useful and that are kept in the files are time-tables, ship sailings, maps, hotel guides, mileage tables, and travel literature.

XVI. THE DIVISION OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES

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

The commission shall have the 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. Subdivision (b) provides:

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 act relates to discrimination by foreign countries against the commerce of the United States, and enacts provisions designed to offset such discriminations, to be applied by the President in the public interest. 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 (c) 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 in the main with the investigations authorized and the duties prescribed by the provisions of law above cited. It and the legal division jointly handle cases of unfair competition. It is concerned in a variety of ways with the relations between the United States and foreign countries. For example, it is called upon to prepare or to contribute to all reports, memoranda, and correspondence relating to the tariff, commercial treaties, and commercial policies of foreign countries, and to questions of American policy upon which the President or the Secretary of State from time to time may request the opinion of the Tariff Commission. These requests are of a confidential character and are not enumerated here.

The division deals with questions which involve cooperation with the Departments of State and of Commerce, and acts as a liaison agency in matters not handled directly by the commissioners. Certain questions that have arisen in the course of investigations for the purposes of section 315 have been referred to the division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties. The division has dealt at length with discriminations by foreign countries and has been active in preparing memoranda for use in commercial negotiations with France. It has made and is making special studies, for publication, of problems with which Congress or the Executive may have to deal. The division maintains files of information on subjects within its jurisdiction and answers numerous inquiries from Members of Congress and others.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 316

(See p. 14)

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 317

Section 317 of the tariff act of 1922 was framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Tariff Commission contained in its report of 1919, entitled "Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties." In general, section 317 of the present act follows the precedent established by the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff 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 adaptable while the provisions of the act of 1909 were inflexible and, as experience showed, comparatively ineffective, because they could not be fitted to the circumstance of each case.

Section 317 of the present act covers discriminations of all varieties, whether in customs duties or other charges, or in classifications, prohibitions, restrictions, or regulations of any kind. This division prepares the material upon which the commission bases its reports and recommendations to the President. If the commission finds that

discriminations are being practiced, the President may then impose upon importations of the products of the country practicing such discriminations new or additional duties not to exceed 50 per cent ad valorem; and if the foreign country persists in imposing unequal burdens upon the commerce of the United States, products of that country may be excluded from importation.

Subdivision (e) provides for countervailing duties to offset industrial advantages obtained by foreign countries through differential export duties imposed by other foreign countries, as defined in subdivision (f).

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.

TARIFF AND TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES

Since the American occupation of the Philippines in 1898 there have been two stages of tariff policy in regard to the islands. Under the treaty of Paris the United States conceded to products of Spain, and, in fact, to those of all other nations, equality of treatment with its own for a period of 10 years. After April, 1909, this equality was no longer obligatory, and since August, 1909, imports of United States products into the Philippines and imports of Philippine products into the United States have been free of duty. From March 8, 1902, to August 5, 1909, products of the islands had received a preferential reduction of 25 per cent in duties upon importation into the United States. Export duties were levied in the Philippines on certain products until 1913, but after 1901 were largely remitted on direct shipments to the United States.

The purpose of the commission's study is to analyze the results of these two tariff régimes on the trade of the Philippines and of the United States. It aims to show the advantages and disadvantages and the net balance for each.

Considerable sacrifices in revenue on both sides necessarily followed the inauguration of the duty-free policy, and the amounts of these will be shown.

It has been stated at times that after pledging equality of treatment, American goods were in fact so classified in the Philippine tariffs which preceded free trade, that they had substantial advantages over competing merchandise. This statement is subjected to critical examination.

The study will bring out the importance of Government supplies imported duty free in the early trade, and the effect of including them among general imports from 1909 to the present time.

The study is to determine in part which tariff levels—those of the United States or those of the Philippines—have apparently had the greater effect in regulating the competition of foreign goods.

Consideration is given to other forces than the tariff affecting trade.

EFFECTS OF CANADA'S PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

A study of Canada's preferential tariff policy has been completed (but not yet prepared for publication). It seeks to determine the effect of the preference in decreasing or impeding the growth of

American exports to Canada in competition with favored British products. Beginning several years prior to the introduction of the preference in 1897 it analyzes the growth of the trade as a whole, then continues the analysis after excluding noncompetitive items, and finally takes up certain principal products in detail. The problem of determining the effect of the Canadian preferential system is complicated by statistical difficulties—changes of tariff classifications and lack of detail in import statistics—which in certain schedules make impossible an examination of trade in individual articles. Even when the statistics are satisfactory it is difficult to single out the effects of the tariff rates, for other factors affect the flow of trade.

Because the introduction of the preference was gradual in 1897, 1898, and 1900, the results are less clear-cut than they otherwise would be. In the nineties also, there began a rapid expansion of American exports to all countries, an expansion so rapid that the problem is one of determining how far the preference retarded the progress of American trade and whether the preference was a major cause in checking the decline of Canadian imports from Great Britain. The period witnessed also a marked development of Canadian industries. Many American concerns invested large amounts in branch factories in Canada, the output of which tended to reduce imports into that country and especially to reduce imports from the United States. In the nature of the case, the study can not lead to any precise statistical result, such for instance as that the Canadian preferential tariff has cost American exporters a definite number of dollars per year; it is believed, however, that the analysis of the problem is more thorough and the results better supported than any study of the subject that has been published.

XVII. ACTIVITIES OF NEW YORK OFFICE AND EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS

*The New York office.*¹—The Tariff Commission maintains an office at New York. The principal work of the New York office is examining invoices for information that may be used, with other data, as evidence of foreign costs of production. The invoices show quantity, value, quality or grade, source and destination, transportation and shipping costs, and miscellaneous expenses. Each commodity on which such data are sought calls for the examination of hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of invoices, and for extensive tabulations and calculations. During the past year invoices were examined to obtain data for use in investigations for the purposes of section 315 with respect to the following commodities: Brierwood pipes, cherries, imitation pearls, onions, sodium phosphate, potassium permanganate, whiting, and perfume bottles. A study of invoices was also made for data with respect to travertine stone, nonenumerated manufactured articles, buttons, brushes, glassware, and manufactures of leather, not specially provided for. Special studies were also made to determine transportation charges from the foreign producing plant to the port of New York on lace, straw hats, and cotton hosiery, and the destination in the United States of imported plate glass and linseed oil.

¹Address, rooms 712 to 718, Customhouse, New York City.

The New York office cooperates with agents of the Tariff Commission conducting field work in New York and vicinity. During the past year, local field work was carried on by the New York office to obtain information relative to production, trade, and competitive conditions with respect to brierwood pipes, metal punching and cutting machines, fresh celery, fresh peppers, and cut narcissus and iris flowers.

The European headquarters.—The commission maintains headquarters at Brussels, Belgium, for its representatives in Europe, who assist the commission in establishing relations with government officials and industrial leaders in the foreign countries where information is sought. The commission has received helpful cooperation from other representatives of the United States Government stationed abroad.

Upon the institution of an investigation for the purposes of section 315, the commission either instructs the foreign headquarters to obtain cost data or sends abroad technical and accounting experts to assist in such work.

The foreign headquarters keep in close touch with the commission, transmitting a weekly report on industrial changes and developments, exchange, prices, wages, and other matters affecting European competition in American markets. Some of the reports sent in involve considerable research.

During the last year, the foreign headquarters obtained cost data with respect to the production of cherries in Italy and assisted the commission's representatives sent to Europe to obtain cost data on the following commodities in the countries specified: Fluorspar and precipitated chalk, England; magnesite, England and Holland; plate glass and whiting, Belgium; tartaric acid, Germany and Italy; sodium phosphate, barium carbonate, and potassium permanganate, Germany.

The foreign headquarters not only contributes materially to the work accomplished in investigations for the purposes of section 315, but obtains data that are used in investigations under the general powers of the commission and in special reports, surveys, and bulletins.

The commission's representative in Europe, who is stationed at the Brussels headquarters, served at the request of the Department of State as one of the advisory experts of the American delegation at the sessions of the International Economic Conference at Geneva in May and October, 1927. At those meetings the questions of international tariff levels and import and export prohibitions and restrictions were among the most important subjects of discussion.

XVIII. SURVEYS, REPORTS, AND INVESTIGATIONS

SCHEDULE I, CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The work of the chemical division is concerned with the articles ordinarily classed as chemicals, and in addition, drugs and dyes; paints, varnishes, and pigments; and a variety of oils which may be grouped under three heads: (1) Vegetable, animal, and fish oils; (2) mineral oils, including gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, and paraffin; (3) essential or volatile oils, which occur naturally in flowers, leaves, and stems.

(b) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

During the current year the division has been largely occupied with applications and investigations for the purposes of section 315, and with the Census of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, a report that has been published annually by the commission since 1917. Because of the time given to these two phases of the division's work no new surveys have been written, but published surveys on the following commodities have been expanded and brought up to date: Aluminum compounds, phosphorus and its compounds, nitrogen products, rubber, and logwood extract. These revised surveys are not in form for distribution, but may be made available to the Congress upon short notice.

(1) SUMMARY OF CENSUS OF DYES AND OTHER SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1926

The tenth annual Census of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, published in September, 1927, brings up to date the figures published in earlier censuses 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. In addition, it contains a section on domestic production in 1923 (the year of peak production), by States, of coal-tar products and synthetic organic chemicals not of coal-tar origin; detailed statistics of imports of dyes; and a discussion of the international trade in dyes during the year 1926, with data for the principal producing and consuming countries.

COAL-TAR DYES

Domestic production.—The production of coal-tar dyes in 1926 was 87,978,624 pounds, an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year. Sales in that year totaled 86,255,836 pounds, valued at \$36,312,648, an average price of 42 cents per pound, or 10 per cent less than in 1925. Sixty-one firms reported in 1926 as compared with 77 in 1925.

Domestic manufacturers supplied 93 per cent of the apparent consumption of dyes in 1926, and in addition, exported nearly 26,000,000 pounds. Again, as in 1925, progress was made in the manufacture of vat dyes, alizarin derivatives, direct dyes, and special colors for dyeing rayon and mixed fibers. A significant feature of the year was the development of colors never before produced even by the older dye producing countries.

Decline in domestic dye prices.—The weighted average price of all domestic dyes sold in 1926 was 10 per cent less than the weighted average of those sold in 1925. There has been a steady decline in prices since 1917, when the weighted average was \$1.26 per pound. Prices in recent years have run as follows: 1922, 60 cents; 1924, 54 cents; 1925, 47 cents; and 1926, 42 cents.

Imports.—Imports of coal-tar dyes in 1926 totaled 4,673,196 pounds, valued at \$4,103,301. This is a decline of 10 per cent in quantity and 11.5 per cent in value from the 1925 import. The dyes imported are largely of the high cost specialty type, and originate in Germany and Switzerland.

Exports.—Exports of dyes in 1926 totaled 25,811,941 pounds, valued at \$5,950,159—a slight increase in quantity over 1925, but a decline of 11 per cent in value. The principal foreign markets were China, Japan, British India, and Canada. There was a decrease in the value of exports to China, but an increase in the value of those to Japan and Canada. As in previous years, indigo and sulphur black were the leading dyes exported.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS NOT DERIVED FROM COAL TAR

The manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals of noncoal-tar origin is increasing so rapidly that it bids fair soon to rival the coal-tar chemicals. The production of 214,842,513 pounds in 1926 is an increase of 37 per cent over the 1925 production. Sales in 1926 were 168,712,158 pounds, valued at \$29,719,270. Several of these products, made on a commercial scale in 1926, were laboratory curiosities only a few years ago. Especially large are the gains made each year in the production of solvents. Butanol, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, and ethylene glycol, were each made in much larger quantity in 1926 than in 1925.

INTERNATIONAL DYE TRADE IN 1926

Competition among the dye producing nations of the world is severe, particularly in the sale of the cheaper bulk colors to China, British India, and other nonproducing nations. The fast dyes, including vat dyes and other high priced colors, continue to show increased output.

Germany is still making organized efforts to regain her former dominance of the world's dye markets. In 1926 the *Interessen Gemeinschaft* greatly expanded its operations by gaining control of several German chemical companies occupying important positions in related branches of the chemical industry. The increase of capital of the *Interessen Gemeinschaft* from 646,000,000 reich marks in 1925 to 1,100,000,000 reich marks in 1926, will be used in extending its nitrogen plants and in erecting new plants to utilize the Bergius process of liquefying coal.

Germany has been successful in extending her export trade, particularly in the higher priced dyes; her pre-war trade in the cheap bulk colors, such as indigo and sulphur black, has not been recovered.

A number of international agreements were negotiated in 1926 between important groups of the producing nations for the purpose of stabilizing prices and reducing competition, possibly by a division of the world markets. It is reported that agreements were made between the German cartel and manufacturers in Switzerland, France, and Japan.

In Great Britain the chemical industry, as well as other industries, was seriously affected by the coal strike of 1926. The British, like the Germans, have formed mergers which make it possible to conclude trade agreements with similar large groups in other countries. The Imperial Chemical Industries (Ltd.), formed in 1926, is a fusion of Brunner Mond & Co. (Ltd.), Nobel Industries (Ltd.), British Dyestuffs Corporation (Ltd.), and the United Alkali Co. (Ltd.).

In Switzerland the dye industry has suffered from the effect of increased competition on indigo. Exports of indigo were smaller in

1926 than in 1925, but dyes other than indigo, which are of the high priced class, were exported in greater quantity than in 1925.

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

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATIONS INSTITUTED

Since July 1, 1926, the commission has received applications for investigations under section 315, looking toward a change in duty on four articles provided for in the chemical schedule, namely, edible gelatin, potassium permanganate, potassium nitrate, and whiting or Paris white.

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

In May, 1927, the commission instituted investigations for the purposes of section 315 with respect to whiting, potassium permanganate, and sodium phosphate. An investigation of edible gelatin was already in progress, having been instituted in July, 1925.

(2) REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT

Methanol.—On July 24, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315, of the costs of production of methanol or wood alcohol. Domestic and foreign costs were obtained in August and September, 1925. Methanol is a product of the hardwood distillation industry in which acetone, calcium acetate and charcoal are associate products. The chief uses of methanol are as a denaturing agent for industrial or grain alcohol, for which the product of the wood-distillation industry is required by law, as a solvent for shellac and lacquers, and as a component of a wide variety of chemical derivatives including dyes.

Within the last two years Germany has developed a synthetic process that has reduced the cost of production of methanol. The German synthetic product has been laid down duty paid in the United States at less than the domestic cost of production of the wood distillate product. Recently two domestic concerns have entered upon the production of synthetic methanol.

Domestic cost of production data were obtained for 80 per cent of the crude methanol distilled in 1924, and for nearly 100 per cent distilled in the first six months of 1925. The cost of refining the crude product was obtained for practically the entire industry.

The one German company producing synthetic methanol declined to submit its costs of production to representatives of the commission. Invoice prices, therefore, of imports from Germany were analyzed as evidence of foreign costs. In the absence of any evidence of dumping, the invoice prices are assumed to be not less than the costs of production; they may contain an element of profit.

The domestic costs of production, including transportation to New York, for the 18-month period covered by the investigation (1924 and the first six months of 1925) allocated on the basis of relative sales returns for the same period were found to be 75.61 cents a gallon; allocated on the relative sales returns for a period of 3½

years, 72.90 cents a gallon. The costs of production in Germany, ascertained from invoice prices of methanol imported into the United States from Germany, were found to be 48.12 cents a gallon, with transportation to New York included.

The differences in costs of production in the United States and in Germany were therefore 27.49 or 24.78 cents a gallon, according to the period used in determining the ratio of sales returns. These differences, under either of the methods by which they were obtained, were greater than the duty of 12 cents a gallon and greater than the maximum duty, namely, 18 cents a gallon, permissible under section 315, subdivision (b).

On November 27, 1926, the President issued a proclamation increasing the duty on methyl or wood alcohol (methanol) from 12 cents a gallon to 18 cents a gallon, effective December 27, 1926.

Refined cresylic acid.—On May 4, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 of the costs of production of cresylic acid. Crude cresylic acid is exempt from duty under paragraph 1549 of the act of 1922. Refined cresylic acid (including cresol USP) is dutiable under paragraph 27. Some of the cresylic acid imported duty free competes with refined grades produced in the United States.

The uses of cresylic acid are, in the order of their importance, (1) in the manufacture of bakelite and other synthetic phenolic resins which, in turn, are used in the production of molded insulation, such as automobile and radio parts and a variety of other products; (2) in the preparation of disinfectants, antiseptics, and germicides, such as lysol; (3) in the manufacture of tricresyl phosphate, a substitute for natural camphor (of which Japan has a monopoly) in the production of pyroxylin plastics, such as celluloid.

In the United States cresylic acid is extracted from one of the fractions obtained in distilling coal tar, a by-product of coke and coal gas manufacture. The raw material, coal tar, is available in quantities far in excess of the requirements of the domestic chemical industry. The coal-gas process of making illuminating gas has to a large extent been replaced by the water-gas process, which yields practically no cresylic acid. In Great Britain, not only coke-oven tar, but large supplies of coal-gas tar, especially rich in cresylic acid, are utilized as a raw material. In recent years, Great Britain has exported more cresylic acid, both dutiable and free, to the United States than any other country.

The domestic consumption of cresylic acid (all grades) in 1925 was estimated at about 1,600,000 gallons, of which about 965,000 gallons were imported, largely from Great Britain. The domestic production of cresol USP in 1923 was estimated at 11,500 gallons and domestic consumption at 28,700 gallons.

Foreign and domestic cost of production data were obtained for 1923, and subsequently additional costs were obtained from the principal domestic manufacturer for 1924 and 1925. The commission also investigated wholesale prices in Great Britain in 1925 and, as evidence of foreign costs, obtained information as to the invoice value of imports in that year.

On June 15, 1927, the commission transmitted a report to the President. A summary of its findings follows:

The differences in costs of production in the United States and in Great Britain, the principal competing country, were found to be less

than the amount of the existing duties of the United States, decreased by the maximum permissible under section 315 of the tariff act of 1922.

On July 20, 1927, the President issued a proclamation decreasing the duty on refined cresylic acid as provided for in paragraph 27 of Title I of the tariff act of 1922. The decrease is from 40 per cent ad valorem on the basis of the American selling price, as defined in the tariff act, and 7 cents per pound, to 20 per cent ad valorem (upon American selling price) and 3½ cents per pound. This reduction is the maximum permissible under the law. The lower rate became effective on August 19, 1927.

Phenol.—On May 4, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of phenol, commonly known as carbolic acid. Phenol is dutiable under paragraph 27 of the act of 1922.

The domestic and foreign cost investigations were undertaken in June, 1923, and were completed in November of that year. A public hearing was held on January 24, 1924, at which evidence was heard and subsequent to which briefs were filed. In March and April, 1926, the commission secured costs of production of synthetic phenol for the calendar year 1925 from four domestic manufacturers. Costs of production of the one domestic manufacturer of natural phenol in 1924 and 1925 were also obtained.

The chief use of phenol is in the manufacture of synthetic resins and plastics which are widely used as molded parts in the automobile and radio industries; as an antiseptic and disinfectant; in the manufacture of picric acid, an explosive; and in various pharmaceuticals.

Phenol is derived from (1) one of the fractions obtained in the distillation of coal tar, a by-product resulting from the manufacture of coke in by-product ovens and from the manufacture of coal gas; (2) by a synthetic process, from benzene, a coal-tar derivative.

In 1913, the domestic production of phenol was entirely from natural sources. During the war the increased demand for phenol in the manufacture of explosives resulted in the development of a synthetic process. In 1925, synthetic phenol from domestic sources supplied more than 75 per cent of the total domestic consumption. British production is entirely from natural sources.

Domestic production is estimated to have been about 1,000,000 pounds a year prior to 1914. The maximum production, resulting from the demand for explosives during the war, was 106,794,277 pounds in 1918. After the war the immense stocks on hand caused a return to almost the pre-war output, but after those stocks were exhausted production again increased to meet the requirements of the expanding synthetic resin industry, and amounted to nearly 15,000,000 pounds in 1925 and to 8,691,181 pounds in 1926.

In 1914, when phenol was on the free list, imports amounted to 8,393,000 pounds, valued at \$531,535, the maximum importation since 1909. During the World War imports decreased greatly, and in the last five years they averaged about 215,000 pounds annually.

In 1923 and 1924 practically all imported phenol came from Great Britain, and in 1925 a greater quantity came from that country than from any other. In 1926 the Netherlands was the chief source, but it is probable that shipments from there originated in part from Germany. Shipments from Great Britain declined in 1926 at the

time of the coal strike. The commission considers that under normal conditions Great Britain is the chief competing country.

Costs of production, as ascertained by the commission, expressed in percentages (British costs f. o. b. factory taken as the base—100) for the first six months of 1923, including transportation to New York, were for the United States 142.2 as compared with British costs of 105.5. The difference in costs calculated on the same base was 36.7. The minimum compound duty on this base permissible under section 315 (20 per cent of the American selling price plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound) is 76.8. The minimum duty permissible under section 315 is, consequently, greater than the difference in costs in the United States and Great Britain.

Analysis by the commission of domestic costs in 1925 and 1926, and of both foreign and domestic prices in 1925, 1926, and for the first half of 1927 tends to confirm the conclusion that the duty necessary to equalize the difference in the cost of producing phenol in the United States and in Great Britain in recent periods is not greater than the necessary equalizing duty, within the limitation of section 315, indicated above.

On October 12, 1927, the commission submitted to the President a report covering the investigation of phenol. On October 31, 1927, the President issued a proclamation decreasing the duty on phenol from 40 per cent ad valorem (on the basis of American selling price) and 7 cents per pound, to 20 per cent ad valorem (on the basis of American selling price) and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, effective November 30, 1927.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Linseed oil.—An investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of linseed oil was instituted by the commission on May 4, 1923; cost of production data were obtained from domestic crushers and from British and Dutch producers in the latter part of 1923. Hearings were held and briefs filed during 1924, and the commission's report was sent to the President on March 3, 1925. On March 5, 1926, the President asked for data covering a longer period than that for which the commission had submitted costs and for an opinion as to what effect a reduction in duty on linseed oil would have on the price of homegrown flaxseed. In order to submit to the President data covering a longer period, the commission in July, August, and September, 1927, obtained domestic costs for 1925 and 1926, and in the fall of 1927 undertook foreign field work.

Linseed oil is a drying oil obtained from flaxseed and used chiefly in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, oilcloth, and linoleum. The United States imports more than half of its requirements of flaxseed, chiefly from Argentina. In 1923, imports amounted to 25,005,936 bushels, as compared with a domestic production of 10,375,000 bushels. The imported seed is crushed in mills along the Atlantic seaboard; the domestic is crushed chiefly in the Middle West.

Imports of linseed oil in 1922 amounted to 19,184,826 gallons as compared with a domestic production of 61,072,233 gallons. From 1923 to 1926, inclusive, the annual import ranged from 1,766,292 gallons to 5,746,228 gallons. Domestic production in 1926 was

96,014,659 gallons. Prior to and including the period for which the original cost-of-production data were obtained, England was the chief source of imports and the Netherlands the next largest. In 1925 the Netherlands supplied the larger proportion, and by 1926 had become the chief source of imports.

Glue.—On July 24, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of glue. Cost-of-production data were obtained for the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. In Great Britain the principal producer refused representatives of the commission access to the company's cost records, but from another source data with respect to production costs were secured.

Glue is made from hides and bones, and is used chiefly as an adhesive in the manufacture of furniture and other wood products and for sizing paper and leather goods, and as a binder for calcimine, and in compounding rubber.

Since 1921 the annual domestic production of hide glue has ranged between 58,000,000 and 65,000,000 pounds; of extracted bone glue between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds; and of green bone glue from 28,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds. During the same period imports have been from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds annually, and have consisted largely of extracted bone glue. The hide glue that comes from abroad is of the lower grades. 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.

A preliminary statement of information for use at a public hearing on glue is in course of preparation.

Edible gelatin.—On July 24, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of edible gelatin. Cost-of-production data were obtained from all of the 11 domestic manufacturers for 1924 and the first six months of 1925, and for the sole producer in Holland for the years 1924 and 1925.

Under the Pure Food and Drugs Act domestic and imported gelatin sold for edible purposes must conform to standards specified by the Bureau of Chemistry.

The total annual domestic consumption of edible gelatin is about 16,000,000 pounds, which, it is estimated, is consumed by the several industries as follows: Ice cream, 6,000,000 pounds; confectionery and other food products, 6,000,000 pounds; retail package trade, 4,000,000 pounds; medicinal and miscellaneous, 500,000 pounds.

A preliminary statement of information on edible gelatin was prepared and issued prior to the public hearing held on January 27, 1927, and briefs were filed. A report to the President is now in course of preparation.

Sodium silicofluoride.—An investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of sodium silicofluoride was instituted by the commission on July 24, 1925. Domestic cost data covering the production of 11 plants were obtained for the year 1924 and of eight plants for the first six months of 1925, the entire number of plants operating during these periods. Danish and Dutch cost-of-production data were obtained for 1924 and 1925.

The largest uses of sodium silicofluoride are in the manufacture of enamel ware and opalescent glassware and as an acid rinse in laundries.

For the former about 1,500 short tons are annually required, and for the latter about 1,000 short tons.

Domestic production in 1923 was 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, amounted to 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.

A public hearing was held in Washington on June 20, 1927, when arguments were heard and briefs filed. A report to the President is now in course of preparation.

Barium carbonate.—The commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of precipitated barium carbonate on January 8, 1926. Cost data were obtained for 1924 and 1925 from three domestic producers and from three producers in Germany.

The principal raw material used in the domestic production of precipitated barium carbonate is barytes, a natural barium sulphate mineral mined in Missouri, Georgia, and Tennessee. Witherite, a mineral containing about 92 to 94 per cent of barium carbonate, is used to a limited extent as a substitute for precipitated barium carbonate in the manufacture of brick and casehardening compounds.

The annual domestic consumption of barium carbonate has increased from an average of about 7,500 short tons in the period from 1918 to 1922, inclusive, to over 12,000 short tons in 1926. Information obtained by the commission as to the proportions used in 1925 by the chief consuming industries shows that 46.2 per cent was used in face brick, terra cotta, roofing and building tile, and sewer pipe; 21.3 per cent in enamelware, plumbing, and electrical fixtures; 18.4 per cent in barium chemicals; 11.4 per cent in case hardening compounds; and 2.7 per cent in the purification of water.

Sales by domestic producers decreased from 6,052 short tons in 1924 to 3,962 short tons in 1925. Imports increased from 3,752 short tons, valued at \$128,217 in 1924, to 7,180 short tons, valued at \$160,164 in 1925, and to 9,224 short tons, valued at \$189,167 in 1926. In value per ton, however, imports showed a decline, the average being as follows: 1924, \$34.20; 1925, \$22.28; 1926, \$20.51. Germany has been the chief source of the imports.

A preliminary statement of information was issued prior to the public hearing which was held May 23, 1927, when briefs were filed. A final report is now in course of preparation for transmission to the President.

Tartaric acid.—On March 4, 1926, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of tartaric acid. Cost of production data were obtained for the United States, Italy, and Germany, for the years 1924 to 1926, inclusive.

Tartaric acid is made from argols and wine lees, which are almost entirely imported. The baking powder and pharmaceutical industries are its largest consumers. Other important uses are in photography, in the preparation of package gelatin, and in the manufacture of confectionery, soft drinks, and tartrazine dyes.

In 1925 the domestic production of tartaric acid was 5,498,920 pounds, as compared with imports of 3,472,252 pounds. From 1923

to 1925 Italy was the chief source of imports, but in 1926 Germany supplied more than any other country. A preliminary statement of information is in the course of preparation to be issued to the public prior to a public hearing.

Cream of tartar.—The commission instituted an investigation with respect to cream of tartar jointly with tartaric acid, March 4, 1926.

Domestic costs of production have been obtained from four manufacturers of cream of tartar. Arrangements were made through the American Embassy in France to obtain, through the cooperation of the French Government, cost of production data in that country with respect to cream of tartar.

Cream of tartar is obtained from the same raw materials as tartaric acid. Its principal use is as an ingredient of baking powders; it is also used in self-raising flour and in the manufacture of candy.

The apparent annual consumption of cream of tartar is about 7,250,000 pounds. In 1925 domestic production amounted to 7,041,766 pounds and imports to 315,652 pounds. France has been the chief source of imports in recent years. A preliminary statement of information is in the course of preparation to be issued to interested parties prior to a public hearing.

Sodium phosphate.—An investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of sodium phosphate was instituted by the commission on May 25, 1927.

In commerce three kinds of sodium phosphate are known—mono, di, and tri sodium phosphate—all made from the same raw material, phosphoric acid, but each having its distinct uses. Monosodium phosphate is relatively unimportant, only small quantities being used for leavening bread and for medicinal purposes. Disodium phosphate is used in weighting silk, from 75 to 90 per cent of total consumption being so used. Trisodium phosphate, the form that the bulk of domestic production takes, is used chiefly as an ingredient of boiler compounds and cleaning preparations.

Foreign competition is chiefly from disodium phosphate. Preliminary census figures for 1925 show a production of 106,000,000 pounds of trisalt, and 30,500,000 pounds of mono and di salts, of which the mono salt constitutes only a small proportion. In 1926 imports of all forms of sodium phosphate amounted to 9,066,657 pounds, valued at \$228,313, or \$0.0252 per pound. Of the total imports, di salt constituted the largest percentage and tri salt the next.

Domestic and foreign cost-of-production data were obtained in the latter part of 1927.

Potassium permanganate.—The commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of potassium permanganate on May 25, 1927. Domestic and foreign cost-of-production data were obtained in the latter part of 1927.

The largest use of potassium permanganate is in the production of lithopone, a paint pigment; other uses are as a chemical laboratory reagent, and in the manufacture of saccharin, remedies for diseases of poultry, and medicines.

Imports in 1923 amounted to 1,121,613 pounds, valued at \$142,877, or \$0.13 per pound, and in 1926 to 235,688 pounds, valued at \$20,852,

or \$0.092 per pound. About 70 per cent of the imports in 1926 came from Germany.

Whiting and precipitated chalk.—On May 25, 1927, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of whiting and precipitated chalk. Whiting is finely ground natural chalk, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of calcimine, wall paints, putty, and in the compounding of rubber. The whiting produced in the United States is made almost entirely from imported Belgian and French chalk. Precipitated chalk is made by a chemical process, from limestone, and is chiefly used in the manufacture of tooth pastes. Production in the United States is wholly from domestic raw material.

Imports of whiting are chiefly from Belgium and France, and of precipitated chalk from England.

Cost-of-production data have been obtained from six domestic manufacturers; and for two manufacturers in Belgium.

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

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

Imports increased just before the change in the rate of 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 was decidedly more pronounced in 1926, when only 98,901 pounds were imported.

The following table shows monthly imports of barium dioxide from January, 1923, to September, 1927:

Barium dioxide: Imports for consumption, 1923–1927

[Rate of duty under act of 1922, 4 cents per pound. Rate of duty changed by presidential proclamation to 6 cents per pound, June 18, 1924]

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign 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	16,371	.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.....				110,306	5,852	.053
November.....	284,871	23,652	.083	156,865	10,661	.068
December.....	65,729	4,990	.076	66,693	4,183	.063
Total.....	1,810,593	152,270	.084	1,720,705	120,374	.070

† Increased rate effective June 18, 1924.

Barium dioxide: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927—Continued

Month	1925			1926			1927		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	90,362	\$5,990	\$0.066	56,321	\$2,708	\$0.048			
February.....	179,065	10,103	.056	39,569	5,243	.133	11,396	\$1,234	\$0.108
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.....	77,708	4,169	.054						
September.....	99,403	4,785	.048	2,227	114	.051			
October.....	88,305	4,240	.048						
November.....	43,523	2,082	.048						
December.....	2,242	107	.048	784	97	.124			
Total.....	1,270,443	70,553	.056	98,901	8,157	.082			

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 through July, 1927.

The following table shows the price per pound of domestic and imported barium dioxide in the spot New York market from 1923 to September, 1927:

Barium dioxide: Price¹ per pound, 86 to 88 per cent, New York spot market 1923-1927

Month	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic ²	Imported ²	Domestic ²	Imported ³
January.....	\$0.18	\$0.14	\$0.17	\$0.13½	\$0.17	\$0.15	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.13
February.....	.18	.14	.17	.13½	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13
March.....	.17	.14	.16	.15	.16	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13
April.....	.17	.14	.17	.14½	.16	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13
May.....	.17	.14	.17	.14½	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
June.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
July.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
August.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
September.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
October.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
November.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
December.....	.17	.14	.17	.15	.14		.13	.13		

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 Beginning May, 1926, quotations are from 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 4, 1924, the President issued a proclamation, effective November 29, 1924, 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 trade 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 makes 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, 1926, to March, 1927, inclusive, it was \$4, since when it has remained at \$3.85 through September, 1927.

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, 1927.

The following table shows the price per pound of domestic and imported barbital, New York spot market, from January, 1924, to November, 1927:

Diethylbarbituric acid: Price¹ per pound, New York spot market, 1924-1927

Month	1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported
January.....	\$8.50	-----	\$8.00	\$4.25	² \$8.00	\$4.15	\$8.00	\$4.00
February.....	8.50	-----	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.15	8.00	4.10
March.....	8.00	\$4.10	8.00	4.10	8.00	4.15	8.00	4.00
April.....	8.50	-----	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
May.....	10.00	3.75	8.00	4.00	³ 8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
June.....	10.00	3.75	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
July.....	10.00	3.75	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
August.....	10.00	3.50	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
September.....	10.00	3.50	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
October.....	10.00	3.50	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
November.....	10.00	3.30	8.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	3.85
December.....	⁴ 8.00	⁴ 4.50	8.00	4.20	8.00	4.00	-----	-----

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

² Drug and Chemical Markets.

³ Beginning May, 1926, quotations are from Drug Market.

⁴ 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. A further decline occurred during 1926, when only 1,538,011 pounds came in. Importations of 1,179,236 pounds during the first seven months of 1927 indicate an increase for this year.

The following table shows monthly imports of oxalic acid from January, 1923, to September, 1927, inclusive:

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Oxalic acid: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927

[Rate of duty under act of 1922, 4 cents per pound. Rate of duty changed by presidential proclamation to 6 cents per pound, Jan. 28, 1925]

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	482,985	\$38,771.00	\$0.080	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.....	180,402	11,925.00	.074	249,318	12,691.00	.051
September.....	157,394	15,826.00	.101	216,591	11,016.00	.051
October.....	142,955	10,866.00	.073	287,755	14,190.00	.049
November.....	189,016	13,754.00	.073	389,056	18,713.00	.048
December.....	223,441	16,706.00	.073	478,640	23,011.00	.049
Total.....	2,620,502	206,100.00	.079	3,135,664	177,641.00	.057

Month	1925			1926			1927		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	1,881,314	\$42,610.00	\$0.048	115,553	\$4,876.00	\$0.042	278,261	\$13,703.00	\$0.049
February.....	125,316	6,199.00	.049	236,951	10,268.00	.043	272,463	12,673.00	.046
March.....	72,131	3,242.00	.045	121,447	5,188.00	.042	95,842	4,653.00	.049
April.....	142,734	6,602.00	.046	102,802	4,514.00	.043	123,098	6,355.00	.052
May.....	30,623	1,334.00	.044	167,912	7,532.00	.044	207,544	10,405.00	.050
June.....	156,207	7,102.00	.045	122,687	5,494.00	.044	152,856	7,544.00	.049
July.....	113,198	4,875.00	.043	115,587	5,775.00	.050	149,252	7,391.00	.049
August.....	298,342	12,710.00	.043	85,933	1,702.00	.048	145,121	7,410.00	.051
September.....	214,239	9,850.00	.046	102,995	4,879.00	.047	134,264	7,063.00	.053
October.....	239,047	10,127.00	.042	136,127	6,151.00	.045	-----	-----	-----
November.....	210,857	8,950.00	.042	223,444	10,336.00	.046	-----	-----	-----
December.....	85,267	4,038.00	.047	102,173	4,950.00	.048	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	2,569,275	117,639.00	.046	1,583,011	71,685.00	.045	-----	-----	-----

¹ Increased rate 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 September, 1926, prices were fairly stable at 10¾ cents per pound for domestic and 10¾ to 11¾ cents for the imported. Since October, 1926, domestic acid has been 11 cents and imported 11 to 11½ cents per pound.

The following table gives monthly quotations on imported and domestic oxalic acid in the New York spot market for the years 1924 to November, 1927.

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Oxalic acid: Price¹ per pound, New York spot market, 1924-1927

Month	1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported
January.....	\$0.12	\$0.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	² .11	² .10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.11	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.11	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	.10	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	.11 $\frac{5}{8}$
May.....	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	³ .10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	.11 $\frac{5}{8}$
June.....	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	³ .10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	.11 $\frac{5}{8}$
July.....	.10	.10	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	³ .10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	-----
August.....	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	-----
September.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.11	-----
October.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.11	.11	.11	-----
November.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.11	.11	.11	-----
December.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11	.11	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----

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 Beginning May, 1926, quotations are from Chemical Markets.

(4) *Methanol*.—The President's proclamation increasing the rate of duty on methanol from 12 to 18 cents per gallon became effective December 27, 1926. In the 12 months prior to the change in duty imports amounted to 754,917 gallons, or nearly 10 per cent of domestic consumption. In the five months following the change 1,005,886 gallons of methanol were imported, a rate of 2,414,000 gallons per year. Importations thus far in 1927 represent a peak in entries of methanol.

The following table shows monthly imports of methanol from January, 1926, to September, 1927, inclusive.

Methanol: Imports for consumption, 1926 and 1927

[Rate of duty under act of 1922, 12 cents per gallon. Rate of duty changed by presidential proclamation to 18 cents per gallon, Dec. 27, 1926]

Month	1926			1927		
	Quantity	Foreign value ¹	Foreign unit value ¹	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
January.....	<i>Gallons</i> 67,692	\$31,044	\$0.46	<i>Gallons</i> 312,196	\$140,810	\$0.45
February.....	43,486	19,937	.46	67,241	29,464	.44
March.....	71,749	32,590	.45	145,928	61,283	.42
April.....	36,215	15,521	.43	164,349	67,923	.41
May.....	55,079	25,334	.46	316,172	138,582	.44
June.....	20,436	9,433	.46	199,541	87,456	.44
July.....	34,963	14,393	.41	102,382	44,380	.43
August.....	32,865	15,028	.46	95,008	41,619	.44
September.....	80,435	37,171	.46	52,724	23,606	.45
October.....	38,966	18,095	.46	-----	-----	-----
November.....	71,506	33,730	.46	-----	-----	-----
December.....	² 201,525	93,249	.47	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	754,917	345,530	.46	-----	-----	-----

¹ Not including duty and other charges.

² Increased rate effective Dec. 27, 1926.

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Methanol: Price¹ per gallon, New York spot market, in tanks, January, 1926, to November, 1927

Month	95 per cent		Pure		Month	95 per cent		Pure	
	1926	1927	1926	1927		1926	1927	1926	1927
January.....	\$0.55	\$0.80	\$0.65	\$0.85	July.....	\$0.52	\$0.63	\$0.65	\$0.68
February.....	.55	.80	.65	.85	August.....	.55	.63	.65	.68
March.....	.55	.80	.65	.80	September.....	.65	.50	.75	.55
April.....	.53	.80	.65	.85	October.....	.65	.50	.75	.55
May.....	.53	.80	.65	.85	November.....	.70	.45	.80	.50
June.....	.53	.63	.65	.68	December.....	.75	.....	.85	.....

¹ The low quotation on the date nearest the first of the month. (Source: Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter).
² Increase in rate of duty effective Dec. 27, 1926.

Following the change in duty the New York wholesale prices on all grades of methanol increased approximately 5 cents per gallon, and the 85 per cent grade another 5 cents the next month.

A fairly uniform level was then maintained through May, when, due to competition of imported material and seasonal depression, prices receded to 50 cents per gallon for 95 per cent and 55 cents for pure methanol in September.

(5) *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 had little effect on imports. From 1923 through the first half of 1927 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. Total imports for 1926, however, were 12,110,875 pounds, and for the first seven months of 1927, 7,541,742 pounds, or at about the same annual rate as for 1926.

The following table shows monthly imports of potassium chlorate for the years 1923 to September, 1927, inclusive:

Potassium chlorate and perchlorate: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927

[Rate of duty, under act of 1922, 1½ cents per pound. Rate of duty changed by presidential proclamation to 2¼ cents per pound, May 11, 1925]

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	640,372	\$27,627	\$0.043	171,426	\$6,802	\$0.040
February.....	1,099,106	47,502	.043	968,307	42,586	.044
March.....	953,625	46,338	.049	610,621	27,890	.046
April.....	1,398,661	62,252	.045	563,326	21,728	.039
May.....	1,772,995	72,967	.041	855,028	37,289	.044
June.....	942,326	40,110	.043	260,003	12,567	.048
July.....	1,217,184	49,651	.041	678,635	25,309	.037
August.....	1,043,312	43,079	.041	507,389	20,191	.040
September.....	829,383	32,739	.039	758,265	27,445	.036
October.....	1,294,502	56,138	.043	619,780	28,419	.046
November.....	1,261,257	52,265	.041	851,089	35,669	.042
December.....	1,045,422	38,731	.037	676,831	24,748	.037
Total.....	13,498,145	569,399	.042	7,520,700	310,643	.041

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Potassium chlorate and perchlorate: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927—Contd.

Month	1925 ¹			1926			1927		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	} 3,761,444	\$141,530	.038	328,928	\$11,865	\$.036	714,377	\$25,835	\$.036
February.....				520,556	18,572	.036	747,477	27,028	.036
March.....				1,604,734	57,093	.036	1,463,293	52,366	.036
April.....				893,745	32,770	.037	1,513,687	53,872	.036
May.....	² 525,890	19,079	.036	1,459,627	51,411	.035	1,022,062	36,466	.036
June.....	662,999	24,311	.037	708,306	24,981	.035	1,203,497	43,156	.036
July.....	1,656,746	60,327	.036	1,525,056	54,947	.036	877,349	31,591	.036
August.....	470,225	17,508	.037	708,153	26,016	.037	998,691	35,983	.036
September.....	690,353	24,933	.036	1,063,291	34,488	.032	918,552	34,797	.038
October.....	727,389	26,279	.036	1,209,664	43,411	.036			
November.....	665,348	23,539	.035	1,172,882	40,170	.036			
December.....	152,431	6,038	.040	973,940	35,159	.036			
Total.....	9,312,825	343,544	.037	12,110,875	430,833	.036			

¹ For the year 1925, import statistics are for potassium chlorate only. Entries at the port of New York or the period January to April, inclusive, were compiled at the New York office of the Tariff Commission.

² Increased rate effective May 11, 1925.

The average invoice price of imports of potassium chlorate since the change in duty is practically the same as before. From January, 1924, to September, 1927, domestic potassium chlorate was quoted at 8½ cents a pound. Imported potassium chlorate, quoted at 6¾ to 9 cents a pound from January to April, 1925—a period prior to the change in duty—advanced to 8½ cents in June and to 9 cents in July, following the change. The quoted price from August, 1925, to September, 1927, was uniformly 8¼ cents a pound.

The following table shows the prices of imported and domestic potassium chlorate in the spot New York market from January, 1924, to November, 1927, inclusive.

Potassium chlorate, powdered: Price¹ per pound, New York spot market, 1924-1927

Month	1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Imported
January.....	\$0.08½	\$0.07½	\$0.08½	\$0.06¾	\$0.08½	\$0.08¼	\$0.08½	\$0.08¼
February.....	.08½	.07¼	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
March.....	.08½	.07	.08½	.07	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
April.....	.08½	.07½	.08½	.09	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
May.....	.08¼	.06¾	² .08½	² .08½	³ .08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
June.....	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
July.....	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.09	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
August.....	.08½	.07	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
September.....	.08½	.06¾	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
October.....	.08½	.06½	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
November.....	.08½	.06½	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
December.....	.08½	.06½	.08½	.08¼	.08½	.08¼		

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 Beginning May, 1926, quotations are from Chemical Markets.

(6) *Sodium nitrite*.—The President's proclamation increasing the rate of duty on sodium nitrite from 3 to 4½ cents per pound became effective June 5, 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 1926 almost the same quantity was imported, but in the first seven months of 1927 only 200,263 pounds came in—a rate of 343,000 pounds annually.

The following table shows monthly imports of sodium nitrite from January, 1923, to September, 1927.

Sodium nitrite: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927

[Rate of duty, under act of 1922, 3 cents per pound. Rate of duty changed by presidential proclamation to 4½ cents, June 5, 1924]

Month	1923			1924		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	662,787	\$28,974	\$.044	318,519	\$13,019	\$.041
February.....	465,197	21,208	.046	337,441	13,950	.041
March.....	343,677	38,505	.046	758,433	29,817	.039
April.....	652,382	28,359	.043	908,932	34,961	.038
May.....	851,258	36,199	.043	623,540	24,619	.039
June.....	169,850	6,996	.041	1,020,492	39,871	.039
July.....	134,583	8,454	.063	26,358	1,228	.049
August.....	391,841	17,924	.046	46,222	1,959	.042
September.....	123,499	5,039	.041	400	94	.235
October.....	78,537	3,324	.042	233,403	9,448	.040
November.....	226,983	9,316	.041	33,600	1,277	.028
December.....	82,933	4,731	.057	270,651	10,573	.039
Total.....	4,685,527	209,029	.045	4,578,091	180,816	.039

Month	1925			1926			1927		
	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value	Quantity	Foreign value	Foreign unit value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
January.....	147,745	\$5,686	\$.038	249,433	\$8,956	\$.036	.....	.....	.....
February.....	257,908	10,202	.040	168,121	6,096	.036	37,924	\$1,424	\$.038
March.....	369,544	17,256	.047	503,651	18,242	.036	47,461	1,829	.039
April.....	9,636	382	.040	345,164	12,770	.037	39,087	1,411	.036
May.....	441	88	.200	247,754	8,933	.036	47,491	1,700	.036
June.....	521	109	.209	130,404	5,014	.037	28,000	1,048	.037
July.....	.....	.....	.....	41,207	1,481	.036	300	61	.200
August.....	11,196	423	.038	26,846	944	.035	11,014	394	.036
September.....	22,464	1,217	.054	44,877	1,596	.036	2,369	109	.046
October.....	22,524	821	.036	122,171	4,167	.034	.....	.....	.....
November.....	347,506	13,196	.038	22,227	790	.036	.....	.....	.....
December.....	781,620	28,789	.037	20,334	86	.029	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,971,105	78,149	.040	1,927,334	65,575	.036	.....	.....	.....

¹ Increased rate effective June 5, 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 8¼ cents for both the domestic and the imported. By the early months of 1925, quotations had become fairly constant at 8½ cents for domestic, and 9½ 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, where the price remained through March, 1927, when a further drop to $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents occurred. The domestic product dropped to $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents in September, 1926, and to 8 cents in April, 1927.

The following table shows the monthly price of sodium nitrite, domestic and imported, in the spot New York market from January, 1923, to November, 1927, inclusive:

Sodium nitrite: Price¹ per pound 96 to 98 per cent, New York spot market, 1923-1927

Month	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Do- mestic	Im- ported	Do- mestic	Im- ported	Do- mestic	Im- ported	Do- mestic	Im- ported	Do- mestic	Im- ported
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 $\frac{7}{8}$	\$0.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$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	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
March.....	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
April.....	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09	.08 $\frac{7}{8}$	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	³ .09	.08 $\frac{7}{8}$	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08	² .08 $\frac{1}{2}$	² .08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	³ .09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
July.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	³ .09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.....
August.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{5}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.....
September.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
October.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.09	.09	.09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09	.09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	.08	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....

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 Beginning May, 1926, quotations are from 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, except refractory brick, carbon, feldspar, flourspar, mica, magnesite, and certain crude mineral substances not directly related to the pottery and glass industries. In addition it deals with common building brick, cement, and a number of other commodities specified in the sundries schedule and in the free list.

The division has been largely occupied during the year with work involved in investigations for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922. The commodities which were the subject of investigation are: Pottery; cast polished plate glass; crown, cylinder, and sheet glass, commonly known as window glass; blown-glass perfume and toilet preparation bottles; and manufactured and unmanufactured granite. Preliminary studies have also been undertaken by the division with respect to travertine stone, and blown table glassware, which were the subjects of applications looking toward changes in rates of duty.

(b) STUDIES AND SURVEYS

No surveys have been published during the year on commodities within the field of this division. Several commodities, including common building brick and Portland cement, were, however, the

subject of special studies. Data with respect to these and a number of other commodities have been assembled for the use of the Congress and with a view to later publication in the form of surveys.

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

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Applications were filed with the commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, requesting investigations for the purposes of section 315 with respect to: (1) Blown-glass tableware; (2) unpolished crown, cylinder, and sheet glass (common window glass); and (3) monumental granite.

(2) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

In order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted, preliminary studies have been made during the year in respect of travertine stone, blown-glass tableware, and unpolished crown, cylinder, and sheet glass. An investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 has been instituted by the commission with respect to unpolished crown, cylinder, and sheet glass.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

China and earthenware.—On March 19, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 of the costs of production of china and earthenware table, toilet, and kitchen wares.

In 1925 representatives of the commission, after preliminary field work in the United States, spent five months in Germany, Czechoslovakia, England, and Holland collecting cost and other data with respect to china and earthenware table, toilet, and kitchen wares. After their return from Europe, cost work was continued in important pottery-producing centers in the United States.

In Germany cost data were obtained from the records of manufacturers of various types of wares as follows: Six companies in Bavaria manufacturing china dinner ware; three companies in Bavaria and one company in Silesia manufacturing china hotel wares; one company each in Bavaria and Silesia, and two companies in Thuringia, manufacturing china short-line table wares; and two companies in Prussia manufacturing earthenware short-line table wares.

In Czechoslovakia producers declined to permit access to cost records.

In England cost data were obtained from the records of four manufacturers of earthenware dinner ware, four manufacturers of earthenware hotel and restaurant wares, and three manufacturers of high-grade bone china. All of these manufacturers were in Staffordshire, the center of the English pottery industry.

In Holland information was obtained from two manufacturers of earthenware table ware in Maastricht.

In the United States cost data were obtained from the records of four companies in Ohio and one company in New Jersey manufacturing earthenware dinner ware; two companies in New Jersey manufacturing earthenware hotel and restaurant wares; one company in New York manufacturing china dinner ware; and one company each in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and two companies in New York manufacturing china hotel and restaurant wares.

Costs of individual pieces of pottery were computed for a number of articles of hotel and restaurant wares and for the various pieces comprising an ordinary china and an earthenware 100-piece dinner set, together with a number of articles of china and earthenware short-line table wares, in both plain white and decorated ware. Because of the complexity and magnitude of the data obtained and the great number of calculations necessary to compute costs of individual pieces of ware, work on the investigation is still in progress. The time taken in completing it may be further attributed to the volume of work undertaken by the division on other investigations instituted by the commission, and to an insufficient staff.

Granite.—On July 24, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of unmanufactured granite and of granite hewn, dressed, polished, or otherwise manufactured, suitable for use as monumental or building stone.

The data obtained in this investigation cover the quarrying costs of rough monumental granite and the costs of production of granite monuments commonly known in the trade as "dies," the exposed surfaces of which have been polished.

In the United States the 1924 quarrying costs of rough monumental granite, selected with respect to the color of the stone produced, were obtained from the records of quarriers in several districts as follows: Gray—Barre, Vt., and Quincy, Mass.; red—St. Cloud, Minn., and Wisconsin; black—Pennsylvania.

Costs of production of monumental granite dies for the year 1925 were obtained from the records of 8 companies in or near Barre, Vt.; 5 companies in Quincy, Mass.; 6 companies in St. Cloud, Minn.; 3 companies in Wisconsin; and 2 companies in Pennsylvania. The domestic dies selected for the purposes of cost comparisons with foreign dies include the red granites of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the dark gray granites of Vermont and Massachusetts, and the black granites of Pennsylvania.

In Germany, the principal source in recent years of United States imports of finished monumental granite, cost data for 1925 with respect to dies were obtained from the records of four manufacturers in the Fichtelgebirge district of Bavaria, the largest granite manufacturing center in Germany. The cost data are for dies manufactured from one black, one gray, and two varieties of red rough granites procured by the German manufacturers from Sweden, and for one native German syenite.

In Scotland information was obtained from three manufacturers with respect to the costs of production of monumental dies manufactured in that country from four varieties of Swedish rough granite.

In Sweden the 1924 quarrying costs of one gray, two varieties of red, and several varieties of black granites were ascertained from the records of the quarriers. Cost data with respect to monumental dies were also obtained from two manufacturers.

Because of the inconclusiveness of the data obtained in the course of the first field trip, later field work was carried on for the purpose of checking some elements of cost data in the original figures, and of obtaining additional data. This additional field work covered the companies from which data were originally obtained in Massachusetts and Minnesota, and five of the eight companies in Vermont.

Preliminary statements of information with respect to cost and other data obtained by the commission in the course of this investigation were sent to interested parties under the dates of June 15 and July 14 and 26, 1926.

A public hearing was held on July 15 at which importers and domestic producers appeared. At the request of domestic producers, the hearing was resumed on July 28 and 29, 1926.

The final report with respect to this investigation to assist the President in determining whether changes are warranted in the rates of duty assessed on unmanufactured and manufactured monumental granite is now being prepared. The time taken in completing this report is largely due to the difficulties encountered in obtaining from the inadequate records of the manufacturers in the several domestic districts the necessary basic data for determining the direct labor unit costs of various operations involved in the manufacture of polished granite dies.

Cast polished plate glass.—On April 27, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of glass mirror plates; and on May 5, 1923, a similar investigation was instituted of the costs of production of cast polished plate glass. The glass mirror plates referred to in this investigation consist of the better grades of cast polished plate glass, selected as to quality to meet the requirements of the manufacturers of mirrors.

In 1913 domestic plants produced approximately 51,500,000 square feet of cast polished plate glass. There has been considerable expansion in the industry in the last five years. The following table shows production, exports, and imports since 1921, and the source of imports:

Polished plate glass: Production, exports, and imports for consumption, United States, 1922-1926

Year	Production (square feet)	Exports		Imports for consumption	
		Square feet	Value	Square feet	Value
1922.....	76,678,207	1,287,223	\$1,156,617	10,628,743	\$4,890,536
1923.....	89,069,441	1,981,767	843,792	25,918,562	15,824,655
1924.....	91,554,474	1,809,300	316,163	16,805,367	9,956,309
1925.....	117,224,295	1,578,657	407,440	15,845,883	7,013,934
1926.....	128,857,875	855,157	243,371	24,044,969	8,236,279

¹ Includes wire glass.

*Polished plate glass: General imports into United States, by countries, 1922-1926*¹

Country of origin	1922		1923		1924	
	Square feet	Value	Square feet	Value	Square feet	Value
Belgium.....	7,488,542	\$3,467,204	15,607,797	\$9,207,113	9,440,456	\$5,441,139
Germany.....	212,217	16,964	5,387,553	3,012,971	3,234,710	1,906,058
England.....	530,473	48,024	1,436,355	873,886	1,452,921	900,375
Czechoslovakia.....	500,473	236,795	1,125,708	770,074	1,199,542	719,797
Netherlands.....			931,700	604,996	697,986	432,012
France.....	133,907	65,127	214,158	126,749	225,514	128,001
All other countries.....	1,931,461	1,255,718	1,564,205	1,795,676	546,836	387,530

Country of origin	1925		1926	
	Square feet	Value	Square feet	Value
Belgium.....	8,742,874	\$3,677,868	14,774,573	\$4,894,307
Germany.....	2,441,139	1,005,292	5,544,400	1,841,697
England.....	2,372,075	1,108,283	2,773,213	782,093
Czechoslovakia.....	856,691	376,017	1,174,998	399,031
Netherlands.....	314,016	147,792	551,234	206,968
France.....	579,715	249,369	1,362,555	472,601
All other countries.....	688,173	516,937	583,290	255,039

¹ Commerce and Navigation reports.

In 1923 and 1924 the commission obtained cost data from all of the leading producers of polished plate glass in the United States. Foreign cost data 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 Belges refused access to their cost records at that time.

A preliminary statement of information with respect to the data obtained by the commission in these investigations was issued under date of October 22, 1925, for the use of interested parties.

At a public hearing held on November 23, 24, and 30, and December 1, 1926, representatives of producers, importers, and consumers appeared. Upon the request of Belgian plate-glass manufacturers, through counsel, the investigation was continued in order that the commission might obtain more accurate and later cost data in the domestic and in the Belgian plants, and additional information with respect to costs of production for plants producing plate glass by processes other than casting. In 1926 cost data were obtained from the records of all manufacturers of polished plate glass in the United States and in Belgium—the principal source of United States imports of such glass—for the period 1923 to 1925, inclusive, and special studies were made in these countries and in France, Germany, and England with respect to new developments in the industry.

A second preliminary statement of information summarizing the costs of production of polished plate glass in the United States and in Belgium, the principal competing country, and other data obtained in the course of the investigation was sent by the commission to interested parties under date of March 25, 1927.

A second public hearing on polished plate glass was held on May 9 to 13, 1927. The report to assist the President in determining whether changes in the rates of duty assessed on such glass are warranted is now in progress.

Blown-glass perfume bottles and bottles for toilet preparations.—On May 26, 1927, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of blown glass perfume bottles and bottles for toilet preparations.

This investigation is concerned principally with hand-blown glass bottles of the types ordinarily used as containers of perfume and toilet preparations, produced in the United States and in France, the principal source of United States imports in recent years.

Domestic field work was begun in August, 1927, and was completed in October. Basic cost data were obtained at all domestic plants manufacturing such bottles in 1926. An analysis was also made of invoices of glass perfume and toilet preparation bottles imported in 1926 through the port of New York, where 85 per cent or more of the total imports of such bottles were entered in that year. The invoices covering imports at that port will be used as a basis for determining the costs of production of competing French bottles in the event the commission is unable to obtain basic cost data at the plants of French manufacturers.

Crown, cylinder, and sheet glass.—On May 26, 1927, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of crown, cylinder, and sheet glass, unpolished, commonly known as window glass.

Field work was begun in the early part of July, 1927. Two crews, consisting of a glass technologist and four accountants from the commission's staff, have obtained cost and other data at a number of widely separated window-glass plants, representing 95 per cent or more of the domestic industry. In the course of the investigation cost data will be obtained at practically all important window-glass plants in Belgium—the principal source of United States imports of such glass in recent years—producers in that country having agreed to permit access to their cost records.

SCHEDULE 3. METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METAL

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The studies and investigations of the metals division are concerned with all commodities mentioned in schedule 3 of the tariff act of 1922, a number of minerals and mineral products provided for in schedule 2, and the metal products enumerated in schedules 14 and 15 (free list). Routine work of the division has chiefly to do with the collection of up-to-date trade information pertaining to the articles enumerated in the metal schedules.

During the year the division concentrated on three investigations: (1) Crude and calcined magnesite, (2) fluorspar, for purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, and (3) manganese-bearing materials, under the general powers of the commission.

Preliminary studies have been made on manganese-bearing materials; pen and pocket knives; punch, shear, and bar-cutter combinations; surgical instruments; clinical thermometers and clinical thermometer blanks; and anvils—each of which was the subject of one or more applications for an investigation for the purposes of

section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, looking toward changes in the existing rates of duty.

During the year a number of surveys were rewritten. Key statistics of the iron and steel industries were compiled for office reference, and changes were effected in the division's filing system and method of keeping records.

(b) SURVEYS, REPORTS, AND SPECIAL STUDIES

The program of commodity survey work being carried on by the metals division contemplates the preparation for use by the Congress of approximately 300 separate surveys. These surveys, most of which were published at the time the tariff act of 1922 was under consideration by the Congress, require periodical revision in order to make them serviceable. In revised form they are not available for distribution, but they could be made ready for publication on short notice. A few of the original surveys dealing with groups of products have been broken up into separate surveys in order to simplify the study of individual tariff problems.

During 1927 partial or complete revisions were made of 55 commodity surveys, embracing principally iron and steel products, machinery, electrical equipment, cutlery, and miscellaneous manufactures of metal. Although pressure of work on investigations for the purposes of section 315 prevented revision of most of the nonferrous metals surveys, much new material covering the nonferrous industries has been assembled and the statistical studies and analyses have been kept up to date.

Study of wages in the United States and abroad.—In addition to assembling and tabulating for office reference statistics on the steel industry of the world, the division has made a study of wage comparisons. This study of wages in the United States and abroad was begun in 1926 and during the current year substantial progress has been made.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Manganese.—Under date of May 31, 1927, the commission, under its general powers, instituted a manganese investigation. Inquiry was made into the production costs and general competitive conditions of ferromanganese and manganese-bearing ores and concentrates. Field work extending over a period of 10 weeks was conducted by a commodity expert, an economist, and an accountant. This crew examined the records and studied the operations of most of the manganese ore properties in the United States. Studies were also made of developments in the technique of ore concentration, the manufacture of manganese alloys, and the conservation of manganese resources. Cost of production data were obtained with respect to domestic and foreign manganese ores and manganese alloys and complete figures were compiled as to the recent importations of manganese ores and alloys.

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

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Since December, 1926, applications for investigations have been received looking toward changes in the rates of duty on punch, shear, and bar-cutter combinations, surgical instruments, anvils, pen and pocket knives, clinical thermometer blanks, clinical thermometers, and manganese ore.

In order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted, either for the purposes of section 315 or under the general powers of the commission, the metals division has prepared and submitted for each of the above-named products reports summarizing available information on production and consumption in the United States and in foreign countries, imports, exports, production costs, prices, tariff problems, and other competitive factors.

(2) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Fluorspar.—An investigation of the costs of production of fluorspar for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 was instituted by the commission on January 8, 1926.

Cost schedules were prepared, and from May to July, 1926, field work was conducted in the principal domestic producing districts in Illinois and Kentucky and in importing and consuming centers of the United States.

The commission sent representatives to England in August, 1926. They obtained information of the conditions of production and prices of fluorspar but were unable to secure cost of production data.

On June 21, 1927, a preliminary statement of information was issued for use at a public hearing held in the commission's office on July 22, 1927, at which domestic producers, importers, and consumers, appeared. The preliminary statement of information contained costs of production in the United States of fluorspar ore, lump fluorspar, gravel fluorspar and ground fluorspar, as tentatively ascertained by the commission for the calendar year 1925, and the cost of production in foreign countries in so far as such cost is evidenced by invoice prices. The preliminary statement also contained information on domestic and foreign production, imports, principal competing countries, exports, domestic consumption, market prices, transportation, market distribution, and competitive conditions. After the hearing briefs were filed by interested parties on or before October 10, 1927.

A report to assist the President in determining what change, if any, is warranted in the rate of duty now assessed on fluorspar imported into the United States is being prepared.

(3) REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT

During the year three reports, (1) iron in pigs, (2) crude and calcined magnesite, and (3) gold leaf, were submitted to the President. These reports are briefly summarized on the following pages.

Iron in pigs.—On February 2, 1927, the commission transmitted to the President a report on the results of its investigation of the cost

of production and other factors in competition of iron in pigs. Commissioner Costigan filed a dissenting statement.

On February 23, 1927, the President proclaimed an increase, effective March 25, 1927, in the duty on iron in pigs and iron kentledge (pig iron used for ships' ballast) from \$0.75 to \$1.125 per ton.

After the completion of the domestic field studies and the analysis of invoices and importers' records, the commission, on March 15, 1926, issued a preliminary statement of information to be used at the public hearing held in the office of the commission on April 20, 1926. The preliminary statement contained, for discussion by interested parties, an outline of the general problems of the investigation, a detailed account of domestic and foreign costs as ascertained by the commission, and a selected list of questions upon which discussion by the trade was specifically invited. After the hearing, briefs were filed May 5, 1926.

Cost and other data covering the period July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, were obtained during July and August, 1923. Similar data covering the calendar year 1924 were obtained in 1925. An analysis of 80 per cent of all invoices of iron in pigs imported at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia during the period January 1, 1922, to November 30, 1925, was made and the information so obtained, together with data from importers' records, was used as evidence of the cost of foreign iron in pigs made in British India, Great Britain, and Germany, and of transporting such iron in pigs to the United States.

The domestic cost data are from the eastern (including Virginia and Tennessee), Buffalo, Alabama, and western districts. They represent about 36 per cent of the entire capacity of the domestic industry and a somewhat larger proportion of actual production.

The domestic industry produces yearly from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of pig iron, of which about 75 per cent is consumed by the maker, largely in the molten condition, while about 25 per cent is in iron in pigs for sale.

About 70 per cent of the iron in pigs made for sale in the United States, and a larger proportion of imported iron, is of the foundry and malleable grades.

Costs of production were ascertained for (1) foundry and malleable, (2) basic, (3) Bessemer, and (4) low-phosphorus iron, these grades comprising the bulk of domestic production and of imports.

Imports of iron in pigs entering the United States are given below for the period 1922 to 1926:

Iron in pigs: Imports for consumption, 1922-1926

[Source: Figures for 1922 to 1925 compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, United States Department of Commerce. For 1926 compiled from Monthly Customs Statistics, United States Department of Commerce, New York City]

Calendar year	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Duty collected	Equivalent ad valorem rate
	<i>Long tons</i>				<i>Per cent</i>
1922.....	379, 521	\$8, 535, 729	\$22. 49	\$205, 687	2. 46
1923.....	367, 878	9, 007, 425	24. 48	275, 908	3. 06
1924.....	209, 092	3, 740, 994	17. 89	156, 819	4. 19
1925.....	441, 425	7, 951, 283	18. 01	331, 069	4. 16
1926.....	445, 773	7, 208, 149	16. 17	1 334, 330	4. 64

¹ Calculated at \$0.75 per ton.

British India was found to be the principal competing country for the purposes of the investigation, since it was the principal source of imports in 1924, the period selected for cost comparisons, and also in 1925.

Germany was the principal source of imports in 1925, but the final conclusion reached by a comparison of costs would not be altered whether British India, Great Britain, or Germany be considered the principal competing country. The following table shows the percentage of iron in pigs supplied by the competing countries during the period 1922 to 1926.

Iron in pigs: Percentage of total United States imports supplied by various competing countries

Country	Per cent of total				
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
British India.....		4.9	34.1	42.7	18.7
Great Britain.....	65.6	53.9	27.4	22.0	20.6
Germany.....	1.1	5.6	5.4	17.0	35.4
All others.....	33.3	35.6	33.1	18.3	25.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The cost data obtained in the investigation of iron in pigs are summarized in the three following tables:

Iron in pigs: Cost of production in the United States by grades and districts, 1924

[Per long ton]

Grade	District				Weighted average
	Eastern	Buffalo	Alabama	Western	
Foundry and malleable.....	\$25.17	\$22.17	\$19.39	\$21.50	\$21.63
Merchant plants.....	26.09	22.56	21.51	21.89	23.05
Integrated plants.....	22.94	20.04	17.67	20.09	20.84
Basic.....	20.73	¹ 17.82	¹ 11.35	21.67	20.79
Basic, foundry, and malleable.....	22.47	21.32	16.21	21.64	21.03
Bessemer.....					² 18.88
Low phosphorus.....					² 29.71

¹ Does not include overhead or interest.

² Costs by districts can not be shown without revealing confidential information.

³ Does not include interest.

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Iron in pigs: Average price at foreign plant, foreign charges, average prices at foreign port, ocean freight and insurance, and average prices at port of importation, 1922-1925

[Per long ton]

	Price f. o. b. foreign plant	Foreign inland charges	Price f. o. b. foreign port	Ocean freight and insurance	Price c. i. f. domestic port ex duty
FOUNDRY IRON					
Germany:					
1922.....			\$20.87	\$3.77	\$24.64
1923.....			21.64	3.35	24.99
1924.....			19.23	¹ 3.12	22.35
1925.....			18.74	3.12	21.86
1926.....	\$15.98	\$0.20	16.18	3.03	19.21
British India:					
1923.....					26.93
1924.....	13.36	1.62	14.98	5.03	20.01
1925.....			16.62	5.24	22.06
Great Britain:					
1922.....	22.08	.90	22.98	3.06	26.04
1923.....	19.69	.91	20.60	3.21	23.81
1924.....			19.56	² 2.62	22.18
1925.....					21.83
BASIC IRON					
British India:					
1923.....					26.09
1924.....	12.51	1.62	14.13	5.03	19.16
1925.....			16.49	5.24	21.73
LOW-PHOSPHORUS IRON					
Great Britain:					
1922.....	21.69	.31	22.00	3.06	25.06
1923.....	22.02	.31	22.33	3.21	25.54
1924.....	18.07	.31	18.38	² 2.62	21.00
1925.....					23.02

¹ Based on 1 entry only.

² Based on 2 entries only.

Iron in pigs: Summary.—Comparison of the costs of producing foundry and malleable iron in the United States with the foreign price delivered at New York, 1924

[Per long ton]

Item	Domestic iron in pigs				Foreign iron in pigs		
	Eastern	Buffalo	Ala-bama	West-ern	British India	Great Britain	Ger-many
Domestic cost and foreign price f. o. b. plant.....	\$25.17	\$22.17	\$19.39	\$21.50	\$13.36	¹ \$18.66	(²)
Transportation and other charges to New York ³	⁴ 2.61	4.91	9.24	⁵ 5.72	6.65	3.52	(²)
Total cost or price delivered at New York.....	27.78	27.08	28.63	27.22	22.01	22.18	\$22.35

¹ Approximate; \$0.90, estimated inland freight charge, deducted from price f. o. b. foreign port and included in transportation.

² Not available.

³ Includes all freight from point of manufacture to United States port. Other charges include consular fee, brokerage fee, transshipment, and insurance.

⁴ Average of rates from Swedeland, Robesonia, and Reading.

⁵ Average of rates from Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

Gold leaf.—On July 22, 1925, the commission transmitted to the President a report on its investigation of gold leaf. Commissioner Costigan did not concur in the report. On February 23, 1927, the President issued a proclamation effective March 25, 1927, increasing the rate of duty from 55 cents per 100 leaves to 82½ cents per 100 leaves, the rate applying to leaf not larger than 3⅜ by 3⅜ inches (or equivalent) and additional duties to be assessed in proportion on leaf exceeding in size the said equivalent.

This report may be briefly summarized as follows: Gold leaf is used essentially for advertising and decorative purposes. The world production of gold leaf in 1924 was approximately 580,000 packs of 500 leaves each, of which the United States produced about 40 per cent, or 236,000 packs. This quantity is the output of approximately 100 establishments employing somewhat less than 1,000 operatives and located for the most part in New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. During 1923 and 1924 the ratio of imports (largely from Germany) to domestic production was approximately 8 per cent. Imported leaf was sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 less per pack than the usual price of domestic leaf which, between January, 1922, and July, 1925, ranged from \$10.83 to \$12.75 per pack.

Cost data were obtained covering 79 per cent of the domestic production of gold leaf in 1923, and about 80 per cent of the German production during the first three months of 1924.

The following table gives a comparison of costs of production in the United States and Germany, arranged by items of expense for the two principal market grades:

Average cost of production of gold leaf, per pack of 500 leaves

Item	United States, 1923 ¹		Germany, first quarter	
	Square deep	Long deep	Square deep	Long deep
Gold, silver, and copper.....	\$4.245	\$4.874	\$3.046	\$3.501
Direct labor.....	4.716	4.916	.809	.964
Indirect labor.....	.201	.201	.036	.036
All other factory expense.....	.611	.611	.782	.782
Total factory expense.....	.812	.812	.818	.868
Total overhead.....	.564	.564	1.274	1.353
Total cost to manufacture.....	10.337	² 11.166	² 5.947	6.686
Total selling expense.....	.238	.238	(³)	(³)
Total of all items.....	10.575	11.404	-----	-----

¹ During the period covered by the cost data, Jan. 1, 1923-July 1, 1924, there was no change in wage rates or in the prices of raw materials, the two elements of prime cost, so that the costs shown can be regarded as equivalent to those of the first quarter of 1924 (the period for which German cost data were secured).

² In previous investigations the commission has converted foreign currencies at the average of the daily exchange rates. That practice, if followed, in this investigation would slightly decrease the converted German costs, since the par value of the Renten mark was assumed in deriving the above figures from marks.

³ Selling costs not determined in Germany.

Crude and caustic calcined magnesite.—On July 6, 1927, the commission transmitted to the President a report upon the results of its investigation of the costs of production and other factors in competition of crude and caustic calcined magnesite. Commissioner Costigan dissented.

On November 10, 1927, the President proclaimed an increase in the duty on crude magnesite from five-sixteenths of 1 cent per pound to fifteen-thirty-seconds of 1 cent per pound, and upon caustic calcined magnesite an increase from five-eighths of 1 cent per pound to fifteen-sixteenths of 1 cent per pound.

On August 11, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of crude, caustic calcined, and dead burned magnesite and magnesite brick. On March 12, 1925, the commission voted to

continue the investigation instituted on August 11, 1923, but to confine the investigation to crude magnesite and caustic calcined magnesite.

An application was received April 30, 1923, from four producers in Austria, for an investigation looking toward a decrease in the rate of duty on dead burned and grain magnesite used for refractory purposes. Subsequently these applicants requested an indefinite postponement of the investigation.

On October 27 and November 13, 1924, respectively, applications were received from the Sierra Magnesite Company, Chicago, and from C. S. Maltby, San Francisco, both domestic producers, requesting an investigation looking toward an increase in the rate of duty on crude and caustic calcined magnesite.

Cost and other data covering the first nine months of 1923 were obtained from domestic producers in October and November, 1923. During 1925 similar data covering the calendar year 1924, respecting only crude and caustic calcined magnesite were obtained by correspondence with domestic producers and checked against corresponding data for 1923. The domestic cost data for the calendar year 1924, the period selected for cost comparisons, represent the operations of two producers in California and 92 per cent of the domestic output.

Data respecting prices, sales distribution, and marketing were obtained in December, 1924, and January, 1925, covering the two comparable periods, September to November, 1923, and September to November, 1924.

Cost and other data respecting operations in Greece, British India, and the Netherlands, covering the calendar year 1924, were obtained in England and the Netherlands in June, 1926. These data represent the entire output of the only company producing in British India for export to the United States and over 77 per cent of the total Grecian production, most of which is shipped to the Netherlands for grinding before it is sold.

Costs of production were ascertained for crude magnesite, lump caustic calcined magnesite, and ground caustic calcined magnesite in the United States; crude and lump caustic calcined magnesite in British India, and the cost of grinding Indian lump caustic calcined magnesite in Brooklyn; crude and lump caustic calcined magnesite in Greece, and the cost of grinding Grecian lump caustic calcined magnesite in the Netherlands.

The United States consumed about 41,000 short tons of caustic calcined magnesite per year during the period 1922 to 1926. Of this quantity, about 25,000 short tons, or 60 per cent, were domestic production and about 16,000 short tons, or 40 per cent, were imported.

Greece was found to be the principal competing country with respect to crude magnesite, as it was the chief source of the relatively unimportant quantities of crude magnesite imported during the period 1922 to 1926.

British India was found to be the principal competing country with respect to caustic calcined magnesite for the purposes of the investigation. It was the principal source of imports of such magnesite for each year under the tariff act of 1922.

Before the tariff act of 1922 became effective most of the caustic calcined magnesite imported into the United States was ground in

the Netherlands from lump caustic calcined magnesite produced in Greece. Since the tariff act of 1922 became effective (September 22, 1922), British India has been the source of more caustic calcined magnesite imported into the United States than all other countries combined.

The percentage of the total imports into the United States of caustic calcined magnesite from various countries is given below for the period September 22, 1922, to December 31, 1926.

Caustic calcined magnesite: Percentage of total United States imports supplied by various competing countries

Imported from—	Per cent of total				
	Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
British India.....	63	58	52	54	62
The Netherlands.....	24	33	34	28	27
The United Kingdom.....	13	7	11	9	6
Other countries.....	0	2	3	9	5
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100

After the completion of the domestic field studies, an analysis of invoices, importers' records, and markets, the commission on May 20, 1926, issued a preliminary statement to be used at the public hearing held in the office of the commission on June 21, 1926. The preliminary statement contained, for discussion by interested parties, an outline of the methods of production and distribution of magnesite in the United States and in the principal foreign producing countries, and of the general problems of the investigation. A list of questions was included upon which discussion by the trade was specially invited. Owing to the limited number of producers of crude and caustic calcined magnesite, it was not possible under the law to show costs of production without revealing the operation of individuals. After the hearing, briefs were filed.

The domestic production of caustic calcined magnesite and imports into the United States for the period 1923 to 1926 are as follows:

Caustic calcined magnesite: United States production and imports, 1923 to 1926.

Year	Domestic production	United States imports	
		Quantity	Value
1923.....	Short tons 30,453	Short tons 13,160	\$315,216
1924.....	26,973	15,507	353,676
1925.....	23,000	17,106	411,759
1926.....	23,289	14,758	329,128

The commission's confidential statement to the President gives a comparison of costs of production which shows that the difference in cost of production between crude magnesite produced in the United States and like or similar crude magnesite imported from Greece, the principal competing country, including transportation to New York, the principal common market, is \$11.10 per short ton.

A comparison with respect to caustic calcined magnesite shows that the cost of production, including transportation to New York,

the principal market, of the domestic product exceeds that of the product imported from British India, the principal competing country, by \$19.68 per short ton.

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

Taximeters.—The commission, on October 1, 1925, transmitted to the President a report on its investigation of taximeters. Commissioner Costigan dissented.

The President, by a proclamation dated December 12, 1925, effective December 27, 1925, increased the duty on taximeters by changing the basis of assessment from \$3 each and 45 per cent ad valorem on the foreign market value, to \$3 each and 27.1 per cent ad valorem on the American selling price, as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402 of the tariff act of 1922.

The following table shows the number and value of imports of taximeters before and since the change in the rate of duty. The table applies wholly to importations of assembled meters.

Taximeters: Imports for consumption, January, 1924, to September, 1927

UNDER FORMER RATE OF DUTY (\$3 EACH AND 45 PER CENT AD VALOREM BASED ON FOREIGN VALUE)

Month	1924			1925		
	Number	Foreign value	Unit value	Number	Foreign value	Unit value
February.....				132	\$4,041.00	\$30.61
March.....	2	\$94.00	\$47.00	198	6,174.00	31.18
April.....	10	470.00	47.00	132	4,050.00	30.68
May.....	15	740.00	49.33	302	9,324.00	30.87
June.....	1	34.00	34.00	100	3,375.00	33.75
July.....				100	3,744.00	37.44
August.....	1	71.00	71.00			
October.....	184	5,547.00	30.15	412	12,425.00	30.16
November.....	240	7,091.00	29.55			
December.....	198	5,915.00	29.87			
Total.....	651	19,962.00	30.66	1,376	43,133.00	31.35

UNDER PRESENT RATE OF DUTY (\$3 EACH AND 27.1 PER CENT AD VALOREM BASED ON AMERICAN SELLING PRICE)

	New meters					Second-hand meters				
	Number	Foreign value ¹		Dutiable value ²		Number	Foreign value ¹		Dutiable value ²	
		Total	Each	Total	Each		Total	Each	Total	Each
1926										
January.....	96	\$3,024.00	\$31.50	\$10,560.00	\$110.00					
February.....	144	4,536.00	31.50	15,840.00	110.00	12	\$71.81	\$5.98	\$600.00	\$50.00
March.....	194	6,110.36	31.50	21,340.00	110.00					
April.....	48	1,512.00	31.50	5,280.00	110.00	25	483.86	19.35	1,250.00	50.00
May.....	6	189.00	31.50	660.00	110.00	75	1,334.87	17.80	3,277.00	43.69
June.....	42	1,323.00	31.50	4,620.00	110.00					
July.....	96			10,560.00	110.00					
September.....						15			750.00	50.00
November.....	2			220.00	110.00	15			750.00	50.00
Total.....	628			69,080.00	110.00	142			6,627.00	46.67

¹ Foreign value after June, 1926, not at hand.

² American selling price, including transmissions, of domestic meters comparable to the imported meters.

UNDER PRESENT RATE OF DUTY (\$3 EACH AND 27.1 PER CENT AD VALOREM BASED ON AMERICAN SELLING PRICE)—Continued

	New meters			Secondhand meters		
	Num-ber	Dutiable value ¹		Num-ber	Dutiable value ¹	
		Total	Each		Total	Each
1927						
January.....	1	\$110.00	\$110.00			
February.....				15	\$750.00	\$50.00
March.....				20	1,000.00	50.00
April.....				20	1,000.00	50.00

¹ American selling price, including transmissions, of domestic meters comparable to the imported meters.

Duties under the present rate of \$3 and 27.1 per cent ad valorem of the American selling price (about \$110 per meter) are equivalent to about 106 per cent of the foreign value of meters imported in 1926 (\$31 per meter). Under the former rate of \$3 per meter and 45 per cent ad valorem based on a value of \$31 per meter, the equivalent ad valorem rate was about 55 per cent.

No material change was apparent in the rate of importation of taximeters until April, 1926, about three months after the rate of duty was changed. The number of meters imported during April, 1926, was 48, as compared with 132 in April, 1925, and 194 in March, 1926. Since March, 1926, imports of new meters have been irregular and relatively small, only one new meter having been imported during the first nine months of 1927. Since the increased duty became effective, more or less regular imports of secondhand meters have developed, but the volume of this business was small until May, 1927, when importations ceased. As will be noted from the tables, the importations of new meters, formerly imported chiefly from Germany, has practically ceased. The small imports of secondhand meters come from France.

Information has been received by the commission through its New York office to the effect that taximeters are now being imported in parts at a rate of duty of 50 per cent on the foreign value and that the assembling of the meters is done in the United States.

Quotations of the prices of taximeters are not published. The domestic manufacturers' prices depend upon the size of individual orders and average prices could be obtained only through a complete analysis of sales in the United States.

The foreign value of new meters remained unchanged during the first six months of 1926 and the dutiable value of imported meters, namely, the selling price of domestic meters comparable to imported meters, remained unchanged at \$110 for new meters and \$50 for secondhand meters, until importations of assembled meters and secondhand meters ceased early in 1927, indicating that prices of domestic meters remained substantially without change.

Print rollers.—The President proclaimed an increase in the rate of duty on print rollers from 60 to 72 per cent ad valorem, effective on July 21, 1926. Imports of print rollers are seasonal, the largest quantities usually coming in during a seven-month period extending from December to June.

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The following table shows imports of all kinds of print rollers, by months, from January, 1924, to July, 1926 (under the former rate of duty), and from August 1, 1926, to July, 1927 (under the present rate of duty).

Print rollers: Imports for consumption, January 1, 1924, to July 31, 1927

UNDER FORMER RATE OF DUTY (60 PER CENT AD VALOREM)

Month	1924			1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>		
January.....	145	\$3,077	\$21.22	257	\$4,167	\$16.20	772	\$27,160	\$35.18
February.....	1,198	13,828	11.54	478	7,592	15.88	141	12,043	85.41
March.....	849	10,908	12.85	518	9,198	17.76	1,154	7,631	6.61
April.....	999	11,464	11.48	1,219	16,795	13.78	544	9,566	17.58
May.....	1,270	7,124	5.60	1,004	14,421	14.36	260	7,252	27.89
June.....	753	15,311	20.33	377	9,658	25.62	180	5,295	29.42
July.....	1,525	6,360	4.17	75	3,536	47.15	96	3,231	33.66
August.....	110	2,215	20.14	169	3,716	21.99			
September.....	758	1,278	1.69	26	3,089	11.88			
October.....	545	1,564	2.87	106	1,951	18.41			
November.....	188	4,283	22.78	123	9,057	7.36			
December.....	248	3,285	13.25	233	13,447	5.77			
Total.....	8,588	80,697	9.40	4,585	96,627	21.07			

UNDER PRESENT RATE OF DUTY (72 PER CENT AD VALOREM)

	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<i>Number</i>		
1926—August.....	68	\$2,582	\$37.97
September.....	63	1,287	20.43
October.....	88	2,914	33.11
November.....	77	1,651	21.44
December.....	158	1,841	11.65
1927—January.....	137	947	6.91
February.....	8	276	34.50
March.....	277	2,648	9.56
April.....	148	1,969	13.30
May.....	127	1,498	11.80
June.....	112	1,582	14.13
July.....	14	970	69.29

NOTE.—Owing to delays in liquidation of entries, statistics for 1926 show entries of print rollers at the old rate of duty, after the change in the rate, effective July 21, 1926 (144 print rollers valued at \$3,717, entered at 60 per cent). The yearly figure includes 101 blocks of metal for printing, etc., valued at \$1,337, entered at 60 per cent during the last quarter of 1926.

During the six-month period ending in May of each year, the busy season in the industry, imports declined from 3,104 rollers in 1926 to 855 during the corresponding six months ending May 31, 1927. The average value per roller of all rollers imported in 1924 (calendar year) was \$9.40. In 1925 and 1926 there was an increase in value to \$21.07 and to \$22.90, respectively, but during the first five months of 1927 a drop to \$10.50. The average value of imports during the busy season of 1927 (six months ending in May) was \$10.74 per roller, as compared with an average of \$21.56 per roller for those received during the corresponding period of 1926.

Gold leaf.—The duty of 55 cents per 100 leaves (of size equivalent to 3 3/8 inches square), as specified in paragraph 383 of the tariff act of 1922, did not equalize the difference in costs of production in the United States and in Germany, the principal competing country.

During 1926, imports were approximately 2,060 packs per month, all but 70 packs of which came from Germany; the average unit value was \$5.42 per pack. During the first three months of 1927, imports amounted to about 2,400 packs per month, valued at slightly more than \$6 per pack, and were all from Germany. In April, 1927, after the new rate of duty became operative, imports dropped off sharply; in June they amounted to only 165 packs, the smallest for any month of 1926 or 1927, but increased to 1,138 packs in August, 1927.

The following table shows monthly imports from all countries in 1926 and the first eight months of 1927:

Gold leaf: Imports for consumption, January, 1926, to August, 1927

UNDER FORMER RATE OF DUTY (55 CENTS PER 100 LEAVES)

Month	Packs	Value	Value per pack
1926			
January.....	908	\$5,698	\$6.27
February.....	1,969	11,995	6.09
March.....	2,470	14,893	6.03
April.....	2,139	13,250	6.19
May.....	2,784	16,049	5.76
June.....	1,973	11,808	5.98
July.....	1,878	10,887	5.79
August.....	724	4,399	6.07
September.....	1,387	8,216	5.92
October.....	2,686	10,676	3.98
November.....	2,479	14,541	5.86
December.....	3,458	12,283	3.56
Total.....	124,855	134,695	5.42
1927			
January.....	2,993	18,293	6.11
February.....	847	5,100	6.02
March.....	3,495	20,965	6.00

UNDER PRESENT RATE OF DUTY (82½ CENTS PER 100 LEAVES)

1927			
April.....	1,109	\$6,501	\$5.86
May.....	278	1,635	5.88
June.....	165	1,210	7.36
July.....	380	2,122	5.59
August.....	1,138	6,021	5.30

¹ Includes 4,865 packs at \$3.13 and 19,900 packs at \$5.97.

It will be noted that there is considerable variation in the monthly figures and that records for five months are probably insufficient to determine what effect the new rate of duty may have had on the trend of imports.

Iron in pigs.—On February 23, 1927, the President proclaimed an increase in duty on iron in pigs from 75 cents to \$1.12½ per ton, effective March 25, 1927.

The market for iron in pigs is highly competitive, and changes in economic conditions resulting in alterations of relative price levels have marked and prompt effect on distribution. As a result of such changes, the principal source of imports shifted from the United Kingdom to British India early in 1924, to Germany in 1926, and back to British India in the first seven months of 1927.

The decrease in imports since the change in the rate of duty is probably due largely to price changes in the United States and in Europe not directly connected with tariffs.

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Iron in pigs: Imports for consumption, January, 1926 to July, 1927

UNDER FORMER RATE OF DUTY (\$0.75 PER TON)

[Long tons]

Month	United Kingdom	India	Germany	All other	Total
1926					
January.....	15,833	10,859	8,395	13,336	48,423
February.....	15,826	10,243	16,869	16,184	59,122
March.....	12,250	14,558	13,900	14,117	54,825
April.....	15,661	9,798	13,529	15,381	54,359
May.....	12,236	11,848	21,419	11,708	57,211
June.....	8,275	10,775	15,535	8,521	43,106
July.....	8,724	4,885	10,573	8,234	32,416
August.....	3,244	4,067	13,200	6,027	26,538
September.....		3,742	11,490	3,351	18,583
October.....		454	12,565	5,828	18,847
November.....	4	1,879	9,701	5,976	17,560
December.....		203	10,218	4,362	14,783
Total.....	92,043	83,311	157,394	113,025	445,773
1927					
January.....		246	5,272	3,808	9,326
February.....		1,565	634	2,218	4,417
March.....	1,250	2,763	690	2,789	7,492

UNDER PRESENT RATE OF DUTY (\$1.12½ PER TON)

1927					
April.....	2,048	2,149	285	4,441	8,923
May.....	3,600	10,402	180	2,482	16,664
June.....	4,995	5,667	750	2,085	13,497
July.....	3,042	5,405		1,930	10,377

It will be noted that beginning June, 1926, total imports decreased in quantity, reaching the low point of 4,417 tons in February, 1927, but subsequently increasing to 16,664 tons in May, 1927. The increase of 37½ cents in the duty amounts roughly to 2 per cent of the domestic price, and the effect which the increase in duty has had upon imports or prices can not be estimated as yet; statistics are available for only four months since the change became effective. The decrease in monthly imports in 1926 was coincident with a decrease in the price of No. 2 X foundry iron at Buffalo to less than \$20 per ton, and of No. 2 X Eastern, delivered at Philadelphia, to less than \$23 per ton. Early in 1926, when imports were at the rate of 50,000 tons per month, the price of No. 2 X Eastern at Philadelphia was about \$24 per ton, and the price of No. 2 X at Buffalo furnaces was between \$21 and \$22 per ton.

SCHEDULE 4. WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The lumber division is concerned with all of the articles enumerated in schedule 4 of the tariff act of 1922, and with wood products on the free list. The division has been occupied during the year with work on investigations, for the purposes of section 315, of the costs of production of logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock; bentwood chairs; also with investigations conducted under the general powers of the commission with respect to western red cedar shingles and cedar lumber. The division has also made preliminary studies with respect to wooden cigar molds and reed and willow products, in order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations should be instituted, and has compiled considerable data for inclusion in the revision of surveys on wood and wood products.

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

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Reed and willow products.—An application was received on February 11, 1927, for an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of reed and willow products. A preliminary study of the industry has been made.

(2) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Bentwood chairs.—An investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of bentwood chairs was instituted in April, 1925. Early in May, 1927, the commission issued a preliminary statement of information, embodying data on costs of production and other information obtained during the investigation. The statement dealt in considerable detail with domestic and foreign production, types of chairs produced, organization of the industry, and cost-of-production data by types of chairs for each of several operations which they undergo before completion.

A public hearing was held by the commission on June 6, 7, and 8, 1927, when testimony bearing on the bentwood chair industry was offered by domestic manufacturers and importers. The subjects of costs of production and of assembling, markets, competition, comparability of product, transportation, and tendencies of the trade were discussed at the hearing.

Bentwood chairs have been produced in the United States since 1875. In 1924, the year for which cost data were obtained, they were made by six domestic concerns. In that year the bentwood chair sales of the six concerns amounted to \$1,060,910 in value. Domestic producers manufacture many styles of bentwood chairs, but the bulk of their production consists of staple or low priced chairs.

The foreign bentwood furniture industry is centered in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Foreign producers manufacture an extensive line of both cheap and high grade bentwood chairs, and also bentwood furniture, such as tables, settees, and costumers. The value of imports of chairs and chair parts in 1924 was \$648,502, approximately 80 per cent of which originated in Czechoslovakia and 20 per cent in Poland. Practically all imported bentwood chairs enter the United States as knocked-down parts, some in the white and some finished; the parts are set up into complete chairs in the importers' warehouses.

The sales value of imported bentwood chairs in 1924 was approximately \$2,074,053. An examination of invoices was made for the purpose of obtaining information that could be used as evidence of foreign costs. In addition, assembling and other cost data were obtained from five importers, who sold approximately 93 per cent of all bentwood chairs imported in 1924.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock.—A report to assist the President in determining whether changes in duty are warranted is now in course of preparation. The field work in this investigation was carried on in 1924 and the cost data obtained were for the preceding year.

(3) REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT

Paintbrush handles.—In a report on the cost of production of paintbrush handles, which the commission transmitted to the President on October 2, 1926, Canada was found to be the principal competing country. The aggregate value of paintbrush handles, produced annually in the United States by three companies approximates \$550,000. The value of the sales of the one Canadian plant whose product entered into export could not be shown, because such figures would disclose confidential information. The cost-of-production data covered 50 styles of handles comprising 137 different sizes produced in the Canadian factory. Of the 137 handles, 11 were produced in all 3 domestic factories, 57 in 2 factories, and 69 in 1 factory only. Cost comparisons were made for similar styles and sizes of handles. The domestic and Canadian cost data were not equally comprehensive. The data for the Canadian factory covered not only the cost of production but the quantity of each of the 137 handles produced. The records of domestic factories did not admit of the ascertainment of quantities produced. Owing to this lack of data with respect to quantities produced no true weighted average could be computed.

The report shows the cost data analyzed by several methods—weighted and unweighted averages based on production costs and weighted and unweighted averages based on cost ratios. None of the methods used in the cost comparisons showed United States costs to be more than 14 per cent above Canadian costs.

The President, by a proclamation dated October 14, 1926, decreased the rate of duty on paintbrush handles from $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent ad valorem to $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent ad valorem, effective November 13, 1926.

The effect of the lower duty on the import trade in paintbrush handles is not reflected by available statistics. Comparisons of imports under the old and the new rate of duty can not be made because figures were not shown separately for paintbrush handles prior to November, 1926.

The following table shows the value of imported paintbrush handles, by months, under the lower rate of duty:

Paintbrush handles: Imports for consumption, by months, November 13, 1926, to August, 1927

Month	Value of imports from Canada	Value of imports from Germany	Total value
1926			
November.....	\$69	\$123	\$192
December.....	1,496	255	1,751
1927			
January.....	1,496	96	1,592
February.....	1,361	80	1,441
March.....	1,298	136	1,434
April.....	1,325	689	2,014
May.....	543	281	824
June.....	946	164	1,110
July.....	880	1,430	2,310
August.....	2,424	10	2,434

(c) INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Shingles.—On July 9, 1926, the President requested that the commission make a report on the shingle industry. An investigation was instituted under the general powers of the commission on July 22, 1926, and a report of the results of the investigation was submitted to the President on March 2, 1927.

Shingles are provided for under paragraph 1660 of Title II (free list) of the tariff act of 1922.

Cost-of-production data were obtained for the calendar year 1925. The area covered included parts of the States of Washington and Oregon, and the coastal forest area of the Province of British Columbia. Concentration of the industry in this area is due to the availability of large quantities of suitable raw material—western red cedar. Washington-Oregon mills produced 88.7 per cent of the total production of shingles in the United States in 1924. British Columbia mills produced 85 per cent of the total quantity of shingles produced in Canada in 1925.

Cost data were obtained from 29 domestic concerns operating 34 mills, whose aggregate output of 2,380,520,000 shingles was 36 per cent of the total production in Washington and Oregon in 1925. Cost data were obtained in British Columbia from 19 concerns operating 20 mills; production of these mills was 1,730,511,000 shingles, or 64 per cent of the estimated total production in that Province in 1925.

Costs were computed by three different methods, for the various grades of shingles. By method 1, piecework labor (for sawing and packing) was charged directly to each grade. Time labor was allocated in the ratio that the total time labor for all grades bore to the total piecework labor. Supplies and miscellaneous expenses were allocated at a uniform rate per thousand; and general and administrative expenses, log costs, and interest, in the ratio that the sales value of each grade produced bore to the total sales value of all grades produced. Method 1 showed for comparable grades of shingles an average cost per thousand, including interest but not selling expense, of \$3.877 in Washington-Oregon, and \$3.953 in British Columbia.

By method 2 piecework labor was charged directly to each grade as by method 1. All other items of cost were allocated in the ratio that the sales value of each grade produced bore to the total sales value of all grades produced. By this method the average cost for the comparable grades was \$4.077 in Washington-Oregon, and \$3.994 in British Columbia.

By method 3 also, piecework labor was charged directly to each grade. Time labor and all items of overhead, including interest, were distributed at a uniform rate per thousand. Log costs were distributed to the various grades of shingles on what may be called the modified sales allocation basis; that is, the sum of the amounts expended for piecework labor, time labor, overhead, and selling was deducted from the total sales value of the shingles produced and the ratio that the remainder bore to the total was used in distributing material costs. The costs obtained by this method for the com-

parable grades of shingles were \$4.175 in Washington-Oregon, and \$4.055 in British Columbia.

Wages in general are slightly lower in British Columbia than in Washington-Oregon. Domestic mills employ white labor almost exclusively; British Columbia mills employ Chinese labor to a large extent, and prefer such labor for shingle packing where strict observance of grading is desirable. In 1925, orientals were paid a higher average wage than whites in three of eight positions.

The proportion of the domestic consumption of shingles supplied by imports increased from 5.7 per cent in the years 1908-1912 to 24.6 per cent in the years 1919-1925. More than 99 per cent of the annual imports of shingles are from Canada, and these represent 70 to 90 per cent of that country's total production. From 80 to 90 per cent of the imports are high-grade shingles and, until recently, the quantity was greater than the production of similar grades in the United States. Imports of medium and low-grade shingles are small in proportion to domestic production.

The investigation indicated that the prosperity and stability of the industries in Washington-Oregon and in British Columbia are affected by the following factors:

- (1) The excess capacity of shingle mills in general.
- (2) The operation of double and triple shifts during periods of good demand to produce more shingles than can be consumed.
- (3) The increasing demand for other roofing material.
- (4) Lack of demand from the chief consumer—the farm—arising from a depression in agriculture.
- (5) Restrictions on the use of shingles for roofing in the building codes of an increasing number of cities.

Red cedar lumber.—The commission on September 16, 1926, extended its investigation of shingles to include the red cedar lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest. The production of red cedar lumber, particularly siding, is carried on largely by companies that produce shingles. Cost of production and sales data were obtained from five mills in the State of Washington and from four mills in the province of British Columbia. The records of other mills were examined, but were inadequate for purposes of comparison. Analysis of the cost data obtained during the field work disclosed inconsistencies which required much correspondence before they could be sufficiently reconciled to permit of cost computations.

The following table shows the number of mills sawing western red cedar and the quantity of lumber produced in each of the three States where the species *Thuja plicata* is found.

Western red cedar lumber: Number of sawmills and production in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, 1925

	Number of active mills reporting	Quantity produced (M feet b. m.)	Per cent of production
Total.....	176	315, 026	100. 0
Washington.....	102	226, 664	72. 0
Oregon.....	48	¹ 53, 985	17. 1
Idaho.....	26	34, 377	10. 9

¹ Includes a small quantity of Port Oxford cedar.

Of the 176 mills in the Pacific Northwest that reported production of cedar lumber in 1925, six of them in Washington, produced cedar products exclusively. These mills are generally referred to as siding mills or as straight cedar mills in contradistinction to mills sawing several species. Two additional companies operated mills the sole products of which were cedar and hemlock lumber. Cost data obtained for five of these eight mills show that they produced in the aggregate during 1925 approximately 76,500,000 feet of cedar lumber, or 34.7 per cent of the total cut of cedar lumber in Washington in that year.

The production of western red cedar lumber in British Columbia, the only Province of Canada in which red cedar is produced, was 118,133,000 feet in 1925. Of the four Canadian companies for which cost data were obtained, three are straight cedar mills and the fourth a general mill producing fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar. The aggregate production of these four mills in 1925 was 78,451,000 feet, or 66.4 per cent of the reported total cut of cedar lumber by all mills in British Columbia in that year.

SCHEDULE 5. SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The sugar division deals with all commodities provided for in Schedule 5 of the tariff act of 1922. Its work during the current year has been largely concerned with investigations of maple sugar and maple sirup, blackstrap, cane sirup, and edible molasses. An investigation with respect to these commodities was originally instituted on July 23, 1925, under the general powers of the commission. Work on (1) blackstrap and (2) cane sirup and edible molasses has been continued.

For other products covered by Schedule 5, the division keeps up to date statistics with respect to production, imports, exports, prices, and transportation costs. In addition, it keeps itself informed as to any changes that may occur in methods of growing sugar cane and sugar beets, and in processes of converting them into sugar and related products. The information thus kept on file, not only for the United States, but for all important sugar-producing countries, could on short notice be made available to the Congress.

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

MAPLE SUGAR AND MAPLE SIRUP

On February 25, 1927, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 of the costs of production of maple sugar and maple sirup. A preliminary statement of information obtained in the course of this investigation was issued by the commission under date of June 18, 1927, for the use of interested parties. A public hearing was held in Washington on July 19 and 20, 1927, when domestic producers and importers appeared and gave testimony as to various phases of the subject dealt with in the statement of information. Briefs were submitted on August 25, 1927.

Practically the entire world's production of maple products is made in the United States and Canada. The commission in its inves-

tigation of the domestic industry obtained 620 farm records in the principal producing areas of Vermont, New York, and Ohio. These three States supply about 75 per cent of the domestic output of maple sugar and sirup. The data for Canada were obtained from 220 farmers in the Province of Quebec, which supplies more than 70 per cent of the Canadian output. To the field work undertaken in this investigation, the commission assigned from its regular staff a sugar expert, an agricultural expert, an economist, two accountants, and an interpreter for the French-Canadian area. For the work in Vermont this force was later augmented by four local agricultural cost experts; for the work in New York, Ohio, and Quebec by one such expert. In Vermont the commission had the cooperation of the State agricultural experiment station, and in Quebec of the honey and maple sugar service of the department of agriculture of the Province of Quebec.

In both Canada and the United States the production of sirup exceeds that of sugar, but relatively more sirup is made in the United States than in Canada. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total quantity of sirup consumed in the United States is imported; imports supply about 50 per cent of consumption of sugar.

The following table shows the production of maple sugar and maple sirup in the United States and the extent to which imports are relied on to supply domestic consumption:

Maple sugar and maple sirup: Production in the United States and percentage of consumption imported, 1924-1926

Year	Sugar				Sirup			
	Domestic production ¹	Imports ²	Domestic consumption ³	Percentage of consumption imported	Domestic production ¹	Imports ²	Domestic consumption ³	Percentage of consumption imported
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	
1924.....	4, 078, 000	3, 910, 774	7, 988, 774	48. 95	3, 903, 000	5, 514	3, 908, 514	0. 14
1925.....	3, 236, 000	3, 446, 456	6, 682, 456	51. 57	3, 089, 000	10, 313	3, 099, 313	. 33
1926.....	3, 576, 800	3, 886, 471	7, 463, 271	52. 07	3, 900, 000	18, 481	3, 918, 481	. 47

¹ Yearbook of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Department of Commerce. Pounds of sirup converted to United States gallons.

³ Production plus imports. No exports for these years.

Under the tariff act of 1922 the rate of duty on maple sugar and maple sirup is 4 cents per pound. A report to assist the President in determining whether a change in the existing rate is warranted is in course of preparation.

(c) INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

(1) BLACKSTRAP

Following the institution of an investigation with respect to blackstrap by the commission in July, 1925, cost data were obtained in 1925 and 1926 from the records of 15 domestic sugar mills, covering the cost of handling and marketing blackstrap. Information as to prices was obtained by an examination of invoices and also from

importers. Data as to the costs incurred in marketing imported blackstrap in this country were also obtained from importers. During the past year the commission has obtained information as to the organization of the trade in blackstrap and as to its use in the manufacture of alcohol and cattle feeds.

Blackstrap is a by-product formed in producing raw cane or beet sugar or in refining raw cane sugar. It varies greatly in sugar content, the maximum being 56 per cent of total sugars, and weighs approximately $11\frac{7}{10}$ pounds per gallon. In general, for each ton of raw cane sugar made, about 50 gallons of blackstrap are produced; for each ton of raw cane sugar refined, about 6.6 gallons; and for each ton of beet sugar, about 28 gallons.

Under the act of 1922, the rate of duty is one-sixth of 1 cent per gallon on blackstrap testing not above 52 per cent total sugars, not imported "to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar, or for human consumption." One-sixth of 1 cent per gallon is added for each per cent of total sugars, and fractions of a per cent in proportion, on blackstrap testing above 52 and not above 56 per cent total sugars not imported "to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar, or for human consumption."

Considerably more than one-half of the available supply of blackstrap is used in the production of alcohol. A large part of the remainder is used in the manufacture of sweet stock feeds, and smaller quantities in making yeast, glycerin, and other articles of commerce. The following table shows the available supply of blackstrap in the United States in 1924, 1925, and 1926, and the quantity used in the production of alcohol and for other purposes.

Blackstrap: Domestic production and imports for consumption in the United States; quantity used in making distilled spirits and for other purposes, 1924-1926

Year	Imports for consumption (dutiable) ¹	Domestic production including imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico ²	Total available supply	Used in making distilled spirits ³	Used for other purposes
1924.....	Gallons 179,484,443	Gallons 56,863,503	Gallons 236,347,946	Gallons 155,001,162	Gallons 81,346,784
1925.....	248,013,214	75,942,758	323,955,972	203,270,135	120,685,837
1926.....	254,790,726	69,067,320	323,858,046	267,404,218	56,453,828

¹ From Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Department of Commerce.

² From Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and yearbooks and leaflets of Department of Agriculture.

³ From Annual Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(2) CANE SIRUP AND EDIBLE MOLASSES

In July, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation under its general powers with respect to cane sirup and edible molasses. In the field work undertaken for this investigation, the commission utilized the services of its regular staff—a sugar expert, an economist, and four accountants. Cost data were obtained, by the survey method, for the farm costs of producing cane sirup in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi—the principal producing States.

Cost data were obtained from 260 farms. In addition to these farm costs, detailed cost-of-production data were obtained from 12 sugar mills making sirup only, 8 making first molasses, 2 making second molasses, and 3 making both first and second molasses. Information was also obtained from invoices of imports of cane sirup and molasses through the principal ports of entry.

A large part of the cane sirup and edible molasses consumed in the United States is made in domestic mills. In Louisiana and to a less extent in Texas, a considerable part of the cane produced is grown primarily for the extraction of sugar, but conditions sometimes develop under which it is more profitable to make sirup than sugar. Particularly is this true of areas in which the cane does not readily mature, or where an insufficient supply of cane is produced to support a sugar mill. In areas in which both sugar and sirup are made prices ordinarily determine which of the two products shall be made at a given time.

Cane sirup is made by concentrating the juice of sugar cane to a given density without removing any of the sugar. If concentration is carried beyond a certain point, some sugar will be crystallized and separated from the liquid. The remaining liquid, known as molasses, may be further concentrated and more sugar crystallized and separated, leaving a second molasses. If these grades have a satisfactory flavor, they may be used for human consumption, and when so used are known as edible molasses. On account of their high sugar content they compare favorably in food value with cane sirup, though they usually contain proportionately more nonsugars than are present in cane sirup.

Domestic cane sirup is made in eight of the Southern States. The yield per ton of cane ranges from 16 to 30 gallons, the quantity depending on the variety of cane crushed, the type of mill extracting the juice from the cane, and the efficiency of the mill operator. Extracting a low percentage of juice usually gives a better grade of sirup and consequently sirup that commands a higher selling price.

The following table shows the total available supply of cane sirup and edible molasses in the United States in 1924, 1925, and 1926, and the amount imported.

Cane sirup and edible molasses: Domestic production and imports for consumption in the United States, 1924-1926

Year	Production of—		Imports of cane sirup and edible molasses ³	Total available supply of cane sirup and edible molasses
	Cane sirup ¹	Edible molasses ²		
	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>
1924.....	20, 148, 000	6, 322, 370	1, 918, 873	28, 389, 243
1925.....	20, 400, 000	5, 612, 319	1, 900, 604	27, 912, 923
1926.....	21, 724, 000	3, 309, 000	1, 933, 029	36, 966, 029

¹ From Yearbook of U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1926.

² From Yearbook of Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association and leaflets of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

³ From Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Department of Commerce.

NOTE.—The production figures given in the above table are for continental United States only.

Imports of cane sirup and edible molasses come chiefly from the British West Indies. Under the tariff act of 1922 they are dutiable under the following provision:

Molasses and sugar sirups, not specially provided for, testing not above 48 per centum total sugars, twenty-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per gallon; testing above 48 per centum total sugars, two hundred and seventy-five one-thousandths of 1 cent additional for each per centum of total sugars and fractions of a per centum in proportion.

A report on cane sirup and edible molasses is in course of preparation.

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

Schedule 7, entitled "Agricultural products and provisions," includes not only the immediate products of the farm and closely related manufactures of farm products, but also fish and fish products. For convenience the work on fish and fish products will be dealt with separately.

During the period covered by the report the agricultural division has done considerable work on investigations under the general powers of the commission, but has been mainly occupied with investigations for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922. The 12 investigations under section 315 carried on during the year involved the sending of representatives of the commission into 40 States and also into Canada, Mexico, China, and Italy. In the course of these investigations 4,538 farm-cost records and 457 other cost records were taken. The 457 records were obtained from local milk plants, peanut mills, cotton gins, local dealers in vegetables, egg freezing and drying plants, and other handlers of agricultural products. In the field work undertaken for these investigations the commission employed 29 men to assist the regular staff of the division. The data secured in the field entailed so many calculations and tabulations before they were in form to be used in reports that it was necessary to have the services of 9 additional office clerks.

The following table is a résumé of the work of the division during the current year on investigations for the purposes of section 315:

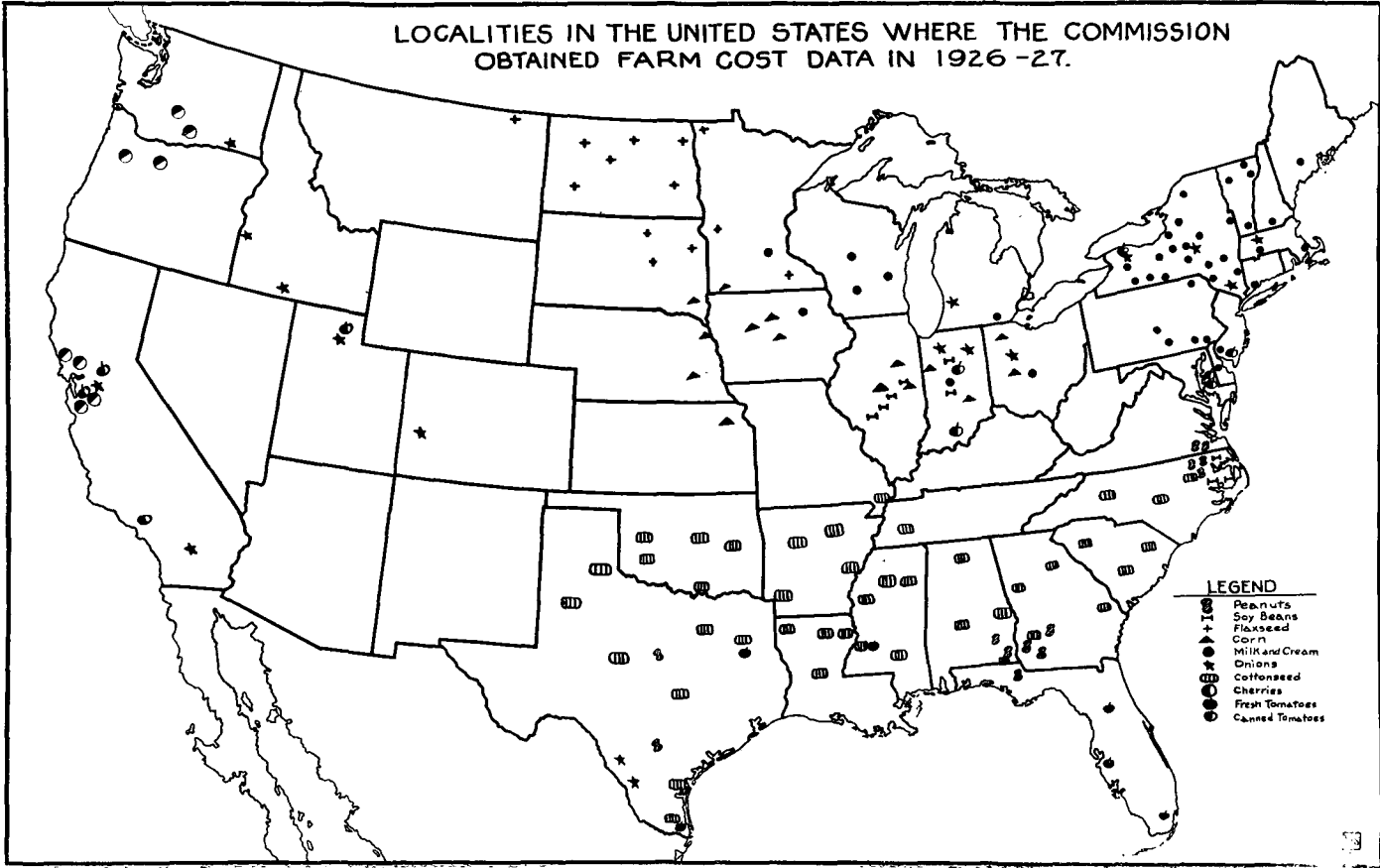


FIG. 1

Summary of work of the agricultural division since July 1, 1926, on investigations for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922

Domestic and foreign territory for which cost data were obtained	Commodity	Date investigation was instituted	Date domestic field work began	Date field work was completed	Number of farm records obtained	Number of other records obtained ¹	Average field force employed	Approximate time on field work	Average office force employed	Approximate time on office work
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Quebec and Ontario, Canada.	Milk and cream.....	Mar. 4, 1926	July 6, 1926	Nov. 19, 1926	1,181	99	14	4 months....	8	6 months.
Alabama, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and China.	Peanuts.....	May 26, 1926	July 9, 1926	Sept. 18, 1926	419	30	5	2½ months..	5	7 months.
Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, and Ohio.	Soya beans.....	do.....	Dec. 23, 1926	Feb. 1, 1927	143	151	4	1½ months..	4	2 months.
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.	Cottonseed.....	do.....	Sept. 12, 1926	Dec. 17, 1926	1,186		11	3 months....	8	6 months.
California, Texas, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts.	Onions.....	July 23, 1926	Oct. 5, 1926	Jan. 6, 1927	405	20	6	do.....	5	Do.
Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.	Flaxseed.....	Aug. 4, 1926	Nov. 1, 1926	Jan. 20, 1927	325	41	5	do.....	4	3½ months.
Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and China.	Eggs and egg products.	do.....	July 27, 1927	In progress..		44	1	do.....	1	In progress.
California, Washington, Oregon, and Italy.	Cherries.....	Mar. 22, 1927	Apr. —, 1927	May —, 1927	33	11	3	1 month....	1	Two weeks.
Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Mexico.	Fresh tomatoes.....	June 10, 1927	July 11, 1927	Sept. 10, 1927	240	17	5	2 months....		In progress.
California, Indiana, Utah, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland.	Canned tomatoes.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1927	In progress..	238	18	5	do.....		Do.
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.	Corn and cracked corn.	June 24, 1927	Aug. 11, 1927	do.....	375	26	5	do.....		Do.
California, Indiana, and Maryland.	Tomato paste.....	Oct. 14, 1927	Oct. 14, 1927	do.....	126	4	5	do.....		Do.

¹ Most of these records were taken by the accounting division.

(b) AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS

The division has devoted the major part of its time to gathering information for the preparation of reports on investigations for the purposes of section 315. Much information has been assembled for use in connection with surveys on agricultural products.

(c) AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Sugar beets.—The commission has published a series of 10 reports on the cost of producing sugar beets in the United States. Parts I to IX of the series deal with the sugar-beet industry in Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and California. Part X is a summary for the United States industry as a whole.

A synopsis of the information contained in the State reports was given in the tenth annual report of the commission.

The general summary, Part X, states that in tons of sugar beets grown, the United States is surpassed only by Germany and Czechoslovakia, and in acres planted to beets, by Germany and the Soviet Republic. In 1926 approximately 687,000 acres were planted to sugar beets in the United States, or more than four times the acreage planted to sugar cane. The gross returns in 1925, per acre, for sugar beets was \$72, compared with \$19.40 for corn, \$195.26 for potatoes, \$40.67 for beans, \$224.91 for cantaloupes, \$18.33 for wheat, and \$12.62 for oats. The sugar-beet and flaxseed crop had about the same total value in 1925, although only 647,000 acres were planted to the one as against 3,000,000 acres to the other.

In recent years about 90 beet-sugar factories have operated in the United States, producing annually about 1,000,000 tons of sugar. Expansion in the industry is limited more by economic factors than by the physical requirements of the crop. Competition from other crops, the large amount of hand labor required in cultivating beets, and the price of sugar in relation to that of other commodities are greater obstacles to the growth of the industry than are adverse conditions of soil and climate.

Imports of sugar beets have been relatively small, averaging in value only about \$136,000 during the period 1921–1925, as compared with \$267,000,000 for imports of sugar. Increasing quantities are now being imported from Canada to domestic factories near the border.

The average cost of producing an acre of sugar beets in the United States in the three-year period 1921–1923 was \$70.79, not allowing for land rental and interest on other capital invested, or \$85.98, including allowance for land rental and interest on other capital. The three-year average return to the grower from the sale of sugar beets was \$87.88 per acre, indicating an excess of return over costs of \$17.09 per acre, if land rental and interest charges are not allowed, and \$1.90 per acre if land rental and interest charges are allowed.

The average cost per ton of sugar beets harvested in the three-year period 1921–1923 was \$6.21, exclusive of land rental and interest charges, and \$7.53, inclusive of land rental and interest charges; per pound of sugar extracted, the cost was 2.35 cents and 2.85 cents, respectively.

The amount by which the three-year average returns to growers from the sale of sugar beets exceeded the three-year average costs of

production of sugar beets, per pound of sugar extracted from the beets, was 0.57 of a cent if no allowance is made for land rental and interest on other capital and 0.07 of a cent if allowance is made for land rental and interest at 6 per cent on other capital.

Reservations with respect to the farm cost data in and the conclusions of the several reports were filed by Commissioner Costigan.

In the preparation for publication of Part X, the summary for the United States of the costs of producing sugar beets, a number of errors were discovered in the various State reports as printed. Owing to the oversight of one of the special experts of the commission, who had been given supervision of the preparation for publication of the various sugar-beet reports, and who shortly thereafter was retired for disability, serious errors were incorporated in some of those reports. The persons mentioned in the reports as having assisted the commission in the sugar-beet investigation are not responsible for these errors, which occurred after the manuscripts had been completed and approved.

Because of these errors the reports for Montana, Nebraska, and Idaho have been withdrawn from circulation and corrected reports are being printed and issued. For the Wyoming, Ohio, Colorado, Utah, and California reports, errata sheets have been issued to correct errors.

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

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Since July 1, 1926, applications have been filed with the commission for investigations for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 with respect to 25 agricultural commodities or groups of commodities. (See table on p. 125.) Included among these were milk and cream, beef and beef products, cheese of the Cheddar type, fresh and canned tomatoes, alfalfa seed, live cattle, dried peas, sweet-clover seed, and hay.

(2) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

A number of preliminary studies have been prepared by the division to assist the commission in determining whether cost investigations should be instituted. Among these are canned and fresh tomatoes, corn, alfalfa seed, sweet-clover seed, mandolonas, celery, sweet peppers, narcissus flowers, and cut iris.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS INSTITUTED

Investigations instituted under section 315, since July 1, 1926, are tabulated below in chronological order:

Commodity	Date ordered	Paragraph
Onions.....	July 23, 1926	768
Flaxseed.....	Aug. 4, 1926	760
Eggs and egg products.....	do.....	713
Cherries.....	Mar. 22, 1927	737
Fresh tomatoes.....	June 10, 1927	770
Canned tomatoes.....	do.....	770
Corn and cracked corn.....	June 24, 1927	723
Tomato paste.....	Oct. 14, 1927	770

(4) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Milk and cream.—In size of industry, extent of territory covered, and amount of field and office work necessary, the milk and cream investigation is one of the most important of the commission's activities during the year.

Preceding the work of obtaining cost data a preliminary field study was made for the purpose of formulating detailed plans for the investigation. Field work began on July 6, 1926, in Vermont and ended November 19, 1926, in Wisconsin. The territory covered included selected areas in 16 Eastern and Central States and in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Cost data were obtained for 984 farms and 77 creamery plants in the United States and for 197 farms and 22 creamery plants in Canada. In addition to the members of the commission's staff assigned to the work of obtaining farm and creamery-plant cost records, 13 other experts were employed temporarily.

A preliminary statement of information summarizing the data obtained in the investigation is being prepared for use at a public hearing.

Peanuts.—For the domestic industry cost data were sought for two types of peanuts—the Virginia and the Spanish types. Field work was begun in July, 1926, and completed in September, 1926. The commission obtained cost data for the Virginia type from 232 farms in Virginia and North Carolina; for the Spanish type, from 183 farms in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Texas. A study was also made of the cost of cleaning, grading, and shelling peanuts. For this study data were obtained in the principal marketing centers from the records of 14 mills handling Virginia peanuts and for the same number handling Spanish peanuts.

Data on the cost of producing peanuts in China were obtained in the winter of 1926–27. Before attempting to secure the information desired, conferences were held in Tokyo and Kobe, by representatives of the commission, with Japanese firms engaged in milling peanut oil in Shantung and with officials of the South Manchurian Railway Co. in Dairen. Having secured their promises of cooperation, work was then undertaken, one section of the field force obtaining data on the farm cost of growing peanuts in the two principal areas of the Province of Shantung, where peanuts are grown for export, while the other made a study of marketing and milling costs in Tsingtao.

Analyses and tabulations of peanut cost data have been completed and a preliminary statement of information is in course of preparation.

Soya beans.—Soya beans are grown extensively in the Corn Belt and in the South, but most of the crop in those areas is used either for forage or for "hogging down." Only a small percentage of the total crop is grown for sale to crushing plants. Farmers usually plant soya beans in the hope of marketing their crop for seed, but only a portion of the crop each year is of the high quality required for seed. The inferior beans are sold to crushers for oil. In some years the surplus of beans over the requirements for seed is sufficiently large to reduce the prices to a level that will permit crushers to buy beans of high quality for oil.

The centers of production of soya beans used for crushing are central Illinois, Indiana, and northeastern North Carolina. In Illinois mills have been established especially for the crushing of soya beans; in North Carolina the industry has grown up as an adjunct to cottonseed crushing.

Domestic field work in the investigation was begun in December, 1926, and completed in February, 1927. The area covered embraced the producing sections of Illinois, North Carolina, and Indiana. Before undertaking the work of obtaining the cost data, a preliminary study of the industry was made in the three States mentioned and in Ohio and Missouri, for the purpose of selecting representative areas. When this had been done, about 150 farm-cost records were taken—60 each in Illinois and North Carolina, and 30 in Indiana. Supplementary information was obtained as to methods of handling and marketing the beans bought by oil mills, and as to dealers' margins and transportation costs.

The farm costs data on the production of soya beans in China were obtained by the commission for four important producing areas between Dairen and Harbin, and marketing and milling cost data were secured in the marketing centers, Dairen and Harbin.

The cost data obtained are now being tabulated in preparation for the preliminary statement of information for use at a public hearing.

Cottonseed.—In the investigation of the cost of production of cottonseed, data were obtained for the crop year 1925. In addition, information was sought as to changes that had occurred in 1926 in the prices of materials entering into cost. It is expected that the figures thus obtained will be used for computing costs for the crop of 1926, in conjunction with official figures, as published by the Department of Agriculture, on such items as yields, wages, and feed prices.

Before undertaking the field work, conferences were held with Federal and State agricultural officials, who assisted the commission in mapping out areas that were homogeneous as to soil, topography, farm organization and practices, and yield per acre. Cost data were obtained throughout the Cotton Belt, for 1,180 farms in all—from North Carolina to western Texas, including Tennessee and Missouri. In addition to these farm cost data, information was also obtained as to the cost of ginning cotton and the prices paid for cotton and cottonseed.

The office work of tabulating the data obtained in the field has been completed. For this work a force of eight clerks was required for six months.

Eggs and egg products.—An investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the cost of producing eggs and egg products in the United States and in the principal competing foreign countries was instituted on August 4, 1926.

Domestic field work was conducted during July, August, and September, 1927, in egg-freezing centers of the Eastern and Central States. Cost data were obtained from the records of 35 freezing plants and 1 drying plant.

Foreign cost data were obtained in China, the main source of imports, during the winter of 1926–27. The data obtained were

supplied by five freezing and drying plants in Shanghai, which processed and marketed dried and frozen egg products. An attempt to gather similar data in Hankow was frustrated by the political disorder prevailing at that time.

Analyses and tabulations of the data obtained are now being made.

Cherries.—On March 22, 1927, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of "cherries, in their natural state, sulphured, or in brine." Domestic field work was carried on during April and May, 1927, in California, Washington, and Oregon. The cost data obtained were for growing, sulphuring, brining, stemming, and pitting Royal Anne cherries.

At the same time that domestic field work was in progress, the commission secured data on the cost of producing cherries in Italy, the source of the largest volume of imports. Further information as to foreign costs was obtained through a study of invoices of cherries of all classes entered at the port of New York in 1925 and 1926.

A preliminary statement of information on costs, prices, and significant phases of the trade in cherries was issued prior to the public hearing held in the offices of the commission on June 28, 1927, when an opportunity was given to parties interested to be present, produce evidence, be heard, and to file briefs. The report to the President has been completed.

Fresh tomatoes.—On June 10, 1927, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of fresh tomatoes. An application for such an investigation had been received from Florida producers.

Competition is principally between tomatoes imported from Mexico and Cuba and early tomatoes grown in Florida, Mississippi, and Texas.

Field work was begun in the Miami district of Florida in July, 1927, and continued in central Florida, Mississippi, and Texas, and along the west coast of Mexico. Farm-cost data were obtained from 206 domestic farms and 37 Mexican farms; dealers' costs were obtained from 12 domestic and 5 Mexican concerns.

Analyses and tabulations of the data secured are now being made.

Canned tomatoes and tomato paste.—An investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 of the costs of production of canned tomatoes was instituted by the commission on June 10, 1927, and of the costs of production of tomato paste on October 14, 1927. Prior to undertaking field work the commission made, in New York City, in July, 1927, a preliminary study of the tomato-canning industry. The work of obtaining cost data on growing, handling, and canning tomatoes was begun in California in September and was continued in Utah, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland.

Corn and cracked corn.—On June 26, 1927, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 of the costs of production of corn and cracked corn. Domestic field work was done during August, September, and October. Data on the cost of production, handling, and cracking of corn were obtained in the principal corn-producing areas of Ohio,

Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The data are now being compiled and tabulated.

Information has been obtained concerning the production of corn in Argentina, and a study has been made of invoices of imports from Argentina. It was not practicable to send representatives of the commission to Argentina to obtain cost data.

Onions.—Spain and Egypt are the principal sources of imports. Onions from Spain are large, sweet, and mild. They are shipped in crates and come in considerable volume throughout the year, except in the late spring and early summer. Onions from Egypt are strong and pungent in flavor, and are marketed largely in New York City and to some extent in southern and western markets. Spanish onions are widely marketed throughout the eastern half of the United States.

The domestic onion industry is widely distributed. For purposes of cost comparisons, it was necessary to obtain cost data for Bermuda onions grown in Texas and California; for sweet Spanish onions grown in Washington, Idaho, and Utah; and for strong onions grown in California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts. Cost data were obtained from 405 farms for the crop years 1925 and 1926, and from 14 local dealers. The analyses and tabulations of the domestic costs have been completed.

Data concerning the onion industries of Spain and Egypt have been obtained, and a study has been made of invoices of imports.

Flaxseed.—In the winter of 1926–27 the commission obtained data on the cost of producing flaxseed in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. Cost data were obtained from 325 farms and elevator and marketing costs were obtained from 41 elevators. Analyses and tabulations of the domestic costs have been completed. Some information as to the production of flaxseed in Argentina has been obtained, and a study has been made of invoices of imports from Argentina. It was not practicable to send representatives of the commission to Argentina to obtain cost data.

(5) INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED

Swiss cheese—Summary of report.—On April 16, 1927, the commission transmitted to the President a report upon its investigation of the costs of production of Swiss cheese. Commissioner Costigan filed a dissenting statement.

The President, on June 8, 1927, proclaimed an increase, effective July 8, 1927, in the duty on cheese by whatever name known, having the eye formation characteristic of the Swiss or Emmenthaler type, from 5 cents per pound, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem, to 7½ cents per pound, but not less than 37½ per cent ad valorem.

The investigation was instituted on August 9, 1924. In October and November, 1924, the commission obtained data as to the farm costs of producing milk and the factory costs of producing cheese in the producing areas of Ohio and Wisconsin, and in April, 1925, on factory costs in New York and Pennsylvania. Farm and factory costs were obtained in Switzerland in October, 1924. The information obtained in the field was embodied in a preliminary statement of information issued to the trade prior to the holding of a public hearing on December 11, 1925.

The findings of the commission on the costs of producing Swiss cheese in the United States and Switzerland are summarized in the following table:

Swiss cheese: Summary of production, transportation, and concentrator's costs

[Cents per pound]

	United States—Areas in which both farm and factory costs were obtained			Switzerland—For co-operative factories	Amount by which costs for United States exceed costs for Switzerland
	For independent factories	For co-operative factories	Average co-operative and independent factories		
METHOD A					
Farm basis (including interest):					
Farm cost of milk.....	34.13	32.62	32.75	19.00	
Conversion cost.....	7.44	4.93	5.11	3.03	
Total cost at factory.....	41.57	37.55	37.86	22.03	
Local concentrator's cost of receiving, storing, and selling.....	2.71	2.35	2.37	4.73	
Cost of delivery to New York.....	.57	1.14	1.11	1.43	
Total cost of Swiss cheese delivered to New York.....	44.95	41.04	41.34	28.19	13.15
METHOD C					
Farmer's return for milk basis (including interest):					
Amount returned for milk.....	26.67	26.20	26.34	19.70	
Conversion cost.....	7.44	4.93	5.11	3.03	
Total cost at factory.....	34.11	31.13	31.45	22.73	
Local concentrator's cost of receiving, storing, and selling.....	2.71	2.35	2.37	4.73	
Cost of delivery to New York.....	.67	1.14	1.11	1.43	
Total cost of Swiss cheese delivered to New York.....	37.49	34.62	34.93	28.89	6.04
Adjustments of cost to take into consideration the price advantage of the imported over the domestic Swiss cheese:					
1. By taking into consideration differences of 2.36 cents per pound in concentrator's cost.....					8.40
2. By taking into consideration differences of 7.9 cents per pound in average price of cheese for 5-year period, 1922-1926.....					13.94
3. By taking into consideration differences of 4.9 cents per pound in average price of cheese for the year 1926.....					10.94

(6) STATISTICS OF COMMODITIES ON WHICH DUTIES HAVE BEEN CHANGED UNDER SECTION 315

The agricultural division has been so closely occupied with field and office work connected with cost investigations for the purposes of section 315 that there has been no opportunity to study carefully the effects of changes proclaimed by the President in duties on agricultural products. The following tables show imports before and after the changes in rates of duty on specified commodities:

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Butter: General imports from principal countries, by months, 1923-1927

Year and month	Total im-ports	Denmark	Canada	New Zea-land	Other countries
Under old rate of duty (8 cents per pound)					
1923—January	1,850,906	846,158	567,286	158,200	270,261
February	1,823,961	1,184,054	52,136	208,896	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	1,169,872	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	670,285	96,824	398,136
November	3,830,657	1,076,134	1,760,014	457,571	596,938
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	989,270	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	105,057	24,306	18,814	42,560	19,379
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	187,983
Total	19,404,816	7,192,414	2,806,700	4,312,507	5,093,195
1925—January	696,380	16,131	86,454	595,200	99,595
February	517,080	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	219,689	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	437,597	1,272,803
February	862,218	8,037	7,245	360,192	486,744
March	277,371	22,588	5,523	163,072	486,188
Under new rate of duty (12 cents per pound)					
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	29,197	94,167	17,431
September	200,753	21,962	87,420	69,880	21,491
October	256,112	17,296	81,492	41,160	116,164
November	672,523	138,857	58,978	29,960	444,733
December	2,613,191	501,302	26,107	509,370	1,576,412
Total	8,029,067	1,496,814	339,679	2,088,034	1,410,530
1927—January	661,428	332,450	17,451	36,008	285,519
February	1,200,123	42,660	56,201	977,984	123,283
March	2,011,497	127,658	30,304	428,792	1,424,643
April	2,301,374	102,303	131,682	1,242,999	824,390
May	270,457	107,665	50,114	86,520	26,158
June	205,752	43,654	27,337	120,568	14,193

¹ Includes 2,273,054 pounds from the United Kingdom and 1,023,960 pounds from Argentina, and 455,659 pounds from Australia.

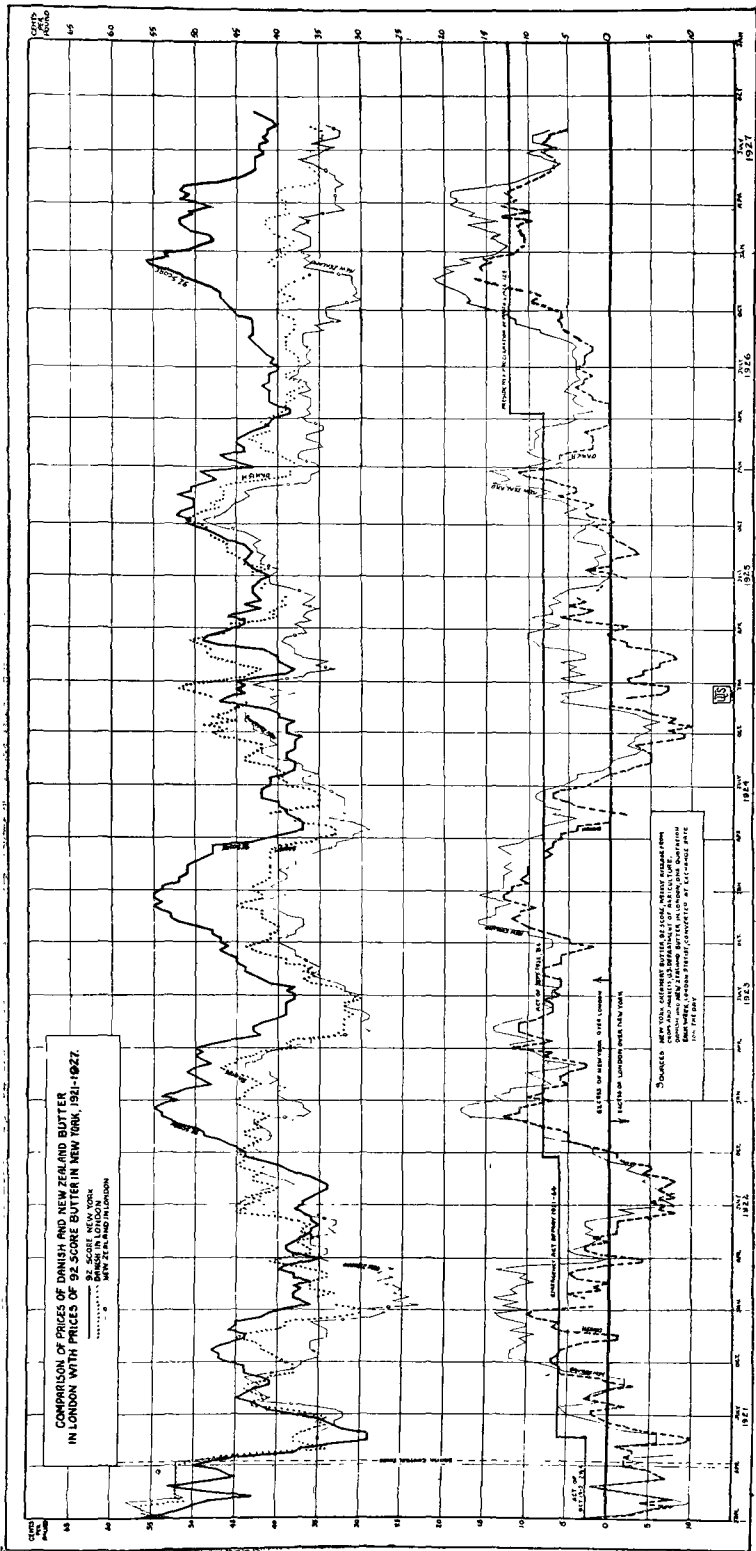


FIG. 2

Wheat: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927

Year and month	Average price per bushel Minnesota No. 1 Dark Northern	Full duty		Unit price	Free in bond for milling and export		Unit value
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
Under old rate of duty (30 cents per bushel)							
1923.....	\$1.26	<i>Bushels</i> 8,929,749	\$8,887,124	\$1.00	<i>Bushels</i> 9,988,592	\$10,339,659	\$1.04
1924-Jan. 1-Apr. 5.....		6,215,465	5,841,153	.94			
Under new rate of duty (42 cents per bushel)							
1925 Apr. 6-Dec. 31.....	1.72	679,160	736,178	1.08			
1925.....		1,308,399	1,701,851	1.30	10,439,714	15,000,670	1.44
1926-January.....	1.78	141,242	205,188	1.45	1,289,077	1,877,108	1.46
February.....	1.73	25,389	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	1.38
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	3,573	3,743	1.05	681,069	986,103	1.45
September.....	1.48	659	957	1.45	1,975,690	1,975,690	1.40
October.....	1.53	12,562	15,203	1.21	1,848,834	2,568,246	1.39
November.....	1.48	9,871	12,809	1.30	2,422,939	3,321,970	1.37
December.....	1.48	5,427	6,717	1.24	2,090,859	2,684,998	1.28
Total.....	1.62	451,029	640,140	1.42	15,429,102	21,488,633	1.39
1927-January.....	1.47	1,134	1,042	.92	770,947	1,002,529	1.30
February.....	1.46	463	1,287	2.78	947,626	1,303,816	1.38
March.....	1.43	5,499	6,527	1.19	137,927	180,517	1.31
April.....	1.41	3,794	4,993	1.32	833,910	1,130,337	1.35
May.....	1.53	1,745	2,464	1.41	644,864	901,340	1.40
June.....	1.57	2,734	3,267	1.19	470,860	737,369	1.57

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Wheat flour: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927

Year and month	Unit of quantity	Quantity	Value	Unit value
Under old rate of duty (78 cents per 100 pounds)				
1923.....	{ Pound.....	51,747,653	\$1,366,061	\$5.17
	{ Barrel.....	264,019		
1924—Jan. 1—Apr. 5.....	{ Pound.....	10,972,647	277,308	4.95
	{ Barrel.....	55,983		
Under new rate of duty (\$1.04 per 100 pounds)				
Apr. 6—Dec. 31.....	{ Pound.....	1,700,434	\$41,534	\$4.79
	{ Barrel.....	8,676		
1925.....	{ Pound.....	2,173,198	71,417	6.44
	{ Barrel.....	11,088		
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.....	{ Pound.....	223,083	7,990	7.02
	{ Barrel.....	1,138		
August.....	{ Pound.....	28,809	1,593	10.84
	{ Barrel.....	147		
September.....	{ Pound.....	66,113	2,537	7.53
	{ Barrel.....	337		
October.....	{ Pound.....	22,222	1,291	11.42
	{ Barrel.....	113		
November.....	{ Pound.....	38,835	2,145	10.83
	{ Barrel.....	198		
December.....	{ Pound.....	10,515	668	12.37
	{ Barrel.....	54		
Total.....	{ Pound.....	1,794,376	71,587	7.82
	{ Barrel.....	9,155		
1927—January.....	{ Pound.....	175,093	8,086	9.05
	{ Barrel.....	893		
February.....	{ Pound.....	123,738	4,944	7.84
	{ Barrel.....	631		
March.....	{ Pound.....	59,492	2,660	8.75
	{ Barrel.....	304		
April.....	{ Pound.....	27,747	1,109	7.81
	{ Barrel.....	142		
May.....	{ Pound.....	21,776	1,104	9.95
	{ Barrel.....	111		
June.....	{ Pound.....	22,126	961	8.50
	{ Barrel.....	113		

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Grits, semolina, etc.: Imports for consumption in the United States, 1923-1927

Year and month		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		Under old rate of duty (78 cents per 100 pounds)		
1923		<i>Pounds</i> 289,696	\$8,291	\$0.029
1924	Jan. 1-Apr. 5	60,290	1,751	.029
		Under new rate of duty (\$1.04 per 100 pounds)		
1925	Apr. 6-Dec. 31	3,158 75,801	\$341 2,119	\$0.108 .028
1926	January	877	69	.08
	February	220	15	.07
	March	880	63	.07
	April	931	42	.05
	May	200	10	.05
	June	235	24	.10
	July	441	28	.063
	August	100	17	.170
	September			
	October	2,800	173	.062
	November	5,708	371	.065
	December	14,540	888	.061
	Total	26,752	1,675	.063
1927	January	84,920	5,000	.059
	February	276	54	.196
	March	2,608	238	.091
	April			
	May	400	11	.028
	June			

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

Bran, shorts, etc.: Imports for consumption, 1923-1927

Year and month	Direct importation		Unit value	Withdrawn from bonded mills		Unit value
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
Under old rate of duty (15 per cent ad valorem)						
1923	<i>Tons</i> 126,469	\$2,997,626	\$23.70	<i>Tons</i>		
1924	Jan. 1-Apr. 5	26,427	568,745	21.52		
Under new rate of duty (7½ per cent ad valorem)						
1925	Apr. 6-Dec. 31	210,770 251,862	4,449,221 6,107,274	21.11 24.25		
1926	January	15,809	386,692	24.46	25	\$438
	February	13,859	336,810	24.30	89	2,864
	March	13,472	328,725	24.40	27	610
	April	1,159	25,949	22.39	7,701	189,838
	May	1,483	35,344	23.83	7,484	190,248
	June	8,500	205,516	24.18	6,918	167,356
	July	13,528	299,004	22.10	11,166	279,139
	August	7,075	155,221	21.93	3,863	93,089
	September	8,465	204,643	24.18	4,775	118,338
	October	13,219	299,978	22.69	8,546	222,594
	November	20,486	451,724	22.05		
	December	17,933	457,518	25.51		
	Total	134,988	3,187,024	23.61	50,594	1,264,414
1927	January	1,653	42,002	25.41	14,196	375,656
	February	5,223	119,013	22.79	6,745	182,724
	March	2,043	53,934	26.40	15,088	359,210
	April	1,806	51,609	28.58	709	18,110
	May	6,410	166,216	25.93	10,873	316,219
	June	5,265	146,681	27.86	4,833	125,367

(e) FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

(1) SURVEYS

Salmon.—The salmon survey referred to in the last annual report has been revised and expanded. As now constituted it contains details useful for an economic study of all salmon products, i. e., canned, fresh, frozen, mild-cured, dry-salted, salted, kippered, and smoked.

Fish oils.—This survey deals with whale, sperm, menhaden, cod, cod-liver, herring, sardine, seal, and salmon oils. It supplements the earlier work of the commission published as an "Economic Study of the Trade in and the Prices and Interchangeability of Oils and Fats." Its object is to present the economic status of each individual fish oil, and a study of the relation of fish oils to the competitive vegetable and animal oils and fats.

Herring.—A preliminary study of available statistics with respect to the world production of, and trade in, herring and herring products has been made with a view to using the data in a brief survey.

Brief surveys of fishery products.—Surveys are being prepared for each fishery product presenting special economic problems. Preliminary work has been done on surveys for tuna fish, clams, and herring, and plans have been made for surveys on groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk), lobsters, swordfish, sablefish, mackerel, crabs, scallops, abalones, whiting, and bait fish.

(2) INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Lake fish.—The commission has published and distributed to the public a report on lake fish. This study was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining information that might be useful to the Congress in drafting a tariff schedule for fresh-water fish.

Since sources of information with respect to the lake fisheries are not readily accessible, the commission sent its representatives into the field to obtain first-hand data from the bookkeeping records of persons engaged in the industry. The report contains data not heretofore published as to size of the catch of the several species and cost of production, as well as detailed descriptions of methods employed in the industry.

Each variety of lake fish is bought and sold under a specific name and in the trade is regarded as a distinct article of commerce. It is this trade distinction and the difference in the competitive status of the several species that determined the form of the report, which in outline is as follows: Part I, Summary; Part II, Individual surveys of the 13 important species of lake fish; and Part III, Detailed descriptions of fishing, handling, and manufacturing methods and detailed statistics of catch and production costs of individual fish.

Since the volume of trade in lake fish between the United States and Canada is markedly influenced by the natural abundance or scarcity of the individual species in the waters of the two countries, the competitive situation is not always reflected in statistics of trade and cost of production. The supply of a single species in the waters of one country may become seriously depleted, and laws designed to conserve the breeding stock by restricting commercial fishing may play an important part in the competitive situation. Certain species have always been naturally more abundant in the waters of one country than in the other.

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The following tables give data with respect to the 13 important species of lake fish. The first shows United States production, imports, and consumption, and Canadian production. The second shows the cost of production of fresh and frozen fish in the two countries on three bases: (1) F. o. b. New York City; (2) f. o. b. Chicago; and (3) a simple average of the costs, f. o. b. New York City and Chicago.

Summary of the United States and Canadian trade in the 13 important species of lake fish in 1924

Species	United States			Canada
	Production	Imports (all from Canada)	Consumption	Production
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Whitefish.....	3,790,146	10,490,800	14,280,946	13,750,843
Lake trout.....	10,143,685	3,594,100	13,737,785	7,194,466
Ciscoes.....	21,292,733	9,679,600	30,972,333	10,907,928
Blue pike.....	8,969,997	2,754,090	11,724,087	3,035,898
Yellow pike.....	2,529,685	9,144,900	11,674,585	9,716,284
Yellow perch.....	3,345,562	2,091,351	5,436,913	2,614,189
Lake herring.....	12,816,082	1,443,800	14,259,882	1,567,843
Chubs.....	3,041,149	184,900	3,226,049	241,975
Tullibeas.....	300,680	3,194,100	3,494,780	3,989,573
Jacks.....	375,426	4,117,310	4,492,736	5,146,687
Mullets.....	2,722,683	1,015,800	3,738,483	1,354,400
Saugers.....	1,847,065		1,847,065	
Sheepshead.....	2,333,155		2,333,155	
Total.....	73,508,048	47,710,751	121,218,799	61,520,036

Cost of production of the 13 important species of lake fish, 1924

[In cents per pound]

Species and market	Fresh			Frozen		
	United States	Canada ¹	Amount by which United States costs are more (+) or less (-) than Canada	United States	Canada ¹	Amount by which United States costs are more (+) or less (-) than Canada
Whitefish:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	17.68	14.82	+2.86	16.55	9.40	+7.15
F. o. b. Chicago.....	16.25	14.53	+1.67	16.09	8.87	+7.22
Simple average.....	16.97	14.70	+2.27	16.32	9.14	+7.18
Lake trout:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	17.12	13.84	+3.28	15.65	12.73	+2.92
F. o. b. Chicago.....	15.06	14.17	+0.89	14.94	12.61	+2.33
Simple average.....	16.09	14.00	+2.09	15.29	12.67	+2.62
Ciscoes:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	8.85	6.53	+2.32	8.72	5.74	+2.98
F. o. b. Chicago.....	8.91	6.78	+2.13	8.84	5.64	+3.20
Simple average.....	8.88	6.66	+2.22	8.78	5.69	+3.09
Blue pike:						
All types of gear—						
F. o. b. New York City.....	9.98	9.75	+0.23	9.86	8.95	+0.91
F. o. b. Chicago.....	10.05	10.01	+0.04	9.97	8.85	+1.12
Simple average.....	10.02	9.88	+0.14	9.91	8.90	+1.01
Gill nets only—						
F. o. b. New York City.....	9.64	7.95	+1.69	9.51	7.15	+2.36
F. o. b. Chicago.....	9.70	8.21	+1.49	9.62	7.05	+2.57
Simple average.....	9.67	8.08	+1.59	9.56	7.10	+2.46

¹ Canadian costs do not include the United States customs duty of 1 cent per pound.

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Cost of production of the 13 important species of lake fish, 1924—Continued

[In cents per pound]

Species and market	Fresh			Frozen		
	United States	Canada	Amount by which United States costs are more (+) or less (-) than Canada	United States	Canada	Amount by which United States costs are more (+) or less (-) than Canada
Yellow pike:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	15.73	15.52	+ .21	14.87	10.40	+4.47
F. o. b. Chicago.....	14.96	15.28	- .32	14.53	9.51	+5.02
Simple average.....	15.34	15.40	- .06	14.70	9.95	+4.75
Yellow perch:						
All lakes combined—						
F. o. b. New York City.....	11.98	13.08	-1.10	11.27	12.09	-.82
F. o. b. Chicago.....	11.20	13.18	-1.98	11.09	11.91	-.82
Simple average.....	11.59	13.13	-1.54	11.18	12.00	-.82
Lake Erie only—						
F. o. b. New York City.....	13.01	12.77	+0.24	12.88	11.99	+0.90
F. o. b. Chicago.....	13.08	13.03	+ .05	13.00	11.88	+1.11
Simple average.....	13.04	12.90	+ .14	12.94	11.94	+1.00
Gill nets only—						
F. o. b. New York City.....	12.77	10.84	+1.93	12.64	10.06	+2.58
F. o. b. Chicago.....	12.83	11.10	+1.73	12.75	9.95	+2.80
Simple average.....	12.80	10.97	+1.83	12.69	10.00	+2.69
Lake herring:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	9.27	8.44	+ .83	7.78	6.89	+ .89
F. o. b. Chicago.....	7.51	9.31	-1.80	7.08	6.68	+ .40
Simple average.....	8.39	8.88	- .49	7.43	6.79	+ .64
Chubs:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	11.44	9.35	+2.09	9.95	8.56	+1.39
F. o. b. Chicago.....	9.26	9.29	- .03	9.26	8.51	+ .75
Simple average.....	10.35	9.32	+1.03	9.60	8.33	+1.07
Tullibees:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	13.91	12.87	+1.04	12.37	7.70	+4.67
F. o. b. Chicago.....	12.18	11.48	+ .70	11.27	6.62	+4.65
Simple average.....	13.05	12.18	+ .87	11.82	7.16	+4.66
Jacks:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	13.98	11.81	+2.17	12.35	7.38	+4.97
F. o. b. Chicago.....	12.22	11.42	+ .80	11.40	6.48	+4.92
Simple average.....	13.10	11.62	+1.48	11.87	6.93	+4.94
Mullets:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	7.80	9.27	+1.47	6.92	6.67	+ .25
F. o. b. Chicago.....	6.82	9.33	-2.51	6.62	5.69	+ .93
Simple average.....	7.31	9.30	-1.99	6.77	6.18	+ .59
Saugers:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	9.31	11.89	-2.58	9.18	6.20	+2.98
F. o. b. Chicago.....	9.37	10.45	-1.08	9.29	5.08	+4.21
Simple average.....	9.34	11.17	-1.83	9.23	5.64	+3.59
Sheepshead:						
F. o. b. New York City.....	10.84			10.62		
F. o. b. Chicago.....	10.88			10.72		
Simple average.....	10.86			10.67		

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

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The textile division is concerned with all of the articles provided for in schedules 9, 10, 11 (except raw wool, handled by the agricultural division), and 12, and with other textile materials and manufactures in the sundries schedule and on the free list. Its work during the last year has included the preparation of tariff information surveys, preliminary studies on commodities that were the subject of applications under section 315, and reports on investigations instituted by the commission.

(b) TEXTILE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1891-1926

This is a statistical tabulation bringing together in one volume data as to the foreign trade of the United States in textile materials and textile manufactures beginning with the tariff act of 1890. The articles for which figures are given constitute an important section of our foreign trade, usually about a fourth of the total. In 1926 raw silk was the leading item in the import trade of the United States, and raw cotton the leading item in the export trade. A detailed account of this tabulation was given in the Tenth Annual Report of the commission. During the current year the figures have been brought up to date.

SCHEDULE 9. COTTON MANUFACTURES

(a) SURVEYS

The commission has completed a survey entitled "Cotton Sewing Thread and Cottons for Handwork," which has been published. The commission also has in course of preparation surveys on cotton cloth, hosiery, lace, and embroidery.

A summary of the information contained in the survey on Cotton Sewing Threads and Cottons for Handwork follows:

COTTON SEWING THREAD AND COTTONS FOR HANDWORK

This survey deals with the articles dutiable under paragraph 902 of the tariff act of 1922. Imports under this paragraph are mainly handwork cottons from France, which constitute a substantial proportion of the domestic consumption of such goods. Imports of cotton sewing thread are relatively small, in some years less than domestic exports. The survey gives details as to imports, methods of production, organization of the industry here and abroad, prices, and competitive conditions.

The cotton-thread industry has two distinct branches, each having a more or less specialized field and a highly diversified range of products. The section of greatest importance produces thread

known as "manufacturers' thread" for use in industry; the other produces the so-called "domestic thread," including both thread for home sewing by hand or machine, and the softer-spun cottons for handwork. Although a few of the larger mills make both kinds, most domestic mills confine their production to manufacturer's thread. Census reports show production of cotton thread amounting to 23,275,618 pounds in 1921, 31,645,537 pounds in 1923, and 37,585,368 pounds (valued at \$59,875,776) in 1925. The census data include all cotton sewing thread, for either manufacturers' or household use, but do not include cottons for handwork—these softer-spun threads being included without separate enumeration with cotton yarn—so that the total output of the industry is greater than that shown by the Bureau of the Census.

In the manufacture of spool thread and handwork cottons for household use there is little small-scale production and there are few producers. It is estimated that about nine-tenths of the American output of domestic thread and handwork cottons is made by three large companies.

In manufacturers' thread, the most important branch of the industry, the three large-scale companies are estimated to produce about 45 per cent of the American supply; a large part of this is the output of one company, as the other two specialize in "domestic thread" and handwork cottons. The remaining 55 per cent of the production of manufacturers' thread is distributed among some 35 or 40 moderate-sized plants, mostly in New England, and a hundred or more converters and jobbers in the metropolitan area of New York.

In international trade the chief importers of cotton sewing thread and cottons for handwork are the United States, British India, China, Italy, Canada, and Czechoslovakia. In 1925 imports into the United States amounted to \$3,463,960, as compared with imports into British India, valued at \$2,844,822; China, \$1,763,400; Italy, \$1,438,324; Canada, \$1,319,930; and Czechoslovakia, \$1,264,650.

The following table affords a comparison of imports into the United States under the last six general tariff acts:

Cotton sewing thread and cottons for handwork: Annual imports for consumption in the United States under tariff act of 1922 compared with average annual imports under this and earlier tariff acts

	Quantity	Value	Average value per 100 yards	Equivalent ad valorem rate	Equivalent specific rate per 100 yards
Average annual imports under the act of—	<i>100 yards</i>			<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Cents</i>
1890.....	9,343,717	\$97,212	\$0.010	56.33	0.58
1894.....	18,266,710	170,686	.009	49.05	.46
1897.....	15,765,864	227,620	.014	34.63	.50
1909.....	43,991,710	1,137,865	.026	23.78	.62
1913.....	66,967,222	2,391,429	.036	15.30	.55
1922 ¹	33,209,081	2,942,443	.089	20.17	1.79
Imports under act of 1922 during calendar years—					
1923.....	41,565,462	3,176,176	.076	20.08	1.54
1924.....	36,533,670	3,036,175	.083	20.32	1.69
1925.....	29,901,678	3,463,960	.116	20.09	2.33
1926.....	22,001,702	2,379,716	.108	20.07	2.17

¹ Average annual imports during period, Sept. 22, 1922, to Dec. 31, 1926, inclusive, for which data are available.

Imports in 1926 were the lowest in quantity since 1906; their average unit value was, however, the highest recorded in any year except 1925. A trend toward high values per unit of quantity has been especially marked since 1922, reflecting the increasing predominance of high-quality cottons for handwork.

The tariff act of 1922 imposes on cotton sewing thread and on cottons for handwork a specific duty of one-half of 1 cent per 100 yards, and provides that none of them shall pay less than 20 nor more than 35 per cent ad valorem. At the level of prices that has thus far prevailed under the act of 1922, both the specific rate and the maximum ad valorem rate have been largely inoperative. Of the total imports under paragraph 902, up to the end of the calendar year 1926, about 82 per cent in quantity and 96 per cent in value have entered under the minimum ad valorem proviso.

According to the records, imports of cotton sewing thread in 1925 were about 5 per cent in value of the domestic production. In fact, however, the actual ratio was less than this as the statistics shown for imports of sewing thread include large quantities of crochet, tatting, and other handwork cottons.

The United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Italy, and the United States each export annually more than a million pounds of cotton sewing thread and cottons for handwork. The United Kingdom is the largest producer and exporter of cotton sewing thread in the world. The competitive strength of the British thread industry in international commerce is evidenced by the exports from the United Kingdom, which attained a record of 34,695,400 pounds in 1900 and have averaged about 18,000,000 pounds annually during the five years 1922-1926. The leading British exporters are J. & P. Coats (Ltd.), of Paisley, and the English Sewing Cotton Co., of Manchester, both of whom ship abroad over 80 per cent of the output of their home factories. J. & P. Coats (Ltd.) also has extensive international connections, maintaining branch factories in the United States, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, and Japan. With their wide commercial and industrial affiliations these two British thread companies virtually dominate the sewing thread production and trade of the world.

In the production and export of crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons for handwork France is the most important country. During the three years 1923-1925 French handwork cottons constituted about 70 per cent of the total quantity and 85 per cent of the total value of all the imports into the United States under paragraph 902 of the act of 1922; in 1926, the proportions were approximately 60 and 80 per cent, respectively.

The exports from the United States of cotton sewing thread and cottons for handwork totaled 1,422,669 pounds, valued at \$1,439,862, in 1926. American producers of cotton thread who developed an export business during the war, when European production was at a low ebb, now encounter sharp competition in world markets from British sources, and exporters of American-made handwork cottons find it difficult to compete against the trade prestige of long-established French firms. The following table compares the value of domestic imports and exports of cotton sewing thread and cottons for handwork during the 4-year period 1923-1926.

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Cotton sewing thread and cottons for handwork: Comparison of value of imports into and exports from the United States, 1923-1926

Calendar year	Cotton sewing thread		Cottons for handwork		Total	
	Imports for consumption	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption	Domestic exports
1923.....	\$2,511,025	\$1,819,478	\$665,151	\$246,042	\$3,176,176	\$2,065,520
1924.....	2,681,353	1,599,698	354,822	172,970	3,036,175	1,772,668
1925.....	2,979,168	1,047,298	484,792	136,049	3,463,960	1,183,347
1926.....	1,272,310	1,280,158	1,107,406	159,704	2,379,716	1,439,862

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

(1) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

Handkerchiefs.—The commission has received two applications for an investigation with respect to handkerchiefs. One of these, filed by domestic manufacturers and embroiderers, asked for higher duties based on American selling prices; the other, filed by importers, asked for a decrease in the present duties based on foreign valuation. The tariff paragraphs involved are 918, 1016, 1209, and 1430. A preliminary study was made to assist the commission in determining whether an investigation should be instituted.

The following table affords a comparison of imports, under the last four general tariff acts, of handkerchiefs of all kinds, including those ornamented with lace or embroidery as well as those not so ornamented:

Handkerchiefs: Annual imports for consumption in the United States under tariff act of 1922 as compared with average annual imports under this and earlier tariff acts

	Handkerchiefs of—			Total handkerchiefs
	Cotton	Linen	Silk	
Average annual imports under act of—				
1897.....	\$343,937	\$2,191,438	\$449,614	\$2,984,989
1909.....	438,485	2,360,010	353,658	3,152,153
1913.....	1,431,423	2,735,235	1,034,143	5,200,801
1922 ¹	2,038,712	4,231,182	985,889	7,255,783
Imports under act of 1922 during calendar year—				
1923.....	1,499,525	3,575,689	883,968	5,959,182
1924.....	2,284,885	4,746,630	753,730	7,785,245
1925.....	2,562,600	4,122,364	1,123,510	7,808,474
1926.....	2,160,056	5,007,009	1,311,209	8,478,274

¹ Average annual imports for period Sept. 22, 1922, to Dec. 31, 1926, inclusive, for which data are available.

(2) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Lace.—The commission has under consideration a report to the President on the costs of production of lace. The investigation and report cover five types of lace: (1) Products of the Nottingham-lace-curtain machine; (2) products of the Levers lace machine; (3) products of the bobbinet machine; (4) products of the lace-braiding or Barmen-lace machine; and (5) Swiss embroidered curtains.

Domestic cost data were obtained in 1923 and 1924; foreign cost data were obtained in 1924 from the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, and Germany.

Nottingham lace-curtain machine products are made in sufficient quantities in the United States to supply the domestic demand, only a fraction of 1 per cent of the domestic consumption being imported.

Of the narrow fancy laces made on the Levers lace machine, a large proportion of the quantity consumed in the United States is imported. In 1925 the domestic production of cotton Levers laces was valued at \$6,547,830 and imports at \$7,908,793. The bulk of the imports come from France and are Vals (Valenciennes). Only small quantities of Clunys, bobbin finings, and other cotton Levers laces are imported. The United States consumption of silk Levers laces is supplied largely by imports; rayon and metal-thread laces are chiefly of domestic manufacture.

In bobbinets, imports predominate, particularly in the finer qualities used in women's wearing apparel. Domestic production is mainly of the coarser qualities used in mosquito netting and in curtains.

Barmen laces used in this country are mainly of domestic production. Most of them are made of coarse mercerized cotton yarns and are used for upholstery. The small demand for the fine qualities is supplied by Germany.

Swiss embroidered curtains, made by embroidery stitching cloth patterns on to a net foundation, are made only in small quantities in the United States. Domestic production, confined to simple designs entailing little or no handwork, is intermittent and at times the machines are diverted to other products. Consumption is supplied mainly by imports from Switzerland. The bulk of the imported curtains are elaborate in design and a large proportion is embellished with fine needlework done by hand.

(3) REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT

Cotton hosiery.—On March 27, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of cotton hosiery for infants. On June 21, 1923, the commission ordered an extension of this investigation to include all cotton hosiery described in paragraph 916 of the tariff act of 1922. The domestic field work was conducted from April to November, inclusive, 1923, and the foreign field work from July to October, inclusive, 1923. A public hearing was held on November 20, 1923. The hearing was continued on January 10, 11, and 30, 1924. February 20, 1924, was set as the date for filing briefs.

The commission has completed and has transmitted its report to the President.

Rag rugs.—On April 24, 1925, the commission instituted an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of rag rugs. Field work on the cost of producing rag rugs in the United States was conducted from May 18 to August 26, 1925. A preliminary statement of information was issued on June 19, 1926, and a public hearing was held on July 20, 1926.

The commission has completed and has transmitted its report to the President.

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

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

A survey on linoleum and allied types of floor covering is being prepared.

(1) LINOLEUM AND FLOOR OILCLOTH

This survey deals with the articles provided for *eo nomine* in paragraph 1020 of the tariff act of 1922—linoleum, corticine, cork carpet, and floor oilcloth—and, in addition, felt base floor covering and rubber tiling dutiable under the general provision “all other floor coverings not specially provided for” in paragraph 1022.

Prior to July, the time devoted to this survey was spent in assembling statistical material and in obtaining information from secondary sources regarding methods of manufacture, products, raw material and their sources, and other phases of the industry.

During the period July 11 to July 22, 1927, inclusive, information was obtained from the principal plants in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. A representative of the commission interviewed manufacturers directly as to the status of the domestic industry and had the opportunity of observing the exact methods employed in converting the raw materials to the finished products. The principal importers in New York City were also interviewed and information was obtained from them regarding the industry in foreign countries, and the kind and grade of imports.

SCHEDULE 11. WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

The commission has completed and published a survey on woven fabrics of wool. Surveys on 100 imported wool cloths; felts, not woven, of wool or hair; and wool wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted, are being prepared.

(1) WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL

A summary of the information contained in the survey of woven fabrics of wool follows:

Although this report has for its main theme the woollens and worsteds provided for in paragraphs 1108 and 1109 of the tariff act of 1922, it contains also a section on pile fabrics, dutiable under paragraph 1110, and a section on blankets and similar articles, dutiable under paragraph 1111.

In 1925, the latest census year for which data are available, the domestic production of woollens and worsteds, pile fabrics, and wool blankets and similar articles, was valued at \$673,569,023; imports for consumption in the same year were valued at \$22,664,375, or 3.36 per cent of domestic production. The percentage stated shows the relation of imports to total domestic production of woven fabrics of wool; data are not available to show the relation of imports to that portion of the domestic production which consists of fabrics like or similar to the imported fabrics.

Imports of woven fabrics of wool, which are mainly from the United Kingdom, with smaller quantities from France and Germany, are

due mainly to quality, reputation, or style. In general they are sold on the American market at prices higher than those of the nearest comparable American fabric. The foreign woollens and worsteds are used mainly by merchant tailors, whereas the domestic fabrics are consumed largely by manufacturing clothiers. Imports of pile fabrics under the act of 1922 are the largest on record. In 1925, they were valued at \$276,716 and in 1926, at \$509,017. These are mainly mohair fabrics used for women's coats and for upholstery. The imported wool blankets and steamer rugs have usually been of the higher qualities, but in recent years large quantities of surplus army stocks of low grade have been imported.

The following table shows the fluctuations in rates of duty and the value of imports of woollens and worsteds, pile fabrics, and wool blankets during the period covered by the last six general tariff acts:

Woollens and worsteds, pile fabrics, and wool blankets—Average annual imports for consumption under earlier tariff acts as compared with imports under the tariff act of 1922

	Tariff act of—	Value	Duty collected	Equivalent ad valorem rate ¹
				<i>Per cent</i>
Woolens and worsteds.....	1890	\$22,719,445	\$22,588,755	99.42
	1894	41,341,428	20,136,973	48.71
	1897	11,855,116	11,913,649	100.49
	1909	10,279,852	10,074,836	98.01
	1913	13,723,823	5,363,894	39.09
	² 1922	20,404,852	14,729,884	72.19
Pile fabrics.....	1890	144,274	165,216	113.13
	1894	120,961	60,431	49.96
	1897	18,457	17,198	93.18
	1909	12,216	11,887	97.31
	1913	126,335	61,401	48.60
	² 1922	356,124	249,789	70.14
Wool blankets.....	1890	9,616	8,222	85.50
	1894	44,056	12,938	29.37
	1897	21,425	16,183	75.53
	1909	46,553	31,796	68.30
	1913	771,811	195,918	25.38
	² 1922	321,647	197,517	61.41

¹ The rates shown for the acts of 1890, 1897, 1909, and 1922 include compensatory duties levied because of duties on the raw wool. The rates shown for the acts of 1894 and 1913, when wool was on the free list, do not include any compensatory duties.

² Average annual imports for period, from Sept. 22, 1922, to Dec. 31, 1926, inclusive, for which data are available.

On the basis of a population of 90,691,000 in 1909 and 115,378,000 in 1925, the per capita production of woven fabrics of wool decreased from 6.293 square yards in 1909 to 5.025 in 1925, or 20 per cent. Imports and exports were relatively small, so that the decline in domestic consumption was in about the same ratio. This decrease may be attributed to several causes, the chief among which are the use of better grades of fabrics and the increased prices, which compel the consuming public to make its wool garments last longer. Another effect of higher prices has been to shift consumption toward the lighter weight fabrics—a tendency that has been increased by the more general use of steam-heated houses. This is particularly manifest in the substitution of worsted for woollen suitings, and in the substitution of cotton and silk for wool underwear.

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An independent survey made by the domestic wool manufacturers relative to the domestic consumption of woven fabrics of wool shows the present capacity of machinery to be more than 30 per cent in excess of the market requirements. These figures are substantiated by the percentages of idle looms reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Active and idle woolen and worsted looms—Percentages of total reported, 1923-1926

[Source: Bureau of the Census]

Yearly average	Wider than 50 inches		50 inches or less	
	Active	Idle	Active	Idle
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1923.....	80.8	19.2	83.0	17.0
1924.....	69.5	30.5	76.7	23.3
1925.....	68.9	31.1	72.2	27.8
1926.....	61.8	38.2	67.2	32.8

The weaving equipment of the domestic woolen and worsted industry in 1925 was reported by the Bureau of the Census to include 28,273 automatic power looms, 51,157 nonautomatic power looms, and 76 hand looms, a total of 79,506 looms.

(2) ONE HUNDRED IMPORTED WOOL CLOTHS

The object of this survey is to show the relative heights of the duties levied under the acts of 1909, 1913, and 1922 on imported wool fabrics valued at the prices prevailing in 1926-27. For this purpose the commission made a study of imports at New York in October, 1926, and in June, 1927, and, with the assistance of the customs examiners and of the importers, selected 100 fabrics as typical of the range of imports under paragraphs 1108, 1109, 1110, and 1111 of the tariff act of 1922. Samples and prices were obtained for each fabric selected. These samples were then photographed by the Bureau of Standards and full technical details obtained by analysis.

Tables are being compiled to show physical and price data, and tariff rates for these 10 fabrics. The physical data include particulars as to width, weight, weave, construction, yarn, color, and finish. Prices are stated per square yard and per pound. The tariff data will show the rates of duty applicable to each fabric and the equivalent ad valorem duties under each of the last three tariff acts.

(3) FELTS, NOT WOVEN, OF WOOL OR HAIR

This survey was summarized in the tenth annual report. The statistical data contained in it are being brought up to date.

(4) WOOL WEARING APPAREL, NOT KNIT OR CROCHETED

This survey deals with the articles provided for in paragraph 1115 of the tariff act of 1922.

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

(1) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Oriental and similar carpets and rugs.—On October 28, 1926, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 of the costs of production of oriental and other carpets and rugs, not made on a power-driven loom, and carpets and rugs of oriental weave or weaves produced on a power-driven loom.

Field work was conducted in Peking and Tientsin, China, during December, 1926, and January and February, 1927. Cost data were obtained from the records of the largest manufacturers producing rugs for export and from numerous smaller factories. The United States field work was done in June, 1927.

Carpets and rugs of oriental texture are now produced on power-driven looms in the United States. These rugs are made with both the Persian and Turkish knots; they are seamless and are similar in texture and design to oriental handmade rugs.

Imports for consumption of oriental and imitation oriental carpets and rugs amounted in 1925 to 1,912,061 square yards, valued at \$14,964,611, and in 1926 to 2,208,575 square yards, valued at \$17,066,554. Imports are mainly from Persia, China, and Turkey.

SCHEDULE 12. SILK AND SILK GOODS

(a) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

During the current year the commission gathered material for the revision of a survey, published in 1921 and now out of print, entitled "Silk, Silk Yarns and Threads, and Silk Pile Fabrics." Up-to-date information and new data were obtained on (1) raw silk, (2) waste silk, (3) spun silk, (4) thrown silk, (5) silk sewing thread, twist, and embroidery floss, (6) hatters' plush, and (7) silk pile fabrics other than hatters' plush.

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

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

An application for an investigation looking toward a reduction in the rate of duty on hatters' plush was filed by a silk-hat manufacturer. This is the first application received for an investigation of any article dutiable under Schedule 12. The division has made a preliminary study of the industry to assist the commission in determining whether an investigation should be instituted.

(2) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

Hatters' plush.—Information as to the status of the domestic hatters' plush industry was obtained from manufacturers of men's silk hats in New York City, Norwalk, Conn., and Philadelphia. In addition examination was made of invoices of imports entered through New York, for the purpose of determining the type and grade of hatters' plush coming from abroad.

SCHEDULE 13. PAPER AND BOOKS

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

Information has been assembled by field and office work with respect to the pulp and paper industries. In addition, considerable statistical data have been compiled for use in the revision of surveys on paper products covered by Schedule 13.

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

Paper tubes for textile purposes.—An application was received on July 18, 1927, for an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of paper tubes for textile purposes.

Fly ribbons.—On November 2, 1927, the commission received an application for an investigation, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of fly ribbons.

Preliminary studies are being made with a view to ascertaining whether formal investigations are warranted with respect to these articles.

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

No investigations under Schedule 13, for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, were instituted by the commission during 1927.

SCHEDULE 14. SUNDRIES

(a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The sundries division is concerned with articles provided for in Schedule 14 and with related articles on the free list. As the word sundries implies, there is little or no relation between the articles provided for in this schedule, either in the uses they serve or in the materials of which they are made. Some are of minor importance commercially, others, such as leather and furs and articles fabricated therefrom, and manufactures of rubber, are of consequence in both the domestic and foreign trade of the United States. An estimate based on Census returns indicates that articles falling within the sundries schedule had in 1923 a value of four and a quarter billion dollars, or 7 per cent of the total value of all goods manufactured in the United States in that year. The following table shows the value of the articles imported and the amount of duty collected under Schedule 14 in relation to total dutiable imports and total duties collected in selected years.

Rank in value of dutiable imports and duties collected, percentage of dutiable imports and duties collected, and average ad valorem rate of duty on articles imported into the United States under Schedule 14 in selected years

Year	Rank in—		Percentage of—		Average ad valorem rate of duty
	Value of imports	Duties collected	Value of imports	Duties collected	
1913.....	1	4	<i>Per cent</i> 16.42	<i>Per cent</i> 9.84	<i>Per cent</i> 24.03
1922.....	3	2	16.66	14.48	33.09
1923.....	3	3	14.45	15.29	38.29
1924.....	3	2	14.82	15.90	40.17
1925.....	3	2	14.81	15.09	38.33
1926.....	2	2	15.27	15.39	37.74

The commission is making an analysis of imports of articles dutiable under the basket clauses of the various paragraphs of Schedule 14. This work is nearly completed and will furnish information useful to the Congress.

(b) SURVEYS AND REPORTS

Material is being collected for the revision of surveys already issued and for incorporation in new surveys. For a number of commodities, information has been gathered on domestic and foreign production, imports, exports, stocks on hand and in transit, and prices. Up-to-date information is therefore available and surveys could be revised on request by the President or the Congress. Surveys on calf, kip, and kid leather are being prepared, and a draft of a survey on cattle hides has been completed.

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

(1) APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Since July 1, 1926, applications have been received for investigations for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of agate buttons and imitation pearl beads and imitation pearls. Applications on the same subjects were received prior to July 1, 1926.

(2) PRELIMINARY STUDIES

Preliminary studies were made with respect to imitation pearl beads and agate buttons, in order to assist the commission in determining whether investigations with respect to those articles are warranted.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS

Brierwood pipes.—On May 4, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation of brierwood pipes for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922. This investigation was temporarily suspended when on August 11, 1923, the commission instituted an investigation under the provisions of section 316 following complaint of unfair

methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale of brierwood pipes. In its report sent to the President on April 26, 1926, the commission recommended that the petition of the domestic manufacturers for relief under the provisions of section 316 be denied and that no action be taken with respect thereto. The President on May 10, 1926, issued a statement to the effect that the existence of unfair methods of competition or of unfair acts in the importation of brierwood pipes into the United States or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either within the intent and meaning of section 316 had not been established to his satisfaction, and that he, therefore, approved the recommendation of the commission that the petition of the domestic producers be denied and that no action be taken with respect thereto.

The investigation for the purposes of section 315, with respect to brierwood pipes, was resumed in June, 1926, when representatives of the commission held conferences in New York City with manufacturers and importers concerning the comparability of domestic and imported brierwood pipes, and competitive conditions in the industry.

Field work was carried on in New York City. Cost data for the year 1925 and other information were obtained from 5 manufacturers and 14 importers. In October, 1926, similar data were obtained from one manufacturer and two importers in Chicago. Some cost and other data for the year 1924 were obtained from a few producers of brierwood pipes in France and England. As evidence of foreign costs in 1925, the commission used information obtained from importers and from invoices of imports entered through New York and Chicago. The data obtained in the course of the investigation have been analyzed, and a statement of information to be issued to the trade has been completed. The public hearing, announced for December 1, 1927, was temporarily postponed.

Imitation pearl beads and imitation pearls.—An investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, of the costs of production of imitation pearl beads and imitation pearls was instituted on May 26, 1927. Before undertaking the work of obtaining cost and other data, conferences were held with manufacturers, importers, and other persons familiar with the industry. Information was obtained that will be of assistance in establishing the comparability of domestic and imported beads and pearls and in solving problems connected with the investigation. Field work was begun early in July and finished in the latter part of October, 1927. Cost and other data were secured from four producers in New York City and from three in Providence, R. I., the principal centers of domestic production. Samples, selling prices, transportation charges, and other data were obtained from a number of importers in New York City, where more than 90 per cent of the imported imitation pearl beads, as measured in value, are entered. Imports through New York in 1926 are being tabulated from consular invoices and other records in the customhouse.

The problems involved in this investigation are particularly intricate, but progress is being made in assembling and analyzing the data so far obtained for a statement of information to be sent to interested parties before the public hearing is held.

No official figures as to the quantity or value of production in the United States are available. Persons in the industry estimate the

total annual output, including novelty jewelry made of imitation pearl beads and imitation pearls, at about \$6,000,000. Although domestic production is small, competition has become keen in recent years.

Three varieties are manufactured: (1) A hollow bead coated on the inside with pearl essence; (2) a hollow bead coated on the inside and filled with wax or some other substance; (3) a solid, indestructible bead coated on the outside. The third is the only type produced in the United States and the one of greatest commercial value at the present time. The present investigation is concerned only with the solid indestructible type of beads and pearls.

The principal materials used in the manufacture of imitation pearl beads and pearls are pearl essence and fusible enamel in the form of glass rods of varying diameters. Some glass rods have been produced in the United States but at the present time domestic producers of pearls use principally glass imported from France. Pearl essence is a suspension of the natural crystals or silvery substance (guanine) found in the skin of many species of fish, not in the scales as is generally believed. Prior to the war, pearl essence was imported; there are now several producers in the United States.

The quantity and value of imitation pearl beads imported into the United States were not separately shown prior to the tariff act of 1922. From 1923 to 1925 imports ranged from nearly two-thirds of a million to one and a half million pounds, with a value of something over \$2,000,000. In 1926 the quantity was not given; in value imports dropped to \$1,180,000. It is not known whether the decline was due to a smaller quantity imported or to a lower value per pound. The coincident increase in quantity and decrease in value of imports in the period as a whole, for which data are obtainable, may be explained in part by the shift in countries of origin. The following table shows imports from the leading countries, in 1924, 1925, and 1926.

Imports of imitation pearl beads, by countries, for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926

[Quantity and value in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted]

Imported from—	Pounds ¹		Value			Per cent of total value			Average value per pound	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925
France.....	97	54	\$562	\$290	\$193	23.6	12.0	17.8	\$5.81	\$5.34
Japan.....	970	1,715	1,358	1,610	697	57.0	66.5	64.1	1.40	.94
Spain.....	69	71	299	399	123	12.5	16.5	11.3	4.31	5.64
All other countries.....	145	79	164	120	73	6.9	5.0	6.8	1.13	1.50
Total.....	1,281	1,919	2,383	2,419	1,086	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.87	1.26

¹ Quantity not reported in 1926.

Japan, France, and Spain together supplied 93 to 95 per cent of the imitation pearl beads imported in 1923, 1924, and 1925. Japan has substantially increased its shipments in the three-year period. France and Spain show considerable fluctuation and no net gain when considered together. The beads imported from Japan are comparatively low priced, averaging \$1.40 and \$0.94 per pound in 1924 and 1925, as compared with \$5.81 and \$5.34 for those from France and \$4.31 and \$5.64 for those from Spain in the same years.

(d) QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF IMPORTED HATS FOLLOWING THE CHANGE IN RATE OF DUTY

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 not over \$9.50 per dozen, foreign valuation, became effective on March 14, 1926. Other sewed straw hats—including men's valued at more than \$9.50 per dozen—were not affected by the proclamation, the rate of duty remaining at 60 per cent ad valorem, as prescribed in the tariff act of 1922.

The seasonal character of imports is brought out in the chart on page 109, which shows imports per 1,000 hats by months since the tariff act of 1922 became effective. In the years 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1927 the peak of the imports was reached in April; in 1926 it was reached in March, a month in advance of the usual period, probably in anticipation of a possible increase in the rate of duty on men's sewed straw hats.

The total imports of sewed straw hats of all kinds and grades in 1926 was 2,203,495 as compared with 2,556,462 in 1925, a decrease of 13.81 per cent. The rate of 60 per cent ad valorem was in force throughout 1925; the new rate of 88 per cent ad valorem on men's sewed straw hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen was in effect the last nine and one-half months of 1926. Comparing imports in the first eight months of 1926, when 1,583,318 hats were imported, with imports for a like period in 1927, when 1,894,733 hats were imported, there was an increase of 19.67 per cent. The average unit value of hats of all qualities was 53 cents in 1925, 51 cents in 1926, and 50 cents in the first eight months of 1927. The following table shows the quantity and value and the unit value of sewed straw hats imported in 1925, 1926, and 1927.

Sewed straw hats: Imports into the United States, by months, 1925-1927

[Change in rate of duty effective March 14, 1926]

Month	Quantity			Value			Unit value		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>						
January.....	239,461	308,157	230,485	\$129,659	\$151,537	\$112,636	\$0.54	\$0.49	\$0.49
February.....	251,789	276,784	210,575	148,874	161,785	118,796	.59	.58	.56
March.....	297,283	408,812	360,961	190,422	234,801	186,293	.64	.57	.52
April.....	356,880	219,021	410,905	206,910	127,202	215,235	.58	.58	.52
May.....	297,278	132,382	384,498	157,946	77,449	189,129	.53	.58	.49
June.....	214,890	107,160	182,784	99,992	50,069	77,671	.47	.47	.42
July.....	118,164	78,421	76,645	56,786	37,468	31,938	.48	.48	.42
August.....	154,731	52,581	37,880	64,613	20,941	22,246	.42	.40	.59
September.....	130,144	19,753	-----	51,100	8,929	-----	.39	.45	-----
October.....	154,186	153,469	-----	74,293	49,573	-----	.48	.32	-----
November.....	158,186	201,739	-----	77,482	88,906	-----	.49	.44	-----
December.....	183,470	245,216	-----	86,728	124,321	-----	.47	.51	-----
Total.....	2,556,462	2,203,495	2,189,733	1,344,805	1,132,981	953,944	.53	.51	.50
Per cent of increase or decrease over corresponding period of previous year.....	-----	-13.81	+19.67	-----	-15.75	+10.76	-----	-----	-----

¹ The rate of duty of 88 per cent ad valorem on men's sewed straw hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen became effective on March 14, 1926.

² Eight months only.

Italy.—Imports of sewed straw hats of all kinds and grades from Italy have increased in both quantity and total value since the new rate of duty on men's sewed straw hats valued at not over \$9.50 per dozen became effective. In 1926 there was an increase of 7.05 per cent in quantity over 1925 and in the first eight months of 1927 an increase of 35.28 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926.

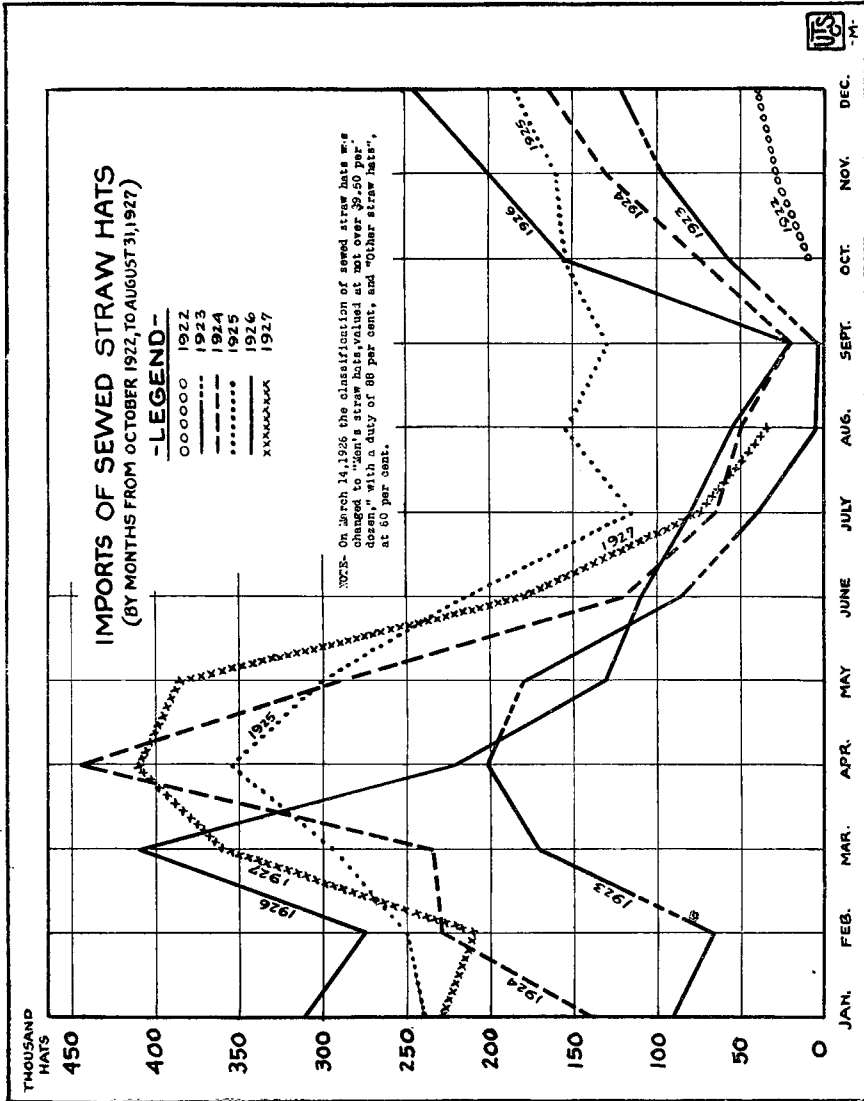


FIG. 3

The percentages of increase in 1927 over 1926 of imports of men's sewed straw hats valued at not over \$9.50 per dozen and of other sewed straw hats are based on import statistics from April to August, inclusive, of each year. The increases for these months may not be representative of the increases for the entire year. The comparison is made in order to show imports in 1926 with imports in 1927 for corresponding months following the change in the rate of duty on

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men's sewed straw hats valued at not over \$9.50 per dozen, which became effective on March 14, 1926.

The average unit value of imports from April to August, 1927, inclusive, declined from that of the corresponding period in 1926—men's sewed straw hats valued at not over \$9.50 per dozen about 5 per cent, other sewed straw hats about 44 per cent. This decrease in value of other sewed straw hats may be due in part to a change in kinds of hats imported. The following table shows imports from Italy before and after the change in rate:

Sewed straw hats: Imports from Italy, by months, 1925-1927

[Change in rate of duty effective March 14, 1926]

Period	Total ¹			Men's sewed straw hats valued at not over \$9.50 per dozen			Other sewed straw hats ¹		
	Quan- tity	Value	Unit value	Quan- tity	Value	Unit value	Quan- tity	Value	Unit value
1925	<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>		
January.....	212, 292	\$102, 409	\$. 48						
February.....	189, 736	76, 300	. 40						
March.....	207, 218	90, 352	. 44						
April.....	260, 145	126, 237	. 49						
May.....	180, 432	96, 849	. 54						
June.....	140, 815	63, 166	. 45						
July.....	57, 125	25, 991	. 45						
August.....	61, 245	25, 848	. 42						
September.....	96, 081	35, 255	. 37						
October.....	64, 125	30, 856	. 48						
November.....	115, 198	53, 953	. 47						
December.....	137, 141	60, 441	. 44						
Total.....	1, 721, 553	787, 657	. 46						
1926									
January.....	238, 287	114, 399	. 48						
February.....	222, 590	113, 844	. 51						
March (1-13).....	277, 416	137, 539	. 50						
March (14-31).....	21, 374	10, 039	. 47	21, 374	\$10, 039	\$. 47			
April.....	182, 785	86, 888	. 48	175, 508	78, 423	. 45	7, 277	\$8, 465	\$1. 16
May.....	119, 273	60, 661	. 51	105, 327	46, 434	. 44	13, 946	14, 227	1. 02
June.....	102, 375	43, 241	. 42	98, 556	39, 441	. 40	3, 819	3, 800	1. 00
July.....	54, 814	22, 665	. 41	54, 798	22, 649	. 41	16	16	1. 00
August.....	45, 339	15, 359	. 34	41, 336	12, 879	. 31	4, 003	2, 480	. 62
September.....	18, 435	7, 249	. 39	17, 640	6, 394	. 36	795	855	1. 08
October.....	141, 847	47, 066	. 33	137, 985	43, 415	. 31	3, 862	3, 651	. 95
November.....	197, 100	84, 016	. 43	186, 313	73, 563	. 39	10, 787	10, 453	. 97
December.....	221, 275	105, 872	. 48	204, 785	88, 987	. 43	16, 490	16, 885	1. 02
Total.....	1, 842, 910	848, 838	. 46	1, 043, 622	422, 224	. 40	60, 995	60, 832	1. 00
Per cent of increase or decrease over cor- responding period of previous year ²	+7. 05	+7. 77							
1927									
January.....	224, 545	101, 145	. 45	180, 980	70, 297	. 39	43, 565	30, 848	. 71
February.....	189, 765	81, 941	. 43	140, 734	54, 640	. 39	49, 031	27, 301	. 56
March.....	333, 022	146, 346	. 44	260, 076	106, 590	. 41	72, 946	39, 756	. 55
April.....	362, 787	163, 513	. 45	246, 193	100, 884	. 41	116, 594	62, 629	. 54
May.....	341, 245	155, 375	. 46	285, 216	116, 776	. 41	56, 029	38, 599	. 69
June.....	165, 379	68, 113	. 41	130, 290	48, 970	. 38	35, 089	19, 143	. 55
July.....	66, 219	26, 049	. 39	33, 610	12, 569	. 37	32, 069	13, 480	. 41
August.....	27, 334	15, 572	. 57	8, 824	4, 904	. 56	18, 510	10, 668	. 58
Total (8 months).....	1, 710, 296	758, 054	. 44	1, 285, 923	515, 630	. 40	424, 373	242, 424	. 57
Per cent of increase or decrease over cor- responding period of previous year ²	+35. 28	+25. 37	+8. 33	+48. 07	+42. 18	-4. 76	+790. 65	+398. 55	-44. 00

¹ Includes men's sewed straw hats over \$9.50 per dozen. ² Plus (+) increase; minus (-) decrease.

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The United Kingdom.—During the first three months of 1926 imports of sewed straw hats of all kinds and grades from the United Kingdom were less than in the same months of 1925. This was prior to the change in the rate of duty. The hats imported from the United Kingdom consist chiefly of men's sewed straw hats valued at more than \$9.50 per dozen. During the period April to August, 1927, imports of the higher priced hats increased in both quantity and value over a corresponding period of 1926. The following table shows imports from the United Kingdom before and after the change in rate:

Sewed straw hats: Imports from the United Kingdom, by months, 1925-1927

[Change in rate of duty effective Mar. 14, 1926]

Period	Total			Men's sewed straw hats, valued at not over \$9.50 per dozen			Other sewed straw hats ¹		
	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
1925	<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>		
January.....	8,995	\$9,465	\$1.05						
February.....	31,776	36,509	1.15						
March.....	61,755	68,687	1.11						
April.....	45,711	46,761	1.02						
May.....	40,193	26,060	.65						
June.....	9,113	7,715	.85						
July.....	1,489	2,921	1.96						
August.....	288	425	1.48						
September.....	268	420	1.57						
October.....	966	1,979	2.05						
November.....	3,192	3,368	1.06						
December.....	4,842	5,438	1.12						
Total.....	208,588	209,748	1.01						
1926									
January.....	4,388	6,510	1.48						
February.....	16,905	22,905	1.35						
March (1-13).....	15,946	24,087	1.51						
March (14-31).....	2,096	3,678	1.75				2,096	\$3,678	\$1.75
April.....	27,182	31,585	1.16	2,192	\$1,612	\$0.74	24,990	29,973	1.20
May.....	12,268	14,368	1.17				12,268	14,368	1.17
June.....	4,029	5,579	1.38	1,026	565	.55	3,003	5,014	1.67
July.....	3,005	3,902	1.30	2,439	1,695	.69	566	2,207	3.90
August.....	270	1,531	5.67				270	1,531	5.67
September.....	68	86	1.26				68	86	1.26
October.....	338	473	1.40	96	36	.38	242	437	1.81
November.....	411	993	2.42				411	993	2.42
December.....	4,037	4,831	1.20				4,037	4,831	1.20
Total.....	90,943	120,528	1.33	5,753	3,908	.68	47,951	63,118	1.32
Per cent of increase or decrease over corre- sponding period of previous year ²	-56.40	-42.54							
1927									
January.....	923	1,634	1.77				923	1,634	1.77
February.....	8,937	14,076	1.58	432	121	.28	8,505	13,955	1.64
March.....	13,466	20,310	1.51	1,500	765	.51	11,966	19,545	1.63
April.....	31,181	38,097	1.22				31,181	38,097	1.22
May.....	9,949	11,135	1.12	1,260	589	.47	8,689	10,546	1.21
June.....	3,904	3,298	.84	1,404	678	.48	2,500	2,620	1.05
July.....	686	774	1.13	432	203	.47	254	571	2.25
August.....	1,521	1,478	.97				1,521	1,478	.97
Total (8 months).....	70,576	90,802	1.29	5,028	2,356	.47	65,539	88,446	1.35
Per cent of increase or decrease over corre- sponding period of previous year ²	-18.02	-20.45	-3.01	-45.27	-62.04	-30.88	+7.42	+0.41	-6.20

¹ Includes men's sewed straw hats over \$9.50 per dozen. ² Plus (+) increase; minus (-) decrease.

XIX. INVESTIGATION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 315

An investigation, by the select committee of the Senate, of the administration of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 and related subjects was begun in March, 1926. On March 9, 1926, Senate Resolution 165 was adopted requesting the Tariff Commission to deliver to the Senate a copy of the minutes of the commission from September 19, 1922, to January 26, 1926. The Tariff Commission complied with the request and the minutes were printed as a Senate document.¹ Subsequently a copy of the minutes of the Tariff Commission from January 28, 1926, to January 25, 1927, was requested by select committee of the Senate and was printed by the committee.

On March 11, 1926, the following Senate resolution was adopted, providing for the investigation of the administration of section 315 and related subjects:

[Senate Resolution No. 162, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session]

Resolved, That a special committee composed of five Senators, three of whom shall be members of the majority (and include one who is a Progressive Republican), and two of whom shall be members of the minority, said committee to be appointed by the Vice President, is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the manner in which section 315 (the flexible provision) of the tariff act of 1922 has been and is being administered. The inquiry shall have particular reference to the regulations and procedure of the Tariff Commission, the powers exercised and the functions performed by said commission, and to the institution, investigation, hearing, and decision of cases arising under said section.

Said inquiry shall also comprehend the agents and processes employed by the Tariff Commission in proceedings to ascertain the difference in costs of production in the United States and in competing countries, as well as the method of ascertaining which country constitutes the principal competing country within the meaning of said tariff act of 1922.

The committee may inquire into any and all other facts, circumstances, and proceedings which it deems relevant in arriving at an accurate conclusion touching the operation and administration of the tariff laws. The committee shall also investigate the appointment of members of said commission and report to the Senate whether any attempt has been made to influence the official action of members of said commission by any official of the Government or other person or persons; and if so, what were the means or methods so used.

The committee shall promptly report its proceedings, findings, and recommendations to the Senate.

On March 12, 1926, the following Senators were appointed members of the committee, the members of the committee selecting Senator Robinson chairman: William Cabell Bruce, Maryland; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; David A. Reed, Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; James W. Wadsworth, jr., New York.

From March, 1926, to February, 1927, the committee held 41 sessions. The hearings were printed in 10 parts by the select committee, and comprised 1,461 pages. The commissioners and the chief of the economics division were present at practically all of the hearings. The secretary of the commission and other members of the staff were also present at some of the hearings. The individual commissioners prepared for the committee many statements, compilations, and other documents. The commission as a whole transmitted to the committee, at its request, other reports and considerable data. The preparation of this material required of both the commissioners and the staff the expenditure of considerable time.

¹ Sixty-ninth Congress, first Session, Senate Document No. 83.

A list of the persons testifying at the hearings, in the order of their appearance, follows:

Frank W. Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission from its organization in 1917 to August 1, 1919.

Thomas Walker Page, member of the Tariff Commission from February 21, 1918, to February 28, 1923, and chairman from January 15, 1920, to January 15, 1922.

Thomas O. Marvin, member of the Tariff Commission since March 12, 1921; vice chairman from May 5, 1921, till January 15, 1922, since which time chairman.

Alfred P. Deunis, member of the Tariff Commission since March 15, 1925, and vice chairman since July 23, 1925.

Edward P. Costigan, member of the Tariff Commission since March 21, 1917.

Henry H. Glassie, member of the Tariff Commission from February 24, 1923, to March 4, 1927.

William S. Culbertson, member of the Tariff Commission from March 23, 1917, to May 17, 1925, and vice chairman from January 15, 1922, until resignation.

David J. Lewis, member of the Tariff Commission from April, 1917, to March 4, 1925.

Edgar B. Brossard, member of the Tariff Commission since July 22, 1925.

A. M. Fox, on the staff of the Tariff Commission since May 31, 1923, and chief of the economics division since April 30, 1925.

Sherman J. Lowell, member of the Tariff Commission since July 6, 1926.

William Burgess, member of the Tariff Commission from July 6, 1922, to June 1, 1925.

Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the sugar division of the Tariff Commission from October 16, 1922, to December 31, 1924.

Lincoln Dixon, member of the Tariff Commission since March 10, 1927.

On February 17, 1927, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the resolution (S. Res. 162) authorizing and directing an investigation of the manner in which the flexible provisions of the tariff act of 1922 have been or are being administered, agreed to March 11, 1926, be, and it is hereby, continued in full force and effect until the end of the first regular session of the Seventieth Congress.

XX. ADMINISTRATIVE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(1) FINANCES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriations for the work of the commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, were \$699,000; \$690,500 for salaries and expenses, exclusive of printing and binding, and \$8,500 for all printing and binding. The second deficiency bill, which failed of passage before the adjournment of the Congress on March 4, 1927, included supplemental appropriations of \$45,000 for salaries and expenses, and \$4,000 for printing and binding. The reduced appropriation available for the year, being \$22,500 less than for the prior year, together with the greatly increased amount of work which the commission was called upon to perform, compelled the suspension of practically all active investigational work by the commission after the middle of the fiscal year, and the submission of supplemental

estimates which led to the items referred to above as included in the deficiency bill. The failure of that bill left the commission without funds to resume the conduct of field work or to undertake new investigations until after July 1, 1927, when the appropriations for the fiscal year 1928 became available. Inasmuch as those appropriations are considerably less than the original appropriations for 1927, the commission is still embarrassed for adequate means with which to carry on the work required of it by law. Supplemental estimates have accordingly been submitted through the Bureau of the Budget. Under the circumstances the commission is compelled to restrict its activities to such as can be conducted without exceeding the funds at its disposal.

The expenditures, including outstanding obligations, by the commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, were for—

Salaries:	
Six commissioners.....	\$44, 854. 16
Employees.....	534, 637. 67
Field expenses of investigations:	
In the United States.....	70, 291. 45
In foreign countries.....	19, 770. 18
Books of reference and publications.....	2, 131. 49
Printing and binding.....	8, 500. 00
Telephone and telegraph.....	2, 649. 46
Rent of office (foreign).....	788. 53
Repairs and alterations.....	762. 38
Office equipment, supplies, miscellaneous expense.....	13, 410. 03
Total.....	697, 795. 35

(2) PERSONNEL

The organization of the commission and its staff as of November 30, 1927, includes the six commissioners and the secretary, as provided by law, and 199 employees, including technical experts, economists, accountants, clerks, stenographers, messengers, and others. The allocation of this 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, 1927

	Number	Service	Grade
Commissioners.....	6	Clerical, administrative, and fiscal.	14
Chief investigator.....	1	do	13
Secretary.....	1	do	12
Chief of division.....	1	do	11
Assistant chief investigator.....	1	do	11
Assistant to the secretary.....	1	do	9
Accountants.....	3	do	9
Do.....	10	do	7
Editor.....	1	do	7
Chiefs of sections.....	3	do	6
Accountants.....	8	do	6
Senior clerk.....	1	do	5
Secretaries to commissioners.....	6	do	5
Chiefs of sections.....	2	do	5
Clerks.....	2	do	5
Clerk-stenographer.....	1	do	5
Accountants.....	5	do	5
Transportation clerk.....	1	do	5
Office draftsman.....	1	do	5
Clerks.....	15	do	4
Stenographers.....	3	do	4
Clerk-stenographers.....	4	do	4
Clerks.....	7	do	3
Stenographers.....	10	do	3
Clerk-stenographer.....	1	do	3

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Allocation of the Tariff Commission personnel in the District of Columbia as of June 30, 1927—Continued

	Number	Service	Grade
Stockroom clerk.....	1	Clerical, administrative, and fiscal.	2
Clerks.....	9	do.....	2
File clerks.....	2	do.....	2
Stenographers.....	4	do.....	2
Clerk-typist.....	1	do.....	2
Operator office devices.....	2	do.....	2
Comptometer operators.....	2	do.....	2
Telephone operator.....	1	do.....	1
Clerk.....	1	do.....	1
Chiefs of divisions.....	4	Professional and scientific.....	5
Do.....	4	do.....	4
Acting chiefs of divisions.....	3	do.....	4
Economists.....	7	do.....	4
Statistician.....	1	do.....	4
Agricultural experts.....	2	do.....	4
Metals experts.....	3	do.....	4
Textile experts.....	4	do.....	4
Fisheries expert.....	1	do.....	4
Foreign tariffs expert.....	1	do.....	4
Chiefs of divisions.....	2	do.....	3
Ceramics expert.....	1	do.....	3
Textile experts.....	4	do.....	3
Chemical experts.....	3	do.....	3
Agricultural experts.....	5	do.....	3
Foreign tariffs experts.....	2	do.....	3
Sundries experts.....	2	do.....	3
Fisheries expert.....	1	do.....	3
Attorney.....	1	do.....	3
Metals experts.....	2	do.....	2
Textile experts.....	2	do.....	2
Agricultural expert.....	1	do.....	2
Paper expert.....	1	do.....	2
Sundries experts.....	2	do.....	2
Lumber expert.....	1	do.....	2
Assistant economist.....	1	do.....	2
Foreign tariffs experts.....	2	do.....	2
Junior economist.....	1	do.....	2
Librarian.....	1	do.....	2
Agricultural experts.....	2	do.....	1
Foreign tariffs experts.....	2	do.....	1
Metals expert.....	1	do.....	1
Assistant librarian.....	1	do.....	1
Do.....	1	Subprofessional.....	4
Mechanic.....	1	Custodial.....	5
Head messenger.....	1	do.....	4
Messengers.....	4	do.....	3

The table which follows presents a comparison of the personnel of the commission, including the field service, as of June 30, 1926, June 30, 1927, and November 30, 1927.

Comparison of personnel, including field service, as of June 30, 1926, June 30, 1927, and November 30, 1927

	June 30, 1926	June 30, 1927	Nov. 30, 1927
Commissioners.....	6	6	6
Secretary.....	1	1	1
Assistant to secretary.....	1	1	1
Chief investigator.....	1	1	1
Chiefs of divisions.....	13	13	17
Special experts.....	79	85	85
Clerks, including stenographers and typists.....	82	80	76
Clerks assigned to commissioners.....	8	8	8
Duplicating machine operators.....	3	2	2
Telephone operator and stock clerks.....	2	2	2
Messengers.....	7	6	6
Skilled laborers.....	1	1	1
Total.....	204	206	1 206

¹ Including 7 temporary employees engaged in special work necessitated in connection with investigations instituted pursuant to the provisions of section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, and at the request of the President, of the differences in costs of production of certain agricultural products in the United States and in the principal competing countries.

The following changes in personnel have occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927:

Appointments:	
Permanent employees.....	16
Temporary employees.....	47
Total.....	<u>63</u>
Separations:	
Resignations.....	20
Temporary employments completed.....	41
Total.....	<u>61</u>
Net addition to staff.....	<u>2</u>

(3) THE LIBRARY

The commission's library now contains more than 8,400 bound volumes and more than 6,500 unbound pamphlets. During the past year there were added 1,253 new books and pamphlets and 193 newly bound periodicals, making a total of 1,446 accessions. The library receives regularly as issued 447 different trade, technical, and Government publications, a number of which are published in foreign languages. Of this number, 27 were added during the past year.

The commission has cooperated throughout the year with other branches of the Government, borrowing from their libraries as occasion required and lending to them in turn as their needs indicated. The records of the library show that 43,557 volumes were circulated during the year.

The growth of the library has produced a crowded condition upon the stacks and shelves and in all the space available, and has compelled the commission to place some of the less used volumes in unaccessible rooms in the basement of the building.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.

ALFRED P. DENNIS,
Vice Chairman.

EDWARD P. COSTIGAN,
E. B. BROSSARD,
S. J. LOWELL,
LINCOLN DIXON,
Commissioners.

XXI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. INVOICE PRICES OF IMPORTED ARTICLES AS RELATED TO FOREIGN COSTS OF PRODUCTION OF RAG RUGS

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 19, 1927.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 2, 1927, transmitting a report of the Tariff Commission made under subsection (c) of section 315 of the the tariff act of 1922 (c. 356, 42 Stat. 942), in respect of rag rugs, together with a letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting a memorandum prepared by Mr. Chalmers, Chief Division of

Foreign Affairs, Department of Commerce. The question raised by Mr. Chalmers, and upon which you ask my opinion, is whether the provisions of subsection (c) of section 315, *supra*, requiring an investigation to be made by the Tariff Commission as a condition precedent to the issuance of a proclamation by the President changing rates of duty, have been complied with where the foreign costs of production have been obtained only by inference based on invoice prices of imported rag rugs assumed to be not less than cost, and there has been no attempt by the commission to ascertain the foreign costs from the accounting records of foreign producing companies or from a field investigation abroad.

It appears that an application was received by the Tariff Commission requesting an investigation with a view to increase in the rate of duty on rag rugs. At the outset of the investigation the commission determined that Japanese costs were to be inferentially determined, without foreign field work, from invoice prices of rag rugs imported into this country from Japan, and that is the method which was followed. It is suggested in the report that the accounting records of some Japanese producers were open to examination by the commission, and, in any event, that a field investigation in Japan of wages, costs of materials, and other items entering into the cost of production of rag rugs was possible.

Section 315, *supra*, so far as material to the present inquiry, is as follows:

(a) That in order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the Congress by this act intended, whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country, he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in any rate of duty provided in this act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same.

* * * * *

Provided, That the total increase or decrease of such rates of duty shall not exceed 50 per centum of the rates specified in Title I of this act, or in any amendatory act.

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

* * * * *

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

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

The act specifies what the President shall take into consideration, so far as he finds it practicable, and requires the commission to make an investigation to assist him, and that no proclamation shall be issued until that investigation has been made. The necessary inference is that the Tariff Commission is required to investigate and report on all those matters which the President is required to consider, and that a report of the Tariff Commission which does not deal with all the matters which the President is required to consider does not satisfy the statute. The President is required to take into consideration wages, costs of materials, and other items in the cost of production in the United States and in competing foreign countries so far as he finds it practicable, and unless it is impracticable to consider such matters the Tariff Commission is required to investigate and report upon them. While the decision as to whether matters specified in the statute may be omitted from consideration because it is impracticable to consider them rests finally with the President, the commission must, in the first instance, exercise and express its judgment on that subject, with a view to assisting the President; and if the commission, because it deems it impracticable, refrains from investigating and reporting upon any of the matters mentioned in subsection (c), its report should disclose that the commission considers the inquiry impracticable and the reasons for its conclusion, in order to enable the President to determine for himself whether it is impracticable to consider the matters in question.

I am of the opinion that a report of the commission, which discloses that no detailed investigation has been made into wages, costs of materials, and other items entering into the cost of production in competing foreign countries, and which determines costs of production abroad only by inference from the invoice prices of imported articles, fails to satisfy the requirements of the statute, unless it appears that the detailed investigation is impracticable.

The word "practicable" means "possible" or "feasible," and no doubt the provision in this statute that the conditions in production in competing foreign countries should be considered by the President "in so far as he finds it practicable" was put there primarily to cover situations where, through obstructive methods by foreign producers or in foreign countries the commission finds it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the necessary information; but the word "practicable" also means "capable of being used," or "usable," and I am of the opinion that under the provisions of this statute the President

may refrain from taking into consideration wages, costs of materials, and other items of production in competing foreign countries usually ascertainable by direct inquiry or field work where he finds that such an inquiry is impracticable in the sense of being futile.

In the present case the report of the commission and the material which it contains suggests the futility under the particular circumstances of this case of a direct inquiry abroad as to the matters mentioned in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 315. The commission appears to be satisfied that whatever the exact cost of production in Japan may be, it is not more than the invoice price of the rugs imported into the United States from Japan. The report also discloses that, on the assumption that the cost of production in Japan does not exceed the selling price of Japanese manufactures in the United States, the difference in cost of production at home and abroad is so great that, by making the maximum increases permitted by law, the President's action would fall short of equalizing the difference. It is obvious that a field inquiry in Japan, developing more accurate information as to cost of production there, would not affect the result in this particular case unless it disclosed that the cost of production in Japan is higher than the invoice prices of Japanese imported rugs. In other words, a field inquiry abroad as to wages, costs of materials, and other items of cost of foreign production would be impracticable, in the sense of being useless, unless foreign costs are higher than the invoice prices of imported rugs. There is nothing in the report suggesting that Japanese manufacturers are selling rugs in the United States at less than it costs to manufacture them, or that the invoices do not correctly disclose the selling price of the imported rugs.

If the commission is completely satisfied that the cost of production abroad does not exceed the invoice prices of the imported rugs, and is of the opinion that the inquiry abroad would therefore be futile because it could not affect the result of the investigation, and the President, acting on that suggestion, accepts the view of the commission and finds it impracticable, in the sense of being futile, to consider in detail the wages, costs of materials, and other items of cost of production abroad, such action, in my opinion, would be in conformity with the requirements of the statute.

It may be that the decision of the commission not to undertake field work in Japan was made before it developed that such an inquiry could produce no information which would affect the outcome of the investigation, but if it has developed, as the result of the investigation, that the decision to omit field work abroad was right, it is unimportant that the justification for the decision may not have been apparent when the decision was made.

Although the decision as to whether it is practicable to take into consideration any matters specified in the statute rests with the President, he is entitled to the benefit of the judgment of the commission on any matter which he is required to deal with, and in this case the commission may appropriately be called upon to supplement its report by expressing a definite conclusion and judgment on the question whether, on the facts of this particular case, field work abroad would produce any information which could affect the result. Nothing said in this opinion is intended to suggest that in those cases where the commission is required to undertake investiga-

tion of wages, costs of material, and other items entering into costs of production in foreign countries, agents must be sent abroad for that purpose. It may often be that the required information is already available here, or may be obtained in other ways.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. SARGENT, *Attorney General.*

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

APPENDIX 2. DATA RELATING TO INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMISSION UNDER SECTIONS 315, 316, 317 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922, AND UNDER ITS GENERAL POWERS

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	Increase.....	Investigation ordered.
1 and 5.....	Amino acids and salts.....	Dec. 16, 1922	.....do.....	Do.
2.....	Aldehyde derivatives.....	Jan. 12, 1923	Decrease.....	Investigation not ordered.
2.....	.....do.....	Sept. 6, 1924	.....do.....	Do.
4.....	Methanol.....	May 14, 1925	Increase.....	Investigation completed (see Table II).
4.....	.....do.....	Sept. 29, 1927	Decrease.....	Pending.
5.....	Barbituric acid.....	Sept. 19, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation completed (see Table II).
5.....	Ichthyol.....	Apr. 17, 1923	Increase.....	Investigation not ordered.
5.....	Hydrogen dioxide.....	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 dioxide.....	Oct. 16, 1922	.....do.....	Investigation completed (see Table II).
12.....	.....do.....	Jan. 22, 1923	Decrease.....	
12.....	.....do.....	Dec. 1, 1923	.....do.....	Investigation ordered.
12.....	Barium carbonate, precipitated.	Feb. 20, 1925	Increase.....	
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.
20.....	Whiting.....	Feb. 25, 1927	Increase.....	Investigation ordered.
25.....	Calcium arsenate.....	Jan. 13, 1923	Decrease.....	Investigation not ordered.
25.....	.....do.....	Jan. 14, 1924	.....do.....	Withdrawn.
25.....	.....do.....	Jan. 17, 1923	.....do.....	Investigation not ordered.
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 completed (see Table II).
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.

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—Con.			
27	Phenol	Apr. 18, 1923	Decrease	Investigation completed (see Table II).
28	Biological stains	Sept. 22, 1922	Increase	Investigation not ordered.
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	Investigation ordered
54	do	Mar. 10, 1924	Increase	Do.
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	Permanganate of potash	Nov. 12, 1926	Increase	Investigation ordered.
80	Nitrate of potash	Jan. 25, 1927	do	Pending.
80	do	Feb. 12, 1927	do	Do.
80	Potassium chlorate	Oct. 18, 1922	Decrease	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	Investigation ordered.
87	Strontium nitrate	Feb. 4, 1925	do	Investigation not ordered.
91	Titanium potassium oxalate.	Feb. 16, 1925	do	Pending.

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TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
<i>SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>				
202.....	Tiles.....	May 28, 1925	Increase.....	Pending.
204.....	Magnesite.....	{Oct. 27, 1924 Nov. 13, 1924	.....do.....	{Investigation completed (see Table II).
204.....	do.....	Apr. 30, 1923	Decrease.....	Do.
204.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1923	.....do.....	Do.
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.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1927	.....do.....	Do.
218.....	Clinical thermometer blanks.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
218.....	Glass-stoppered bottles.....	Nov. 17, 1925	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation ordered.
218.....	Perfume bottles.....	Nov. 23, 1925	.....do.....	Do.
218, 230.....	Glassware.....	Jan. 11, 1926	Increase.....	Pending.
218.....	Blown glassware.....	Aug. 31, 1926	.....do.....	Do.
219.....	Window glass.....	Apr. 7, 1927	.....do.....	Investigation ordered.
223.....	Mirrors.....	Nov. 16, 1922	Decrease.....	Do.
229.....	Electric-light bulbs.....	Sept. 25, 1922	Increase.....	Pending.
229.....	do.....	Dec. 12, 1923	.....do.....	Do.
229.....	Tungsten electric lamps.....	May 15, 1923	.....do.....	Do.
230.....	Stained-glass windows.....	Oct. 6, 1922	.....do.....	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.
<i>SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of</i>				
301.....	Pig iron.....	Dec. 13, 1922	Increase.....	Investigation completed (see Table II).
302.....	Ferromanganese.....	June 6, 1925	Decrease.....	Withdrawn.
302.....	Manganese.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
302.....	do.....	Mar. 22, 1926	Increase.....	Investigation ordered under general powers.
302.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1927	Decrease.....	Do.
302.....	Manganese and alloys.....	Aug. 12, 1927	.....do.....	Do.
302, 304, 305.....	Tungsten and alloys.....	May 15, 1925	Increase.....	Pending.
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.

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 manufactures of—Contd.</i>				
325	Anvils	Mar. 2, 1927	Increase	Pending.
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	Do.
343	Needle cases	Mar. 27, 1923	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
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.
354	Pen and pocket knives	Mar. 3, 1927	Decrease	Do.
355	Cutlery of stainless steel	Jan. 29, 1923	do	Withdrawn.
358	Razor blades	Oct. 31, 1922	do	Referred to Treasury Department.
359	Surgical instruments	Feb. 15, 1927	do	Pending.
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	Machine-made tools	Dec. 30, 1926	Increase	Do.
372	Spindles and flyers	Nov. 22, 1922	do	Investigation not ordered.
372	Woolen cards	Nov. 22, 1924	do	Pending.
375	Metallic magnesium	May 26, 1923	do	Investigation ordered.
382	Aluminum foil	Nov. 7, 1927	do	Pending.
383	Gold leaf	June 1, 1923	do	Investigation completed (see Table II).
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.
399	Wire netting	June 18, 1927	Increase	Do.
<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	Reed and willow products	Feb. 11, 1927	do	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.

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TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 4.—Wood and manufactures of—Contd.				
410.....	Paint brush handles.....	Jan. 15, 1923	Decrease.....	Investigation completed (see Table II). Pending. Do.
410.....	Spring clothespins.....	Jan. 23, 1925	Increase.....	
410.....	Wooden cigar molds.....	May 13, 1926	do.....	
SCHEDULE 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of				
502.....	Molasses.....	{Sept. 20, 1924	}Decrease.....	{Investigations under "general powers." Do.
502.....	Blackstrap.....	{Sept. 25, 1924		
503.....	Sugar.....	Oct. 3, 1922	do.....	Investigation completed (see Table II). Investigation ordered.
503.....	Maple sirup.....	Nov. 16, 1922	do.....	
503.....	do.....	Apr. 25, 1924	do.....	Do.
503.....	Maple sugar.....	Sept. 19, 1924	do.....	Do.
504.....	Rare sugars.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
504.....	Rare sugars.....	Dec. 16, 1922	Duty on American selling price.	
SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions¹				
701, 702, 703, 706.....	Livestock, meat, meat products.	Sept. 4, 1926	Increase.....	Pending.
701, 706.....	Beef and beef products.....	Feb. 18, 1927	do.....	Do.
701, 706.....	do.....	Mar. 7, 1927	do.....	Do.
701, 706.....	do.....	Apr. 19, 1927	do.....	Do.
701.....	Live and dressed cattle.....	Apr. 19, 1927	do.....	Do.
701.....	Beef.....	Dec. 2, 1924	do.....	Do.
701.....	Cattle and livestock.....	Oct. 2, 1922	Decrease.....	Do.
701.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1922	Adjustment of duties.	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.
706.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1927	do.....	Do.
706.....	Canned and other prepared meats.	May 21, 1927	do.....	Do.
707, 710.....	Dairy products.....	June 20, 1925	Increase.....	See Table II for dairy products included in investigations.
707, 709, 710.....	do.....	Jan. 28, 1926	do.....	Do.
709.....	Butter.....	Mar. 10, 1924	do.....	Investigation completed (see Table II). Do.
709.....	do.....	May 5, 1924	do.....	Do.
709.....	do.....	May 23, 1924	do.....	Do.
707.....	Milk and cream.....	Mar. 19, 1927	do.....	Investigation ordered.
710.....	Cheese and substitutes therefor.	do.....	do.....	Pending (see Swiss cheese, Table II).
710.....	Cheddar cheese.....	Mar. 31, 1926	do.....	Pending.
710.....	Cheese of the Cheddar type.	May 25, 1927	do.....	Do.
710.....	Swiss cheese without eye formation.	Oct. 19, 1927	do.....	Do.
710.....	Cheese other than Swiss.....	May 22, 1926	do.....	Do.
711.....	Bobwhite quail.....	May 19, 1925	Decrease.....	Investigation completed (see Table II). Pending.
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).
711, 712.....	Live or dressed turkeys.....	June 28, 1927	Increase.....	Pending.
713.....	Eggs.....	June 20, 1925	do.....	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.

¹ Senate resolutions have requested investigations by the Tariff Commission of butter, cottonseed, peanuts, soya beans, and milk and cream.

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
	SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions—Continued.			
717	Lake fish	Jan. 27, 1925	Increase	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.
718	Dried fish, salted or unsalted	Sept. 26, 1927	Increase	Do.
718	Stockfish	Oct. 12, 1927	do	Do.
719	Finnan haddie	Aug. 24, 1925	Decrease	Do.
720	Sardines	Sept. 9, 1925	Increase	Do.
720	do	Sept. 21, 1925	do	Do.
720, 721	Fish, canned	Sept. 28, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
721	Caviar	Apr. 6, 1927	Increase	Pending.
723	Buckwheat	Jan. 24, 1924	do	Do.
723	do	Sept. 5, 1925	do	Do.
724	Corn	Aug. 25, 1924	do	Investigation ordered.
725	Alimentary pastes	Apr. 28, 1924	do	Pending.
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.
736	Blueberries	Sept. 20, 1926	do	Do.
737	Cherries, glacé	July 5, 1923	Increase	Do.
737	Cherries, partially prepared	Apr. 29, 1925	do	Investigation completed (see Table II).
737	do	Mar. 5, 1926	do	Do.
739	Citron, candied	Oct. 28, 1924	do	Pending.
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.
751	Cut Narcissus flowers	Mar. 9, 1927	Increase	Do.
751	Iris	Mar. 10, 1927	do	Do.
756	Coconuts, desiccated	Sept. 23, 1922	do	Do.
757	Peanuts	May 2, 1923	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
757	do	Jan. 12, 1926	Increase	Do.
757	do	Jan. 20, 1926	do	Do.
757	do	Feb. 25, 1926	do	Do.
759	Imitation sliced almonds	Nov. 8, 1926	do	Pending.
760	Cottonseed	Sept. 26, 1922	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
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.
761	do	Sept. 29, 1927	do	Do.
761	Sorghum seed	Oct. 25, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
763	Navy beans	June 14, 1926	Increase	Pending.
766	Mushrooms	Oct. 17, 1922	Decrease	Investigation not ordered.
766	do	Feb. 21, 1923	do	Do.
767	Dried peas	July 27, 1927	Increase	Pending.
767	do	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.
767	Split peas	May 28, 1924	do	Do.
767	do	Apr. 29, 1927	do	Do.

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 provisions—Continued				
768.....	Onions.....	Mar. 19, 1926	Increase.....	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.....	Do.
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.
770.....	Canned tomato paste.....	July 13, 1927	Decrease.....	Do.
770.....	Tomato paste.....	Oct. 12, 1927	do.....	Do.
770.....	Fresh tomatoes.....	Apr. 15, 1927	Increase.....	Do.
771.....	Turnips.....	Aug. 3, 1925	do.....	Pending.
772.....	Celery.....	Feb. 11, 1927	do.....	Do.
772.....	do.....	Feb. 12, 1927	do.....	Do.
772.....	Sweet peppers.....	Apr. 15, 1927	do.....	Do.
773.....	Pickle onions.....	Mar. 14, 1925	do.....	Do.
775.....	Cocoa butter.....	July 8, 1924	do.....	Do.
777.....	Hay.....	Aug. 13, 1927	do.....	Do.
777.....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1927	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.
SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures				
903.....	Nankin ticking.....	May 28, 1924	Increase.....	Pending.
903-906.....	Cotton cloth.....	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation under sec. 315.	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 under sec. 315.	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 under sec. 315.	Pending.
916.....	Hosiery.....	Jan. 15, 1923	Duty on American selling price.	Investigation completed.
916.....	do.....	Apr. 29, 1925	Investigation under sec. 315.	Do.
918, 1016, 1430.....	Handkerchiefs, ornamented or unornamented.....	Apr. 29, 1927	Duty on American selling price.	Pending.
918, 1016, 1430.....	Handkerchiefs.....	Oct. 6, 1927	Decrease.....	Do.
921.....	Heavy coat lining.....	May 7, 1924	Increase.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 10.—Flax, hemp, or jute, and manufactures of				
1001.....	Crin vegetal, or African fiber.....	Apr. 9, 1923	Decrease.....	Pending.
1001.....	do.....	Feb. 25, 1924	do.....	Do.
1001.....	Hemp.....	Mar. 12, 1923	Increase.....	Do.
1022.....	Rice-straw rugs.....	Jan. 17, 1924	do.....	Do.
1022.....	Rag rugs.....	Dec. 3, 1924	do.....	Investigation completed.
1022.....	do.....	Jan. 6, 1927	do.....	Do.
1023.....	Cocoa mats.....	Nov. 7, 1925	do.....	Pending.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
	SCHEDULE 11.—Wool and manufactures of			
1101	Camel hair	Nov. 24, 1922	Decrease	Pending.
1101	Wools, Class III	do	do	Do.
1101	do	Sept. 27, 1922	do	Do.
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 under sec. 315.	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 crepe	Sept. 5, 1923	do	Pending.
	SCHEDULE 12.—Silk and silk goods			
1206	Hatter's plush	Nov. 24, 1926	Decrease	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	Paper tubes for textile purposes.	July 18, 1927	Increase	Do.
1313	Fly ribbons	Nov. 2, 1927	do	Do.
1313	Wall pockets	Nov. 8, 1922	do	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.	Investigation ordered.
1403-1428	Beads, necklaces, pendants, etc., of synthetic phenolic resin.	Jan. 30, 1926	Increase	Pending.
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.
1411	Agate buttons	July 2, 1927	Increase	Pending.
1412	Cork insulation in slabs, boards, etc.	May 31, 1924	do	Do.
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.

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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	Decrease	Investigation ordered.
1430	Mosquito bars	Oct. 23, 1922	do	Do.
1430	Real lace (drawn work)	Mar. 4, 1926	do	Pending.
1430	Ladies' trimmed hats	Apr. 25, 1923	do	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.
1434	Raw gut	Oct. 17, 1922	do	Pending.
1434	do	Sept. 12, 1925	Increase	Do.
1435	Gas mantles	Sept. 28, 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 fusains	Feb. 15, 1923	Decrease	Do.
1451	do	Apr. 25, 1923	do	Do.
1451	do	Apr. 26, 1923	do	Do.
1451	do	Apr. 27, 1923	do	Do.
1451	do	June 7, 1923	do	Do.
1453	Motion-picture films	Feb. 29, 1924	Increase	Do.
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.
83	Sodium nitrite	Nov. 10, 1923	do	Do.
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	Do.
218	Thermometers	Apr. 1, 1927	do	Do.
218	Barometers			
218	Combination thermometer and barometer.			

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.
775.....	Cacao butter.....	July 8, 1924	do.....	Do.
	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.	Do.
1022.....	Rugs, simulating Weartex rugs.	Aug. 30, 1927	do.....	Pending.
	SCHEDULE 13.—Paper and manufactures			
1310.....	Printing and engraving.....	Jan. 17, 1923	Protection against unfair competition.	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.
1441.....	Laminated sheets composed of phenol and formaldehyde products with other materials.	Apr. 22, 1927	Protection against unfair competition.	Pending.
1443.....	Tuning pins.....	Feb. 7, 1925	do.....	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.
	SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of			
369.....	Automobiles.....	Oct. 24, 1922	Investigation re discrimination.	Investigation undertaken.

TABLE I.—Applications received—Continued

(C) UNDER SECTION 317—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date of application	Nature of request	Status
SCHEDULE 15.—Free list				
1633.....	Refined oil and gasoline.....	Dec. 13, 1923	Investigation re discrimination.	Investigation undertaken.
1700.....	Flooring, hardwood.....	Mar. 24, 1923	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	Paragraph 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, 1927	Field work completed.
	4	Methanol.....	July 24, 1923	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. Nov. 14, 1924.
	5	Sodium silicofluoride.....	July 24, 1925	Final report in preparation.
	9	Cream of tartar.....	Mar. 4, 1926	Field work completed.
	12	Barium carbonate.....	Jan. 8, 1926	Final report in preparation.
	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.
	20	Whiting.....	May 26, 1927	Field work completed.
	27	Phenol.....	May 4, 1923	Report submitted to President Oct. 7, 1927. President proclaimed decrease in rate of duty from 40 per cent based on American selling price and 7 cents per pound to 20 per cent based on American selling price and 3½ cents per pound, Oct. 31, 1927.
		27	Cresylic acid.....	do.....	Report submitted to President June 15, 1927. President proclaimed decrease in rate of duty from 40 per cent based on American selling price and 7 cents per pound to 20 per cent based on American selling price and 3½ cents per pound, July 20, 1927.

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

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints—Con.	28	Synthetic phenolic resin.	May 4, 1923	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	39	Logwood extract.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Final report before commis-sion.
	42	Edible gelatin.....	July 24, 1925	Final report in preparation.
	42	Glue.....	July 24, 1925	Field work completed.
	53, 54, 55, 701	Animal and vegetable oils and fats. ¹	} Feb. 8, 1924	Hearing held.
	54				Linseed or flaxseed oil...
	80	Potassium chlorate.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Report submitted to the President. ²
	80	Potassium permanganate.	May 26, 1927	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.....	Field work completed.
	83	Sodium phosphate.....	do.....	Report submitted to Presi-dent Apr. 26, 1923. Presi-dent proclaimed increase in duty from 3 cents to 4½ cents per pound May 6, 1924.
Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glass-ware.	204	Magnesite and magne-site brick.	} Aug. 11, 1923	Field work completed.
	201			
	207	Fluorspar.....	Jan. 8, 1926	Investigation of caustic magne-site and magnesite brick temporarily sus-pended. Investigation of crude and caustic calcined magnesite completed. Report sub-mitted to President July 6, 1927. The President pro-claimed increase in duty on crude magnesite from ¼ of 1 cent per pound to ⅓ of 1 cent per pound; and an increase in the duty on caustic calcined magnesite from ⅝ of 1 cent per pound to ⅞ of 1 cent per pound, Nov. 10, 1927.
	211	Table and kitchen china and earthenware.	} Mar. 19, 1925	Final report in preparation.
	212			
	218 (217)	Perfume and toilet bot-tles.	May 26, 1927	Field work completed.
	219	Window glass.....	do.....	Do.
	222	Cast polished plate glass (extension of mirror plate investigation).	May 5, 1923	Domestic field work com-pleted. Hearing held. Additional data obtained. Second hearing held.
223	Mirror plates.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Do.	
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.	235	Granite.....	July 24, 1925	Final report in preparation.
	301	Pig iron.....	Mar. 27, 1923	Report submitted to Presi-dent Feb. 2, 1927. Presi-dent proclaimed increase in rate of duty from 75 cents per ton to \$1.12½ per ton, Feb. 23, 1927.
	362	Swiss pattern files.....	do.....	Investigation temporarily suspended.
	368	Taximeters.....	May 4, 1923	Report submitted to Presi-dent Oct. 1, 1925. The President proclaimed in-crease 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.

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

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

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of—Con.	375	Metallic magnesium	July 27, 1923	Investigation temporarily suspended. Report submitted to President July 22, 1925. President proclaimed an increase in duty from 55 cents to 82½ cents per 100 leaves (not exceeding equivalent of 3¾ by 3¾ inches). Additional duty on leaves exceeding this size in same proportion, Feb. 23, 1927. 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. 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.)
	383	Gold leaf	Apr. 5, 1924	
	396	Print rollers	May 4, 1923	
Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures of.	401	Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock.	July 2, 1923 Apr. 1, 1924	Report submitted to President Oct. 2, 1926. The President proclaimed decrease in duty from 33¼ per cent to 10¼ per cent Oct. 14, 1926. Hearing held. Reports submitted to President July 31 and Aug. 1, 1924. Statement issued by President on June 15, 1925. Hearing held. Investigation temporarily suspended. Field work completed.
	410	Paintbrush handles	Mar. 27, 1923	
Schedule 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.	410	Bentwood chairs	Apr. 23, 1925	Investigation temporarily suspended. Field work completed.
	501	Sugar	Mar. 27, 1923	
Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions.	503	Maple sirup and sugar	Feb. 25, 1927	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. Report submitted to President Apr. 16, 1927. President proclaimed increase in duty from 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem, to 7½ cents per pound but not less than 37½ per cent ad valorem, June 8, 1927. 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. Field work completed. Investigation completed. Field work in progress.
	504	Rare sugars	Aug. 11, 1923	
	707	Milk and cream	Mar. 4, 1926	
	709	Butter	July 14, 1924	
	710	Swiss cheese	Aug. 9, 1924	
	711	Bobwhite quail	May 19, 1925	
	713	Eggs and egg products	Aug. 4, 1926	
717	Halibut	Aug. 11, 1924		
724	Corn	June 24, 1927		

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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—Contd.	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. Report submitted to President Nov. 25, 1927. President proclaimed increase in duty from 2 cents per lb. to 3 cents per lb. Dec. 3, 1927. Domestic field work completed. Do. Do. Do. Do. Field work completed. Domestic field work completed. Do. Reports submitted to President June 12, 1925. Statement issued by President Oct. 3, 1925. Investigation completed Hearing held. Investigation completed. In progress. Report submitted to President Oct. 1, 1925. Statement issued by President Oct. 3, 1925. Field work completed. 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 Feb. 12, 1926. Investigation temporarily suspended. Do. Field work completed.
	737				Cherries.....	Mar. 22, 1927
	757	Peanuts.....	May 26, 1926	
	760	Cottonseed.....	do.	
	760	Flaxseed.....	Aug. 4, 1926	
	760	Soy beans.....	May 26, 1926	
	768	Onions.....	July 23, 1926	
	770	Fresh tomatoes.....	June 10, 1927	
	770	Canned tomatoes.....	do.	
	Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures.	770	Tomato paste.....		Oct. 14, 1927
Schedule 14.—Sundries.	915	Cotton gloves of warp-knit fabrics.	Mar. 27, 1923	
Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures.	915			Cotton warp-knit fabric.
Schedule 14.—Sundries.	916	Cotton hosiery.....	do.	
	920	Lace ¹	Oct. 25, 1923	
	1430		Oct. 25, 1923	
Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp and jute.	1022	Rag rugs.....	Apr. 24, 1925	
Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures of.	1116	Oriental rugs.....	Oct. 28, 1926	
Schedule 13.—Papers and books.	1313	Wall pockets.....	Mar. 27, 1923	
Schedule 14.—Sundries.	1402 } 1429 }	Imitation pearls.....	May 26, 1927	
	1406			Men's sewed straw hats.
	1419	Artificial flowers, fruits, etc. ²	Mar. 27, 1923	
	1454	Smokers' articles of synthetic phenolic resin.	May 4, 1923	
	1454	Brierwood pipes.....	do.	

(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	President approved findings of the commission and issued order forbidding importation of rope improperly described as manila rope.
Schedule 14.—Sundries.	1454	Brierwood pipes.....	Aug. 11, 1926	President approved findings of commission and dismissed complaint.
		Synthetic phenolic resin and articles made thereof.	Apr. 16, 1926	Final report before commission.

¹ Includes applications on lace curtains and mosquito bars.

² Includes applications upon 2 specific commodities.

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TABLE II.—*Investigations instituted and present status thereof*—Continued
(C) UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Schedule	Para- graph No.	Commodity	Date ordered	Present status
Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints.	26	Thymol and thymol crystals.	Aug. 7, 1923	Completed.
	-----	Copper-producing in- dustry.	Sept. 23, 1924	Do.
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.	302	Manganese ore.....	May 26, 1927	Field work completed.
	360	Scientific and drawing instruments.	Apr. 24, 1925	Completed.
Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures of.	1660	Red cedar shingles.....	July 22, 1926	Report printed.
Schedule 5.—Sugar, mol- lasses, and manufac- tures of.	} 502	{ Maple sugar and sirup, blackstrap, and edible molasses.	} July 23, 1925	Field work completed.
Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions.	717	Fresh-water fish.....	Apr. 30, 1925	Report "Lake fish" printed.
	764	Sugar beets.....	Aug. 7, 1923	Final reports printed.

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.
	25	Calcium arsenate.....	Possible production in this country small.
	26	Chloral hydrate.....	Withdrawn.
	27	Novadelox or benzol per- oxide.	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.
	Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.	73	Lampblack.....	Do.
83		Salt.....	Do.
87		Strontium nitrate.....	Do.
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.
399		Aluminum pigeon bands..	Do.
399		Knife blanks.....	Do.
Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures of.	410	Furniture.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions.	711	Wild or game birds.....	Informally suspended (see Bobwhite quail, Table II, par. 711).
	720-721	Fish, canned.....	Informally suspended.
	749	Plantains.....	Do.
	761	Sorghum seed.....	Do.
	766	Mushrooms.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
Schedule 9.—Cotton manu- factures.	903	Fine cotton cloth.....	Withdrawn.
Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures of.	912	Spreads and quilts.....	Do.
	1108	Bedford cord.....	Informally suspended.
Schedule 14.—Sundries.....	1401	Asbestos shingles.....	Do.
	1406	Harvest hats.....	Referred to Treasury Department.
	1410	Horn buttons.....	Informally suspended.

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TABLE III.—*Subjects not listed for investigation*—Continued

(A) UNDER SECTION 315—Continued

Schedule	Para-graph No.	Commodity	Status
Schedule 14.—Sundries—Continued.	1411	Agate button molds.....	Commission voted no investigation warranted at present time.
	1420	Furs and fur skins.....	Withdrawn.
	1428	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.
	Schedule 15.—Free list.....	1504	Cream separators.....	On free list.
1589		Hides.....	Do.
1607		Shoes.....	Do.
1662		Dried shrimp.....	Do.
		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.—Earths, earthenware, and glass ware.	205	} Portland cement.....	Do.
	1543		
	211	} Canadian granite.....	Do.
	235		
	218		
		Thermometers, barometers combination thermometer and barometer.	Do.
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.	316	Wire rope.....	Referred to Treasury Department.
Schedule 13.—Papers and books.	399	Wrenches.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
	1310	Printing and engraving.....	Not a formal complaint.
Schedule 14.—Sundries.....	1428	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
SCHEDULE I.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>		
4	Methanol.....	Decrease.
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.
80	Nitrate of potash.....	Increase.
83	Glauber's salts.....	Do.
83	Formate of soda.....	Do.
91	Titanium potassium oxalate.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 2.— <i>Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>		
202	Tiles.....	Increase.
206	Pumice stone.....	Decrease.
207	China clay.....	Increase.
208	Mica.....	Do.
212	Chemical stoneware.....	Decrease.

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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 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Con.		
213	Graphite.....	Increase and decrease.
214	Diamond dyes.....	Decrease.
214	Feldspar.....	Do.
218	Clinical thermometers.....	Increase.
218	Clinical thermometer blanks.....	Do.
218, 230	Glassware.....	Do.
229	Electric-light bulbs.....	Do.
229	Tungsten electric lights.....	Do.
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.
SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of		
302, 305	Tungsten.....	Increase.
303, 304	Bars of iron and steel.....	Do.
304	Beams.....	Do.
304	Billets.....	Do.
304	Ingots.....	Do.
308	Steel sheets.....	Do.
309	Steel plates.....	Investigation under section 315.
312	Angles.....	Increase.
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.
325	Anvils.....	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.
354	Pen and pocket knives.....	Decrease.
359	Surgical instruments.....	Do.
366	Parts of automatic pistols.....	Do.
368	Escapements.....	Do.
372	Machine-made tools.....	Increase.
372	Hosiery machines.....	Decrease.
372	Woolen cards.....	Increase.
382	Aluminum foil.....	Do.
399	Christmas tree light reflectors.....	Do.
399	Wire netting.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 4.—Wood and manufactures of		
403	Cabinet logs.....	Decrease.
403	Cabinet lumber.....	Increase.
403	Logs, lignum-vitæ.....	Decrease.
403	Veneers of wood.....	Increase.
407	Reed and willow products.....	Do.
407	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, 705, 706	Beef and beef products.....	Increase.
701	Live and dressed cattle.....	Do.
701	Meat.....	Do.
706	Canned meat.....	Do.
706	Canned and other prepared meats.....	Do.
707-710	Dairy products.....	Do.
710	Cheese and substitutes therefor.....	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 7.— <i>Agricultural products and provisions</i> —Continued		
710	Swiss cheese without eye formation.....	Increase
710	Cheddar cheese.....	Do.
711	Ornamental birds.....	Decrease.
711, 712	Live or dressed turkeys.....	Increase.
717-718	Fish.....	Decrease and increase,
717	Salmon.....	Decrease.
718	Dried fish.....	Increase.
718	Stockfish.....	Do.
718	Kippered herring.....	Decrease.
719	Finnanhaddie.....	Do.
720	Sardines.....	Increase.
721	Caviar.....	Do.
723	Buckwheat.....	Do.
725	Alimentary pastes.....	Do.
736	Raspberries, wild.....	Decrease.
736	Blueberries.....	Do.
737	Cherries, glacé.....	Increase.
739	Citron, candied.....	Do.
742	Currants.....	Adjustment of rates.
744	Olives.....	Increase.
746	Pineapples.....	Decrease and increase.
751	Cut flowers.....	Decrease.
751	Cut narcissus flowers.....	Increase.
751	Iris.....	Do.
756	Desiccated coconuts.....	Do.
759	Imitation sliced almonds.....	Do.
761	Alfalfa seed.....	Do.
761	Clover seed.....	Do.
763	Navy beans.....	Do.
767	Split peas.....	Do.
767	Dried peas.....	Do.
771	Turnips.....	Do.
772	Celery.....	Do.
772	Sweet peppers.....	Do.
773	Pickle onions.....	Do.
775	Cocoa butter.....	Do.
777	Hay.....	Do.
778	Hops.....	Decrease.
779	Cloves and stems.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 9.— <i>Cotton manufactures</i>		
903	Nankin ticking.....	Increase.
903, 906	Cotton shirtings.....	Decrease.
903, 904 906, 921	Cotton cloth.....	Investigation under section 315.
912	Cotton manufactures.....	Do.
913	Cotton, woven labels.....	Duty on American selling price.
915	Cotton gloves.....	Investigation under section 315.
918, 1016, 1430	Handkerchiefs, ornamented or unornamented.....	Duty on American selling price.
918, 1016, 1430	do.....	Decrease.
921	Heavy coat lining.....	Increase.
SCHEDULE 10.— <i>Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of</i>		
1001	Crin vegetal.....	Decrease.
1001	Hemp.....	Increase.
1022	Rice-straw rugs.....	Do.
1023	Cocoa mats.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 11.— <i>Wool and manufactures of</i>		
1101	Camel hair.....	Decrease.
1101	Wool, Class III.....	Do.
1107	Worsted yarn.....	Increase.
1108, 1109	Worsted cloth.....	Do.
1108, 1109	Woven fabrics.....	Investigation under section 315.
1111	Blankets.....	Do.

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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> —Continued		
1114	Gloves and mittens.....	Investigation under section 315.
1115	Wearing apparel for male attire.....	Increase.
1119	Wool crêpe.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 12.— <i>Silk and silk goods</i>		
1206	Hatter's plush.....	Decrease.
SCHEDULE 13.— <i>Papers and books</i>		
1304	Cellucotton.....	Increase.
1305	Decalcomanias.....	Do.
1305	Paper with coated surfaces.....	Decrease.
1307, 1308	Papeterie.....	Duty on American selling price.
1310	Maps.....	Decrease.
1310	Rag books.....	Do.
1313	Paper tubes for textile purposes.....	Increase.
1313	Fly ribbons.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 14.— <i>Sundries</i>		
1402	Lacrosse sticks.....	Decrease.
1403, 1428	Beads, necklaces, pendants, etc., of synthetic phenolic resin.....	Increase.
1403, 1430	Beaded bags.....	Decrease.
1406	Straw braids.....	Increase.
1411	Agate buttons.....	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.....	Adjustment of duties.
1420, 1421	Hatters' fur and rabbit skin.....	Decrease.
1428	Swivels and rings for watch chains.....	Increase.
1430	Real lace (drawn work).....	Decrease.
1432	Leather leggings.....	Increase.
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.
83	Sodium nitrite.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 7.— <i>Agricultural products and provisions</i>		
746	Pine apples.....	Do.
775	Cacao butter.....	Do.
SCHEDULE 10.— <i>Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of</i>		
1022	Rugs, simulating Weartex rugs.....	Investigation re unfair practices.
SCHEDULE 14.— <i>Sundries</i>		
1414	Artificial teeth, facings and backings.....	Investigation re unfair competition.
1441	Dolls and doll hands similar to patent owned by Leon Wallach.....	Do.
1441	Laminated sheets composed of phenol and formaldehyde products with other materials.....	Protection against unfair competi-tion.

APPENDIX 3.—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, 1927:

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.

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Abrasive materials (report).....	P				B-3
Acetaldehyde.....	Ms.	A	5	2	A-
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	A-
Boric.....	P	A	1	1	A-1
Carbolic (see phenol).....					
Chromic.....	P	FL	387	1501	A-18
Citric.....	P	A	1	1	A-1
Cresylic.....	P	FL	452	27	R. P.
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	A-
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	A-1
Oxalic.....	P	A	1	1	A-1, R. P.
Phosphoric.....	P	FL	387	1	FL-1
Prussic (hydrocyanic).....	P	FL	387	**1	FL-1
Pyrogallic.....	P	A	1	1	A-1
Pyroigneous.....	P	FL	387	**1	A-2
Salicylic.....	In prog.	A	1	27, 28	A-
Silicic.....	P	FL	387	**1	A-18
Stearic.....	Ms.	A	**1	1	A-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.					
Aconite.....	P	FL	388	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels.....	P	FL	481	**1302	FL-14
Agar-agar.....	P	A	34	42	A-9
Agate, manufactures of.....	P	B	98	233	B-11
Agates, unmanufactured.....	P	FL	390	1503	N-1
Agricultural implements.....	P	FL	391	1504	FL-3
Agricultural staples and the tariff:					
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

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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	A-
Methyl or wood (methanol).....	P.....	FL.....	393		A-2, R. P.
Propyl.....	Ms.....	A.....	**33	4	A-
Alcoholic compounds, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	A.....	16	24	A-5
Aldehyde ammonia.....	Ms.....	A.....	**5	2	A-
Aldol.....	Ms.....	A.....	**5	2	A-
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
Picrate.....	P.....	A.....	5	5	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	A-
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.
Fifth.....	P.....				M. S.
Sixth.....	P.....				M. S.
Seventh.....	P.....				M. S.
Eighth.....	P.....				M. S.
Ninth.....	P.....				M. S.
Tenth.....	P.....				M. S.
Eleventh.....	P.....				M. S.
Anthraquinone.....	In prog.	A.....	**23	27	A-
Antifricition 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	1508	C-17
Oxide, salts, and compounds.....	P.....	C.....	144	8	C-17
Regulus or metal and matte containing.....	P.....	C.....	144	376	C-17

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
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-2
Asafetida	P	FL	405	35, 1502	A-7, FL-4
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
Axles 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	{ 266, 281, **234	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	C-
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	L-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, In prog.	A	10	12	A-4, R. P.
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

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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
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.....	Ms.....	G.....	197, 199	763	G-
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
Belting, leather.....	P.....	N.....	360	1432	N-18
Bentwood chairs.....	In prog.....	D.....	176	410	R. P.
Benzidine.....	In prog.....	A.....	**23	27	A-
Benzoic acid.....	In prog.....	A.....	*1	27, 28	A-
Bergamot oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Beta-naphthol.....	In prog.....	A.....	**23	27, 28	A-
Bicycles and finished parts of.....	P.....	C.....	120	371	C-10
Billets, 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, live bobwhite quail.....	P.....	FL.....	416	711	R. P.
Bismuth.....	P.....	FL.....	418	377	FL-6
Salts of.....	P.....	A.....	65	22	A-17
Bitumen.....	P.....	FL.....	534	1609	FL-7
Black pigments.....	P.....	A.....	53	73	A-15
Blacking preparations.....	P.....	A.....	11	13	A-5
Blacksmiths' hammers, tongs, etc.....	P.....	C.....	122	326	C-9
Blackstrap molasses.....	In prog.....	E.....	177	502	E-
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:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	264	912, **921	I-8
Wool.....	P.....	K.....	289	1111	K-2
Blanks, 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)					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, live.....	P.....	FL.....	416	711	R. P.
Boiler plate.....	P.....	C.....	105	307	C-4
Boilers.....	P.....	C.....	127	**328	C-12

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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
Bolts	P	C	123	330	C-11
Bone:					
Char	P	FL	447	71	A-16
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	L	262	**913	I-7
Silk	P	L	316	**1207	L-2
Bones, crude, burned, calcined, etc.	P	FL	423	1526	FL-5
Bonnets, fur	P	N	354	1427	N-13
Bookbinder's leather	P	FL	**530	**1431, **1606	N-17
Boots and shoes	P	FL	530	1607	N-18
Borax, crude and unmanufactured	P	FL	429	1532	A-1
Borax, refined	P	A	67	83	A-1
Boric acid	P	A	1	1	A-1
Bort	P	N	357	**1429	N-1, B-3
Botanical drug industry, crude	P				A-7
Bottle caps	P	C	164	391	C-28
Bottles, glass	P	B	83, 84	217	B-9
Boxes:					
Containing oranges, etc.	P	D	172	406	D-2
Packing, empty	P	D	171	405	D-2
Paper, papier-mâché, etc.	P	M	324	1305, 1313	M-4
Boxwood:					
Rough	P	FL	648	403	D-1
Sawed	P	D	169	403	D-1
Braces:					
Cotton	P	L	262	913	I-7
Silk	P	L	316	1207	L-2
Brads, iron or steel	P	FL	554	331	C-8
Braid machines	P	C	165	372	C-29
Brass, old	P	FL	430	1533	C-19
Brass rolling-mill products	P	C	167	396	C-19
Brazil nuts	P	G	**226	755	G-34
Breccia:					
Crude and dressed	P	B	97	232	B-11
Manufactures of	P	B	98	233	B-11
Brier root and brier wood	P	D	168	402	N-26
Brierwood pipes	P			1454	R. P.
Brick:					
Refractory—					
Chrome					
Fire					
Magnesite					
Structural—					
Common	P	B	71	201, 1536	B-1
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 manufacture 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

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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	A-
Cabinet woods	P	D, FL	169,648	403	D-1
Cables. (See Cordage.)					
Cacao butter	Ms.	G	232	775	G-32
Cadmium	P	FL	439	378	FL-6
Cadmium sulphide	P	A	**63	**68	A-15
Caffeine and compounds	P	A	13	15	A-5
Caieput oil	P	FL	561	**59	A-12
Calcined magnesia	P	A	42	50	A-10
Calcium:					
Acetate	P	FL	440	1541	A-2
Carbide	P	FL	440	16	FL-8
Chloride	P	FL	440	1541	FL-8
Cyanamid	P	FL	499	1541	FL-5
Metal	P	C	143	**1562	C-16
Nitrate	P	FL	440	1541	A-18
Sulphate	P	A	51	76	A-15
Tartrate, crude	P	A	8	9	A-1
Calender rolls	Ms.			1445	N-
Calfskin leathers	In prog.	FL	**530	1431, **1606	N-
Calomel	P	A	14	17	A-5
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	E-
Cane sirup and edible molasses	In prog.	E	177	502	E-
Canes and umbrellas	P	N	383	1456	N-27
Canned beans and peas	Ms.	G	199	763, 767	G-8
Carbolic acid. (See Phenol.)					
Caraway oil	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Carbon:					
Brushes, disks, plates, and other manufac- tures.	P	B	81, 82	216	B-8, C-31
Electrodes for electric furnaces, etc.	P	B	81	216	B-8, C-31
Miscellaneous electrical specialties	P	B	81, 82	216	B-8, C-31
Pots, porous	P	B	82	**216	B-8
Tetrachloride	P	A	19	18	A-6
Unmanufactured	P	B	81	{**214, **216, **1459}	* B-8
Carbons:					
Arc lamps	P	B	82	216	B-8
Electric lighting, composed of petroleum coke and of lampblack.	P	B	82	**216	B-8
Carbonized noils	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, R. P.
Case leather	P	FL	**530	1431	N-16
Cash registers	P	FL	441	372	FL-3

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Casks	P	D	171	406	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	FL
Caustic soda. (See Sodium hydroxide.)					
Cedar:					
Rough	P	FL	648	401, 403, 1700	D-1
Sawed	P	D	169	403, 1700	D-1
Cedrat oil	P	A	46	**59	A-12
Cellophane	P	L	**319	1213	L-4
Celluloid	P	A	25	31	A-6
Cement:					
Copper	P	FL	461	1556	C-19
Keene's	P	B	74	205	B-2
Portland, white, nonstaining	P	B	74	205	B-2
Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic	P	FL	444	1543	B-2
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
1926	P				T. I. S.-35
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	(1)
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
Chamomile oil	P	A	46	**59	A-12
Channels, iron or steel	P	C	104	312	C-2
Charcoal	P	FL	447	1699	A-2
Cheese and substitutes therefor	P	G	196	710	G-7
Cheese, Swiss	P	G	196	710	R. P.
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	A-
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	G-
In their natural state, sulphured, or in brine	P			737	R. P.
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	B-

1 Preliminary statement of information.

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		Schedule	Paragraph		
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
Chloroform.....	P.....	A.....	19	18	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
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Clocks and parts of.....	P.....	C.....	161	368	C-26
Clockwork mechanism.....	Ms.....	C.....	**167	368	C-
Clothing, ready-made, not knit:					
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	256	919	I-5
Fur.....	P.....	N.....	348	1420	N-10
Linen.....	Ms.....	J.....	278	1017	J-6
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	317	1210	L-2
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
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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
Coconut oil (see also Certain vegetable oils).....	P.....	G, FL.....	232, 561	55	A-11, W. M.
Coconut products industry, report on:					
Coconuts.....	P.....	FL.....	557	756	W. M.
Coconut meat, shredded.....	P.....	G.....	221	756	W. M.
Copra.....	P.....	G.....	221	1626	W. M.
Coconut oil.....	P.....	G, FL.....	232, 561	55	W. M.
Cocoons, silk.....	P.....	FL.....	599	1663	L-1
Cod oil.....	P.....	FL.....	561	1630	A-11
Cod-liver oil.....	P.....	FL.....	561	1630	A-11
Coffee.....	Ms.....	FL.....	457	1552	G-31
Coins.....	P.....	FL.....	458	1553	FL-20
Coir.....	P.....	FL.....	459	1554	FL-16
Coir yarn.....	P.....	FL.....	459	1554	J-1
Coke.....	P.....	FL.....	451	1548	FL-10

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		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
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
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
Coppers	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 machinery	P	C	**167	**372	C-29
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	P	I	264	912, **921	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

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		Schedule	Paragraph		
Cotton manufactures—Continued.					
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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	S. 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
Gloves of warp knit fabric.....	P	I		915, 1430	R. P.
Handkerchiefs.....	P	I	255	918	I-5
Healds.....	P	I	262	913	I-7
Hosiery.....	Ms.	I		916	R. P.
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
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Loom harness.....	P	I	262	913	I-7
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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
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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
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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
Warp knit fabric.....	P	I		914	R. P.
Waterproof cloth.....	P	I	254	907	I-4
Wearing apparel:					
Knit.....	P	I	261	917	I-6
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Cottonseed-oil industry, American (report).....	P				W. M.
Court-plasters.....	P	A	50	66	A-14
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Cream, fresh, preserved, etc. (See Milk and cream.)					
Cream of tartar.....	P	A	8	9	A-1
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Crin vegetal.....	P	FL	**497	1001	FL-16
Crotonaldehyde.....	Ms.	A	**5	2	A-
Croton oil.....	P	FL	561	1632	A-11
Crowbars, iron or steel.....	P	C	122	326	C-9

* 68th Cong., 1st sess.

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Crushed stone.....	P.....	B.....	**81	**214	B-7
Cryolite.....	P.....	FL.....	468	1561	FL-24
Cudbear.....	P.....	FL.....	469	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 (re- port).	P.....				M. S.
Cutch.....	P.....	A.....	**30	39	A-8
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Cyanide of soda.....	P.....	FL.....	605	1565	A-18
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Dalmatian. (See Drug industry, crude bot- anical.)					
Dammar.....	P.....	FL.....	500	1584	FL-17
Dandelion root:					
Ground.....	P.....	G.....	233	774	A-7
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Deck and bulb beams, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Dental instruments (see also Scientific instru- ments.)	P.....	C.....	**167	359	B-10
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Dextrine.....	P.....	A.....	36	86	A-9
Diamond bort.....	P.....	N.....	357	**1429	B-3
Diamond dust.....	P.....	N.....	357	1429	B-3
Diamonds, glaziers' and engravers'.....	P.....	FL.....	474	1566	N-1
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Dictionary of tariff information.....	P.....				M. S.
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Diethylbarbituric acid.....	P.....	A.....	1 or 5	1 or 5	R. P.
Diethyl sulphate.....	Ms.....	A.....	**29	38	A-
Digitalis. (See Drug industry, crude botanical.)					
Dimethyl aniline.....	In prog.....	A.....	23	27	A-
Dimethyl sulphate.....	Ms.....	A.....	**29	38	A-
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Domestic potato products industry (report).....	P.....				W. M.
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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	C-
Dress steels.....	P.....	C.....	114	336	C-8
Druggets and bockings.....	P.....	K.....	301	1117	K-6
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Dutch metal leaf.....	P.....	C.....	146	382	C-18
Dye industry 1918 and 1919, costs of production in (report).	P.....				T. I. S.-15
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1919.....	P*				T. I. S.-22
1920.....	P.....				T. I. S.-23
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Dyestuff situation in the textile industries (report).	P*				T. I. S.-2
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Common yellow, brown, gray.....	P	B	78	210	B-6
Rockingham.....	P	B	78	210	B-6
Sanitary.....	P	B	**79, **80	**212, **213	B-6
White and cream colored.....	P	B	79	212	B-6
Earths, clays and (report).....	P				B-4
Earthy and mineral substances, manufactured (report).	P				B-7
Ebony:					
Rough.....	P	FL	648	403	D-1
Sawed.....	P	D	169	403	D-1
Eelgrass.....	P	N	372	1442	N-22
Eggs and egg products.....	P	G	{203, 204, 478}	713	G-11
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	P				C-31
Electrical insulators.....	P	B	**79	1441	B-6
Electrodes, carbon.....	P	B	81	216	B-8
Embroidery cottons.....	P	L	251	902	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 miscellaneous meats.	P				T. I. S.-29
Emery:					
Grains.....	P	N	343	1415	B-3
Manufactures of.....	P	N	343	1415	B-3
Ore.....	P	FL	479	1570	B-3
Wheels.....	P	N	343	1415	B-3
Enamel, fusible.....	P	B	96	**231	A-15
Enamel ware.....	P	C	134	339	C-15
Enfleurage greases.....	P	A	49	1571	A-14
Engines, internal-combustion.....	P	C	**157	**399	C-29
Engines, steam.....	P	C	165	372	C-29
Engraved forms for bonds.....	P	FL	612	**341	C-15
Engraved plates.....	P	C	137	341	C-15
Envelopes.....	P	M	324, 327	**1305, 1308	M-4, M-6
Epsom salts.....	P	A	42	50	A-10
Ergot.....	P	A	28	37	A-7
Essential and distilled oils.....	P	A, FL	46, 561	59, 1631	A-12
Ethers and esters.....	P	A	29	24, 38	A-7
Ethyl acetate.....	P	A	29	38	A-7
Ethyl alcohol.....	Ms.	A	**237	4	A-
Ethyl chloride.....	P	A	29	38	A-7
Ethyl ether.....	P	A	29	38	A-7
Ethylene chlorohydrin.....	Ms.	A	**5	2	A-
Ethylene dichloride.....	Ms.	A	**5	2	A-
Ethylene glycol.....	Ms.	A	**5	2	A-
Ethylene oxide.....	Ms.	A	**5	2	A-
Eucalyptus oil.....	P	A	**46	59	A-12
Explosives, n. s. p. f.....	P	FL	501	1585	FL-18
Export duties, colonial. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
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.....	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	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

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Ferro-alloys, ores of—Continued.					
Molybdenum.....	P	FL	**549	302	FL-28
Tungsten-bearing.....	P	FL	833	302	FL-28
Vanadium.....	P	FL	**549	**1019	FL-28
Ferro-alloys, general.....	P	C	102	302	C-1
Ferro-alloys, minor.....	P	C	102	302	C-1
Ferrocromium 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
Ferrovanadium.....	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-10
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.....	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 and fish products:					
Fish in oil and in other substances.....					
Lake.....	P	G, FL	216, 483	717, 718, 720	T. I. S.-36
Sardines, canned.....	P	G	{ **216 **483	720	G-19
Halibut.....	Ms.	FL	483	717	R. P.
Fish oils.....	Ms.	A	44	53	A-
Fish and marine animal oils.....	P	A	44	53	A-11
Fishing tackle.....	P	C	136	344	C-15
Fishplates.....	P	C	108	332	C-6
Flavin.....	P	FL	**624	**39	A-8
Flavoring extracts.....	P	A	49	24, 40	A-14
Flax.....	P	FL	485	1001	FL-16
Flax yarn.....	P	J	270	1004	J-1
Flaxseed (see Agricultural staples and the tariff).....					
Flint and flint stones.....	P	FL	486	1577	B-3
Flitters.....	P	C	146	382	C-18
Floats.....	P	C	131	362	C-13
Floor coverings other than wool (see also Carpets, Matting, and Rugs):					
Cocoa mats and matting.....	P	N	371	1023	J-3
Cotton.....	P	K	302	1022	J-3
Fiber (paper) and wool fiber, ingrain.....	P	K	{ 298, 299 303	1117	J-3
Fiber (paper), made on plain looms.....	P	M	323, 332	1022	J-3
Flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber.....	P	J	273	1022	J-3
Linoleum and floor oilcloth.....	In prog.	J	276	1020	J-5
Straw, grass, or other vegetable substances.....	P	J	272	1022	J-3
Floor coverings, wool. (See Carpets; Rugs.)					
Floral essences.....	P	A	49	1571	A-14
Floral waters.....	P	A	48	63	A-14
Flour, wheat. (See Agricultural staples and the tariff and wheat and wheat products.)					
Flowers, artificial and millinery ornaments.....	P	N	347	1419	N-9
Flues.....	P	C	127	328	C-12
Fluorspar.....	P, In prog.	B	76	207	B-4, R. P.
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	C-
Frames.....	P	C	104	312	C-3
France, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Free importations for scientific purposes.....	P	FL	573, 653, 654	{ 1528 1668, 1673 1705, 1706	B-10
Free zones in ports of the United States (report).....	P				M. S.
Fuller's earth.....	P	B	76	207	B-4

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		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	A-
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.....	167, 573	360, 368, 399	C-
Gambier.....	P.....	FL.....	492	1509	A-8
Games.....	P.....	N.....	342	**1414	N-7
Garlic industry. (See Onion and garlic industry.)					
Garters:					
Cotton.....	P.....	L.....	262	913	I-7
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	316	1207	L-2
Gas-mantle, incandescent, industry.....	P.....				C-22
Gelatin.....	P.....	A.....	34	42	T. I. S.-14
Gelatin, edible.....	In prog.....			47	A-9
Gentian.....	P.....	A.....	39	36	R. P.
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
Bottles.....	P.....	B.....	83, 84	217, 218	B-9
Chemical (see also Scientific instruments).....	P.....	B, FL.....	**84, **573	{**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	R. P.
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.....	L.....	260	915	I-6, R. P.
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	A-
Goats. (See Wool-growing industry.)					
Goggles.....	P.....	B.....	91	225	B-10
Goldbeaters' molds and skins.....	P.....	FL.....	496	1581	N-19

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		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, R. P.
Ores	P	FL	565	1634	FL-20
Salts of	P	A	65	21	FL-17
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, In prog.	B	99	235	B-11, R. P.
Grape sugar	P	E	178	**503	E-2
Graphite	P	FL	579	213	FL-24
Grass, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	P	N	368	1439	N-21
Grass rugs	P	J	272	1022	J-3
Greases, commonly used in soap, etc	P	FL	498	**59, **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	1533	FL-5
Guaiacoi carbonate	P	A	18	**28	A-6
Gum arabic	P	A	36	11	A-9
Gun blocks, wood	P	FL	647	1700	FL-37
Gunpowder	P	FL	501	1585	FL-18
Gun wads	P	N	350	1423	N-11
Gurjun balsam	P	A	**9	**10	A-3
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	A-
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
Halibut	Ms.	FL	483	717	R. P.
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
Heads, 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.)					
Heniquen	P	FL	**497	1582	FL-16
Herring oil	P	A	44	53	A-11
Hexamethylenetetramine	Ms.	A	**5	41	A-

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Para-graph		
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	N-
Hinges.....	P.....	C.....	123	**399	C-11
Hobnails.....	P.....	FL.....	554	331	C-8
Hogsheads.....	P.....	D.....	171	405	D-2
Hollow ware:					
Aluminum.....	P.....	C.....	134	339	C-16
Cast iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	125	327	C-11
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.....	P.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Hop poles, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	**410	FL-37
Horns, and parts of.....	P.....	FL.....	511	1592	N-21
Horses and mules.....	Ms.....	G.....	186	714	G-
Horsehair, artificial.....	P.....	L.....	319	1213	L-4
Horsehair, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	FL.....	503	1586	N-12
Horse, mule, and ox shoes.....	Ms.....	FL.....	554	333	FL-
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	C-
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., Ms.....	I.....	259, 260	916	I-6, R. P.
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	A-
Hydrogenated oils.....	Ms.....	A.....		57	A-
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:					
Natural.....	P.....	A.....	514	28	A-8
Synthetic.....	In prog.	A.....	514	28	A-
Indurated fiber ware.....	P.....	N.....	355	1303	N-11
Industrial alcohol.....	Ms.....	A.....	**237	4	A-
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-19
Interim legislation (report)	P*				M. S.
International commercial law. (See Handbook of commercial treaties.)					
Intestines of animals and fish sounds.....	P.....	FL.....	419	1523, 1655	N-19
Iodine, crude or resublimed.....	P.....	FL.....	515	45, 1595	A-9
Iodoform.....	P.....	A.....	38	**5	A-9
Ipecac.....	P.....	FL.....	516	35, 1502	A-7, 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

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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	1547	FL-28
Hollow ware, cast.....	P	C	125	327	C-11
Hoop.....	P	FL	509	314	C-4
Kentledge.....	P	FL	518	301	FL-21, R. P.
Loops.....	P	FL	518	303	C-4
Malleable castings.....	P	C	125	327	C-11
Ore.....	P	FL	518	1597	FL-21
Oxide.....	P	A	55	1677	A-15
Pigs.....	P	FL	518	301	FL-21, R. P.
Round.....	P	C	103	303	C-2
Scrap, wrought.....	P	FL	518	301	FL-21
Slabs.....	P	FL	518	303	C-4
Sulphate of copperas.....	P	FL	462	**1573	FL-8
Sulphuret of.....	P	FL	617	1677	FL-18
Wrought.....	P	FL	518	301	FL-21
Iron or steel:					
Air rifles.....	P	C	132	1414	C-14
Anchor.....	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	FL-4
Hospital utensils.....	P	C	134	339	C-15
Joists.....	P	C	104	312	C-3
Kitchen utensils.....	P	C	134	339	C-15
Manicule 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-14
Pipes.....	P	C	127	328	C-12

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
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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
Isle 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 designs.....	P	M	328	1309	M-7

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		Schedule	Paragraph		
Jalap.....	P.....	FL.....	519	35, 1502	A-7, FL-5
Japan, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Japan, foreign trade of.....	P.....				M. S.
Japan, trade during the war (report).....	P.....				M. S.
Japanese cotton industry and trade.....	P.....				I-10
Jasmine oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	**1631	A-12
Jet:					
Manufactures of.....	P.....	B.....	98	233	B-11
Unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	520	1599	N-1
Jewelry and parts and findings.....	P.....	N.....	356	1428	N-1
Joists, iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	104	312	C-3
Joss sticks and light.....	P.....	FL.....	521	1600	N-8
Juniper oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	**59	A-12
Jute and jute butts.....	P.....	FL.....	497	1582	FL-16
Jute cloth.....	P.....	J.....	{279, 284, 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-10
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.....	In prog	N.....	358	1430	N-14, R. P.
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.....	P.....	G, FL.....	216, 483	717, 718, 720	T. I. S.-36
Lame.....	P.....	C.....	150	385	C-18
Lamp wicking.....	P.....	I.....	262	913	I-7
Lancewood:					
Rough.....	P.....	FL.....	648	403	D-1
Sawed.....	P.....	D.....	169	403	D-1
Lanolin.....	P.....	A.....	44	**53	A-11
Lard, lard oil, lard substitutes and compounds.....	Ms.....	G.....	528	703	G-
Last blocks, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Laths.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Laurel root.....	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	A-
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	**1608	N-17
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1608	N-18
Boots and shoes.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1607	N-18
Calfskin.....	In prog	FL.....	**530	{1431, **1606}	N-

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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	**1806	
Gloves.....	P.....	N, FL	{ 361-365, 495	{ 1433, 1580	N-18
Gloves, men's.....	In prog.	N, FL	{ 361-365 **495	{ 1433 **1580	N-
Harness.....	P.....	FL.....	**530	**1606	N-15
Harness and saddlery.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1436, 1606	N-18
Leather, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1606	N-17
Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	N.....	360	1432, 1606	N-18
Patent.....	P.....	FL.....	**530	**1606	N-16
Pianoforte.....	P.....	N.....	359	1431	N-17
Rawhide, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	In prog.	N.....	**360	1432	N-
Rough.....	P.....	FL.....	**530	**1606	N-15
Shoe laces.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1606	N-18
Upholstery.....	P.....	N, FL	359, **530	1431, **1606	N-16
Upper.....	P.....	FL.....	**530	**1606	N-16
Leatherboard.....	P.....	FL.....	530	1302, 1313	M-1
Leeches.....	P.....	FL.....	531	1608	FL-2
Lemon juice.....	P.....	FL.....	532	1610	A-1
Lemon oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	59	A-12
Lemon-grass oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Lemons.....	Ms.....	G.....	220	743	G-27
Lenses.....	P.....	B.....	92	226	B-10
Lentils.....	Ms.....	G.....	197	765	G-8
Levant wormseed. (See Santonin.)					
Licorice:					
Extracts of.....	P.....	A.....	40	48	A-7, A-10
Root.....	P.....	A.....	39	36	A-7, A-10
Light bulbs, incandescent.....	P.....	B.....	95	229	B-9
Lighting fixtures. (See Electrical apparatus and supplies.)					
Lignum-vitæ:					
Rough.....	P.....	FL.....	648	403	D-1
Sawed.....	P.....	D.....	169	403	D-1
Lime.....	P.....	B.....	73	203	B-2
Lime, citrate of.....	P.....	A.....	41	49	A-1
Lime oil.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Limestone:					
Building and monumental.....	P.....	B.....	99	235	B-11
Unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	614	203	B-7
Limestone-rock asphalt.....	P.....	FL.....	534	1609	FL-7
Linen:					
Collars and cuffs.....	Ms.....	J.....	277	1017	J-6
Fabrics.....	P.....	J.....	{ 280, 283 284	1009-1013	J-8
Handkerchiefs.....	Ms.....	J.....	282	1016	J-6
Thread.....	P.....	J.....	269	1004	J-1
Linoleum and floor oilcloth.....	In prog.	J.....	276	1020	J-5
Linotype machines.....	P.....	FL.....	441	1542	FL-3
Linseed oil.....	{ P., In prog. }	A.....	45	54	{ A-11; T. I. S.-20, R. P. C-15 C-15
Lithographic plates.....	P.....	C.....	137	341	C-15
Lithographic stones.....	P.....	FL.....	535	1612	C-15
Lithopone.....	P.....	A.....	61	79	{ A-4; T. I. S.-18 T. I. S.-24
Lithopone industry, production costs in the.....	P.....				
Litmus.....	P.....	FL.....	536	1509	A-8
Lock washers.....	P.....	C.....	123	330	C-11
Locks.....	P.....	C.....	**167	1437	C-30
Locomotives, steam.....	P.....	C.....	165	372	C-29
Logwood:					
Crude.....	P.....	FL.....	**624	1568	A-8
Extract.....	P.....	A.....	30	39	A-8
Logs.....	P.....	FL.....	647	401, 1700	FL-37
Logs (fir, spruce, cedar, western hemlock).....	In prog.			401	R. P.
London purple.....	P.....	FL.....	569	64	FL-8
Loom harness.....	P.....	L.....	262	913	I-7
Loops, iron.....	P.....	FL.....	518	303	C-4
Lumber, sawed, planed, tongued and grooved.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37

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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, R. P.
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
Maguay.	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	A-
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
Manila or bolt rope.	P	E	268	1005	R. P.
Manna.	P	FL	541	35, 1502	A-7, FL-2
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	R. P.
Marble:					
Crude and dressed.	P	B	97	232	B-11
Manufactures of.	P	B	98	233	B-11
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, leaves and flowers.	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

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Medical instruments and apparatus	Ms.				C-
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	C
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	P.	FL	393	4	A-2, R. P.
Mica	P.	B	77	208	B-5
Microscopes (see also Scientific instruments)	P.	B	94	228	B-10
Milk, sugar of	P.	FL	547	**504	FL-15
Milk and cream:					
Fresh	P.	FL	547	707	G-7
Preserved or condensed	P.	FL	547	708	G-7
Mill shafting	P.	C	110	304	C-7
Millinery ornaments	P.	N	347	1419	N-9
Millstones	P.	FL	438	234	B-3
Mineral industries affected by the war, industrial readjustment of (report)	P.				T. I. S.-21
Mineral salts obtained by evaporation	P.	FL	548	1618	FL-22
Minor metals (report)	P.				FL-6
Mirrors, small	P.	B	95	230	B-9
Molasses:					
Blackstrap	P.	E	**177	502	E-1
Edible	P.	E	177	502	E-1
Mohair	In prog.	K	305	1102	FL-4
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	I-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
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	C
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.)					

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Flax, hemp, ramie.....	P.....	J.....	271	1006, 1024	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, u. 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
Nutmegs.....	P.....	FL.....	624	1568	A-1
Nutmegs, 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
Oak blocks, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Oats and oatmeal. (See Agricultural staples and the tariff.)					
Ocher.....	P.....	A.....	55	75	A-15
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
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Almond—					
Bitter.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-11
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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
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
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Chinese-nut.....	P.....	FL.....	561	**1632	A-11
Cinnamon.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
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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., In { prog.	A.....	45	54	{ A-11, { T. I. S.-20, { R. P.
Mace.....	P.....	A.....	**46	**59	A-12
Neroli.....	P.....	A.....	46	1631	A-12
Nutmeg.....	P.....	A.....	**46	**59	A-12
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Seal.....	P.....	A.....	44	53	A-11
Sesame seed.....	P.....	A.....	45	1632	A-11
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Oleo oil.....	Ms.....	G.....	44	701	G-
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Book.....	P.....	M.....	322	1301	M-2
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Boxes, covered with coated paper, etc.....	P.....	M.....	324	1305	M-4
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Parchment.....	P.....	FL.....	568	1636	M-3
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Phosphorus	P	FL	575	65	FL-1
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Pigments, paints, and varnishes (report)	P				A-15
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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
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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
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Metals, ores of	P	FL	565	1634	FL-20
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Poles, telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph.	P	D	170	1701	D-2
Polishing cloths, cotton	P	I	264	**910, 912	I-8
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Chemical	P	B	80	212	B-6
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Portugal, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Posts of wood	P	FL	647	404	FL-37
Potash industry (report)	P				A-16
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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
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Nitrate, refined	P	A	64	80	A-18
Permanganate	P	A	64	80	A-18
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
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Pottery industry (report)	P				B-6
Power machinery and apparatus, electrical	P	O	**167	**372, **399	C-31
Preferential tariff policies (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Preferential transportation rates (report)	P				M. S.
President, reports to:					
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Bobwhite quail	P			711	R. P.
Butter	P			709	R. P.
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Cherries, in their natural state, sulphured or in brine.	P			737	R. P.
Cotton warp knit fabric	P			914	R. P.
Cotton gloves made of warp knit fabric	P			915, 1430	R. P.
Cotton hosiery	Ms			916	R. P.
Cresylic acid	P			27	R. P.
Diethylbarbituric acid	P			**5	R. P.
Gold leaf	P			383	R. P.
Halibut	Ms			717	R. P.
Magnesite	P			201, 204	R. P.
Men's sewed straw hats	P			1406	R. P.
Methanol (methyl or wood alcohol)	P			4	R. P.
Oxalic acid	P			1	R. P.
Paintbrush handles	P			410	R. P.
Phenol	P			27	R. P.
Pig iron	P			301	R. P.
Potassium chlorate	P			80	R. P.
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Sugar	P			503	R. P.
Swiss cheese, Emmenthaler type	P			710	R. P.
Taximeters	P			368	R. P.
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Wheat and wheat products	P			729	R. P.
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Brierwood pipes	P			1454	R. P.
Manila or bolt rope	P			1005	R. P.
Revolvers	P			366	R. P.
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Under general powers—					
Red cedar shingle industry	P			1660	R. P.
Pressboards	P	M	328	1313	M-1
Press cloths (camel's hair)	Ms	K	288	**1426	N-12
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Propylene chlorohydrin	Ms	A	**5	2	A-
Propylene dichloride	Ms	A	**5	2	A-
Propylene glycol	Ms	A	**5	2	A-
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Prussiate of soda. (See Sodium compounds.)					
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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
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Pyroligneous acid	P	FL	387	**1	A-2
Pyrometers	Ms.	C	167	399	C-
Pyrophoric alloys	P	C	**167	**399	C-22
Pyroxylin plastics	P	A	25	31	A-6
Quail, bobwhite	P	FL	416	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	L	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
Rag rugs	Ms.			1022	R. P.
Railroad ties	P	D	170	1701	D-2
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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	B-
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.	In prog.	N	**360	1432	N-
Razors	P	C	128	358	C-13
Recent tendencies in the wool trade with special reference to their tariff aspects, 1920-1922.	P				M. S.
Reciprocity and commercial treaties (report)	P				M. S.
Reciprocity and commercial treaties, summary of report.	P				M. S.
Reciprocity with Canada (report)	P				M. S.
Reclassification (suggested) of chemicals, oils, and paints (report)	P				W. M.
Red cedar shingle industry	P			1660	R. P.
Redwood:					
Extract for dyeing	P	A	**30	**39	A-8
Tanning materials	P	FL	**624	**1568	A-8
Rennets, raw or prepared	P	FL	588	1652	FL-15
Resins, synthetic phenolic	In prog.	A	**21	28	A-
Report on the emergency tariff act of May 27, 1921.	P				M. S.
Reports to President:					
Under section 315—					
Barium dioxide	P			12	R. P.
Bobwhite quail	P			711	R. P.
Butter	P			709	R. P.
Casein	P			19	R. P.
Cherries, in their natural state, sulphured or in brine.	P			737	R. P.
Cotton warp knit fabric	P			914	R. P.
Cotton gloves made of warp knit fabric.	P			915, 1430	R. P.
Cotton hosiery	Ms.			916	R. P.
Cresylic acid	P			27	R. P.
Diethylbarbituric acid	P			**5	R. P.
Gold leaf	P			383	R. P.
Halibut	Ms.			717	R. P.
Magnesite	P			201, 204	R. P.
Men's sewed straw hats	P			1406	R. P.
Methanol (Methyl or wood alcohol)	P			4	R. P.
Oxalic acid	P			1	R. P.
Paintbrush handles	P			410	R. P.
Phenol	P			27	R. P.
Pig iron	P			301	R. P.
Potassium chlorate	P			80	R. P.
Print rollers	P			396	R. P.
Rag rugs	Ms.			1022	R. P.
Sodium nitrite	P			83	R. P.
Sugar	P			503	R. P.

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Schedule	Paragraph		
Reports to President—Continued.					
Under section 315—Continued.					
Swiss cheese, Emmenthaler type	P			710	R. P.
Taximeters	P			368	R. P.
Wall pockets	P			1313	R. P.
Wheat and wheat products	P			729	R. P.
Under section 316—					
Brierwood pipes	P			1454	R. P.
Manila or bolt rope	P			1005	R. P.
Revolvers	P			366	R. P.
Sanitary napkins	P			921	R. P.
Under general powers—					
Red cedar shingle industry	P			1660	R. P.
Revolvers	P	C	133	366	R. P.
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	P	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	C-
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
Rope, Manila or bolt	P	J	268	1005	R. P.
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
Resin, 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
Rag	Ms			1022	R. P.
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	P	A	31	39	A-8
Saffron	P	A	31	39	A-8
Sage. (See Drug industry, crude botanical).					
Sago and sago flour	P	G	590	1654	G-33
Salap 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	A-
Sai soda. (See Sodium carbonates.)					
Salmon	Ms	G, FL	{ **216, **483 }	717, 718	G-
Salt	P	FL	593	83	FL-22
Salt cake. (See Sodium sulphate.)					
Saltpeper:					
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

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		Schedule	Paragraph		
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-7
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 botanical.)					
Sanitary napkins (Kotex)	P				R. P.
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	B-
Thermometers and hydrometers	Ms.				B-
Chemical and scientific porcelain	Ms.	B, FL	80, 573	212	B-
Fire-clay products	Ms.	B, FL	81, 573	214	B-
Optical glass	Ms.	FL	494	227	B-
Ophthalmic goods	Ms.	B	91	225	B-
Opera and field glasses	Ms.	B	93	228	B-
Telescopes	Ms.	B	94	228	B-
Microscopes	Ms.	B	94	228	B-
Optical surveying and navigational instruments	Ms.	{ B, C, Sec. IV J. 6 }	94, 167	228	B-
Range finders and other military instruments	Ms.	B	94	228	B-
Photographic and projection lenses	Ms.	B	94	228	B-
Ophthalmic instruments	Ms.	B	94	228	B-
Other optical instruments	Ms.	B, FL	94, 573	228	B-
Galvanometers and other electrical instruments	Ms.	C, FL	167, 573	360, 368, 399	C-
Drawing instruments	Ms.	C, FL	167, 573	360	C-
Surveying instruments other than optical	Ms.	B, C, FL	94, 167, 573	360	C-
Navigational instruments other than optical	Ms.	{ C, Sec. IV, J. 6 }	161, 167	367, 360, 399	C-
Medical instruments and apparatus	Ms.	C			C-
Surgical instruments	Ms.	C	167	359	C-
Dental instruments	Ms.	C	167	359	C-
Pyrometers	Ms.	C	167	399	C-
Tachometers	Ms.	C	167	368	C-
Testing machines	Ms.	C	167	372, 399	C-
Other industrial instruments	Ms.	C	161, 167	399	C-
Balances and weights	Ms.	C, FL	167, 573	360, 399	C-
Meteorological instruments	Ms.	C, FL	167, 573	360, 399	C-
Scientific instruments and apparatus	P	FL	573, 653	360	B-10
Scissors	P	C	128	357	C-13
Scrap iron or steel	P	FL	518	301	FL-21
Screens of bamboo, wood, straw	P	D	175	409	D-4
Screws of iron or steel	P	C	140	338	C-8
Scroll iron and steel	P	C	107, 109	309, 313	C-4
Seal oil	P	A	44	53	A-11
Sea grass	P	N	372	1442	N-22
Seaweeds	P	N, FL	372, 552	1442, 1622	N-22
Seeds:					
Beet	Ms.	G	595	762	G-
Cabbage	P	G	595	762	G-17a
Carrot	Ms.	G	595	762	G-
Cauliflower	Ms.	G	595	762	G-

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
		Sched-ule	Para-graph		
Seeds—Continued.					
Celery.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G+
Kale.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G=
Kohlrabi.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Leek.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Mangel.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Onion.....	P.	G.....	595	762	G-17b
Parsley.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Parsnip.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Pepper.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Radish.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Rutabaga.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Squash.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Turnips.....	Ms.	G.....	595	762	G-
Seines:					
Cotton.....	P.	L.....	**266	**921	J-2
Flax, hemp, ramie.....	P.	J.....	271	1006	J-2
Selenium, and its salts.....	P.	FL.....	585	1658	FL-22
Semiprecious stones, manufactures of.....	P.	B.....	98	233	B-11
Senegal.....	P.	A.....	36	11	A-9
Sarums.....	P.	FL.....	400	1510	FL-2
Sasame-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.....	In prog.	N, FL	**359	1431	N-
Sheet-metal stampings.....	P.	C.....	**530	**1606	
Sheets, cotton.....	P.	L.....	**167	**399	C-30
Sheets, iron or steel.....	P.	L.....	264	912	I-8
Shell, manufactures of.....	P.	C.....	{ 105, 109, 110 }	308-310	C-4
Shellac and other forms of lac.....	P.	N.....	369	1440	N-21
Shingle industry, red cedar.....	P.	FL.....	526	1604	FL-17
Shingles.....	P.	FL.....	647	1660	R. P.
Shingle bolts.....	P.	FL.....	647	1660	FL-37
Ship planking.....	P.	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Ship timber.....	P.	FL.....	647	1700	FL-37
Shirts:					
Cotton, knit.....	P.	L.....	261	**917	I-6
Silk.....	P.	L.....	**317	**1210	L-2
Shoe lacings:					
Cotton or other vegetable fiber.....	P.	L.....	262	913	I-7
Leather.....	P.	FL.....	530	1606	N-18
Shoe machinery.....	P.	FL.....	441	1542	FL-3
Shoes, boots and.....	P.	FL.....	530	1607	N-18
Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.....	P.	FL.....	497	1661	C-14
Shotguns.....	P.	C.....	132, 133	364, 365	C-14
Shot, iron or steel.....	P.	C.....	112	335	B-3
Sidearms.....	P.	C.....	129	363	C-13
Sienna.....	P.	A.....	55	75	A-15
Silicic acid.....	P.	FL.....	387	**1	A-18
Silk:					
Artificial, and articles of.....	P.	L.....	319	1213	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

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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
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	426	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	665	1634	FL-20
Salts of	P	FL	585	21	A-17
Sweeps	P	FL	565	1634	FL-20
Silverware	P	C	**167	**399	C-30
Sirups of cane juice	P	E	177	601	E-1
Sisal	P	FL	497	1583	FL-16
Skelp	P	C	105	307, 308	C-4
Skewers, butchers' and packers'	P	D	174	408	D-3
Slabs of iron or steel	P	FL	518, 613	303, 304	FL-21
Slag, basic	P	FL	499	1583	FL-5
Slate and manufactures of	P	B	101	237	B-11
Sludge machines	P	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Small-package articles, chemicals and medicinal compounds.	P	A	17	23	A-5
Small wears. (See Narrow wears.)					
Smokers' articles	P	N	381	1454	N-26
Snap fasteners	P	C	151, 167	348	C-20
Soaps, toilet and other	P	A	66	82	A-17
Soapstone or steatite	P	A	69	209	A-19
Sod oil	P	A	44	53	A-11
Soda ash. (See Sodium carbonates.)					
Soda crystals. (See Sodium carbonates.)					
Sodium (metal)	P	C	143	**1562	C-16
Sodium:					
Arsenate	P	FL	605	83	A-18
Benzoate. (See Dyes and other coal-tar chemicals, census of 1917-1926.)					
Bicarbonate	P	A	67	83	A-18
Borate	P	A	67	83	A-1
Carbonates (soda ash, sal soda, soda crystals)	P	A, FL	67, 605	83	A-18
Chlorate	P	A	67	83	A-18
Chromate and bichromate	P	A	67	83	A-18
Compounds	P	A, FL	67, 605	83, 84, 1565	A-18
Hydrosulphite, n. s. p. f.	P	A	**5	84	A-18
Hydroxide, or caustic soda	P	A	67	83	A-18
Hyposulphite	P	A	67	**83	A-18
Nitrate	P	FL	605	1667	A-18
Nitrite	P	A	67	83	A-18, R. P.
Phosphate	P	A	67	83	A-18

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Sodium—Continued.					
Prussiate, yellow.....	P.....	A.....	67	83	A-18
Silicate.....	P.....	FL.....	605	83	A-18
Silico fluoride.....	In prog.			5	R. P.
Sulphate, crude, or salt cake and niter cake.....	P.....	FL.....	605	1667	A-18
Sulphate, crystallized, or Glauber's 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	W. M.
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).....	P.....				W. M.
Spain, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Spangles.....	P.....	N.....	333	1403	N-1
Spectacles.....	P.....	B.....	91	225	B-10
Spelter. (See Zinc.)					
Sperm oil.....	P.....	A.....	44	53	A-11
Spices and spice seeds.....	In prog.	G.....	212 235 595	779	G-
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	C-11
Splice bars of iron or steel.....	P.....	C.....	108	322	C-6
Sponges.....	P.....	A.....	68	1447	A-19
Sprigs.....	P.....	FL.....	554	**331	C-8
Sprinkler tops.....	P.....	C.....	164	391	C-28
Sprocket chains.....	P.....	C.....	126	329	C-12
Spunk.....	P.....	FL.....	608	1669	N-8
Staples of iron or steel.....	P.....	FL.....	554	331	C-8
Starch and related materials.....	P.....				G-33
Starch, soluble, and dextrine.....	P.....	A.....	36	86	A-9
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	A-
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-27
Shafting, mill.....	P.....	C.....	110	304	C-1
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.....	252, 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

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Subject	Status	Tariff act of 1913		Paragraph of act of 1922	Report No.
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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.
Cane-----	P-----	E-----	177	501	E-1
Maple sugar and sirup-----	In prog.	E-----	178	503	R. P.
Sugar prices and the tariff, 1923-----	P-----				R. P.
Sugar beets, costs of producing:					
I. Michigan-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
II. Ohio-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
III. Nebraska-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
IV. Colorado-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
V. Utah-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
VI. Idaho-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
VII. Wyoming-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
VIII. Montana-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
IX. California-----	P-----	G-----	198	764	M. S.
X. United States-----	P-----	G-----	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
Sulphur-----	P-----	FL-----	617	1677	FL-18
Sulphur chlorides-----	P-----	A-----	**5	**1677	A-6
Sulphur ore, or pyrites-----	P-----	FL-----	617	1677	FL-18
Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol-----	P-----	FL-----	387	1501	FL-1
Sumac, extract, for dyeing-----	P-----	A-----	30	39	A-8
Summary of Tariff Information, 1921-----	P-----				M. S.
Sunn-----	P-----	FL-----	497	1582	FL-16
Surgical instrument industry in the United States (report).-----	P*				T. I. S.-7
Surgical instruments (see also Scientific instruments).-----	P-----	C-----	**167	359	B-10
Surveying instruments, other than optical-----	Ms-----	B. C., FL-----	{ 94, 167, 573 }	360	C-
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, Emmenthaler type-----	P-----	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	C-
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	A-
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, 309, 455, 460, 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
Tapestries and other Jacquard woven upholstery cloths.	P-----	I-----	258	909	I-4

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		Schedule	Paragraph		
Tapioca. (See Starch and related materials.)	P	FL	441	1542	FL-3
Tar and oil spreading machines	P	FL	626	1681	A-2, FL-17
Tar and pitch of wood	P				M. S.
Tariff acts compared with H. R. 7456	P				
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
Taximeters	P	C	161	368	R. P.
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	C-
Tetrachloroethane	Ms	A	**5	18	A-
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	1264	L-1
Thrown silk	P	L	313	1203	L-1
Thorite	P	C	154	**1621	C-22
Thorium oxide and salts of	P	C	154	89	C-22
Thyme oil	P	A	46	1631	A-12
Thymol	P	A	18	26	A-6
Ties, cotton	P	FL	509	314	C-4
Ties, railroad	P	D	170	1701	D-2
Tights, cotton	P	I	261	**917	I-6
Tiles:					
Decorative	P	B	72	202	B-1
Fireproofing. (See Earthy and mineral substances, manufactured.)					
Floor	P	B	72	202	B-1
Glass	P	B	96	231	B-1
Manufactures of	P	B	72	202	B-1
Roofing	P	B	72	202	B-1
Wool	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-15
Titanium potassium oxalate, and compounds of titanium	Ms	A	**5	91	A-
Toilet preparations	P	A	48	62	A-14
Tobacco:					
Wrapper	Ms	F	181	601	F-
Turkish	Ms	F	**181	601	F-
Cigars	Ms	F	185	605	F-
Tolu balsam	P	A	9	10	A-3
Tomatoes:					
Fresh	In prog.	G	**215	770	G-
Canned	In prog.	G	**200	770	G-
Paste	In prog.	G	**200	770	G-
Catsup pulp	In prog.	G	**200	770	G-
Chili sauce	In prog.	G	**200	770	G-
Tonka beans	P	A	70	92	A-19
Tool steels and substitutes for	P	C	110	304, 305	C-7

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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 or hair.....	P	K	286, 287, 306, 307	1106, 1107	K-1
Towels, cotton.....	P	L	264	**910, 912, 921	I-8
Toys.....	P	N	342	1414	N-7
Tracing cloth.....	P	L	254	907	I-4
Track tools.....	P	C	122	326	C-9
Tractors, farm.....	P	FL	**391	**1504	FL-3
Transportation rates, preferential (report).....	P				M. S.
Treaties. (See Digest of commercial treaties; Reciprocity and commercial treaties.)					
Trichloroethylene.....	Ms.	A	**5	18	A-
Tripoli.....	P	FL	614	1675	B-3
Truffles.....	P	G	199	766	G-9
Tubes, collapsible.....	P	C	164	391	C-28
Tubes, iron or steel.....	P	C	127	328	C-12
Tubes, plate metal.....	P	C	127	328	C-12
Tubes, welded.....	P	C	127	328	C-12
Tubing:					
Cotton.....	P	L	262	913	I-7
Silk.....	P	L	316	1207	L-2
Tuna industry.....	P	G	**483	1656	G-19
Tungsten-bearing ores.....	P	FL	633	302	FL-28
Turmeric.....	P	FL	634	1687	A-8
Turpentine, spirits of.....	P	FL	635	1688	FL-17
Twine 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	L	261	917	I-6
Silk, knit.....	P	L	317	1208	L-2
Union suits, cotton.....	P	L	261	**917	I-6
United States, colonial tariffs. (See Colonial tariff policies.)					
Upholstery goods:					
Cotton or other vegetable fiber.....	P	L	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	53, 58	A-11
Vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	P	FL	{ 285, 459, 485, 497, 583	{ 1001, 1459, 1554, 1582, 1648	FL-16
Vegetable ivory, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.....	P	N	369	1440	N-21
Vegetable oils (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	(1)
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
Velvets, silk.....	P	L	314	1206	L-1
Veneers of wood.....	P	D	169	403	D-1

¹ Preliminary statement of information

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Venetians, cotton (report).....	P*	I.....	**252	**903, 906	T. I. S.-10
Vermillion reds.....	P.....	A.....	59	78	A-15
Vessels, cylindrical or tubular.....	P.....	C.....	127	328	C-12
Vests, cotton knit.....	P.....	I.....	261	**917	I-6
Violin rosin.....	P.....	N.....	375	1448	FL-17
Violins.....	P.....	N.....	**373	1443	N-23
Visca.....	P.....	L.....	**34	1213	L-4
Viscoloid. (See Pyroxylin plastics.)					
Vulcanized fiber.....	Ms.....	A.....	**355	32	A-
Vulcanized oils.....	Ms.....	A.....		57	A-
Wagon blocks, wood.....	P.....	FL.....	647	404	FL-37
Wagons. (See Farm wagons.)					
Wall pockets.....	P.....	M.....	337	1313	R. P.
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
Webbs 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.
Wheatstones.....	P.....	FL.....	507	1590	B-3
Whip gut:					
Manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	366	1434	N-19
Unmanufactured.....	P.....	FL.....	443	1434	N-19
White lead.....	P.....	A.....	56	74	A-15
White metal alloys, miscellaneous.....	P.....	C.....	**154	**1562	C-17
Whiting.....	P.....	A.....	60	20	A-5
Willow.....	P.....	D.....	173	407	D-3
Willow furniture.....	P.....	D.....	173	407	D-3
Window hollands.....	P.....	L.....	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	C-
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.....	B, C.....	**80**167	**216, **399	C-8, C-31
Wiring devices, electrical.....	P.....	FL.....	393	4	C-31
Wood alcohol (Methanol).....	P.....	FL.....	140	338	A-2, R. P.
Wood screws.....	P.....	C.....			C-8
Wood chemical industry.....	P.....				A-2

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Wood flour.....	P.....	FL.....	647	410	FL-37
Wood:					
Barrels, boxes, and shooks.....	P.....	D.....	171, 172	405, 406	D-2
Baskets.....	P.....	D.....	175	409	D-4
Blinds, curtains, shades, and screens.....	P.....	D.....	175	409	D-4
Cabinet woods.....	P.....	D, FL.....	169, 648	**403	D-1
Furniture.....	P.....	D.....	176	407, 410	D-4
Posts, poles, and railroad ties.....	P.....	D.....	170	404, 1701	D-2
Rattan.....	P.....	D, FL.....	173, 648	407, 1703	D-3
Shingles.....	P.....	FL.....	647	1660	FL-37, R.P.
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:					
Blankets.....	P.....	K.....	289	1111	K-2
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	K-4
Flocks.....	P.....	FL.....	651	1105	FL-40
Floor coverings.....	P.....	K.....	293-303	1117, 1118	K-6
Gloves and mittens.....	P.....	K.....	288	1114	K-3
Hosiery.....	P.....	K.....	288	1114	K-3
Knit fabrics.....	P.....	K.....	288	1114	K-3
Knitted articles, n. s. p. f.....	P.....	K.....	291	1114	K-3
Mungo.....	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 }	1108-1111	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-29
Works of art.....	P.....	N, FL.....	{ 376, 653- 656 }	1449, 1705- 1708 }	N-24
Worm gut:					
Manufactures of.....	P.....	N.....	366	1434	N-19
Unmanufactured.....	P.....	N.....	443	1709	N-19
Woven fabrics:					
Cotton. (See "Countable cotton cloths.")					
Flax, hemp, or ramie.....	P.....	J.....	{ 280, 283, 284 }	1009-1013	J-8
Jute.....	P.....	J, FL.....	{ 279, 284, 408 }	1008-1011, 1019 }	J-7
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	318	1205	L-3
Wool.....	P.....	K.....	{ 288-290, 308-309 }	1108-1111	K-2
Yarns:					
Artificial silk.....	P.....	L.....	319	1213	L-4
Coir.....	P.....	FL.....	459	1554	J-1
Cotton.....	P.....	I.....	250	901	T. I. S.-12
Flax, hemp, or ramie.....	P.....	J.....	270	1004	J-1
Jute.....	P.....	J.....	267	1003	J-1
Silk.....	P.....	L.....	312, 313	1202, 1203	L-1
Wool.....	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