

DOWNLOAD PDF PT.I. SCHEDULE A. CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS. SCHEDULE B. EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

Chapter 1 : Adulteration of Food Products

Tariff information, hearings on general tariff revision before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of representatives, Part I: Schedule A - Chemicals, Oils, and paints, Schedule B - Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware.

Blackford County, a small rural county located close to Eaton, had only people working in manufacturing in By , the county had over 1, people employed at manufacturing plants in small communities such as Hartford City, Indiana. The Hartford City Land Company was formed in as part of the effort to attract manufacturers. The company offered "free sites, free gas, excellent switching facilities, and reasonable cash subsidies" as enticements for manufacturers to locate in the boom town. During , Indiana state inspectors visited 15 manufacturing facilities in Hartford City. These manufacturers employed 1, people, and the American Window Glass plant the former Hartford City Glass Company plus the Sneath Glass works accounted for over half of the manufacturing employees. By , Hartford City was the home of 8 glass factories. That plant became the largest window glass plant in the state. The company was organized in with the financial assistance of several capitalists. Production began in early after the plant was constructed. Heagany was the plant manager until his retirement in Cantwell was secretary of the Hartford City Glass Company during its early years. He was also president of the state organization of window glass manufacturers. Conger had fallen into disfavor with many of the local citizens. Perkins, President; John A. Jay, Vice President; H. He was also involved in banking and had been president of the Bank of Akron. Johnston began working at the Hartford City plant in as a bookkeeper. He was elected secretary after 4 years. Johnston lived in Hartford City and helped Heagany run the business. Heagany submitted his resignation at the August board meeting, retiring after 42 years in the glass business. Johnston became plant manager at that time. In , it employed glass blowers as part of a total workforce of people. The wages for that workforce were said to be equivalent to "about men in any other industry. The glass blower led a small production crew that included skilled and unskilled workers. Each pot contained molten glass created by melting a batch of ingredients that included sand, soda, and lime. The tanks were essentially huge brick pots with multiple workstations. A tank furnace is more efficient than a pot furnace, but more costly to build. The glass blower and his helper used a blowpipe, which was typically 4 feet 1. The glass blower manipulated the bubble into a cylinder, and removed it from the pot or tank. The cylinders were 12 inches It was necessary to gradually cool the glass, a process known as annealing , to prevent it from breaking. A lehr or annealing oven was used to anneal the product. A typical 20th-century lehr was a large conveyor inside a long oven. The newly made glass gradually moved from the hot end of the lehr to its opposite end, which was at room temperature. The glass would then be cut into the desired window glass size, placed in a box, and moved to inventory. Belgium was the largest exporter of window glass to the United States, and plant manager Heagany previously used the skills of glass blowers from that country in his Kokomo glass works. The south side south of Lick Creek became known as Belgium Town. The older system used a pot furnace, where ceramic pots were heated inside the furnace to melt the batch of ingredients needed to make the molten glass. The newer system used a large brick tank that could be operated continuously or by the batch. The heat from the furnaces combined with summer weather made extremely uncomfortable working conditions, justifying the summer months as the best time to shut down for maintenance or for manipulation of inventories. The new tank would add approximately 50 pots of capacity. They were also well ventilated, which made the work environment more comfortable for the glass workers. The room was 60 feet The roof and walls were covered in iron. Chipped glass was a popular ornamental glass used for interiors of office buildings and with furniture. Its grounds had grown to cover 25 acres The grounds contained two melting rooms, two warehouses , a blacksmith shop, and a machine shop. The tank in one of the melting rooms was 18 feet 5. One tank required 4 flattening ovens and a cutting room. A third tank would make the Hartford City plant the largest in the country. Although the houses were built, the company was not satisfied, as the expansion was never consummated. Chambers organized a glass trust called American Window Glass Company. The

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company was formed from the American Glass Company, but did not incorporate until 1888. The trust planned to acquire 70 glass plants, "some of which it will close to bring the production down to the demand. Owners of the glass plants could sell their plant for either cash or a combination of cash and stock in the new company. Many owners chose to receive stock. Smith was one of the directors of the newly incorporated company. Most of the original acquisitions were from Indiana and Pennsylvania. Those glass plants were important enough to enable American Window Glass to control 85 percent of the window glass production in the United States. Other plants were located in Anderson , Dunkirk , and Fairmount, Indiana. The plant employed people in Anderson. Instead of using a glass blower, American Window Glass plants extracted molten glass with a machine. The machine, which was not immediately utilized at all American Window Glass plants, was known as the Lubbers blowing machine. Refinements to the machine and glass-making process were made at the Hartford City works by plant manager Harry G. Production records for the entire company were set at the Hartford City plant in and "using the Lubbers machines. Lubbers, and he continued to contribute improvements to the machine over the next decade. The machine was also five times more productive than the human blowers. It could make windows four times as large because a larger cylinder was extracted from the tank of molten glass. In the case of Hartford City, machines replaced most of the human glass blowers by 1890. If the Hartford City plant would have its capacity expanded equal to the capacity of the plants to be consolidated, then Hartford City would have "become the greatest window glass town in the world. It employed people in Hartford City. Plant number 3 was the third largest window glass factory in the United States, and the largest west of Pennsylvania. The glass-blowing machines were still being used to extract molten glass. The company was described as having "six large and well-equipped plants located near the Pittsburgh district, and one large plant at Hartford City, Ind. Owens patent "Means for Making Sheet Glass" During the beginning of the 20th century, competitors of the American Window Glass trust used a different approach to gain a technological advantage. The machines used by American Window Glass replaced glass blowers, but still used the same blowing and cutting process used in the "although the company was constantly working to make the process more efficient. Competitors such as American inventor Irving W. Colburn began working on a machine that produced window glass using a different process. Colburn patented his work during the first decade of the 20th century. Although he filed for bankruptcy in 1890, his patents were purchased by Edward Drummond Libbey and Michael J. Owens "who hired Colburn to continue work on the machine. During the 1890s, Pittsburgh Plate Glass also developed a new process for making window glass, creating even more competition in the window glass industry. By the late 1890s, American Window Glass was forced to begin re-equipping its plants with new machinery. The company underwent a financial reorganization in 1899. Dividends on its preferred stock were lowered. Although a few plants were re-equipped, the Hartford City plant was not. In congressional hearings, the plant was listed as third-largest in the United States behind the two Pennsylvania plants in 1899. The pot-equivalency of a tank varied, depending on the tank size and way the tank was equipped. His process was adopted during the 1890s by a group of companies in the United States called Furco Glass. The remainder of the market was dominated by three other manufacturers:

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Chapter 2 : GST (Goods and Service Tax) rates from July 1 | Solar for India

a| *pt.I. Schedule A. Chemicals, oils, and paints. Schedule B. Earths, earthenware, and calendrierdelascience.com Schedule C. Metals and manufactures of. Schedule D. Wood and.*

During World War I, Europe underwent a massive expansion of agriculture production sector resulting in a vast overproduction of agriculture during the s. The overproduction caused the price of European agricultural products to drop, angering American farmers who had to compete to sell their products. American farmers lobbied the federal government to offer protection against agricultural imports and in the election of Republican candidate Herbert Hoover promised to increase tariffs on imported agricultural products. When the bill was in Congress however, the members of Congress revised the bill to increase tariffs on imports in all sectors of the economy that exceeded the already high rates established in the Fordney-McCumber Act. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act prompted foreign countries to retaliate with their own revised trade policies and tariffs, resulting in a decline in international trade. United States Statutes at Large, Vol. That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the island of Guam the rates of duty which are prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of this title, namely: Acids and acid anhydrides: Provided, That any lactic-acid anhydride present shall be determined as lactic acid and included as such: And provided further, That the duty on lactic acid shall not be less than 25 per centum ad valorem; tannic acid, tannin, and extracts of nutgalls, containing by weight of tannic acid less than 50 per centum, 5 cents per pound; 50 per centum or more and not medicinal, 11 cents per pound; 50 per centum or more and medicinal, 18 cents per pound; tartaric acid, 8 cents per pound; arsenic acid, 3 cents per pound; gallic acid, 6 cents per pound; oleic acid or red oil, 20 per centum ad valorem; oxalic acid, 6 cents per pound; phosphoric acid, 2 cents per pound; pyrogallic acid, 12 cents per pound; carbon dioxide, weighing with immediate containers and carton, one pound or less per carton, 1 cent per pound on contents, immediate containers, and carton; and all other acids and acid anhydrides not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene chlorohydrin, propylene chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for, 6 cents per pound and 30 per centum ad valorem. Acetone and ethyl methyl ketone, and their homologues, and acetone oil, 20 per centum ad valorem. Amyl, butyl, hexyl, and propyl, all the foregoing whether primary, secondary, or tertiary; fusel oil; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing, 6 cents per pound; methyl or wood or methanol, 18 cents per gallon; and ethyl for nonbeverage purposes only, 15 cents per gallons. All chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations, and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Aluminum hydroxide or refined bauxite, one-half of 1 cent per pound; potassium aluminum sulphate or potash alum and ammonium aluminum sulphate or ammonia alum, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; aluminum sulphate, alum cake or aluminous cake, containing not more than 15 per centum of alumina and more iron than the equivalent of one-tenth of 1 per centum of ferric oxide, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound; containing more than 15 per centum of alumina or not more iron than the equivalent of one-tenth of 1 per centum of ferric oxide,

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three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; all other aluminum salts and compounds not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Oxide, 2 cents per pound; tartar emetic or potassium-antimony tartrate, 6 cents per pound; sulphides and other antimony salts and compounds, not specially provided for, 1 cent per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem. Argols, tartar, and wine lees, containing 90 per centum or more of potassium bitartrate, 5 cents per pound; cream of tartar, 5 cents per pound; Rochelle salts or potassium-sodium tartrate, 5 cents per pound. Copaiba, fir or Canada, Peru, tolu, styrax, and all other balsams, all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph. Amber and amberoid unmanufactured, not specially provided for, 50 cents per pound; synthetic gums and resins not specially provided for, 4 cents per pound and 30 per centum ad valorem; arabic or senegal, one-half of 1 cent per pound. Blackings, powders, liquids, and creams for cleaning or polishing, not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no preparations containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph. Bleaching powder or chlorinated lime, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound. Calcium carbide, 1 cent per pound; calcium acetate, crude, 1 cent per pound; calcium oxalate, 4 cents per pound. Calomel, corrosive sublimate, and other mercurial preparations, 22 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem. Carbon tetrachloride, 1 cent per pound; chloroform, 4 cents per pound; tetrachloroethane and trichloroethylene, 30 per centum ad valorem. Chalk or whiting or Paris white: Chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem. Chemical compounds, salts, and mixtures of bismuth, 35 per centum ad valorem. Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses, shall be dutiable at not less than 25 per centum ad valorem. Chemical elements, and chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures, and salts, distilled or essential oils, expressed or extracted oils, animal oils and greases, ethers and esters, flavoring and other extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations when containing alcohol, and all articles consisting of vegetable or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with, alcohol, except perfumery and spirit varnishes, and all alcoholic compounds not specially provided for, if containing 20 per centum of alcohol or less, 20 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 50 per centum of alcohol, 40 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; containing more than 50 per centum of alcohol, 80 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem. Chicle, refined or advanced in value by drying, straining, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing, 5 cents per pound. If there is no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States then the ad valorem rate shall be based upon the United States value, as defined in subdivision e of section , Title IV. If a dye or other article has been introduced into commercial use since said date then the standard of strength for such dye or other article shall conform as nearly as practicable to the commercial strength in ordinary use. If a dye or other article was or is ordinarily used in more than one commercial strength, then the lowest commercial strength shall be adopted as the standard of strength for such dye or other article. Oxide, 20 cents per pound; sulphate and linoleate, 10 cents per pound; and all other cobalt salts and compounds, 30 per centum ad valorem. Collodion and other liquid solutions of pyroxylin, of other cellulose esters or ethers, or of cellulose, 30 cents per pound. Compounds of cellulose, known as vulcanized or hard fiber, made wholly or in chief value of cellulose, 30 per centum ad valorem. Compounds of casein, known as galalith, or by any other name, in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, or other forms, not made into finished or partly finished articles, 25 cents per pound; made into finished or partly finished articles of which any of the foregoing is the component material of chief value not specifically provided for, 40 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, roots, stems, vegetables, seeds aromatic, not garden seeds , seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and all other drugs of vegetable or animal origin; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible, and not specifically provided

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for, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the term "drug" wherever used in this Act shall include only those substances having therapeutic or medicinal properties and chiefly used for medicinal purposes: And provided further, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph. Aconite, aloes, asafetida, cocculus indicus, ipecac, jalap, manna; marshmallow or althea roots, leaves and flowers; mate, and pyrethrum or insect flowers; all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, 10 per centum ad valorem: Coca leaves, 10 cents per pound; digitalis, 20 per centum ad valorem. Diethyl sulphate and dimethyl sulphate, 25 per centum ad valorem; ethyl acetate, 3 cents per pound; butyl acetate and amyl acetate, 7 cents per pound; ethyl chloride, 15 cents per pound; ethyl ether, 4 cents per pound; and ethers and esters of all kinds not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing more than 10 per centum of alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph. Extracts, dyeing and tanning: Chestnut, cutch, chlorophyll, divi-divi, fustic, hemlock, logwood, mangrove, myrobalan, oak, Persian berry, quebracho, sumac, saffron, safflower, saffron cake, valonia, wattle, and other extracts, decoctions, and preparations of vegetable origin used for dyeing, coloring, staining, or tanning, not specially provided for, and combinations and mixtures of the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 15 per centum ad valorem: Flavoring extracts and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, 20 per centum ad valorem and 5 cents per pound; valued at 40 cents or more per pound, 20 per centum ad valorem and 7 cents per pound; gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem and 2 cents per pound; valued at 40 cents or more per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem and 8 cents per pound; agar agar, pectin, isinglass, and manufactures, wholly or in chief value of gelatin, glue, or glue size, 25 per centum ad valorem; casein glue, 30 per centum ad valorem. Glycerine, crude, 1 cent per pound; refined, 2 cents per pound. Ink, and ink powders not specially provided for, 10 per centum ad valorem; drawing ink, 15 per centum ad valorem. Iodine, resublimed, 10 cents per pound. Bromine and all bromine compounds not specially provided for, 10 cents per pound. Licorice, extracts of, in pastes, rolls, or other forms, 20 per centum ad valorem. Lime, citrate of, 7 cents per pound; juice of lemons, limes, oranges, or other citrous fruits, unfit for beverage purposes, 5 cents per pound. Borate, resinate, sulphate, and other manganese compounds and salts, not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Menthol, 50 cents per pound; natural crude camphor, 1 cent per pound; natural refined camphor, 5 cents per pound; synthetic camphor, 5 cents per pound. If at the end of three years after the enactment of this Act, the President finds that during the preceding six months the domestic production by quantity of synthetic camphor did not exceed 25 per centum of the domestic consumption thereof by quantity, or, at the end of four years after the enactment of this Act, that during the preceding six months such domestic production did not exceed 30 per centum of such consumption, or, at the end of five years after the enactment of this Act, that during the preceding six months such domestic production did not exceed 50 per centum of such consumption, he shall by proclamation so declare and, after six months thereafter, the rate on synthetic camphor shall be 1 cent per pound. To assist the President in making the investigation required by this provision, the Tariff Commission is empowered to investigate, to such extent as may be necessary, in the manner provided in the case of investigations under section of this Act, and shall report to the President the result of its investigation. Oils, animal and fish: Sod, herring, and menhaden, 5 cents per gallon; whale and seal, 6 cents per gallon; sperm, crude, 10 cents per gallon; sperm, refined or otherwise processed, 14 cents per gallon; spermaceti wax, 6 cents per pound; wool grease containing more than 2 per centum of free fatty acids, 1 cent per pound; containing 2 per centum or less of free fatty acids and not suitable for medicinal use, 2 cents per pound; suitable for medicinal use, including

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adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous, 3 cents per pound; all other animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem. Alizarin assistant, Turkey red oil, sulphonated castor or other sulphonated animal or vegetable oils, soaps made in whole or in part from castor oil, and all soluble greases; all the foregoing in whatever form, and suitable for use in the processes of softening, dyeing, tanning, or finishing, not specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem. Hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats, 4 cents per pound; other oils and fats, the composition and properties of which have been changed by vulcanizing, oxidizing, chlorinating, nitrating, or any other chemical process, and not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem. Combinations and mixtures of animal, vegetable, or mineral oils or of any of them except combinations or mixtures containing essential or distilled oils, with or without other substances, and not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem, but not less than the rate applicable to the component material subject to the highest rate of duty: Oils, distilled or essential: Lemon, grapefruit, and orange, 25 per centum ad valorem; eucalyptus, 15 per centum ad valorem; clove, peppermint, patchouli, sandalwood, and all other essential and distilled oils not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph. Opium containing not less than 8. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended. Ambergris, castoreum, civet, and musk grained or in pod, 20 per centum ad valorem; anethol, citral, geraniol, heliotropin, ionone, rhodinol, safrol, terpineol, and all natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, all the foregoing not mixed and not compounded, and not specially provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem; all mixtures or combinations containing essential or distilled oils, or natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances, 40 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That only materials not marketable as perfumery, cosmetics, or toilet preparations, and not containing more than 10 per centum of alcohol, shall be classified for duty under this paragraph: Provided further, That all of the foregoing materials containing more than 10 per centum of alcohol shall be classified for duty under paragraph 61 as toilet preparations. Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, tooth soaps, pastes, theatrical grease paints, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations, all the foregoing, if containing alcohol, 40 cents per pound and 75 per centum ad valorem; if not containing alcohol, 75 per centum ad valorem; bath salts, if not perfumed, 25 per centum ad valorem; if perfumed whether or not having medicinal properties, 75 per centum ad valorem. Floral or flower waters containing no alcohol, not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, 40 cents per pound and 60 per centum ad valorem. Phosphorus, 8 cents per pound; phosphorus oxychloride and phosphorus trichloride, 6 cents per pound. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court-plaster, 20 per centum ad valorem. Pigments, colors, stains, and paints, including enamel paints, whether dry, mixed, or ground in or mixed with water, oil, or solutions other than oil, not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Blue pigments and all blues containing iron ferrocyanide or iron ferricyanide, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 8 cents per pound; ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine, if valued at more than 10 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound; if valued at 10 cents per pound or less, 3 cents per pound. Bone black or bone char, and blood char, 20 per centum ad valorem; decolorizing, deodorizing, or gas-absorbing chars and carbons, whether or not activated, and all activated chars and carbons, 45 per centum ad valorem. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 25 per centum ad valorem. Gas black, lampblack, and all other black pigments, by whatever name known, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water, and not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem. Ochres, siennas, and umbers, crude or not ground, one-eighth of 1 cent per pound; washed or ground, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem. Satin white and precipitated calcium sulphate, one-half of 1 cent per pound. Vermilion reds

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containing quicksilver, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 35 cents per pound; cuprous oxide, 35 per centum ad valorem. Sodium, potassium, lithium, beryllium, and caesium, 25 per centum ad valorem. Castile, 15 per centum ad valorem; toilet, 30 per centum ad valorem; all other soap and soap powder, not specially provided for, 15 per centum ad valorem. Sodium hydrosulphite, hydrosulphite compounds, sulfoxylate compounds, and all combinations and mixtures of the foregoing, 35 per centum ad valorem. Dextrine, made from potato starch or potato flour, 3 cents per pound; dextrine, not otherwise provided for, burnt starch or British gum, dextrine substitutes, and soluble or chemically treated starch, 2 cents per pound. Carbonate, precipitated, nitrate, and oxide, 25 per centum ad valorem. Strychnine, and salts of, 20 cents per ounce. Thorium nitrate, thorium oxide, and other salts of thorium not specially provided for, cerium nitrate, cerium fluoride, and other salts of cerium not specially provided for, and gas-mantle scrap consisting in chief value of metallic oxides, 35 per centum ad valorem. Tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which tin constitutes the element of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem. Titanium potassium oxalate, and all compounds and mixtures containing titanium, 30 per centum ad valorem. Turpentine, gum and spirits of, and rosin, 5 per centum ad valorem. Vanadic acid, vanadic anhydride, and salts of the foregoing, 40 per centum ad valorem; chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, wholly or in chief value of vanadium, not specially provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem. Vanilla beans, 30 cents per pound; tonka beans, 25 cents per pound. Collodion emulsion, 25 per centum ad valorem. Wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood, 1 cent per pound.

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Chapter 3 : Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of - Boom and Bust " CICERO Systems,

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Medical, beauty and agricultural Personal and legal These short titles are not an official part of the international classification. Their purpose is to provide a means to quickly identify the general content of numbered international classes. By their nature, these titles will not necessarily disclose the classification of specific items. The titles are not designed to be used for classification, but only as information to assist in the identification of numbered classes. To determine the classification of particular goods and services, it is necessary to refer to the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services, the class headings of the international classes, and Explanatory Notes in the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks 9th ed. The full names of international classes are set forth in 37 C. The international trademark classification was adopted by the United States as its system of classification as of September 1, In , the Committee of Experts began annual revisions to the Nice Classification. The annual revisions, which are published electronically and enter into force on January 1 each year, are referred to as versions and identified by edition number and year of the effective date e. Each annual version includes all changes adopted by the Committee of Experts since the adoption of the previous version. The changes consist of the addition of new goods and services to, and deletion of goods and services from, the Alphabetical List, and any modifications to the wording in the Alphabetical List, the class headings and the explanatory notes that do not involve the transfer of goods or services from one class to another. New editions continue to be published electronically and enter into force usually every five years, and include all changes adopted annually since the previous edition, as well as all amendments. Amendments consist of goods or services transferred from one class to another or new classes that are created. The general remarks, class numbers, class headings, and explanatory notes for each international trademark class are as follows. The Alphabetical List should therefore be consulted in order to ascertain the exact classification of each individual product or service. Goods If a product cannot be classified with the aid of the List of Classes, the Explanatory Notes and the Alphabetical List, the following remarks set forth the criteria to be applied: If the function or purpose of a finished product is not mentioned in any class heading, the finished product is classified by analogy with other comparable finished products, indicated in the Alphabetical List. If none is found, other subsidiary criteria, such as that of the material of which the product is made or its mode of operation, are applied. If those functions or purposes are not mentioned in any class heading, other criteria, indicated under a , above, are to be applied. In all other cases, the criterion indicated under a , above, applies. Services If a service cannot be classified with the aid of the List of Classes, the Explanatory Notes and the Alphabetical List, the following remarks set forth the criteria to be applied: Leasing services are analogous to rental services and therefore should be classified in the same way. However, hire or lease- purchase financing is classified in Class 36 as a financial service. The rendering of the advice, information or consultancy by electronic means e. GOODS CLASS 1 Chemicals Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry. Explanatory Note Class 1 includes mainly chemical products used in industry, science and agriculture, including those which go to the making of products belonging to other classes. This Class includes, in particular: This Class does not include, in particular: CLASS 2 Paints Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists. Explanatory Note Class 2 includes mainly paints, colorants and preparations used for the protection against corrosion. CLASS 3

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Cosmetics and cleaning preparations Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices. Explanatory Note Class 3 includes mainly cleaning preparations and toilet preparations. CLASS 4 Lubricants and fuels Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels including motor spirit and illuminants; candles and wicks for lighting. Explanatory Note Class 4 includes mainly industrial oils and greases, fuels and illuminants. CLASS 5 Pharmaceuticals Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides. Explanatory Note Class 5 includes mainly pharmaceuticals and other preparations for medical or veterinary purposes. CLASS 6 Metal goods Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non- electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores. Explanatory Note Class 6 includes mainly unwrought and partly wrought common metals as well as simple products made of them. CLASS 7 Machinery Machines and machine tools; motors and engines except for land vehicles ; machine coupling and transmission components except for land vehicles ; agricultural implements other than hand- operated; incubators for eggs; automatic vending machines. Explanatory Note Class 7 includes mainly machines, machine tools, motors and engines. Explanatory Note Class 8 includes mainly hand- operated implements used as tools in the respective professions.

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Loading Tariff information, hearings on general tariff revision before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of representatives, Part I: Schedule A - Chemicals, Oils, and paints, Schedule B - Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware.

NA indicates that the information is not available; no commodity in this group is included in the data set. Statistical Abstract of the United States U. Department of Commerce, Value of imports is measured as the foreign value or export value, whichever is higher, converted to U. I used two selection criteria to reduce the panel data set to a manageable size. I required that the value of imports in exceed one million dollars and that the categorical definition of each commodity be maintained over the entire sample period. The first constraint produced a sample of more than 70 commodities. Overall, the selection process resulted in surprisingly few commodities subject to pure ad valorem duties. To make the data set more representative of the aggregate data, cigarette papers, diamonds, and soap were added. These commodities were the largest imports, in terms of value in , subject to pure ad valorem duties while also satisfying the second criterion. The final data set consists of 32 individual imported commodities, and the sample period runs from to It is feasible, using a complete Congressional set of these volumes, to extend the sample period both forward and backward in time. However, the excluded schedules, taken together, account for less than 15 percent of total U. In terms of tariff levels, the ad valorem equivalent tariff rates are typically underestimated by the panel data set, with the exception of sugars and agricultural products. Sources of Variation in Real Tariff Rates Early tariff history is complicated by the use of three types of duties: A specific duty taxes the physical quantity imported at a nominal rate, in contrast to the more familiar ad valorem duty which is levied as a percentage of the value imported. The price faced by domestic consumers will differ from the world price by the amount of the ad valorem equivalent tariff rate. To define this ad valorem equivalent rate, let P_j denote the nominal price of commodity j , in domestic currency, in period t , and let Q_{jt} denote the physical quantity imported. Let T_{jt} denote the ad valorem rate of duty, and let w_{js} denote the specific duty, on commodity j , as legislated in period s , which might be some periods earlier. The ad valorem equivalent rate of duty is constructed by dividing customs duties collected, C_{jt} , by the value of imports. For a commodity subject to a combined duty the ad valorem equivalent rate is The ad valorem equivalent rate, denoted T_{jt} , is the sum of the ad valorem duty and the specific duty converted to an equivalent rate at the current price of the good. The existing tariff literature focuses on the infrequent alterations in legislated duties, ignoring the continuous changes that arise as fluctuations in the nominal import price alter the real value of the specific duty. This section studies the impact of nominal prices on ad valorem equivalent tariff rates, adding an important chapter to U. Equation 2 below uses this and earlier definitions to decompose movements in an ad valorem equivalent tariff rate into three components: Lagged prices were used in the above decomposition because tariff revisions often took a year or more from initial discussion to final implementation. For a pure ad valorem duty, only the term $r_j \Delta S_{jt}$ is nonzero. In such a case, ad valorem equivalent rates and ad valorem duties coincide; the tariff rate jumps discretely at legislative dates and remains constant at all other dates. Ad valorem equivalent tariff rates will fluctuate continuously when specific duties are present, reflecting the interaction of all three components in equation 2. A Tale of Two Histories In this subsection, I present two alternative histories implied by the tariff decomposition: See, for examples, the classic and voluminous work by Frank Taussig and the comparative analyses of adjacent pieces of tariff legislation by Taussig and Abraham Berglund , Ordered from top to bottom, Figure 1 presents decompositions of ad valorem equivalent tariff rates for bristles, china clay, ostrich feathers, and flaxseed. The left-hand panel presents the ad valorem equivalent rate solid line and legislative component dashed line , while the right-hand panel gives the price-level component solid line and relative-price component dashed line. The legislated duties declined in real terms, in two steps, for both bristles and china clay. As a rule of thumb, the ad valorem equivalent tariff rate on china clay is times that on bristles. In the ad valorem equivalent tariff rate on china clay is ten times that on bristles. Sharp relative price

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movements account for the observed changes in relative protection across the two imports. The increasing relative price of bristles relative to the import price index decreases the real tariff rate on bristles, while the declining relative price of china clay increases the real tariff rate on china clay. The figures for ostrich feathers and flaxseed provide a perfect contrast between ad valorem and specific duties. Ostrich feathers were subject to a pure ad valorem tariff over the entire sample, increasing from 15 percent to 20 percent in . In contrast, flaxseed was subject to a nominal specific rate per bushel throughout the period. The specific duty changed from 25 cents in to 20 cents in , to 30 cents in , to 40 cents in , to 56 cents in , and finally to 65 cents in . It is interesting to note that, despite the substantial percent nominal increase in the specific duty from to , the ad valorem equivalent tariff rate actually declined. By , however, the ad valorem equivalent rate is three times the rate legislated in . The tariff histories of bristles, china clay, ostrich feathers, and flaxseed, are typical of other commodities in the data set. The view that legislative amendments are the only source of tariff variation leads one to underestimate the volatility of the ad valorem equivalent rates on individual commodities and masks the movements in relative tariff rates as measured by their ad valorem equivalents. Extremes of Protection The time-series decompositions presented in the previous subsection uncovered large discrepancies between ad valorem equivalent tariff rates and initial legislated rates. This subsection examines the contribution of legislation and price changes to the variation in ad valorem equivalent tariff rates in two ways. First, I compare levels of protection at dates of legislative amendment to the maximum and minimum levels achieved from to . Second, I look at changes in ad valorem equivalent tariff rates and compare legislative influences to price-induced changes. The Underwood Act of reduced tariff rates, on average. The first question I consider is whether World War I inflation reduced ad valorem equivalent tariff rates significantly beyond the levels achieved by the Underwood Act. Table 2 examines the extremes of protection for each commodity in the panel data set. The first two columns report the year and the level of the lowest tariff rate between and . The last two columns report the year and the level of the highest tariff rate between and . The Bristles 10c 5 Bristles.

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Tariff schedules. Hearings before the Committee on ways and means, House of representatives.

Chapter 6 : UNT Libraries: U.S. Congressional Serial Set Inventory, Home

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. I. CH. opium prepared for smoking, twelve dollars per pound; but opium Chemicals, CHEDuCiS oils, anand prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in paints--continued.

Chapter 7 : Digest of Tariff Hearings

Schedule 2. Earths, Earthenware, And Glassware Hardcover - September 12, by United States.

Chapter 8 : Trademark ID Manual

The first schedule is that of chemicals, oils, etc. There are items in the Dingley law; of these, 81 were decreased, 22 were increased, leaving unchanged. Under Schedule B--earths, earthen ware and glass ware--there were items in the Dingley law; 46 were decreased, 12 were increased, and left unchanged.

Chapter 9 : Hartford City Glass Company - Wikipedia

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