

8th February 1939

THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

(Official Report)

Volume I, 1939

(3rd February to 15th February, 1939)

NINTH SESSION
OF THE
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1939



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Legislative Assembly.

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SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

MR. N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 8th February, 1939.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. Kenneth Grant Mitchell, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

LANDS LEASED TO INDIANS IN FIJI.

187. *Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state :

- (a) at what stage the negotiations with His Majesty's Government are with regard to the matter of evolving a permanent land tenure of the lands leased to Indians in Fiji;
- (b) whether they have come to any definite conclusion in the matter; and
- (c) how many leases to Indians will terminate in the year ending with 31st March, 1939?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). The matter is still under correspondence with His Majesty's Government.

(c) Government understand that 419 leases of native lands expired during the calendar year 1938.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: What is the total number of leases?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The total number is 6,285.

Mr. Badri Dutt Pande: How many leases were cancelled?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Two were cancelled, 180 were renewed, and 160 are still under consideration.

Mr. Manu Subedar: What is meant by "native lands"?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Lands belonging to the community of native Chiefs of Fiji.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: I think my Honourable friend referred to the figures of 1938. May I know figures for 1939?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The year has just started. I cannot give him the figures.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: How many are due to be terminated in 1939?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I can make enquiries about that.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether Government have any information as to the principles or considerations in which leases which expired during the last calendar year have been renewed or even rejected, or are still under consideration?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I believe the ordinary principle governing consideration of these leases is to carry on the tenant until such time as a long range policy has been determined.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know from that point of view whether all these leases which are under consideration will be automatically renewed?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I could not say automatically, because as my Honourable friend has already been informed, out of these 426, two were not renewed, presumably for special reasons. I think my Honourable friend may rest assured that the policy of the Government of Fiji itself is to carry on these temporary leases until such time as the question of security of tenure for Indian lessees has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know then why these two leases have been refused renewal? May I know at least whether Government have ascertained or will ascertain the reason why in these two cases the leases were not renewed?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: My Honourable friend will appreciate the fact that if out of 420 leases or so, two are not renewed, there must be some very special circumstances to justify such refusal. I do not think we would be justified in making enquiries of detail into isolated cases like that.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know whether the time for the renewal of a majority of leases falls next year?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No, Sir. As I have informed the House on a previous occasion, it is either 1941 or 1942, and not 1939.

Mr. K. Santhanam: May I know if the leases held by European lessees are for long terms?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: With regard to all non-Fijians whether they are Europeans or Indians, maximum term is thirty years.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: When do they expect to come to a conclusion over this matter?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I cannot fix a time as to when the thing will be concluded, but I can tell him that we recognise both the urgency and the importance.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether Government will take steps to see that, before a majority of leases fall due in 1941 or 1942, the Fiji Government are persuaded to come to a settlement on the large question of policy?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: As a matter of fact—perhaps my Honourable friend does not recollect it,—last session I answered a question, in which I stated that through the mouth of the Governor of Fiji, it had already been announced that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to settle up the affair, to take charge of all these native lands and then develop them on some basis of security of tenure.

SCHEME TO SETTLE JEWS ON THE KENYA HIGHLANDS.

188. *Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state :

- (a) whether there is a scheme to settle Jews on the Kenya Highlands;
- (b) whether, in that case, the imported Jews from an alien country will have rights denied to Indians settled in Kenya;
- (c) whether Government have represented this matter to His Majesty's Government, and, if so, whether they have received any replies; and
- (d) if so, to what effect?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a), (b) and (c). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the replies given by me on the 14th November, 1938, to starred questions Nos. 1212 and 1223 and the supplementaries thereto. His attention is also invited to the supplementaries arising out of Mr. Satyamurti's starred question No. 1373 on the 22nd November, 1938.

(d) The policy of His Majesty's Government regarding the settlement of refugees in the Empire was set forth in the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 21st November, 1938. The Government of India have been informed that in view of that policy it is not possible to reconsider the plan under which a small number of Jewish refugees will be settled in Kenya.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether, before the British Prime Minister made a declaration of policy, the Government of India were consulted in respect of this matter?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The Prime Minister's declaration, as my Honourable friend will find from the statement itself, was made not with reference to Kenya only but with reference to all British colonies.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: So far as Kenya is concerned, in view of the fact that the proposal is to settle the Jews on the lands which have been so far administratively denied access to Indians, I want to know whether the

Government of India were consulted before the British Prime Minister committed himself to a policy of permitting a limited migration of Jews into the Highlands.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: With regard to that, I think my Honourable friend will remember what I have said to the House more than once before, namely, that in so far as this practice of denying admission of Indians to the Highlands for the purpose of holding lands is concerned, it is under an existing law. In other words, the admission of these Jews to this privilege is not an extension of the existing administrative practice, but merely an application to the Jews of the old practice which has been followed for some time past. And I have also informed the House that the Government of India did not acquiesce, never have acquiesced and do not propose to acquiesce in that policy; that is the aspect which we are still pursuing.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether the Government of India have any information as to the extent or the number of lands or the number of Jews who are likely to be settled under the Prime Minister's scheme in Kenya?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I gave information on that point previously to the House. The idea is to settle not more than 150 people at the outside. In the first stage, which is to be purely experimental, as far as I know, settlement is to be limited to 25 individuals.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: With reference to part (b), I heard the Honourable Member say that Government do not propose to acquiesce that the Jews will have better rights than Indians settled there. What steps have Government taken in this matter if they do not acquiesce in this proposal?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That question has been answered previously.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: The Honourable Member said on the previous occasion that Government are taking up the matter with His Majesty's Government and that they are not going to acquiesce in that idea?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Beyond the fact that His Majesty's Government should be kept apprised of the objection on principle on the part of the Government of India to this discrimination in favour of non-British subjects, I do not know what the Honourable Member wishes us to do.

Mr. Mann Subedar: Will the Honourable Member assure the House that he will represent to His Majesty's Government that Indians should not be treated worse than Germans or others who all along belonged to enemy nationality?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That point, I can assure my Honourable friend, has already been impressed upon His Majesty's Government.

Mr. K. Santhanam: Have the Government of India any scheme for settling Indians in Kenya Highlands?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I submit that question of the Government of India settling Indians in Kenya does not arise.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN AGENTS IN BRITISH COLONIES.

189. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state :

- (a) whether Government have received replies from His Majesty's Government with regard to the proposal of appointing Indian Agents in some of the British colonies,
- (b) if so, to what effect; and
- (c) in which colonies they propose to appoint agents?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a)—(c). I have nothing to add to the information I furnished in reply to the Honourable Member's starred question No. 1296 on the 17th November, 1938.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: The answer on the last occasion was that Government have not heard from His Majesty's Government?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: My answer still is we have not heard from His Majesty's Government.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Since that date, has any progress been made in this matter, that is, since November, 1938?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Just one particular aspect of the matter has been taken up with His Majesty's Government again, namely, the question of the appointment of an Agent in Fiji, because that is urgent.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether Government will take up with His Majesty's Government the question of obtaining freedom to appoint Agents in all British Colonies or possessions, where there are vital or large Indian interests, without specific reference to His Majesty's Government from time to time?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The position as regards that is this: that it is no use asking for general rights, inasmuch as His Majesty's Government always wish to be satisfied that, in the particular case, there is justification for the Government of India having a representative. I have already informed the House that the Government of India, on the basis of the interest of Indians in the different colonies, have been asking for the appointment of Agents in East Africa, Fiji, and British Guiana. As regards East Africa my Honourable friend knows that it has been represented to the Government of India that the Indian community do not want an Agent there. As regards British Guiana Mr. Tyson is there. I have already mentioned to the House the bearing of that deputation on this question of the appointment of an Agent. As regards Fiji I have just told my Honourable friend that we have again taken it up recently with His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Manu Subedar: In view of the worsening of the position in Ceylon and since the last reply was given by the Honourable Member, may I know whether Government are considering the proposal for the appointment of an Agent General in Ceylon?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: There is already an Agent in Ceylon.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: With regard to Fiji, may I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolutions of a conference, at which, I think, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru was present or presided, where they have pressed upon the Government of India the very urgent need for appointing an Agent to look after Indian interests there?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I think I answered a question on that point from my Honourable friend Pandit Badri Dutt Pande the other day. I then informed him that this resolution has been received by the Government of India.

REPORT OF THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY HELD AT KARACHI ON THE BANDRA BOAT DISASTER.

190. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Commerce be pleased to state whether he is aware of the report of the Marine Court of Enquiry held at Karachi on the *Bandra* Boat disaster in the Keamari harbour resulting in the loss of five lives of college students?

(b) Will the Honourable Member be pleased to state what have been the findings of the Court of Enquiry?

(c) Is it a fact that the Chairman of the Court of Enquiry has held the Master of the Boat responsible for the disaster?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

(e) What steps do Government propose to take to see that adequate compensation is given to the relatives of the deceased students?

(f) What steps do Government propose to take to guard against such incidents in future?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Government have received the proceedings and report of the Court of Formal Investigation into the accident referred to.

(b) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to the proceedings and report, copies of which are in the Library of the House.

(d), (e) and (f). The report of the Court is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know what powers the Government of India have in respect of investigating into this matter themselves and punishing the people who are responsible for it?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Investigation has been carried out, as I have informed the Honourable Member, by the Court of Formal Investigation and the report has been received. The Government of India will consider the report and take such action as may be called for.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I am asking if the Government of India have got power to prosecute these people if they are found guilty.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: If they are found to have committed offences obviously they can be prosecuted.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Has the Honourable Member received a representation from one Mr. Dingomal Gurmukhdas Mirchandani giving him all information and asking for compensation?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Obviously I must have notice of this question. I receive so many documents, and I do not keep a list of them.

LOSS OF INDIAN LIVES AND PROPERTY IN BURMA RIOTS.

191. *Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state :

- (a) whether the extent of the loss of Indian lives and property in the recent Burman riots has been estimated;
- (b) whether compensation has been claimed for those losses;
- (c) what is the total number of persons who have applied for and received compensation; and
- (d) what is the present situation in Burma?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have nothing to add at present to the information supplied to the House last Saturday in the course of statements made by the Honourable Sir Jagdish Prasad and by me in this House on Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi's adjournment motion.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, I submit that information was not supplied with regard to parts (b) and (c).

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Yes, Sir, it was. If my Honourable friend will refer to Sir Jagdish Prasad's statement he will find that he specifically referred to two of the terms of reference of the committee of inquiry, namely, loss of life and property.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: In part (c) we want to know the total number of persons who have applied for and received compensation.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: When it was stated in the course of the speech the other day that the question of loss has been referred to this riot inquiry committee and is also under discussion with His Majesty's Government or, rather, with the Secretary of State for Burma, I do not see how I can answer a question as to how many people have received compensation.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: The Honourable Member should be able to say how many people have applied for compensation.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I cannot say; they must have applied to the tribunal.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Are the Government of India neutral in this matter and know nothing about it and will simply throw the responsibility on the Burma Government and the Home Government?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I think my Honourable friend need not make that assumption.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Then may I ask the Honourable Member to inform this House as to how many people have applied for compensation?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have already informed the House that requests for compensation have been, as far as I know, submitted to this riot inquiry committee. The Government of India have no information as to how many people have applied for compensation.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: With reference to part (d) of the question, may I know what is the latest telegram or letter in possession of Government as regards the latest situation in Burma, and also whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the answer of the Secretary of State for Burma in the House of Commons reported (I think) this morning as regards certain steps being taken by the Burma Government? If so, may I know what those steps are?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have seen the statement of the Under Secretary of State for India, which was made in the House of Commons, and published yesterday and not this morning. All the steps that he had in view are the steps which I stated in the course of my reply the other day on the adjournment motion. There is nothing new as far as I know.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know what is the latest telegram in regard to the situation in Burma, or what is the latest information in possession of Government?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The Agent's report which was received by us yesterday has nothing fresh to add to the information which I gave on Saturday.

SCHEME FOR THE REGISTRATION OF DOCK LABOUR.

192. ***Mr. N. M. Joshi:** With reference to his reply to my starred question No. 877, given on 9th September, 1938, will the Honourable Member for Labour be pleased to state whether Government have completed their further consideration of the scheme for the registration of Dock labour and, if so, what is the result of the consideration?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Consideration of the scheme has not yet been completed.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I know when it is likely to be completed?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am afraid I am unable to specify a date.

REPORT OF THE TARIFF BOARD ON SILK INDUSTRY.

193. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state :

- (a) whether the report of the Tariff Board on the Silk Industry has been presented to the Government of India;
- (b) when the report will be published; and
- (c) whether this House would be given an opportunity to discuss this report during this Session?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government cannot come to a decision on these matters until they have finished consideration of the Report.

Sardar Mangal Singh: May I know when the report was received?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: A few days ago.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether Government propose to persist in the policy of not publishing the reports, and not taking the opinion of the House and the public before they come to conclusions on the Tariff Board reports, and if so, why?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have nothing to add to the reply that I gave on this subject in the last Simla Session.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: The Honourable Member then said that Government propose to publish this report, only after they have made up their mind and come to conclusions on these Tariff Board recommendations. I am asking the reasons why Government do not propose to consult this House or public opinion in matters in which the public are vitally interested.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Surely the public has or at any rate the interests concerned have, plenty of opportunity to put forward their views before the Tariff Board.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: But after the Board has reported, have the interests any opportunity of approaching the Government of India for putting forward their points of view, without knowing the recommendations of the Tariff Board?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The recommendations of the Board are made on consideration of the evidence put before them. Surely if all points of view have been put before the Board there must be finality at some stage.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Why is this House not consulted, before Government make up their mind on these recommendations?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The House is consulted on the conclusions at which Government have arrived when legislative proposals are placed before the House.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Will Government depart from their previous practice of not publishing the Tariff Board report but making up their own mind and bringing forward a Bill to change the tariff and then publishing the report only after the Bill has been discussed?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: No, Sir; the report is published as soon as the conclusions of Government on the report are published.

Mr. K. Santhanam: May I know if the decision will be arrived at before the end of the Session?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am very much afraid I could not say. I believe the report was received only a few days ago. There is some difference among the members and it will take some time to come to decisions.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know if the Government of India will be good enough to publish the report of the Tariff Board after they make up their mind on the recommendations and in good time before the publication of the Bill so that the House may have an opportunity of studying the report and giving its opinion and verdict on the Bill with sufficient knowledge?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The Honourable Member has raised that point before.

Mr. Manu Subedar: In view of the dumping from Japan of which the trade is complaining, will the Honourable Member assure the House that he will expedite as much as possible the decisions of Government on this matter?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am unable to accept the premise put forward by the Honourable Member without looking into the matter, but I can assure him that Government will proceed with the examination of the matter as quickly as possible.

POSITION IN REGARD TO THE COMING OF FEDERATION.

194. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the remarks made by Lord Meston, President of the Liberal Party Organisation, in the course of his speech to the Geographical Associations' Conference in London, on the 4th January (published in the *Tribune*, dated the 5th January, 1939) to the effect that "It would not be surprising if Federation is not to be accomplished for some considerable time, as so many are opposed to it";
- (b) whether the Honourable the Leader of the House is in a position to contradict or confirm the statement, in so far as it relates to facts; and

- (c) whether the Leader of the House can make a statement on the latest position in regard to the coming of Federation?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) Government have seen the statement referred to.

(b) Surely the Honourable Member does not expect me to confirm or contradict a personal opinion expressed by a private individual.

(c) I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply I gave to Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar's question No. 34 on the 4th February, 1939.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Since the instruments of accession have been sent to the various princes, have the Government of India heard from any prince or princes in answer to their letter sending the instrument of accession?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I gave an answer to that question the other day and I give the same answer now, that I am not prepared to answer that question, in the public interest.

LIFE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

195. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) whether the life of the Central Assembly would be further extended for another year; or
- (b) whether the fresh general elections for the Central Assembly would be held this year; and
- (c) when the announcement to this effect would be made?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) to (c). I have nothing to add to my reply to Mr. Satyamurti's starred question No. 1230 asked on the 14th November, 1938.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: With reference to the answer to part (c), may I know whether Government will consider the desirability of informing this House as early as possible so that we may prepare for our next election?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Government cannot make any announcement until their mind has been made up.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: In making up their mind, will Government take into consideration the fact that elected Members of this House have got to prepare themselves for the election, and that they must have adequate time to do that?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: That is a matter which is very well-known to Government, and it cannot escape their consideration.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Will the Honourable Member give this information whether the next election will be direct or indirect?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Next question.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 85 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

196. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) whether Government have asked His Majesty's Government to amend section 85 of the Government of India Act, 1935, in view of the several rulings of the Speakers of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies;
- (b) what reply they have received from His Majesty's Government; and
- (c) whether Government are still pursuing the matter, or whether they have dropped the matter altogether?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a), (b) and (c). Government have brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government the difficulties which the provisions of section 85 of the Government of India Act, 1935, are giving rise in the Provinces. The Secretary of State has taken note of these difficulties and will consider when the appropriate opportunity presents itself whether means can be devised for meeting them.

Sardar Mangal Singh: What is the reply to part (b), whether they have received any reply from His Majesty's Government?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: That is implied in my answer when I said that the Secretary of State has taken note of these difficulties and will consider when the appropriate opportunity presents itself whether means can be devised for meeting them. That is the reply.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: What are the means which the Government of India have suggested to the Secretary of State? Have they suggested any amendment of the Act or some uniformity of interpretation to be laid down by the Federal Court or competent authority?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I am really sorry I cannot answer that question without notice. I have no recollection.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: I am asking, because different rulings are being given by different Speakers, in view of the wording of the section as regards the language. In view of the fact that uniformity is necessary in this matter may I ask whether Government have suggested an amendment of the Act, or uniformity of interpretation?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: As I said I am not prepared here with this information. If my Honourable friend will give notice, then I shall consider whether I can answer it or not.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I ask you, Sir, whether this matter is going to be considered in any conference of the Speakers of the various Houses as regards the interpretations of this section, that is the language to be used in the various Assemblies under section 85 of the Act?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair does not know whether any conference is going to be held.

PRICE OF PETROL IN CERTAIN PLACES.

197. *Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state the current retail selling prices for petrol in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, and whether the prices have been reduced during the previous twenty four months? If so, how many times and when?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Information has been called for and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Is not the Honourable gentleman familiar that this particular trade by means of combine and monopoly is really robbing the consumer and charging very high prices, and, if so, will Government take any legislative action against it?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The question does not arise out of the reply I have given.

Mr. T S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know whether they have also called for information in the matter whether the prices of petrol as sold by various companies is the same in the same place?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The Honourable Member can put down a question to that effect.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE ENACTED IN CEYLON.

198. *Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether the Village Communities Bill has been enacted as an ordinance in Ceylon;
- (b) its effect on the franchise of Indian labourers;
- (c) how many Indian labourers will be affected by it;
- (d) whether it still discriminates against the Indians in favour of the Sinhalese labourers;
- (e) whether Government, or the Indian community in Ceylon, are satisfied with this measure; and
- (f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the measure?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) and (d) to (f). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to Mr. Satyamurti's starred question No. -1300 on the 17th November, 1938.

(c) Approximately four lakhs.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: May I know if the Indian community in Ceylon has made representations against this Ordinance?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Yes; representations have been received from the Indian community in Ceylon.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: May I know if the effect of the Ordinance will be that, in spite of the refusal of the vote to Sinhalese, they will somehow or other come on the voters' list, while the Indians will be kept out?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: In answer to a question on a previous occasion, I stated that there was that possibility. How many of them will come on I cannot say.

SERVING OF NOTICE ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TERMINATING THE OTTAWA TRADE AGREEMENT.

199. ***Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether Government have served a formal notice on the British Government terminating the Ottawa Agreement; and
- (b) when the said notice was served, and the date on which it is due to take effect?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). Notice of termination of the Ottawa Agreement was given in May, 1936, but in October of that year it was agreed that pending the conclusion of a new Agreement the Ottawa Agreement should continue in force subject to termination at three months' notice by either side. Formal notice of termination of this temporary arrangement has been given to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The period of notice will expire on the 31st March, 1939.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: What is the intention of Government? Is there any likelihood of a new trade pact being signed between the two countries before then?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There is a question down to that effect. But I hope so.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

200. ***Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether he has read the United Press message in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 1st January, 1939, under the caption "Indo-British Trade Pact";
- (b) whether a new Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and India has been or is being drafted;
- (c) whether the terms have been tentatively agreed upon;
- (d) if so, the nature of those terms; and
- (e) whether the said draft will be placed before this Assembly and whether the same will not be initialled unless approved by this House?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Government have seen the report.

(b) to (e). I would refer the Honourable Member to the answers to the supplementary questions arising out of Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar's question No. 35 on the 4th instant.

Mr. Manu Subedar: May I know at what stage it is proposed by the Honourable Member to ascertain the views of the interests which will be affected by the terms which may have been negotiated?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The Honourable Member is making assumptions.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: May I know what the answer is to part (e) of my question?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I think there is a question No. 225 lower down on that; but the answer is that, as I have said before, it is Government's intention that the final decision of Government shall await the consideration of this matter by this House.

Mr. Manu Subedar: May I know whether opportunity will be given to the interests affected by the changes of tariffs brought about by any agreement which may be made? I am merely asking whether opportunities will be given to those interests to represent to Government.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The Honourable Member is aware that there has throughout been continuous consultation with representatives of those interests.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: May I take it that at least in this particular case the House will be consulted before any agreement is arrived at?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There must first be an agreement arrived at before it can be put to the House. But as to whether the agreement shall be put into effect or not, a decision on that particular point will not be taken until the House has been consulted: at least that is the present intention of Government.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether the draft will be placed before the House and the House given at least a week's time before we are asked to vote upon it, so that we can study all the relevant documents—I am told that there are 14 documents embodying *inter alia* the opinions of non-official advisers—before discussing them?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I could not undertake that a certain period will necessarily be given; but as I have said before, Government will make every effort that there should be sufficient time for Honourable Members to study all relevant material before the matter is moved in the House.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

201. ***Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether the President of the India Chamber of Commerce of America recently visited this country to enlist support for a trade pact between India and the United States;

- (b) whether he had an interview with the Honourable the Commerce Member;
- (c) the attitude of the Government on this point; and
- (d) the benefits likely to accrue to India from such a trade pact?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) He is on a visit to India but I do not know the object of his visit.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the replies given on the 8th December, 1938, to the supplementaries arising from Mr. Satyamurti's starred question No. 1969.

Mr. Mannu Subedar: Has any progress been made in the negotiation of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and India?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The matter is still being considered between the two Governments.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO THE CHARITABLE EYE HOSPITALS IN DELHI.

202. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state if information asked for by me in question No. 1804C on the 5th December, 1938, with regard to the charitable eye hospitals in Delhi, has been secured? If so, what is it?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: A statement containing the information required by the Honourable Member was laid on the table of the House on the 3rd of this month.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With reference to the statement to which the Honourable Member referred may I know, Sir, why Rs. 20,000 are given to this Charitable Eye Hospital when it is a charitable institution? Why should Government pay Rs. 20,000 to this charitable institution?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If no income comes from patients which follows in the case of a charitable Hospital, how is the hospital to run without aid from the State?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Was it not the duty of the Trustees to provide the finances to carry on the charitable work in the Hospital?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The Trustees undertook to carry on the charitable work, and they did, but the only charity the institution gets is the charity of Government.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know, Sir, with regard to clause (e) of the statement which was laid on the table the other day, whether the Honourable Member is aware that patients are not at liberty to purchase their spectacles from any firm they like, and that the workers in this Hospital ask the patients in writing to purchase spectacles from a particular person or firm?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That is not my information.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Honourable Member see to it that patients are not bound down or compelled to purchase their spectacles from any particular firm or individuals and that they should be given free choice to purchase spectacles from anywhere they like?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If my Honourable friend will bring to my notice any authentic case of the kind of servitude he has mentioned, I shall look into it.

RESTORATION OF THE TOMB OF SHAH BAHARO NEAR LARKANA IN SIND.

203. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state, with reference to starred question No. 1776, asked on 5th December, 1938, whether the monument of the tomb of Shah Baharo, near Larkana in Sind, has by now been registered as a protected monument, and whether the question of its conservation has been taken up? If so, with what effect? If not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The steps preliminary to the issue of a notification under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act are being taken. After this has been issued the work of conservation will be undertaken.

CONTEMPLATED BOYCOTT OF INDIAN COTTON BY LANCASHIRE.

204. *Mr. S. Satyamurti (on behalf of Seth Govind Das): Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state:

- (a) whether he is aware that the Lancashire delegation, after returning from India, have been contemplating boycotting Indian cotton if India did not agree to the terms laid down by the British delegations;
- (b) whether he is taking steps to ensure the purchase of Indian cotton by other countries in the event of Lancashire boycotting Indian cotton; and
- (c) if so, what those steps are?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: With regard to the reply "No" to clause (a) of this question, may I know, Sir, whether Government have made all necessary and relevant inquiries, and are satisfied that the Lancashire delegation are not contemplating any such boycott?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: No inquiries are necessary. The figures of cotton exports themselves show that there is no such move in contemplation.

HAJ PILGRIMS STRANDED AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

205. *Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that 200 Muslim pilgrims for Haj from Bengal and Assam have been stranded at Bombay owing to the fact that the Navigation Company, having advertised cheap fares at first have raised the fares on the pilgrims reaching the port, which the pilgrims are unable to pay;
- (b) what steps Government propose to take to help the pilgrims out of the difficulty;
- (c) the functions of the Haj Committees, their relationship with Government, whether it is part of the duties of the Haj Committees to prevent simple villager pilgrims from running into such predicaments and to assist them out of the difficulties;
- (d) the number of Haj Committees in Bengal and Assam, and their headquarters and field of operation; and
- (e) whether about 1,200 pilgrims have similarly been stranded at Karachi port?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). Government understand that a number of pilgrims arrived at Bombay expecting to be able to secure passages at very low rates but found that they could not obtain passages within their means. Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., subsequently granted passages at low rates to those of the pilgrims who were in possession of sufficient funds for their expenses in the Hedjaz. Government do not contemplate any action.

(c) Information regarding the functions of the Port Haj Committees and their relations with Government will be found in the Port Haj Committees Act, 1932. The Provincial Haj Committees are not statutory bodies and their relationship with Government has not been defined. They are independent bodies and are not subordinate to Government. It is the duty of the Port Haj Committee and Provincial Haj Committees to advise and assist pilgrims and to look after their general welfare.

(d) There is one Haj Committee for each of the two Provinces of Bengal and Assam with headquarters at Calcutta and Sylhet respectively; the jurisdiction of each Committee extends to the whole Province.

(e) No. About 200 pilgrims were left behind at Karachi port not because of the rate war in the pilgrim trade but because they were in possession of insufficient funds to defray the cost of their journey.

Mr. Manu Subedar: May I know, Sir, what powers the Government of India have to interfere in this matter and force the steamer companies to do the right thing by intending passengers?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I don't see how that arises out of this question.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know, whether Government have any information that a number of Hajis were stranded in Bombay, they waited in deputation on the Home Minister there, and it was only on his intervention that the Moghul line agreed to take the pilgrims at their advertised fares?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Yes, Sir, I am aware of the fact that a number of Hajis with insufficient funds arrived in Bombay and were ultimately enabled to perform the Haj by the Turner, Morrison and Company charging them fares of the value of Rs. 80.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Are Government also aware that the Moghul line also issued return tickets at Rs. 80 on the 2nd December, 1938, and then raised the fares to Rs. 130 on the 6th December, when the Scindia Steamer had sailed?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: This matter was gone into very carefully by the Government of Bombay on the spot as a result of representations made to the Home Minister there by certain Muslim gentlemen who were interested in this question, and I have been assured by the Government of Bombay that there was no such action on the part of Turner, Morrison and Company.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Have Government ascertained that certain pilgrims were tempted to go to Karachi by the Moghul line offering them cheap terms, and after their arrival there the terms were raised?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No, Sir, there is no evidence in the possession of Government to that effect.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: With reference to part (e), may I know whether Government or any Haj Committee made any inquiries that the shortage of funds was due to misunderstanding on the part of the pilgrims as regards the ship's fares?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No, Sir, the information which I have given with regard to Karachi is based upon a report submitted by the Government of Sind, and the Government of Sind have stated that it is not an unusual feature of the Haj to find people drifting down to Karachi who have not enough funds to defray the cost of the Haj.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will Government inquire whether this year several pilgrims were stranded, not because they came with inadequate funds, but because they came with funds which they were persuaded to believe would be enough to meet the advertised fares, and will Government take steps to see that the companies adhere to the rates once advertised?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: So far as the latter part of my Honourable friend's question is concerned, it has been already adequately dealt with by the Honourable the Commerce Member in answer to questions which were asked in the last session. As regards the first part, I have already informed my Honourable friend that neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India have any information in their possession to justify the suggestion that there was an active propaganda carried on by shipping companies for these people to go down in expectation of getting very low rates.

Mr. S. Satyamarti: Will Government find out whether or not it is a fact that certain terms were offered in the first instance and the rates were raised afterwards?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, before I came to this House this morning, I took the trouble to go through the notice issued, and I can assure my friend that I did not find in that notice any mention of any figure at all.

PLACES VISITED AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS, ETC., CONSULTED BY SIR LEONARD WOOLLEY.

206. *Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the names of the places visited and the archæologists, official or non-official, consulted by Sir Leonard Woolley since his arrival in India, and the date of his arrival and probable date of departure, as also the name of the officer of the Government of India who has expert knowledge of the branch of the subject about which Sir Leonard has been invited to advise?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I lay a statement on the table. Most of the officers of the Archæological Survey whom Sir Leonard has met have experience of exploration in India.

(1) The principal places visited by Sir Leonard Woolley are :

Lahore, Taxila, Peshawar, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Muttra, Agra, Rammagar (U. P.), Allahabad, Kosam, Benares, Patna, Nalanda and Bellary.

(2) The following officers of the Archæological Department accompanied Sir Leonard Woolley during his visits and were consulted by him :

1. Mr. H. L., Srivastava, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle.

2. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle.

3. Mr. H. Waddington, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

4. Rao Bahadur C. R. Krishnamachari, Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras.

(3) Date of arrival of Sir Leonard Woolley—6th November, 1938.

Probable date of departure—11th February, 1939.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I know, Sir, whether this gentleman has made any report of what he has seen here and what his advice is to the Government of India?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: He is now in Delhi preparing his report.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India will publish the Report which he may make?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I will consider that suggestion, Sir.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar: May I know, Sir, whether the Director General of Archæology was asked to tour with Sir Leonard Woolley?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No, Sir, the Director General of Archaeology was given no such instructions. It was left to his discretion on which part of the tour he should accompany this gentleman.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar: May I know, Sir, up to what distance the Director General of Archaeology has travelled with Sir Leonard Woolley?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I am afraid I could not say that without notice.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar: May I know, Sir, the cost to the taxpayer on account of the extra tour of the Director General with this gentleman?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I do not think it has meant any extra cost to the Director General of Archaeology, because touring is part of his duties.

MURDER OF MR. N. G. MAZUMDAR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

207. ***Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether he can supply further details about the attack on and murder of Mr. N. G. Mazumdar and his party in the Dadu district beyond the report given by him in the last Session, and whether it is a fact, as stated by Mr. Savarkar in his presidential address at Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Nagpur that "they (the murderers) asked each one (of Mr. Mazumdar's party)—'Are you a Hindu? If he said 'Aye', he was forthwith shot dead. One Hindu pretended to be a Muslim and he was let go alive and unmolested";
- (b) whether the gossip that there was one Muslim in Mr. Mazumdar's party and he was not attacked, is true; if so, the name of the Muslim and his present address;
- (c) whether the gossip that in order to test whether the members of Mr. Mazumdar's party were really Muslims, the murderers asked them to repeat the *Kalma* and that tutored by the Muslim servant the party did so is true;
- (d) whether Mr. Mazumdar was required to keep with him a substantial amount of cash to pay for the excavations, etc., and what amount, if any, he had at the time;
- (e) whether within four miles of the place of murder, there was a dak bungalow fitted with telephone;
- (f) whether the party pursuing the dacoits were on camels and the dacoits on foot, and whether the pursuing party reached Mr. Mazumdar's camp at noon, as against the dacoits' arrival early morning;
- (g) whether Government are satisfied that the provincial authorities before the event did their best; if not, what representations, if any, have the Central Government made about laches which caused the death of one of their valuable officers; and

- (h) the reason why no armed guard or arms were supplied to Mr. Mazumdar's party, in spite of the fact that the party had to keep substantial amounts of money to pay wages and to go in jungles and hills?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpal: (a) As regards the first part, a copy of the report of the District Magistrate, Dadu, is laid on the table of the House; as regards the second part, the answer is in the negative.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Yes; Rs. 1,000.

(e) Government have no information.

(f) The available information is contained in the District Magistrate's report.

(g) Government have no reason to believe that the provincial authorities did not do all that they could.

(h) The Honourable Member is referred to the replies given to the supplementary questions asked in connection with his starred question No. 1645 on the 30th November, 1938.

Report of the District Magistrate, Dadu, on the murder of Mr. N. G. Majumdar, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, dated the 28th November, 1938.

A gang of dacoits consisting of about ten Brohis of Kalat State armed with rifles, guns and swords crossed the border and was seen by a group of Brohis migrators to Sind at about 7 A.M. on the 9th November, 1938. On enquiry from them, the leader of the gang informed the migrators that they were going to Dadu side to the British officers for the restoration of a Brohi married girl under instructions from the Khan of Kalat. The gang proceeded further and at about 3 P.M. of the same day came across a party of camel-men belonging to the camp of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey Department who was camping in Rohil-ji-Kund, a solitary spot in the interior of the hills along the Kalat border about 7 miles distant from the Nai Gaj Head works. The dacoits asked for sugar from the camelmen which the latter refused.

2. The dacoits are said to have enquired as to whose camp it was and why he was encamped there. The camelmen are reported to have replied that it was Deputy Sahib's camp and he was engaged in the excavation of the old fort nearby. They then marched onwards and at about 11-30 P.M. reached Kasbo village (Taluka Jphi) which is about 13 miles distant from Rohil-ji-Kund. Here they are said to have purchased parched grain (bhugraa) and sweets ('mithai') from one Teja Singh Shop-keeper. On the following day at about 11 A.M. they met one Abdullah Kaheri in a village called 'Miro-Jo-Pat' and asked him to give them meals. They told him that they were Policemen going to headquarters for the verification of their arms. He believed them and gave them food. Proceeding further, they reached the Flood Protective Bund near Tharri Jado Sahib at about 3 P.M. and during the next three hours which they passed in this locality they were seen by different men as they passed by different places while going towards the P. W. D. Regulator near Mitho Village. Crossing the Regulator they made for Kathia which they reached at about 6-30 P.M.

3. It appears that the dacoits came prepared to raid the house of Seth Dhanrajmal whom they found just near the entrance of his Otak along with his guest Seth Pritomal of Kakar. After some conversation the dacoits made a show of going to the house of the Wadero of the village but as soon as Seth Dhanrajmal and his guest entered the Otak, they rushed into it after them. On pain of death Seth Dhanrajmal was asked to surrender all his belongings and like a clever man, that he is he promised to comply without a demur. Seth Pritomal was asked to do likewise

but as obviously he could not comply he was shot dead, evidently in the belief that he was evading to surrender his property. While all this was taking place Seth Dhanrajmal's nephew closed the doors leading from the Otak to the house and removed the ladies, children and valuables from the back door and leaving them in the house of the Wadero of the village returned to the place with a gun and fired a few stray shots here and there. This frightened the dacoits who ran out of the house taking away with themselves a few clothes and other things worth about Rs. 388. On coming out of the place they found some Muslim villagers advancing towards them. Shooting dead the foremost of them, viz., Umar Babar they made good their escape from the village after having remained therein for about an hour. On their way back, they robbed Seth Rupchand, a cousin of Seth Dhanrajmal and a little later one Fakirbaksh, who were returning to Kathia of their horses worth about Rs. 350 and Rs. 90 respectively.

4. Crossing the P. W. D. Regulator near Mitho village the dacoits passed by Pat Gul Muhammad and reached and entered Kasbo village at about 3 a.m. Perhaps they intended to raid this village then but they could not carry out their intention as Wadero Shah Mahomed Laghari, who is the headman of the place took courage and fired a few gun shots in the air as a result of which the dacoits were frightened and resumed their march to the hills from where they had come. At about 7 a.m. on the 11th instant they reached Rohil-ji-Kund where the Archæological Staff was encamped. The kit was packed and the camp was ready to move to Rajodero. Mr. Majumdar and his party were having their morning tea and intended to leave the place immediately thereafter. The dacoits decided to raid the camp but fearing that the party might have some arms with them they did not fall on them at once. They went to the top of a hill nearby and from the height of about 60 to 70 feet fired a few shots at the party, killing Mr. Mr. Majumdar instantaneously and injuring 4 others, viz., Messrs. Chatterji, Sen Gupta, Krishna Dev and Urs Mahommed Chokidar. Thereafter they climbed down the hill and after satisfying themselves that there were no weapons in the camp, they took some of the private and official property of the Archæological Staff worth about Rs. 4,388 and marched off with 5 camels belonging to persons who had been engaged on monthly wages by the camp. The camel owners followed them for some time entreating them to return their camels but to no avail. The camelmen returned to Rohil-ji-Kund while the dacoits—now on horses and camels—rushed back to the Kalat border which they are said to have reached and crossed by about 1-30 p.m. on the 11th instant.

5. On receiving the information regarding the dacoity at Kathia, the Mukhtiar and Sub-Inspector of Police Khairpur Nathan Shah rushed to the scene of offence which they reached at about 9-30 p.m. The Sub-Inspector immediately arranged a tracking party and with it followed the prints of the dacoits.

6. The next to reach Kathia were the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dadu and Sub-Inspector of Police, Rukan who went there at about 11 p.m. on the same night. After studying the situation they went to Mitho Regulator and there they came to know that the tracking party headed by Sub-Inspector, Khairpur Nathan Shah was going to the direction of Pat Gul Muhammad and Nai Gaj. They therefore, decided to go to the Northern side and with zamindari assistance to keep a watch over Salari, Harbab and other passes beyond Mado. With this object in view they went to several villages and securing Zamindari assistance arranged to keep a watch on some Northern Passes in order to stop and arrest the dacoits attempting to cross the border through those passes.

7. The District Superintendent of Police who was encamped at Mehar went to the scene of offence soon after he received the information about the Kathia dacoity, reaching the place at about 11-30 p.m. Like the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he too went to Mitho Regulator and there he was informed where the tracking party headed by Sub-Inspector of Police, Khairpur Nathan Shah and Sub-Divisional Magistrate had gone. He decided to motor down to the Southern direction and reach Pat Gul Muhammad by a different route, which he did just before the tracking party reached the place. In this village the District Superintendent of Police secured some camels and, accompanied by his Sub-Divisional Inspector, Sub-Inspector Mehar and some policemen and Zamindars, pursued the dacoits. At Kasbo, he learnt that the dacoits had gone to the Nai Gaj side and were about 4 hours ahead of him. He followed them still further and reached Rohil-ji-Kund about 3 hours after the dacoits had raided the Archæological Camp, learning about the tragic occurrence on the way. He hastened his march, though the camels of the party were very tired and reached the Kalat border at about 2-30 p.m. only to learn that the dacoits had crossed

it about 2 hours before his arrival. Leaving a small force at the Pass the District Superintendent of Police returned to Nai Gaj at 9-30 p.m. on the 11th instant.

8. On the day of the Kathia occurrence I was encamped at Manjhand about 70 miles from Dadu and 94 miles from Kathia. At about midnight I received a telegram from Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dadu informing me of the incident. Immediately thereafter, I issued telegraphic messages to the District Superintendent of Police at Dadu asking him to rush to the scene of the offence and the Mukhtiarbars of the Division to take precautions, accord co-operation to the Police and send certain Zamindars to meet me at Kathia on the following morning. A little after dawn I left for Kathia, picking up Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dadu at Dadu who had returned to the Head Quarters to give me the information of the occurrence in person. I examined the situation at Kathia and thereafter, leaving the Mukhtiarbar behind repaired to Mitho Regulator where I learnt about the tragic occurrence of Rohilji-Kund. I, therefore, hastened to Johi and then after collecting some Zamindars and securing some guns, rushed to Nai Gaj reaching the Bungalow at about 10 p.m. On arrival, I found that the District Superintendent of Police had returned there about half an hour before me. He informed me that the dacoits had crossed the Sind-Kalat border about 2 hours before he reached it. Immediately thereafter I held consultations with the Police and Revenue Officials and Zamindars, adopted protective measures all round and arranged to send private parties to pursue the dacoits and secure clues about them. The possibility of hot pursuit was also considered but the course was dropped for various weighty considerations. Some of the difficulties that came in the way were that the dacoits were already ahead of us by about 12 hours and it would have taken us still some hours to get fresh camels and be ready to start on a journey into the hills. It was some time after midnight then and the Kalat border was about 22 miles away from where we were stationed. Besides, we were not sure of the legal position of the venture and whether an attempt to cross the border about a day after the dacoits had crossed it would be covered by the words 'hot pursuit'. All sides of the question considered, the course appeared futile as well as legally doubtful and was therefore abandoned.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury: In giving the replies to the last supplementary questions on this subject, did the Honourable Member take into consideration the fact that that officer had to keep with him a considerable sum of money?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I told the House on that occasion that throughout the history of Archaeological Survey in India, up to that point, there had been no question of any dacoities in camps, and that was why it had not been considered necessary to take special protective measures. Now that this incident has happened, the question as to when protective measures should be adopted is under examination.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact or not that when these dacoits first appeared on the scene, they inquired from one of the peons what they were about and the reply was that they were unearthing treasure from the mines, and it was therefore on account of the indication or mention of their unearthing the treasure the assault was made on the party?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I am not a scholar of Sindhi, and so I do not quite know what expression was used when the dacoits made the enquiry from the peon. According to the report, there is no mention of any treasure.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Are Government certain that all the dacoits were Muslims?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I am afraid that I have not gone into the communal composition of this band of dacoits.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Then, what is the significance of the statement of the Maha Sabha?

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether the Government of India have made any provision for the families of the people who have suffered as a result of the dacoity?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The question of paying some sort of compassionate pension to the lady, Mrs. Mazumdar, is under examination now.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether the Government of India are considering the question of paying something to the families of the other people who have suffered?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The others were only injured so far as I know, but Mr. Mazumdar was killed.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury: With reference to the answer to parts (e) and (f), did Government make any enquiries, after receipt of this question, whether within four miles of the place of murder, there was a dak bungalow fitted with telephone, and whether the party pursuing the dacoits were on camels and the dacoits on foot, and whether the pursuing party reached Mr. Mazumdar's camp at noon, as against the dacoits' arrival early morning? Why did they not make any enquiries on receipt of my question, and why did Government merely content themselves with keeping quiet?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If my Honourable friend will read the report of the District Magistrate, he will find why it was not possible to take up the chase before. As regards this question of telephone, as I say, I have no information about it.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury: May I ask, why, after receipt of this question wherein I had made allegations, Government did not make any enquiries to see whether they were correct or not, whether there is a dak bungalow fitted with telephone?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Quite frankly, I do not see what useful purpose would be served by enquiring into the equipment of this particular bungalow, after the facts of the dacoity have been completely investigated.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Next question.

208. ***Mr. K. Santhanam:** I do not put question No. 208 as it has been answered.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD TO ADVISE ON MATTERS RELATING TO EMIGRATION TO KENYA.

209. *Mr. K. Santhanam: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether the Government of Kenya have issued a notification proposing to establish a Board for the purpose of advising on matters relating to emigration to Kenya;
- (b) whether the Board has been appointed and if so, the names of its members;
- (c) whether the main object of the Board is to encourage Jewish emigration and settlement; and
- (d) whether the Board will deal with Indian emigration and settlement also?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). A copy of the Kenya Government Notice No. 748, dated the 7th October, 1938, is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No.

(d) Government of India understand that it is not intended that the Board should consider or advise upon any aspect of India immigration into Kenya.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 748.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor has established a Board for the purpose of advising the Commissioner of Police on such matters as may be referred to it for consideration in connexion with immigration into Kenya.

The following persons have been appointed to serve on the Board:

The Commissioner of Lands and Settlement (Chairman)

Lt.-Col. the Hon. F. S. Modera, D.S.O., M.C.

Mr. J. M. Silveste.

A. DE. V. WADE,

Chief Secretary.

NAIROBI,

The 7th October, 1938.

Mr. Abdul Qalyum: Is there any Jew on this Board?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I do not think so.

DEPUTATIONS OF INDIANS TO THE GOVERNOR OF FIJI.

210. *Mr. K. Santhanam: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a note in the *Statesman* of the 10th January, 1939, under the heading 'Indians in Fiji';

- (b) whether it is a fact that two deputations of Indians waited on Sir Harry Luke, Governor; and
 (c) what were the precise demands made by the deputations?

Sir Girja Shankra Bajpai: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) From press reports, it appears that the only precise demand was that the primary producer should be assured continuity of his holding of land.

Mr. K. Santhanam: May I know, whether Government have got official copies of these demands?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No. Government have not received from the Association copies of the addresses which they presented, but they have seen in a Fiji newspaper reports of these two statements.

Mr. K. Santhanam: May I know if the Government of India called for those statements?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: It does not seem to be necessary, because they are already reported in the press.

DRIFT OF INDIAN POPULATION FROM RURAL AREAS TO TOWNS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

211. ***Mr. K. Santhanam:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in the issue of the *Hindustan Times* of the 5th January, 1939, of an address of Mr. B. Rama Rau, Agent-General in South Africa, to the Natal Indian Congress;
 (b) whether he has got any figures to show the extent of the drift of population from rural areas to towns which is deplored by the Agent-General;
 (c) whether this drift is due to anti-Indian feeling and legal impediment for engagement in agriculture or other causes; and
 (d) what were the "subversive and undesirable influences" referred to by the Agent-General in the last paragraph of the address?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Agent General in the Union has been asked to submit a report.

CONTROL OVER THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

212. ***Mr. K. Santhanam:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether as a result of the resolution of the Government of India altering the relations between the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Department of Education, Health and Lands, the Government of India will have any control or supervision over the activities or expenditure of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; and

- (b) whether he will be able to answer questions relating to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to the same extent as before?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) The control of the Government of India over the activities and expenditure of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will remain unaffected.

- (b) Yes.

RATE WAR BETWEEN SHIPPING COMPANIES CARRYING HAJ PILGRIMS.

213. *Mr. Abdul Qayyum: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) the latest information about the competition between shipping companies catering for Haj traffic during the recent Haj season;
- (b) whether tremendous competition created extreme uncertainty about fares;
- (c) whether a large number of intending pilgrims were stranded at the ports;
- (d) whether Government still adheres to their policy of *laissez faire* by their refusal to introduce legislation; and
- (e) the reasons for such attitude on the part of Government?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the statement made by me on the 8th December, 1938, in reply to questions Nos. 1973, 1974 and 1975, to the reply given by me to question No. 80 on the 4th February and to the answers to the supplementaries arising therefrom. I have nothing further to add.

Mr. Abdul Qayyum: May I know whether during the latest Haj season there were even more violent fluctuations in rates and fares?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Obviously I could not answer that without notice, but I do not think so.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: In view of the fact that these negotiations take considerable time, may I know whether long before the next Haj season begins, Government will take steps to bring about some arrangement in the highest interests of the pilgrims?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: As I have said, I cannot carry the matter further than I did on the last occasion when I answered questions on the subject.

Mr. Abdul Qayyum: May I know whether the question of legislation on this point is at all under the consideration of the Government of India?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I do not know what the Honourable Member means by saying whether it is under the consideration of the Government. I did point out the difficulty of regulating these matters whether by legislation or otherwise and until that difficulty is met, I am afraid no further steps could be taken.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: May I know if a large number of people went down to these ports on hearing rumours of very low rates and fares for pilgrims to Haj and they were stranded?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Does the Honourable Member expect me to know whether a large number of people went down on hearing rumours about low rates and fares?

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Are Government in possession of information whether a large number of people did go down and were actually stranded?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: With regard to that, the Honourable Member has heard the replies given by the Honourable Secretary for Education, Health and Lands.

DUTIES OF THE POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE CROWN REPRESENTATIVE.

214. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) the duties of the Political Adviser to the Crown Representative, which post has recently been created; and
- (b) the period for which this post has been created?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) The Political Adviser's duties are to advise His Excellency the Crown Representative in the discharge of the functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States.

(b) Two years in the first instance.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask what is the salary attached to this post?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Yes, if you will give me notice.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know if this Political Adviser is working directly under the Governor General, and no Member of the Governor General's Executive Council supervises his activities and work?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: He is advising the Crown Representative. That was my answer.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Then the Government of India are out of the picture, so far as his work is concerned?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: They are really out of the picture under the Government of India Act, but I have no desire to draw any further picture.

Mr. K. Santhanam: May I know if his status is higher than or equal to or less than that of a Secretary to the Government of India?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I presume it is higher.

Mr. K. Santhanam: May we presume that his salary also is higher?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: There is no objection to making that presumption.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: What is his salary?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I do not know. I said, if you give me notice, I can tell you the exact salary.

Sardar Mangal Singh: Who performed these duties before this appointment was made?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Nobody.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Who is the present Political Adviser?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I think my Honourable friend knows that he is Sir Bertrand Glancy.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COAL MINING COMMITTEE.

215. **Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Will the Honourable Member for Labour be pleased to state:

- (a) the stage at which the consideration of the recommendations of the Coal Mining Committee stands today;
- (b) which of these recommendations have been accepted by Government;
- (c) on how many of them executive decisions have been taken and communicated to the persons or authorities concerned; and
- (d) whether Government propose introducing legislation on this matter for the promotion of safety and welfare of coal miners throughout India; if so, when?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a), (b) and (c). A statement giving the information required is placed on the table.

(d) If the Honourable Member is referring to the recommendation for sand stowing, Government are introducing a Bill during the current Session.

Statement showing the stage at which consideration of the recommendations of the Coal Mining Committee stands.

Recommendation.	Stage at which consideration of the recommendation stands.
<i>Legislative proposals.</i>	
1. Temporary legislation, (i.e., section 2 of Act XI of 1936) should be made permanent. [Paragraph 66 of the Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations in Chapter XV of the Committee's Report.]	Implemented— <i>vide</i> Act XXIX of 1937.
2. The legal liability of owners and agents for methods of working should be made clear. [Paragraph 10 of Summary.]	Rejected.
3. Agents should be required to have at least the qualifications of the managers working under them. [Paragraph 11 of Summary.]	Rejected.
4. Alteration in the constitution of Appellate Tribunals to hear appeals under section 19 (5) of the Mines Act. [Paragraph 120 of Summary.]	Rejected.
5. Amendment of section 19 (1A) of the Mines Act so as to empower the Chief Inspector of Mines to require stowing or other protective measures to be taken to ensure safety either of life or of workings. [Paragraph 290 of Report.]	Included within the scope of the legislation that is being undertaken.
6. Deletion of clause (b) of section 19 (1A) of the Mines Act. [Paragraph 290 of Report.]	Action on this recommendation will be taken after the regulations relating to the control of first workings and section-working in coal mines have been promulgated.
7. Amendment of the Coal Grading Board Act in order to stop the grading of sections of seams. [Paragraphs 39 to 47 of Summary.]	Under consideration.
8. Amalgamation and adjustment of mining properties. [Paragraphs 114-15 of Summary.]	} It is proposed to take up these questions after the main recommendations relating to stowing have been implemented. This recommendation was referred to the Government of Bengal who replied that the proposal will be considered when the Tenancy Act is next revised.
9. Control of new mining leases in Bengal and Bihar. [Paragraph 35 of Summary.]	
10. Amendment of section 84 of the Bengal Tenancy Act so as to allow the same procedure as obtains under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act for the acquisition of a holding of any part thereof for the purpose of mining. [Paragraph 53 of Summary.]	
11. Recommendations relating to coal conservation and sand stowing and the appointment of a Statutory Authority. [Chapters X and XI of Report.]	Steps are being taken to introduce legislation during the current session.
<i>Proposals relating to Regulations.</i>	
12. Promulgation of certain new regulations recommended in paragraphs 291, 295, 296, and 297 of the Report.	Supplementary Coal Mines (Temporary) Regulations promulgated on 10th July 1937.
13. Temporary regulations should be made permanent with certain modifications. [Paragraphs 320—24 of Report.]	} Implemented <i>vide</i> notification No. M.-955, dated the 20th May 1938.
14. Amendment of Coal Mines Regulations so as to provide for the certification of shot-firers in coal mines. [Paragraphs 311-312 of Report.]	

Recommendation.

Stage at which consideration
of the recommendation
stands.*Legislative Proposals.*

15. Regulations for the control of first workings and section-working in coal mines. [Paragraphs 203—10 of Report.] Draft regulations on the subject were published for criticism on 13th August 1938. The criticisms received are under consideration.
16. Amendments to certain permanent Coal Mines Regulations. [Chapter XII of Report.] Under consideration.

Miscellaneous recommendations.

17. Company-managed railways should purchase two-thirds of their coal requirements from the collieries of limited companies and private owners. [Paragraph 61 of Summary.] Under consideration.
18. Use of inferior grade coal in Railway locomotives. [Paragraph 117 of Summary.] Rejected.
19. Introduction of the group system of railway freights in the Raniganj field as in the Jharia coalfield. [Paragraph 121 of Summary.] Under consideration.
20. Manufacture of benzol from coal should be encouraged by the grant of preference, as allowed in Great Britain, in respect of excise duty. [Paragraph 119 of Summary.] Rejected.
21. Increase in the staff of the Mines Department and salary of the Chief Inspector of Mines. [Paragraph 110 of Summary.] Under consideration.
22. The Central Provinces Government should arrange with the Government of India for the inspection of its mines by the Mines Department with reference to the terms in its leases regarding methods of working. [Paragraph 131 of Summary.] Rejected.
23. Question of the application of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, to coal mines. [Paragraph 125 of Summary.] It is proposed to await experience of the working of the Payment of Wages Act in factories before attempting any large extensions.
24. Investigation into the possibility of setting up a Central Marketing Agency for coal. [Paragraph 112 of Summary.] It is proposed to take up this question after the main recommendations relating to sand stowing have been implemented.
25. Setting up of a Coal Research Board under the Statutory Authority. [Paragraph 118 of Summary.] Ditto.
26. The Government of Bengal should lease the coal locked up under the Grand Trunk Road and permit it to be recovered subject to the advice of the Chief Inspector of Mines. [Paragraph 52 of Summary.] Referred to the Provincial Government for consideration.
27. The scheme for two Central Rescue Stations in the Jharia and Raniganj fields should be adopted. [Paragraph 122 of Summary.] Draft Rescue Rules under section 30A of the Mines Act were published for criticism on the 19th February 1938 and are being issued finally.
28. Certain provisions should be added to the existing rules under the Mines Act, regarding ambulance and first-aid work. [Paragraph 124 of Summary.] Steps are being taken to implement this recommendation.
29. Nationalization of the Coal Mining Industry. [Supplementary Note appended to the Committee's Report.] The recommendation of the minority of the Committee on this subject will be considered in due course.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Apart from this Bill of which we have received notice, are there any other measures which the Government of India are considering for promoting the safety and welfare of coal miners?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The statement which I have laid on the table gives detailed information with regard to that.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CATTLE FROM AND TO AUSTRALIA.

216. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Commerce state the numbers of cows, breeding bulls and horses imported into India from Australia during the last three years?

(b) How many cows were exported to Australia from India during the last three years? What is the use made of them? Is it to prepare beef and export it to India?

(c) Are there any special restrictions imposed on the export of cattle to Australia? If so, are Government prepared to consider the desirability of imposing similar restrictions (reciprocal) on the import of cattle from Australia?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The number of horses imported into British India from Australia during the last three years was:

1935-36	...	...	...	2,123
1936-37	...	...	...	1,555
1937-38	...	...	...	3,151

Similar figures for cows and breeding bulls are not available.

(b) None. The latter portion does not arise.

(c) Enquiries are being made.

REPRESENTATION REQUESTING FOR A CHANGE IN THE INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

217. *Mr. Manu Subedar: (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state whether a representation was received by the Government of India from certain European commercial interests, containing a request for a change in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor General, or whether this request was sent to the Secretary of State for India direct?

(b) Was there any correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject?

(c) Will Government lay on the table a copy of this representation and reply given to them by the Secretary of State?

(d) What is the decision of His Majesty's Government on the modifications sought to be introduced?

(e) Have Government any information that any modifications of this or any other kind are made in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor General?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply I gave to Mr. Santhanam's question No. 68 on the 4th February, 1939.

DRAFT OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY ENABLING BILL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

218. *Mr. Manu Subedar: Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state :

- (a) whether Government have seen the draft of the Cotton Industry Enabling Bill in the United Kingdom, which is being circulated now and the particulars of which were announced by Mr. Platt, Chairman of the American price-fixing committees and managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation; and
- (b) whether Government have examined the draft in order to see if there are any clauses in the Bill, which affect the purchase of Indian cotton by Lancashire, and whether any powers taken under the Bill would prejudice the interests of Indian cotton growers and exporters?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Government have seen press reports that the Bill has been published but have not yet seen the text of the Bill.

(b) The proposals on which the Bill is based have no direct bearing on the matters to which the Honourable Member has referred.

Mr. Manu Subedar: May I know whether Government have considered that the subsidy which is going to be given to this industry may not be used to subsidise the exports of textiles to India and in this manner affect the textile industry of this country detrimentally?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I cannot give a definite answer till I have seen the provisions of the Bill but so far as I have been able to acquaint myself with the objects of the Bill, there appears to be no ground for such an apprehension.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Will the Honourable Member assure us that as and when he receives the Bill, he will watch that the interests of the textile industry are not adversely affected by what is contained there?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That is a very general order to the Commerce Member.

Sardar Mangal Singh: May I know whether the Lancashire Indiau Cotton Committee is still in existence?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That does not arise out of this question.

CREATION OF A SINGLE UNIT FOR THE ENTIRE URBAN AREA OF DELHI AND NEW DELHI.

219. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state :

- (a) whether he is aware that the Delhi Municipal Committee has invited the attention of Government to the fact that the growing needs of the urban population of Delhi and New Delhi have rendered the existing municipal constitution inadequate and out of date and that the fragmentation of one urban unit

into three municipal bodies of varying constitutions and composition, as at present, and a gradual creation of joint bodies like the Joint Water and Sewage Board, the Central Electricity authority and the Joint Terminal Tax Committee, are responsible for an abnormal increase of administrative charges; and

- (b) whether he is aware that Government have been asked to undertake suitable legislation to create a single urban unit for the entire urban area of Delhi and New Delhi, and if so, what steps Government have so far taken in this direction and when the necessary legislation will be undertaken?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). Government have seen the copy of a resolution passed by the Delhi Municipal Committee on July 28, 1938, to the effect that the Committee had outgrown its constitution and required a constitution more suitable to its actual functions. By the same resolution a sub-committee was appointed to work out the details of a scheme. No definite proposal has been submitted to the Government by the Delhi Municipal Committee so far.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Apart from the proposals that may be submitted by the Delhi Municipal Committee, may I know whether Government are contemplating any steps by which they can give effect to the desire of the Municipal Committee?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: At the moment Government are not contemplating any such thing.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Does it mean that the Government are not alive to the needs of the Delhi Municipal Committee.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: It seems to me that it is for the Delhi Municipal Committee, which is dissatisfied with its present constitution, to hurry up the formulation of the proposals, for the formulation of which it has appointed a sub-committee.

REPRESENTATION OF NON-OFFICIAL INTERESTS IN THE NEW DELHI MUNICIPALITY AND THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE OF CIVIL LINES, DELHI.

220. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the ratio between Government-owned and privately-owned residential properties, (i) official and non-official population, (ii) contribution to municipal rates and taxes by officials and non-officials and (iii) nominated and elected municipal commissioners in New Delhi and in the notified area of the civil lines, Delhi?

(b) Will Government explain why no steps have so far been taken to secure due representation of non-official interests by election in these two municipal bodies?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Enquiries have been made and a reply will be furnished to the House as soon as the information is available.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: There is no reply to part (b). Part (a) asks for information and part (b) asks why no steps have so far been taken to secure due representation of non-official interests by election in these two municipal bodies.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have read the two parts of the question as really organically connected the point of the Honourable Member being to base his request for reconsideration in the light of the information which has been called for. And I have said that the information asked for in (a) is not available to Government.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: In that case, may I take it that Government have not taken any steps to enlighten themselves about the proportion of the various interests in so far as these two municipal bodies are concerned? When they receive the information, will they take steps to try to rectify the deficiencies?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I would not like to make any authoritative pronouncement on the attitude of the Government, but with regard to this question of municipal reform for Delhi, what I can tell my Honourable friend is that at the moment they have no proposals under consideration for changing the existing position.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: But are they aware of the fact that this feeling exists among the constituents in both New Delhi and the Notified Area that there are no elected representatives on either of these two committees?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Speaking from memory, the question of the composition of the Notified Area Municipal Committee has not recently been before Government. So far as the question of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is concerned, that was examined by Government, as far as I remember, less than two years ago and as my Honourable friend is aware, the non-official element in the constitution of the committee was increased.

APPOINTMENT OF A LAND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE IN NEW DELHI.

221. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a New Delhi Land Development Committee which consists only of officials? If so, will Government state how they propose to secure the points of view of (i) owners of private property, (ii) residents of New Delhi, and (iii) those who are anxious to move into New Delhi?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the Committee has already issued a questionnaire to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and certain members of the public interested in the question of development of New Delhi, and will doubtless consult any other important interests involved, whenever necessary.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: May I know why the Government of India have not invited the representatives of the various interests to serve on this Land Development Committee?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The committee would become very unwieldy if all the interests were represented.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Is it suggested that even two representatives could not be asked to serve on this committee?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Does the Honourable Member suggest that two will be enough to represent all the interests concerned?

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: If Government appoint at least two, they would be able to put before this Committee the point of view of those who are not represented. There are many people in New Delhi who belong to the non-official section and they have got certain interests. Why should they not be represented on this Land Development Committee?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That is a matter of opinion and argument but I have already informed the Honourable Member that all interests concerned will be consulted on the matters which affect them.

SIR THOMAS AINSCOUGH'S REMARKS REGARDING INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY.

222. *Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of Sir Thomas Ainscough, Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, reviewing the United Kingdom trade with India in 1937-38;
- (b) whether it is part of the Senior Trade Commissioner's duties to express opinions on the industrial and economic policy of the Government of India, and, if so, under what rule, law or convention;
- (c) whether Government have accepted the conclusions of this Trade Commissioner, especially his statement: "The policy of maximum industrialism, if followed to lengths contemplated by the present Congress authorities and Provincial Governments, must inevitably lead, firstly, to a serious clash of interest with the agricultural element, which constitutes nearly 70 per cent. of the population; secondly, to a crisis in India's finances, as the Government of India rely upon customs receipts for some 60 per cent. of the revenue, and lastly, to a collapse of the financial and economic fabric of the Government of India, which is dependent upon the excess balance of exports in order to meet India's financial commitments in London and maintain the exchange";
- (d) whether Government have examined the basis of this statement and accepted it; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government of India propose to issue a statement in this behalf?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) Sir Thomas Ainscough's duties are prescribed by His Majesty's Government.

(c), (d) and (e). No.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know whether Government have examined the duties prescribed for the Senior Trade Commissioner and they have satisfied themselves that he has got to pronounce upon the industrial and economic policy of this country?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: It is not necessary to examine the list of his duties at all. Anybody can pronounce upon any policy so long as he is not responsible to this Government.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Government of India protest to His Majesty's Government against this gentleman arrogating to himself the position of advising India as to the policy we should pursue in this country?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There are many people who go on advising Government but Government is not always bound to accept their advice.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Considering that this gentleman represents the United Kingdom Government in this country, and considering the political relations between this country and England at the present moment, may I know whether Government have considered the inadvisability of this gentleman pronouncing upon these delicate questions which are entirely our own?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I do not think that there is any inadvisability in the matter at all. Sir Thomas Ainscough has expressed his opinion on a certain matter. We are not bound to accept that opinion.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Indian Trade Commissioner in England be allowed to pronounce upon the economic policy of England?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Certainly.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Is it a fact that the Honourable the Finance Member fainted when he read of the "collapse of the financial fabric of India"?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: No, I did not; I am still alive.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I know if the Trade Commissioner for India in England makes a report to the Government of India and the Government of India publishes that report?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I believe so.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

223. *Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the annual report of the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce

which, *inter alia*, comments on the breakdown of the negotiations between the Lancashire delegation and Indian unofficial advisers, and the subsequent negotiations between the two governments resulting in the continuance of the existing agreement until March;

- (b) whether Government have got a copy of the report and if so, whether they will place it on the table of the House;
- (c) whether Government are now in a position to make a statement as regards the stage at which negotiations for a fresh trade agreement to replace the Ottawa agreement stand; and
- (d) whether any steps have been taken or, will be taken, to terminate the Ottawa agreement in time?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). Government have not seen a copy of the report.

(c) I would refer the Honourable Member to the answers given to Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar's question No. 35 on the 4th instant and to the supplementary questions arising therefrom.

(d) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer just given to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's question No. 199.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN.

224. *Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any trade agreement has been entered into between India and Afghanistan; if not, why not;
- (b) whether for the purposes of the Indian Tariffs Act, Afghanistan has been declared a foreign territory and, if so, why;
- (c) whether customs duty is to be levied on tobacco, saccharine, matches, raw silk, silver bullion and coins, diamonds, sewing machines and mechanical lighters; and on what basis these articles have been selected for the purpose; and
- (d) whether the question of a comprehensive trade agreement between India and Afghanistan is proposed to be taken up and, if so, when?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) No. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer to parts (a) and (b) of question No. 18 asked by Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar on the 3rd February, 1939.

(b) and (c). Yes. The Honourable Member's attention is also invited to the Central Board of Revenue Press Note, dated the 29th January, 1939, a copy of which is in the Library.

(e) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer to part (b) of question No. 159 asked by Sardar Mangal Singh on the 7th February, 1939.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: With reference to the answer to clause (e) of the question, I take it that my Honourable friend refers to the answer given by Sir Aubrey Metcalfe. May I know then whether the Government of India have given up for the present the idea of concluding a comprehensive trade agreement between India and Afghanistan?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The position has been sufficiently explained in answer to these questions. Conversations of an exploratory character have taken place here between the Afghan delegation and the Government of India and some tentative conclusions have been arrived at. As soon as Government have considered these tentative conclusions, the matter will be pursued further.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIA.

225. *Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a new Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and India is in the process of being drafted;
- (b) whether the terms of the new agreement have been tentatively agreed upon and the draftsmen of the Government of India and of the United Kingdom are busy putting them in a legal form;
- (c) whether this draft will be placed before the Central Legislative Assembly in the budget session; and
- (d) whether the Government of India have decided to sign the agreement only after the Assembly has discussed the draft agreement?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given today to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's question No. 200.

(c) It is hoped that the Agreement will be placed before the Assembly in the current Session.

(d) That was Government's intention, but I understand that there is a constitutional issue involved and Government are investigating the matter.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: What is the constitutional issue?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Without going into the matter in detail, the question is whether technically there ought to be signature before, though the question of giving effect to the agreement may be taken up later on,—that is to say, the difference between signing and ratification, but it makes no difference to the essential matter. As I told the House, Government's intention is to obtain the opinion of the House on this matter before coming to a final decision whether this agreement shall or shall not be given effect to.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS.

INDIAN COMMODITIES ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

226. *Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Commerce be pleased to state if his attention has been drawn to a leading article in the *Hindu* of the 24th December, 1938, entitled "The Anglo-American trade pact"?

(b) In what commodities will the pact affect India adversely?

- (c) What steps are being taken to counteract these adverse effects?
 (d) When is the Anglo-American trade pact to come into force?
 (e) Will Government place a copy of the same on the table?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Government have seen the newspaper article.

(b) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to the answers given on the 5th December, 1938, to Mr. Manu Subedar's question No. 1780 and to part (d) of Mr. M. Thirumala Rao's question No. 1783 and the supplementaries arising therefrom.

(d) and (e). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to articles 23 and 24 of the United Kingdom-United States of America Trade Agreement, a copy of which is placed on the table.

**TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WITH SCHEDULES AND EXCHANGES OF NOTES.**

Washington, November 17, 1938.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the President of the United States of America ;

Desiring to grant reciprocal concessions and advantages in order to facilitate and extend mutual relations of trade and commerce ;

Taking into account the absence of any restriction upon the settlement of commercial obligations arising out of such relations ;

Have resolved to conclude a Trade Agreement and have appointed for this purpose as their plenipotentiaries :—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India :

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

The Right Honourable Sir Ronald Charles Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, and Arnold Edersheim Overton, Esquire, C.M.G., M.C., a Second Secretary to His Board of Trade ;

The President of the United States of America ;

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States of America ;

Who having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The territories to which this Agreement shall apply are on the part of His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (hereinafter referred to as His Majesty The King), Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Newfoundland, The British non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates and Protected States (except the High Commission Territories in South Africa, namely, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and excluding any territories in the region of the Persian Gulf) and the Mandated Territories of Palestine, including Trans-Jordan, the Cameroons under British Mandate, Tanganyika Territory and Togoland under British Mandate ; and, on the part of the United States of America the continental territory of the United States of America and such of its territories and possessions as are included in its customs territory on the day of the signature of this Agreement. The provisions of this Agreement relating to most favoured nation treatment shall apply, however, to all territories under the sovereignty or authority of the United States of America, other than the Panamá Canal Zone.

ARTICLE 2.

1. Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of either High Contracting Party shall not be subjected, upon importation into the territories of the other from whatever place arriving to other or higher duties or charges of any kind or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome than those to which the like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country are subject.

2. Articles exported from the territories of either High Contracting Party to the territories of the other shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges of any kind or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome than those to which the like articles exported to any other foreign country are subject.

3. Any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted in the territories of either High Contracting Party in respect of any article originating in or destined for any other foreign country in regard to customs duties and other charges of any kind imposed on or in connexion with importation or exportation to the method of levying such duties or charges, to all matters concerning the rules, formalities and charges imposed in connexion with importation or exportation, and to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within those territories shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally in respect of the like article originating in or destined for the territories of the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 3.

Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of either High Contracting Party shall, after importation into the territories of the other, be exempt from all internal taxes, fees, charges or exactions other or higher than those payable on or in connexion with like articles of domestic or any other origin except as otherwise required by laws in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement and subject, in the case of the United States of America, to the constitutional limitations on the authority of the Federal Government.

ARTICLE 4.

1. No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on the importation into the territories of either High Contracting Party of any article, from whatever place arriving, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the other High Contracting Party, to which the importation of the like article the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country is not similiary subject.

2. No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on the exportation of any article from the territories of either High Contracting Party to the territories of the other, to which the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country is not similiary subject.

ARTICLE 5.

If imports of any article into any of the territories of either High Contracting Party should be regulated either as regards the total amount permitted to be imported or as regards the amount permitted to be imported at a specified rate of duty, and if shares are allocated to countries of export, the share allocated to the territories of the other High Contracting Party shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such articles from all foreign countries supplied by the territories of that High Contracting Party in past years, account being taken in so far as practicable in appropriate cases of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article. In those cases in which a territory of one of the High Contracting Parties is a relatively large supplier of any such article, the High Contracting Party imposing the regulation shall, whenever practicable, consult with the other High Contracting Party before the share to be allocated to such territory is determined. If the share allocated should, otherwise than from temporary and unavoidable causes, fail to be supplied, the High Contracting Party imposing the regulation may after due consultation with the other, adjust the allocation to meet the new situation thus created.

ARTICLE 6.

All the provisions of this Agreement providing for most favoured nation treatment shall be interpreted as meaning that such treatment shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally, without request or compensation.

ARTICLE 7.

The provisions of this Agreement do not extend to favours which are or may hereafter be granted in the territories of either High Contracting Party—

- (1) to facilitate frontier traffic with an adjoining country ;
- (2) in virtue of a customs union which has already been, or may hereafter be, concluded with another country.

ARTICLE 8.

1. If either High Contracting Party should establish a monopoly for the importation into or the production or sale in the territories of that High Contracting Party of a particular article, or should grant exclusive privileges to one or more agencies for any of these purposes, or if either High Contracting Party should take measures to enable such a monopoly to be established or such exclusive privileges to be granted, the commerce of the territories of the other High Contracting Party shall receive fair and equitable treatment in respect of the foreign purchases of such monopoly or agency. To this end such monopoly or agency will, in making its foreign purchases of any article, be influenced solely by considerations, such as those of price, quality, marketability and terms of sale, which would ordinarily be taken into account by a private commercial enterprise interested solely in purchasing on the most favourable terms.

2. In awarding contracts for public works and in purchasing supplies, neither High Contracting Party shall discriminate against articles the growth produce or manufacture of the territories of the other High Contracting Party in favour of those of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 9.

1. Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America specified in Schedule I annexed to this Agreement shall, on their importation into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from whatever place arriving, be accorded the treatment provided for in the said schedule.

2. If however, the Government of the United Kingdom are satisfied after inquiry (a) that any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America of the description specified in Schedule I is being imported and sold in the United Kingdom at less than the comparable price in the United States of America, due allowance being made for costs of transportation and other charges incidental to making delivery of the goods, or (b) that any such article imported into the United Kingdom is the subject of export bounties or subsidies in the United States of America, and that in consequence of the fulfilment of either of the foregoing conditions a trade or industry in the United Kingdom is or is likely to be injuriously affected ; then, notwithstanding anything in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Government of the United Kingdom shall be at liberty, after consultation with the Government of the United States of America, in cases coming under (a) above, to take such measures as the two governments may deem necessary and appropriate in order to act as an effective deterrent to the practice in question ; and, in cases coming under (b) above, to impose such additional duties or charges on the article concerned as may be required to compensate for the bounty or subsidy.

3. Any measures taken under the preceding paragraph shall be withdrawn as soon as the circumstances which gave rise to their imposition have ceased to operate.

ARTICLE 10.

1. Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America, specified in Schedule II annexed to this Agreement shall, on their importation into Newfoundland, from whatever place arriving, be accorded the treatment provided for in the said Schedule.

2. If, however, the Government of Newfoundland are satisfied after inquiry (a) that any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America of the description specified in Schedule II is being imported and sold in Newfoundland at less than the comparable price in the United States of America, due allowance being made for costs of transportation and other charges incidental to making delivery of the goods, or (b) that any such article imported into Newfoundland is the subject of export bounties or subsidies in the United States of America, and that in consequence of the fulfilment of either of the foregoing conditions a trade or industry in Newfoundland is or is likely to be injuriously affected ; then, notwithstanding anything in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Government of Newfoundland shall be at liberty after consultation between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America, in cases coming under

(a) above, to take such measures as the Government may deem necessary and appropriate in order to act as an effective deterrent to the practice in question; and, in cases coming under (b) above, to impose such additional duties or charges on the article concerned as may be required to compensate for the bounty or subsidy.

3. Any measures taken under the preceding paragraph shall be withdrawn as soon as the circumstances which gave rise to their imposition have ceased to operate.

ARTICLE 11.

Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America specified in Schedule III annexed to this Agreement shall, on their importation into the territories named in the said schedule in respect of which they are specified, from whatever place arriving, be accorded the treatment provided for in the said Schedule.

ARTICLE 12.

Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the territories to which this Agreement applies on the part of His Majesty The King, enumerated and described in Schedule IV annexed to this agreement shall, on their importation into the United States of America, from whatever place arriving be exempt from ordinary customs duties other or higher than those set forth and provided for in the said Schedule IV, subject to the conditions therein set out. The said articles shall also be exempt from all other duties, taxes, fees, charges or exactions of any kind, imposed on or in connexion with importation in excess of those imposed on the day of the signature of this Agreement or required to be imposed thereafter under laws of the United States of America in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 13.

The Schedules annexed to this Agreement, and the notes included in them, shall have force and effect as integral parts of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 14.

The provisions of Article 9, Article 10, Article 11 and Article 12 of this Agreement shall not prevent the imposition at any time on the importation of any article of a charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed in respect of a like domestic article or in respect of a commodity from which the imported article has been produced or manufactured in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 15.

1. No prohibition, restriction or any form of quantitative regulation, whether or not operated in connexion with an agency of centralized control, shall be imposed or maintained in the United Kingdom or Newfoundland on the importation or sale of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America specified in Schedules I or II, respectively; or in any territory named in Schedule III on the importation or sale of any such article specified in that Schedule in respect of such territory; or in the United States of America on the importation or sale of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the territories to which this Agreement applies on the part of His Majesty The King, enumerated and described in Schedule IV, except as otherwise expressly provided in the said Schedules I, II, III or IV, as the case may be.

2. The foregoing provision shall not apply to quantitative regulations, in whatever form, which may hereafter be imposed by either High Contracting Party on the importation or sale of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the other, in conjunction with governmental measures or measures under governmental authority—

(a) operating to regulate or control the production market supply, quality or price of the like article of domestic growth, production or manufacture; or

(b) operating to increase the labour costs of production of the like article of domestic growth, production or manufacture;

provided however, that the High Contracting Party proposing to impose any such quantitative regulation is satisfied in the case of measures described in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, that such quantitative regulation is necessary to secure the effective operation of such measures, and, in the case of measures described in sub-paragraph (b), that such measures are causing the domestic production of the article concerned to be injuriously affected by imports which constitute an abnormal proportion of the total consumption of such article in relation to the proportion supplied in the past by foreign countries.

3. Whenever either High Contracting Party proposes to impose or to effect a substantial alteration in any quantitative regulation authorized by the preceding paragraph that High Contracting Party shall give notice in writing to that effect to the other and shall, upon request enter into consultation regarding the matter. If agreement is not reached within thirty days after the receipt of the notice the High Contracting Party giving such notice shall be free to impose or alter the regulation at any time, and the other High Contracting Party shall be free within fifteen days after such action is taken to terminate this Agreement in its entirety on giving thirty days' notice in writing to that effect.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to quantitative regulations, in whatever form, imposed by either High Contracting Party on the importation or sale of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the other High Contracting Party, in connexion with a multilateral agreement, binding both High Contracting Parties, designed to regulate or control the international marketing of such article.

ARTICLE 16.

1. The provisions of this Agreement shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions—
 - (a) imposed for the protection of public health or on moral or humanitarian grounds ;
 - (b) imposed for the protection of animals or plants, including measures for protection against disease, degeneration or extinction as well as measures taken against harmful seeds, plants and animals ;
 - (c) imposed by either High Contracting Party in pursuance of obligations under international agreements in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement by which that High Contracting Party is bound ;
 - (d) relating to the importation or exportation of gold or silver ;
 - (e) relating to the control of traffic in arms, ammunition or implements of war and, in exceptional circumstances, all other military supplies ;
 - (f) relating to neutrality or to public security ;
 - (g) imposed by either High Contracting Party should that High Contracting Party be engaged in hostilities or war.
2. The provisions of Article 15 shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions—
 - (a) relating to prison-made goods ;
 - (b) relating to the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

ARTICLE 17.

In respect of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America specified in Schedules I or II, imported into the United Kingdom or Newfoundland, respectively, and of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the territories to which this Agreement applies on the part of His Majesty The King, enumerated and described in Schedule IV, imported into the United States of America, on which *ad valorem* rates of duty, or duties based upon or regulated in any manner by value, are or may be assessed, the general principles on which dutiable value is determined in each of the importing territories, on the day of the signature of this Agreement, shall not be altered to the detriment of importers.

ARTICLE 18.

If a wide variation should occur in the rate of exchange between the currencies of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and if either High Contracting Party should consider the variation so substantial as to prejudice the industries or commerce of the territories of that High Contracting Party, such High Contracting Party shall be free to propose negotiations for the modification of this Agreement ; and if agreement is not reached within thirty days after the receipt of such proposal, the High Contracting Party making the proposal shall be free to terminate the Agreement in its entirety on giving thirty days' notice in writing to that effect.

ARTICLE 19.

Each High Contracting Party reserves the right to withdraw or to modify any concession granted in any territory of that High Contracting Party on any article enumerated and described, or specified, in any of the Schedules annexed to this Agreement, or to impose quantitative regulations on the importation of any such article into that territory if, as the result of the extension of such concession to other foreign countries, any such country obtains the major benefit of the concession, and if in consequence imports of the article

concerned increase to such an extent as to threaten serious injury to producers in the territories of that High Contracting Party; provided that, before any action authorized by this Article is taken, the High Contracting Party proposing to take such action shall give the other thirty days' notice thereof in writing and shall consult with that High Contracting Party concerning the proposed action.

ARTICLE 20.

Should any measure be adopted in any territory of either High Contracting Party which, while not conflicting with the terms of this Agreement, appears to the other High Contracting Party to have the effect of nullifying or impairing any of the objects of the Agreement, the first High Contracting Party shall consider such representations and proposals as the other may make, with a view to effecting a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

ARTICLE 21.

Except as otherwise required by Article 3 of this Agreement or by any of the Schedules annexed hereto—

- (a) Nothing in the Agreement shall entitle His Majesty The King to claim the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege which may at any time be accorded exclusively by the United States of America, its territories or possessions or the Panamá Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba. The provisions of this sub-paragraph shall continue to apply in respect of any benefits now or hereafter accorded by the United States of America, its territories or possessions or the Panamá Canal Zone to the Philippine Islands, irrespective of any change in the political status of the Philippine Islands.
- (b) Nothing in the Agreement shall entitle the United States of America to claim the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege which may at any time be in force exclusively between territories under the sovereignty of His Majesty The King or under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty; or of any special customs privileges which may be accorded in Palestine to articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any State the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

ARTICLE 22.

Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to affect the rights or obligations of either High Contracting Party under any treaty or other international instrument in force between them on the day of the signature of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 23.

This Agreement shall be ratified by His Majesty The King and shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America. It shall enter definitively into force thirty days after the exchange of the instrument of ratification and a copy of the proclamation, which shall take place in London as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 24.

Pending the definitive coming into force of this Agreement as provided in Article 23, the provisions thereof other than those of Article 11 and of Schedule III shall be applied provisionally on and after the 1st January, 1939, subject to a right to terminate the provisional application of the Agreement pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 15 and of Article 18. The provisional application of Article 11 and of Schedule III shall be effected as to the several provisions thereof as soon as may be possible.

ARTICLE 25.

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 15 and of Article 18, this Agreement shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1941, and, unless at least six months before the 31st December, 1941, either High Contracting Party shall have given notice in writing to the other of intention to terminate the Agreement on that date, it shall remain in force thereafter until the expiration of six months from the date on which such notice shall have been given.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement and have affixed hereto their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this 17th day of November, 1938.

(L.S.) R. C. LINDSAY.

(L.S.) A. E. OVERTON.

(L.S.) CORDELL HULL.

SCHEDULE I.

PART I.

NOTE.—Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America specified in this Part shall not, on their importation into the United Kingdom, from whatever place arriving, be subject to duties or charges of any kind other or higher than those set out in this Part in respect of such articles except that where any of the articles specified in Section A, Part I, of this Schedule are liable in whole or part on the day of signature of this Agreement to the duties set forth in Part 5 or Part 6 of "Customs and Excise Tariff of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in operation on the 20th August, 1938," published under the authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, they shall continue to be subject to such duties at rates now in force, or as subsequently changed by the law.

SECTION A.

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Wheat in grain	Free.
Maize in grain, other than flat white maize	Free.
Rice, husked, including cargo rice and cleaned rice, whole, but not including broken rice	½d. per lb.
Oatmeal (including all cuts of oatmeal, oat groats, oat flour and feeding oatmeal or ground oats; but not including oat husks, oat dust or oat husk meal); rolled oats and flaked oats	5s. 0d. per cwt.
Maize starch	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Linseed cake and linseed meal	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish meal, other than herring meal	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Crushed oyster shells	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hams, not preserved in airtight containers	Free.
<p>NOTE.—The quantity of United States hams permitted to be imported shall be the subject of consultation from time to time between the two Governments. The quantity shall not be less than 500,000 cwts. a year nor more than the quantity which could, in the opinion of the United Kingdom Government, be accommodated on the United Kingdom market without causing instability in the prices of hams and/or bacon. The provisions of this Schedule in respect of both the duty and quota treatment of hams shall, after the expiration of three years, be subject to revision by the Government of the United Kingdom after consultation with the Government of the United States of America.</p>	
Pork, chilled or frozen	Free.
<p>NOTE.—The right is reserved to regulate quantitatively the imports of pork, chilled or frozen, into the United Kingdom.</p>	
Pig's tongues, preserved in airtight containers	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pig's heads, pigs' feet and pigs' offal, edible, not preserved in airtight containers	Free.
Sausage casings, wholly of animal origin	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fresh or raw fruit:	
Apples	3s. 0d. per cwt. from 16th August to 15th April inclusive.
Pears	3s. 0d. per cwt. from 1st August to 31st January inclusive.

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Pecan nuts, shelled or unshelled	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit preserved by chemicals or artificial heat and fruit (other than fresh fruit) preserved by artificial cold; but not including fruit preserved in sugar:	
Grapefruit	Free.
Dried apples, dried pears, dried peaches and dried nectarines	7s. 0d. per cwt. or 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater. 3s. 6d. per cwt.
Apples, other than dried apples	
Ripe black olives in brine, imported in a container when the gross weight (including the weight of the container) does not exceed one cwt.	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit of the following descriptions, preserved in syrup:	
Apples	2s. 3d. per cwt.
Apricots	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cherries, stoned, with or without added flavouring matter	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit salad, <i>viz.</i> , mixtures of fruit (but not including mixed fruit pulp) containing not less than four separate descriptions of fruit, in which each of at least four descriptions constitutes at least 8 per cent. and no one description represents more than 50 per cent., by weight, of all the fruit in the mixture (excluding syrup)	5s. 6d. per cwt.
Grapefruit	Free
Loganberries	4s. 0d. per cwt.
Peaches	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pears	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pineapples	5d. 0d. per cwt.
Fruit juices of the following descriptions, sweetened or unsweetened, including such juices concentrated or preserved or flavoured:	
Grapefruit juice	Free.
Orange juice, including such juice containing the detached cells of the fruit but excluding cut or pulped oranges containing the peel	Free.
Prune juice	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pineapple juice	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Citrus fruit pectin in powder form	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oysters in shell, of the variety <i>ostrea virginica</i>	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Salmon, chilled or frozen	½d. per lb.
Fish, preserved in airtight containers, the following:	
Salmon	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oysters	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pilchards, other than the fish commonly known as "sardines"	7s. 6d. per cwt. or 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.
Prawns and shrimps	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Honey	5s. 0d. per cwt.
Lard	Free.
Oleomargarine, oleo oil and refined tallow, not including premier jus	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
A. B. gums	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Vegetables of the following descriptions, preserved in airtight containers, but not including vegetables and pickles preserved in vinegar:	
Asparagus	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Maize, including maize on cob (sweet corn)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Beans, with or without flavouring, but not including beans in pod	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tomato juice, preserved in airtight containers	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Boron minerals, crude, and concentrates of boracite and rasorite	Free.
Hardwood, not further prepared than square sawn	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Persimmon wood, hickory wood and cornel wood in logs, planks, square cut blocks or lengths, or blocks or lengths of rectangular cross section tapered by sawing on one or more side, not further prepared or manufactured	Free.
Wood and timber of coniferous species, other than boxboards, railway sleepers and sleeper blocks, square sawn, but not further prepared or manufactured :	
11 inches or more in width throughout its length	16s. per standard.*
Other :	
Valued at £18 0s. 0d. or more per standard	16s. per standard.
Valued at £17 0s. 0d. or more, but less than £18 0s. 0d. per standard	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> less 1 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> for each 4s. by which the value exceeds £16 16s. 0d. per standard.

Provided that if the Government of the United States notifies the Government of the United Kingdom that the tax imposed on the importation of lumber into the United States under Section 601 (c) (6) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, has been removed ; then, for so long as imports into the United States of lumber and timber described in Paragraph 401 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and originating in Canada are exempt from ordinary customs duties and charges in excess of 50 cents per thousand board feet, imports into the United Kingdom of wood and timber of coniferous species originating in the United States of America shall be accorded customs treatment as follows, instead of that provided for above :—

Wood and timber of coniferous species, other than boxboards, railway sleepers and sleeper blocks, square sawn, but not further prepared or manufactured :

 9 inches or more in width throughout its length and 15 feet or more in length Free.

 Other :

 Valued at £18 0s. 0d. or more per standard Free.

 Valued at £16 4s. 0d. or more, but less than £18 0s. 0d. per standard

10 per cent. *ad val.* less 1 per cent. *ad val.* for each 4s. by which the value exceeds £16 0s. 0d. per standard.

Provided further that, whenever for a period of any four consecutive months the average value of the imports into the United Kingdom from all countries of sawn softwoods (exclusive of planed or dressed softwoods), as now shown in the monthly Trade Returns of the United Kingdom under that heading, either exceeds £14 0s. 0d. per standard or is less than £10 0s. 0d. per standard ; then, after consultation with the Government of the United States of America, each of the value limitations set forth in all of the above concessions relating to wood and timber of coniferous species may be increased in the one case by £1 0s. 0d. per standard for each complete pound sterling by which such average value exceeds £13 0d. 0s. per standard, or may be decreased in the other case by £1 0s. 0d. per standard for each complete pound sterling by which such average value is less than £11 0s. 0d. per standard ; but the value limitations set forth in the above concessions shall be restored as soon as possible after the conditions which gave rise to these modifications no longer exist.

* The standard referred to throughout this paragraph is the standard of 165 cubic feet.

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Asphalt and bitumen, natural	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Sulphur	Free.
Cotton, raw	Free.
Cotton linters, unbleached	Free.
Cotton waste, unmanufactured, that is to say, waste arising in any process up to and including spinning or in the doubling process or (not being a waste piece of tissue or of a like material) in the knitting or weaving or ancillary finishing processes, which has not been subjected to any process after becoming waste	Free.
Rosin (colophony)	Free.
Fur skins, of the following descriptions, raw, dried, salted or pickled, but not further treated :	
Muskrat (<i>Ondatra</i>)	Free.
Fox :	
Silver (<i>Vulpes</i>)	} Free.
Cross (<i>Vulpes</i>)	
Red (<i>Vulpes</i>)	
Gray (<i>Urocyon</i>)	
Arctic (<i>Aloper</i>)	
Raccoon (<i>Procyon</i>)	Free.
Skunk (<i>Mephitis</i>)	Free.
Civetcat (<i>Spilogale</i>)	Free.
Opossum (<i>Didelphis</i>)	Free.
Mink (<i>Mustela</i>)	Free.
Otter (<i>Lutra</i>)	Free.
Sea Otter (<i>Enhydra</i>)	Free.
Seeds, of the following kinds :	
Meadow fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Smooth stalked meadow grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Agrostis, variety <i>alba</i>	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Shells (other than mother of pearl, trochus and other hard shells, including fresh water shells, possessing the characteristic nacre of pearl shell), not in any way prepared or worked	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Iron and steel bolts, whether threaded or not, bolt ends, set screws and screw studs, and other screws for metal, and nuts, whether tapped or not (including washers assembled with any of those articles) :	
(a) Not exceeding 9/32 inch in maximum thread diameter and of a value exceeding £16 0s. 0d. per cwt.	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
(b) Exceeding 9/32 inch, but not exceeding 13/32 inch in maximum thread diameter and of a value exceeding £10 0s. 0d. per cwt.	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
(c) Exceeding 13/32 inch but not exceeding 9/16 inch in maximum thread diameter and of a value exceeding £6 5s. 0d. per cwt.	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
(d) Exceeding 9/16 inch in maximum thread diameter and of a value exceeding £5 0s. 0d. per cwt.	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Furniture made wholly or mainly of metal (including aseptic hospital furniture), the following :	
Tables	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Stands, desks and counters	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Chairs (other than pedestal chairs with reclining movement), stools and seats	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Bookcases and bookshelves	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cash and deed boxes	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Drawers and cupboards	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Shelving	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Storage bins and storage racks	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Office letter racks and letter trays	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lockers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Safes and cabinets, including filing cabinets, made wholly or mainly of metal	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Tools, the following :	
Saws (other than power-driven saws and surgical saws) of a value of 3s. 9d. or more each	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> or 9d. each, whichever is the greater.
Files and rasps of which the serrated part exceeds 6 inches in length, but not including nail files	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Broaches	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wrenches and spanners, excluding chain pipe wrenches and adjustable pipe wrenches having one fixed jaw, one movable jaw, and one or more springs, but including other pipe wrenches and tap wrenches	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Braces, not including breast drills and hand drills	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Vices of all kinds	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Screw plates	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Threading dies and taps	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pipe cutters	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Non-portable lifting jacks	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tyre levers and other appliances for fitting tyres	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Medical and surgical appliances (other than article manufactured wholly or mainly of wire), the following:—	
Arch supporters for feet	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Artificial limbs	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Crutches	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fracture appliances in the form of splints and similar supports	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Trusses	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Artificial teeth, crowns and facings (excluding teeth, crowns and facings for specimen purposes mounted on metal strips or having a number indelibly impressed or embossed on the front thereof) :	
(a) wholly or partly of metal	10s. 0d. per hundred or 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.
(b) all others	2s. 0d. per hundred or 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.
Dental instruments and appliances, the following :	
Amalgam instruments of a value exceeding 1s. 6d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Brushes, bristle, mounted on mandrel, of a value exceeding 1½d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Burnishers of a value exceeding 1s. 0d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Burs of a value exceeding 9d. per dozen	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Carvers of a value exceeding 1s. 5d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Elevators of a value exceeding 4s. 3d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Engines, electric, dental, of a value exceeding £18 0s. 0d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Excavators of a value exceeding 1s. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Files of a value exceeding 1s. 2d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Forceps of a value exceeding 9s. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Gags, mouth, of a value exceeding 1s. 3d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Mirrors, mouth, of a value exceeding 6d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Plastic filling instruments of a value exceeding 1s. 6d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pluggers of a value exceeding 1s. 2d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Probes and explorers of a value exceeding 1s. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pyorrhoea instruments of a value exceeding 1s. 3d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Scalers and prophylactic instruments of a value exceeding 1s. 6d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Spittoons, of a value exceeding £8 0s. 0d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Spotlights, electric, complete with attachment for fitting to pedestals or units, of a value exceeding £3 0s. 0d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Stoppers of a value exceeding 1s. 9d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Trimmers of a value exceeding 9d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Rate of duty.
Dental plate fixative powder	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Sound amplification apparatus (other than hearing aid appliances designed for the use of the deaf), the following :	
Amplifiers	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Loud speakers	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dictating machines, i.e., machines of the types used for recording dictated correspondence ; and reproducing machines and record shaving machines adapted for use in connection therewith	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Accumulators (electric storage batteries)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrical cooking apparatus (including industrial electrical cooking apparatus) and heating elements therefor	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrical heating apparatus (including industrial electrical heating apparatus) and heating elements therefor	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrically operated machines of the types used for domestic and household purposes, the following :	
Food mixers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dish washers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Drink mixers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit juice extractors	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrically operated machines, the following :	
Hair clippers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dry shavers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Agricultural tractors :	
Tracklaying tractors of a type suitable for hauling or pushing implements, with or without separate power take off, but not including machines specially adapted for other purposes, in which the track is ancillary	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tractors other than tracklaying	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Injectors for boilers	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cash registers, with or without one or more cash drawers, with or without accumulating registers (totalizers) and with or without tape recording printing and ticket issuing devices	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dairy machinery, other than cream separators, the following :	
Milking machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Other kinds	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Automatic multi-head glass bottle making machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Automatic multi-head machines of the types used for :	
(a) making glass stems for electric lamps	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
(b) exhausting electric lamps and valves	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dry cleaning and laundering machines (other than hand operated machines of the types used for domestic purposes), the following :	
Cleaners and washers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Driers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wringers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Ironing machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
and any combination thereof.	
Office machinery of the following kinds, other than machines operated in conjunction with punched cards :	
Accounting machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Calculating machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Adding machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Listing machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Bookkeeping machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Billing machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Posting machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
and any combination thereof, including typewriters incorporated in these machines.	
Typewriters, with or without cases (not including electric typewriters, accounting, adding, listing, bookkeeping or billing machines or typewriters incorporated therein) :	
Of a weight exceeding 22 pounds and of a value exceeding £ 5 0s. 0d. per machine	£3 10s. 0d. per machine.

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Other office machinery of the following kinds :	
Addressing machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Letter opening machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Letter sealing machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Machines, other than typewriters, of a type specially adapted for the mechanical writing of cheques	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Stamp affixing machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Machines of the types used for the automatic production of typewritten correspondence, with or without motors, but not including typewriters used in connection therewith	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Coin sorting, counting and wrapping machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Perforating machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Postage franking machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Packing and labelling machines, the following :	
Cappers, sealers (excluding carton sealing machines) and closers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Carton and bread wrappers (but not including bread slicers)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Labelling machines	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Can casing machines	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Filling machines with weighing devices	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Paper making and board making machines	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Portable electric or pneumatic tools	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Marine outboard motors	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Typesetting machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Rotary newspaper printing machines, that is to say, rotary printing machines designed for the printing of newspapers and the like from reels of paper, and equipped with cutting and folding mechanism	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Automatic cardboard box and carton forming and lining machines	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pumps of the types used for the delivery of petrol and oil at garages and filling stations	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrically operated refrigerators, having a storage capacity not exceeding 12 cubic feet, and complete mechanical units for such refrigerators	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Sewing machine heads, being, in the case of hand sewing machines, machines without stands or separable cabinet work and, in the case of treadle or power-operated machines, machines without stands or separable cabinet work and without equipment for providing motive power	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Textile machinery of the following kinds :	
Warp tying machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Warp drawing machines	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Circular knitting machines	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Vacuum cleaners, electrically operated	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery belting of leather over 1/8-inch thick and not more than 24 inches wide, of a value not less than £30 0s. 0d. per cwt.	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery belting of rubber (including balata and gutta percha) and canvas, of a value not less than £12 10s. 0d. per cwt.	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hardwood flooring blocks or strips, planed and tongued and grooved or planed and otherwise manufactured	17 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hardwood parquet flooring in sections composed of blocks or strips glued or otherwise joined together	17 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tool handles of wood, the following :	
Fork, shovel and spade handles, of the box or "D" type, whether riveted or not	Free.
Other tool handles	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Plywood, faced with softwood	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Articles, manufactured wholly or partly of wood, the following : Doors of a height and width not less than 6 feet and 2 feet respectively	1s. 6d. each or 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.
Oak staves not further prepared than sawn (whether cylindrically or otherwise)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Other oak staves	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oak sections of cask heads not dowel-holed or pegged and cask heads consisting of a single circular sheet of oak	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cask heads of oak, other than those consisting of a single circular sheet	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cask hoops, including hoopwood in strips, notched or otherwise jointed at the ends	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hoopwood in the form of strips of rough wood, whether straight or coiled, but not included strips notched or otherwise jointed at the ends	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wooden bungs and shives	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wooden boot last blocks roughly shaped by sawing or turning, but not further manufactured	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Other wooden boot and shoe lasts, stretchers and trees	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wooden golf club head blocks roughly shaped by sawing, but not further manufactured	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wooden gun, carbine, and rifle stock blocks, roughly shaped by sawing, and such blocks planed or polished, but not further manufactured	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pencil slats of wood	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Women's and girls' outer garments being costumes, dresses, coats and skirts made entirely of woven fabrics, consisting wholly of cotton, and of a value exceeding 4s. per garment, excluding articles which consist wholly or partly of lace or lace net or material resembling these, or which at any stage of manufacture have been subjected, as to the whole or a part thereof, to a process of embroidery by hand or machine needle work, stiletto work, borer work, cut work or drawn thread work, or to a process producing a similar effect	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Women's and girls' footwear, the following : Boots, booties, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions, of a value exceeding 10s. a pair (but not including articles made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha, except where the outer part of the uppers, apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments, is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic)	2s. 0d. per pair or 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.
Paraffin wax	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Boric acid (refined)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Borax (refined)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Sodium chromate	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Sodium bi-chromate	8s. 0d. per cwt.
Chestnut extract	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Carbon black from natural gas	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oil varnishes containing one or more of the following ingredients, <i>viz.</i> , resins, drying oils, thinners and driers, but not including cellulose ester varnishes and preparations containing pigments	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Petroleum jelly not containing any other substance	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Soft soap	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hard soap, other than abrasive soap and toilet soap	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Shaving soap and cream and brushless shaving cream	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hide leather, undressed, the following : Bellies and shoulders for soles	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hides and skins, undressed, the following : Pickled splits, other than grain splits	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Reptile leather, undressed, of the following descriptions : Snake, lizard, crocodile and alligator skins, not shaped	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Leather, dressed, the following : Waxed split, not chrome tanned or shaped, other than grain splits	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Reptile leather, dressed, of the following descriptions : Snake, lizard, crocodile and alligator skins, not shaped or subjected to any process other than dressing or dressing and colouring	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Glacé kid, being chrome tanned goatskin of smooth, polished finish, not shaped	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Scrap or waste of chrome tanned calf, kip or hide leather, being leather of a kind not used in the uppers of boots and shoes.	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dressed pigskin, peccary and carpinoho leather, not shaped.	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Women's handbags and pochettes, whether fitted or not, made wholly or partly of leather or material resembling leather, without key locks, of which neither the length nor the width exclusive of the handle, exceeds 12 inches, and of a value exceeding 4s. each	1s. 0d. each or 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.
Paper manufactures, the following : Paper dress patterns, including the paper envelopes in which they are enclosed	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Vulcanized fibre in reels, coils, sheets, strips, rods or tubes, not further manufactured	16 2/3 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Face and hand towels, made wholly of paper, of a weight when fully extended equivalent to not less than 10 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets of double crown measuring 20 inches by 30 inches	16 2/4 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Serviettes and handkerchiefs, not printed, of a superficial area not exceeding 400 square inches, made wholly of paper, of a weight when fully extended equivalent to not less than 7 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets of double crown measuring 20 inches by 30 inches.	16 2/3 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars and chassis for motor cars (complete with engines) of 25 horse power and upwards, calculated in accordance with the Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations, 1924	33 1/3 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Sheets or sheeting wholly of rubber imported as such	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tubing and piping wholly of rubber (including compounded rubber, vulcanite and ebonite), balata or gutta percha, of a value exceeding 2s. per pound	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tubing and piping wholly or partly of rubber (including compounded rubber, vulcanite and ebonite), balata or gutta percha, reinforced or armoured throughout its length with metal wire or strip	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tubing and piping (not including, when imported as such, articles comprised in the two items immediately preceding), manufactured partly of rubber (including compounded rubber, vulcanite and ebonite), balata or gutta percha, with or without nozzles or other fittings attached thereto	1 1/2 d. per lb. or 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.
Material consisting of rubber sheeting with a textile backing not made up	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Celluloid (cellulose) nitrate film base, not sensitized, and celluloid scrap and waste.	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Felt base floor covering, being floor covering of which the base is bitumenised paper or other bitumenised felted material	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oil baize and other oilcloth (including oilskin) and leather cloth, not made up, being fabrics with a cotton base, but excluding fabrics consisting only of cotton and rubber	2d. per lb. or 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Hair, being hair of the tails or manes of horses, asses, mules and bovine animals, and hair of pigs, hogs and boars, dressed and/or dyed, but not further processed or manufactured	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Complete pipe organs and complete reed organs, not including organs with electrical amplification	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Gramophones with electrical amplification, including radio-gramophones	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Gramophone records for reproducing Music	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Toilet preparations of the following descriptions (excluding bath salts and essences, prepared fullers earth and soap):	
Tooth paste or powder and liquid preparations for dental purposes and mouth washes	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Toilet paste or powder	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Toilet cream	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lipstick, rouge and greasepaint	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hair dyes	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Preparations for use in manicure or chiropody	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Other preparations for use on the hair, face or body	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Printers' ink	17 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for sports, games gymnastics or athletics, the following :	
Coin or disc operated machines and parts thereof	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fishing tackle, the following :	
Rods wholly or mainly of iron or steel	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Reels, of a value of not less than 8s. each	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Golf clubs, of a value exceeding 12s. 6d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Golf club shafts, of a value exceeding 4s. 6d. each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Golf tees of wood	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Golf club bags	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oars and paddles for rowing boats and canoes	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Stationery, the following :	
Drawing ink	17 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Paste and mucilage in small containers	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Rubber bands	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Rubber erasers, of a value exceeding 1s. 8d. per pound	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Parts for files	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
List binders	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Indexers	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Paper clips wholly of wire, of a value exceeding 4 1/2d. per pound	1 1/2 per lb. or 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> whichever is the greater.
Pen nibs	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

SECTION B.

Article.	Rate of Duty.
Veal offals, edible, not preserved in airtight containers.	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
NOTE.—The right to regulate quantitatively the imports of veal offals into the United Kingdom is reserved.	
Dried prunes and dried apricots	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Raisins	10s. 6d. per cwt.

Article.

Rate of Duty.

Corsets and similar body supporting undergarments and brassieres, excluding articles which consist wholly or partly of lace or lace net or material resembling these, or which at any stage of manufacture have been subjected as to the whole or a part thereof, to a process of embroidery by hand or machine needle work, stiletto work, borer work, cut work or drawn thread work, or to a process producing a similar effect :

(a) Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component or the aggregate of the values of all such components, as the case may be, exceeds 5 per cent. but does not exceed 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article

Where any component is silk.—4s. 0d. per lb. or 25 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever is the greater.
Where no component is silk.—1s. 8d. per lb. or 25 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever is the greater.

(b) Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component or the aggregate of the values of all such components, as the case may be, does not exceed 5 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article

Where any component is silk—9d. per lb. or 20 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever is the greater.

Where no component is silk.—4d. per lb. or 20 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever is the greater.
20 per cent. *ad val.*

(c) Where no silk or artificial silk is present

Stockings and socks made wholly of silk, or containing silk components the value whereof exceeds 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components thereof

12s. 0d. per lb. or 43 1/3 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever is the greater, provided that in no case shall the duty exceed 10s. 0d. per dozen pairs.
7 1/2 per cent. *ad val.*

Patent leather, not shaped

NOTE.—This rate of duty will not become operative until a suitable opportunity for legislation arises; but it will be given effect not later than the 1st August, 1939.

PART II.

Article.

Added sugar contained in articles specified in Part I, Section A, of this Schedule.

NOTE.—As regards the sugar content of any such articles the preferential duty margins allowed in the United Kingdom in respect of the sugar content of similar British Empire articles shall be stabilised as long as the main preferential duty margins in respect of sugar imported as such remain stabilised. If such margins in respect of sugar imported as such are changed, the preferential duty margins in respect of the sugar content of any of the articles specified in Part I, Section A, of this Schedule shall be changed correspondingly.

Article.

Rate of Duty.

Similarly, the rates of duty on the sugar content of any article specified in Part I, Section A, of this Schedule shall remain unchanged as long as the main rates of duty on sugar imported as such remain unchanged. If such rates of duty on sugar imported as such are changed the rates of duty on the sugar content of any article specified in Part I, Section A, of this Schedule shall be changed correspondingly.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.

NOTE.—In the course of the discussions leading to the Agreement signed this day, the United States Government has asked for a reduction in the preference accorded in the United Kingdom to Empire tobacco. The Government of the United Kingdom have recognised that this request is one to which the United States Government has attached much importance but they have been prevented from entertaining it by the existence of Agreements with several Governments within the British Empire which guarantee continuance of the present margin of preference until August, 1942. The Government of the United Kingdom will be prepared before decisions are taken as to the level of the preference after August, 1942, to examine the position as it then stands and the possibility of reducing the margin of preference. Meanwhile it will not be increased.

SCHEDULE II.

NOTE.—Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America specified in this Schedule shall not, on their importation into Newfoundland, from whatever place arriving, be subject to duties or charges of any kind other or higher than those specified in the third column; nor shall the said articles be subject to duties or charges of any kind which exceed the duties or charges applicable to like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any territory under the sovereignty of His Majesty the King or under His Majesty's suzerainty or protection by more than the margin of preference indicated in the fourth column.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to those rates of duty or margins of preference marked with an asterisk. In respect of these items it is recognised that the equilibrium of the Agreement would be disturbed if the rates of duty or margins of preference so marked were increased above the rates or margin shown. In such a case it is agreed that the Government of the United Kingdom would, after consultation with the Government of Newfoundland, enter into discussions with the Government of the United States not less than thirty days before the date on which such increased rate of duty or margin of preference becomes effective, with a view to restoring the equilibrium of the Agreement. It is further agreed that the Government of the United Kingdom would adopt the same procedure if a preference were accorded on any article specified in this Schedule to any territory under the sovereignty of His Majesty the King or under His Majesty's suzerainty or protection which does not enjoy such a preference on the day of the signature of this Agreement.

The provisions of this Schedule shall be interpreted as though they had been included in the Newfoundland tariff law in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement by an amendment to that law.

Newfoundland Tariff Item No.	Class or Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Margin of Preference.
15	Wheat meal and flour	Free	..
38	Beef, salted, in barrels	\$1.55 per brl.	Nil*
39	Pork, salted, including heads, jowls, tongues &c., in barrels or half- barrels	\$1.55 per brl.	Nil*
41	Hams and tongues, dry salted or pick- led	\$0.03 per lb.	Nil*

Newfoundland Tariff Item No.	Class or Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Margin of Preference.
76	Fruit—raw : Apples . . . . .	..	Nil
ex 77	Fruit—raw : Oranges, melons, pumpkins, le- mons, limes, grapes, grapefruit, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, pineapples, pome- granates, guava, shaddock, and mangoes and similar green fruits	Free	..
ex 78	Dried fruits (other than dates); currants and dried raisins, N.E.S. . .	\$0.02 per lb.	Nil*
79	Prunes, figs and fig-cake	Free	..
ex 80	Natural-dried sultana type raisins, otherwise known as Natural Thomp- son's Seedless Raisins, in bulk or in package	Free	..
93	Lard, lard compound and similar sub- stances, cottolene and stearine of all kinds, N.E.S.	30% <i>ad val.</i>	Nil*
94	Milk and cream, preserved, sterilized or condensed, and milk powders, in- cluding the weight of immediate coverings . . . . .	..	Nil
161	Tobacco, manufactured, for pipe smoking only . . . . .	..	Nil
162	Tobacco, manufactured, commonly used in making cigarettes or for both pipe and cigarette smoking . . . . .	..	Nil
164	Cigarettes, manufactured . . . . .	..	Nil.
249	Felt, for pulp and paper machines . .	Free	..
353	Axes, saws of all kinds, N.E.S., adzes, cleavers, hatchets, hammers and tools of all kinds, edged or not, for hand use, N.E.S., including bench machines, wedges, sledges, crow-bars, cart-dogs, track tools, picks and eyes, ratches and pliers of all kinds; shovels and spades of iron and steel or other metals; wooden shovels, tool and implement handles of all kinds, N.E.S. . . . .	..	10% <i>ad val.</i>
354	Anvils, vices, files and rasps, rules of all kinds, N.E.S., mallets and gauges, smith's bellows, horse shoes, dia- monds for glaziers' use, glass cutters and emery . . . . .	..	10% <i>ad val.</i>
358	Builders', cabinet makers', upholster- ers' and trunkmakers' hardware, including furniture springs, hinges and locks, N.E.S., screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron, steel, brass or other metal (plated or not) and machine and other screws, N.E.S.; coal boxes and coal scoops, buckets and sloop pans; traps of iron or other metal, including rat and mouse traps, wholly or partially made of wood . . . . .	..	10% <i>ad val.</i>
ex 369	Cinematograph apparatus and cameras of all kinds and parts therefor . . .	45% <i>ad val.</i> *	Nil

Newfoundland Tariff Item No.	Class or Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Margin of Preference.
381	Electric motors and generators, N.E.S., switchboards and accessories therefor, transformers and accessories therefor, condensers, capacitors, converters, oil circuit breakers, voltage and induction regulators, lightning arresters, auto starters and commutators, motor control apparatus, domestic lighting sets . . .	..	10% ad val.
382	Electric wires and cables (insulated), insulators, electric lamps including bulbs and shades, meters, wiring devices such as switches, sockets, porcelain knobs and tubes; telephone and telegraph instruments, and parts thereof not capable of other use; magnetos and spark plugs . . .	..	10% ad val.
383	Radio receivers and transmitters and parts thereof not capable of other use	30% ad val.*	Nil
385	Electric batteries of all kinds, including storage batteries, dry cell batteries (single and multiple cell), flashlight batteries, galvanic batteries, primary and Secondary batteries, N.E.S. . . .	..	Nil
386	Electrically-driven appliances (including razors and hair trimmers), N.E.S. . . .	..	Nil
387	Electrical appliances for cooking and heating	45% ad val.*	Nil
401	Hand and power machinery and duplicate parts thereof, N.E.S., such as: drilling machines, fan blowers, portable forges, pumps, turning lathes, fretsaw machines, scroll saw machines and dating, ruling, paging and perforating machines, including pens for same, and machinery of a kind not manufactured in this Island, N.E.S., and welding outfits . . .	..	10% ad val.
403	Machinery and parts therefor, such as: wood-working and saw mill machinery, steam engines and turbines, gas engines, stationary engines (not marine), motor engines, N.E.S., water wheels and tubines, elevators, steam and hot water boilers for power and heating purposes, furnaces and radiators, N.E.S., horse power machines, hoisting engines, N.E.S., concrete mixers, rock crushers, cranes and derricks, digging or dredging machines and grips and buckets therefor . . .	..	10% ad val.
410	Machinery and parts of machinery, N.E.S. . . .	..	Nil
441	Cotton yarn and twist . . .	Free	..
442	Piecegoods, wholly or mainly of cotton, printed or dyed or not, not made up in any manner . . .	20% ad val.*	5% ad val.
443	Made up or partly made up articles, wholly or mainly of cotton (except apparel), N.E.S., such as: quilts, sheets, towels and curtains . . .	45% ad val.*	5% ad val.
463	Men's and youths' long rubber boots . . .	Free	..

Newfoundland Tariff Item No.	Class or Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Margin of Preference.
ex 464	Boots, shoes and slippers for women and children; such footwear being of leather or imitation leather, and of a value in the country of exportation of \$1.00 or more per pair . . .	35% <i>ad val.</i> *	5% <i>ad val.</i>
467	Hats, caps, bonnets, and hat, cap and bonnet shapes, of any material . . .	55% <i>ad val.</i> *	5% <i>ad val.</i>
ex 468	Readymade clothing, wholly or mainly of material other than wool, for women and girls, viz.: costumes, dresses, coats and skirts . . .	35% <i>ad val.</i> *	5% <i>ad val.</i>
ex 469	Undergarments of any material not knitted, for men and boys, viz.: cuffs, collars, pyjamas, shirts, under-vests and like garments . . .	35% <i>ad val.</i> *	5% <i>ad val.</i>
470	Gloves and mitts of any material, N.E.S. . . .	..	Nil
481	Acids, drugs and medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when not containing alcohol, N.E.S., such as acetic acid, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, carbonate of ammonia, arsenic, boracite, borate of lime, borate of manesium, borax, brimstone, bromides, carbide of calcium, carbonic acid gas, chlorides, chloral hydrate, cyanides, glycerine, hydrogen peroxide, iodine, saltpetre, soda compounds, Peruvian bark, opium, quinine and quinine salts; disinfectants and insecticides, extracts, patent and proprietary preparations, pills, powders, torches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, essential oils and oils, oiled silk; absorbent cotton, cottonwool, lint, lambswool, tow, jute, gauze and oakum, &c., prepared for use in surgical dressings; plain and medicated surgical belts, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds; refined cod liver oil and compounds of which cod liver oil forms a prominent part; liquorice paste, liquorice in rolls and stick, when of a quality known as Spanish liquorice; Burgundy pitch, vaseline and all medicinal preparations of petroleum . . .	..	10% <i>ad val.</i>
521	Printing paper and manufactures of paper, N.E.S.; transparent cellulose wrapping paper, writing paper, wrapping paper, toilet paper, blotting paper; sand, glass, flint and emery papers; emery cloth; mill-board; strawboard in sheets or rolls; cardboard; ruled, bordered and coated paper papetries; paper bags or sacks when not printed upon . . .	..	10% <i>ad val.</i>
569	Automobiles or motor cars, and other similar motor vehicles and tyres for same . . .	..	10% <i>ad val.</i>

Newfoundland Tariff Item No.	Class or Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Margin of Preference.
570	Parts and accessories, including jacks, radiator cement, so called, for automobiles or motor cars or other similar motor vehicles, N.E.S. . . . .	..	10% ad val.
M-1006	Lard, neutral stock, lard oil to be used in manufactures . . . . .	..	Nil
M-1007	Lard, lard stock; milk testing substances, milk powder, cocoanut, cottonseed, oleo, olein beef, olive, palm, sesame and other oils; paraffin wax; parchment liners, circles and fasteners, when imported by manufacturers of butterine or oleo-margarine . . . . .	..	Nil
M-1014	Tobacco leaf and stems when imported by licensed manufacturers in bond . . . . .	..	Nil
M-1015	Tobacco leaf stripped, when imported by licensed manufacturers in bond . . . . .	..	Nil
M-1041	Mining machinery of all kinds, costing at the place of shipment not less than \$100 per machine or piece, and not including repair parts, mountings and accessories, when used solely for prospecting, mining, quarrying, oil-boring, pumping and refining and of a kind not manufactured in this Island, viz.: (a) rock drills, coal cutters, power-loaders and power-shovels; (b) pumps of all kinds to be used for pumping water or oil from the workings to the surface; (c) hoisting engines, haulage engines and conveying machinery to be used for lifting, hauling or conveying coal or ore from the workings to the surface; (d) crushers or other machinery for use in facilitating the refining of coal or ore; (e) special machinery of all kinds to be used in washing, concentrating, reducing and refining coal, ore and oil, or for the manufacture of brick; (f) prospecting drills of all kinds; miners' diamonds and diamond set bits for diamond drills; (g) oil-boring drills and special machinery for pumping and refining oil; (h) cranes and derricks, when used to lift or transport coal or ore from the workings to steamers or cars; (i) steam engines, internal combustion engines, electric generators, electric motors, air compressors and steam boilers to be used for the operation of any of the above-mentioned machinery. The importation of machinery under this section is subject to rules and regulations to be made by the Commissioner for Finance, and is subject to the provisions in such cases provided for under the Customs and Excise Act, 1938, whereby articles mentioned in	..	Nil

Newfoundland Tariff Item No.	Class or Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Margin of Preference.
M-1041 (<i>contd.</i>)	this section shall be dealt with as smuggled goods if used for any other purpose than that for which they are here set forth	Free	..
M-1044	All special paper and pulp-making machinery and mechanical apparatus when the same cannot be manufactured within this Island, both for the original installation and the further extension of the same, but not in substitution for old, subject to the rules and regulations to be made by the Commissioner for Finance	Free	..
M-1063	Printing paper when imported by <i>bona fide</i> printers, for the purpose of being printed upon ; and bookbinders' cloth, leather, marble paper and paper board, when imported by book-binders and printers for use in book-binding . . . . .	..	10% <i>ad val.</i>

SCHEDULE III.

NOTE.—Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America specified in this Schedule shall not, on their importation into the territory in respect of which they are specified, from whatever place arriving, be subject to duties or charges of any kind which exceed by more than the margins indicated in respect of such articles the duties or charges of any kind applicable on importation to the like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any territory under the sovereignty of His Majesty the King or under His Majesty's suzerainty or protection, except as otherwise provided in this Schedule.

The currencies in which specific amounts are stated are those in which the customs duties of the territories concerned are specified on the day of the signature of this Agreement.

The provisions of this Schedule shall be interpreted according to the tariff laws and regulations in force in the respective territories on the day of the signature of this Agreement.

If the Government of the United States notifies the Government of the United Kingdom that the tax imposed on the importation of lumber into the United States under Section 601 (c) (6) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, has been removed ; then, for so long as imports into the United States of lumber and timber described in paragraph 401 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and originating in Canada are exempt from ordinary customs duties and charges in excess of 50 cents per thousand board feet, the Government of the United Kingdom undertake that, with the concurrence of the Government of Canada, lumber and timber specified in this Schedule originating in the United States of America shall not, on importation into the territories in respect of which they are specified, be subject to other or higher duties or charges than those applicable to the like articles originating in any part of the British Empire ; except that the foregoing does not relate to any territory in Africa.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

NOTE.—The provisions of this Schedule shall not apply to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia exclusively to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and High Commission Territories in South Africa, namely, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Oatmeal	4½d. per hundred lbs.
Milk, condensed, full cream	6d. per hundred lbs.
Vegetables, preserved	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrical machinery and materials, n.e.e. [Tariff Item No. 119 (a)]	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Motorcars, motor charabancs and omnibuses [Tariff Item No. 129 (a)]	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Parts and spare parts and accessories for motor cars, motor charabancs and omnibuses (except electric lamp bulbs, tyres and tubes, when separately imported) [Tariff Item No. 129 (b)]	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Spare parts and accessories for motor trucks and motor vans for the conveyance of goods and trailers for the same (except electric lamp bulbs, tyres and tubes when imported separately) [Tariff Item No. 130 (c)]	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Typewriters	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Office machinery (except typewriters)	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Weighing and calculating machinery	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Grease, anti-friction and lubricating	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Turpentine	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tyres for motor cars, trucks and vans	4d. per lb.
Tubes for motor cars, trucks and vans	3d. per lb.
Meats (except bacon and ham and fresh meats)	Present margin.
Lamps and lampware [Tariff Item No. 116 (d)]	Present margin.
Agricultural machinery and implements	Present margin.
Mining machinery (including buckets and tip trucks)	Present margin.
Electric batteries	Present margin.
Chassis for motor cars, motor charabancs and omnibuses imported for bodies to be built in Northern Rhodesia [Tariff Item No. 129 (c)]	Present margin.
Motor trucks and motor vans for the conveyance of goods, and trailers for the same [Tariff Item No. 130 (a) and (b)]	Present margin.
Railway machinery, including locomotives and railway stock	Present margin.
Tools, mechanics	Present margin.
Traction engines, tractors and parts	Present margin.
Wireless telegraphy and telephony instruments and apparatus used in the working thereof, except batteries	Present margin.
Radio apparatus and accessories (except batteries):	
When imported by persons licensed by the Postmaster-General to conduct a public radio service	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Bricks:	
Fire	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Earths and clays	Present margin.
Rosins, gums and shellac	Present margin.
Soap, soap powder and extracts	Present margin.
Varnish	Present margin.
Perfumery and toilet preparations (non-spirituous)	Present margin.
Potassium compounds	Present margin.
Rubber hose	Present margin.
Wood, unmanufactured	Present margin.
Stationery, n.e.e.:	
Loose leaf covers and binders [Tariff Item No. 297 (a)]	Present margin.
Other [Tariff Item No. 297 (b) and (c)]	Present margin.
Gramophones, phonographs and records therefor	Present margin.
Films, cinematograph	Present margin.
Photographic apparatus and materials, n.e.e. (except process cameras imported by lithographers) [Tariff Item No. 324]	Present margin.
Wheat flour	Nil.
Lard, animal, and edible meat fats	Nil.
Surgical and dental instruments	Nil.
Oil, lubricating	Nil.
Books, newspapers and printed matter	Nil.
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.	
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks, and omnibuses (except tyres and tubes)	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
GAMBIA (Colony and Protectorate).	
Motor cars [Tariff Item No. 19 (1)]	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor car parts and accessories [Tariff Item No. 19 (2)]	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish, canned or preserved	2s. 0d. per hundred lbs.
Grease	1s. 0d. per hundred lbs.
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Timber :	
Undressed	2s. 6d. per thousand sup. feet.
Dressed	2s. 6d. per thousand sup. feet.
Wireless instruments and apparatus	Present margin.
Machinery : Other industrial and manufacturing [Tariff Item No. 53 (5)]	Present margin.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Present margin.
Wheat flour	Nil.
Oil, lubricating	Nil.

GOLD COAST (Colony and Protectorate).

Cinematograph films	Nil.
Electric household appliances and apparatus	Nil.
Refrigerators, including mechanical refrigerators and refrigerating machinery	Nil.
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	Nil.
Fish, canned or preserved	Nil.
Flour and meal (except wheat flour)	Nil.
Fruit, canned and bottled	Nil.
Jams, jellies and preserved fruits	Nil.
Grease	Nil.
Lard, animal	Nil.
Leather, dressed	Nil.
Meats, smoked or cured	Nil.
Oil, lubricating	Nil.
Pickles, sauces and condiments	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.
Tobacco, manufactured :	
Cigarettes	Nil.
Other kinds (except cigars and snuff)	Nil.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.
Vegetables, dried, canned or preserved	Nil.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured	Nil.
Zinc manufactures	Nil.
Casks, shooks, staves and headings	Nil.
Wheat flour	Nil.
Fruit, fresh	Nil.
Machinery :	
Mining and dredging	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.
Carriages (except motor cars and railway rolling stock) and parts thereof	Nil.

NIGERIA (Colony and Protectorate).

Guns, unrifled	Nil.
Films, cinema	Nil.
Machinery :	
Electrical	Nil.
Mining	Nil.
Adding and calculating	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Musical instruments :	
Pianos and organs	Nil.
Oil, lubricating	Nil.
Turpentine	Nil.
Wheat flour	Nil.
Cornmeal	Nil.
Grain (except rice)	Nil.
Jams, jellies and fruit, canned or bottled	Nil.
Vegetables (except fresh)	Nil.
Lard, animal	Nil.
Spirits (potable) other than brandy, gin, liqueurs, rum and whisky	Nil.
Timber	Nil.
Tobacco :	
Unmanufactured	Nil.
Manufactured (except cigars and cigarettes)	Nil.
Books, printed	Nil.
Casks, shooks, staves and headings	Nil.
Electrical household appliances and apparatus	Nil.
Refrigerators, including mechanical refrigerators and refrigerating machinery	Nil.
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	Nil.
Grease	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.
Parts and accessories, including tyres and tubes, for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.
SIERRA LEONE (Colony and Protectorate).	
Motor vehicles (except motor cycles), including accessories, tools and implements (but not spare parts) imported with such vehicles and included in the purchase price of same [ex Tariff Item No. 33 (a)]	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Trailers to be used in connection with a motor vehicle (except a motor cycle) [ex Tariff Item No. 33 (b)]	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Parts and accessories for vehicles (except motor cycles) shown under Tariff Item No. 33	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrical and telegraphic apparatus	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish, canned or preserved	3s. 1½d. per hundred lbs.
Fruit, canned and bottled	3s. 1½d. per hundred lbs.
Typewriters	12s. 6d. each
Milk, condensed	2s. 0d. per thirty-six lbs.
Oil, lubricating	3d. per Imperial gallon.
Turpentine	4½d. per Imperial gallon.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3d. per lb.
Lumber, sawn or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	5s. 0d. per thousand sup. feet.
Carriages and parts thereof (except motor vehicles and trailers)	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Mining and gold-dredging machinery	Present margin.
Pianos and organs	Present margin.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Wheat flour	Nil.
Fruit, fresh	Nil.
Instruments, scientific	Nil.
Lard, animal	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
CEYLON.	
Refrigerators	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar (except canned fruit and currants, dates and raisins)	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tanks and drums of iron and steel, black painted or galvanised	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Petroleum (refined) : lubricating oil	10 c. per gallon.
Typewriters and parts thereof	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wireless goods and apparatus	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cereal foods (prepared)	Present margin.
Cinematograph films (sound and silent)	Present margin.
Electrical machinery :	
Motors	Present margin.
Transformers and converters	Present margin.
Electrical goods and apparatus :	
Lighting accessories	Present margin.
Washing machines	Present margin.
Other electrical goods and apparatus (except wires and cables, lamp bulbs, telegraph and telephone apparatus, other than wireless, and batteries and accumulators)	Present margin.
Raisins	Present margin.
Fruit, fresh :	
Apples and grapes	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Machinery :	
Cranes, hoists and lifting	Present margin.
Pumping	Present margin.
Motor cars (including engines and chassis)	Present margin.
Motor lorries, vans, omnibuses and tractors, other than diesel engined (including engines and chassis)	Present margin.
Parts for motor cars, motor lorries, vans, omnibuses and tractors other than diesel engined (except magnetos, splash-proof accumulators and tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Paints and colours	Present margin.
Perfumery, cosmetics, powder and toilet preparations (except perfumed spirits)	Present margin.
Pig products, other than bacon and hams	Present margin.
Games and athletic materials (except rubber balls)	Present margin.
Advertising matter, <i>viz.</i> , Trade circulars and catalogues, show cards, plates and frames	Nil.
Maps and charts	Nil.
Milk foods	Nil.
Oil and floor cloth	Nil.

HONG KONG.

Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses Nil.

NOTE.—The first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses the manufacture of the United States of America shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture. The right is reserved to substitute an import duty for this fee but such duty shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the duty chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture.

Article.

Maximum Margin
of Preference.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses Nil.

NOTE.—The first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses the manufacture of the United States of America shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture. The right is reserved to substitute an import duty for this fee but such duty shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the duty chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Hosiery of pure silk	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Leather, dressed	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wireless receiving sets, radio-gramophones, valves and other wireless parts and accessories (except transmitting apparatus).	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electric batteries for torches and hand lamps	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish, canned :	
Salmon, red, sock-eye or blue back and silver	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.
NOTE.—The first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses the manufacture of the United States of America shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> the first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture. The right is reserved to substitute an import duty for this fee but such duty shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> the duty chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture.	
Tobacco, manufactured (excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff), if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers	Present margin.
Milk, evaporated	Present margin.
Electric batteries and accumulators (except for torches and hand lamps)	Present margin.
Advertising matter	Nil.
Asphalt and bitumen	Nil.
Blacking and polishes (except for leather)	Nil.
Cereals, manufactured (except wheat flour and vermicelli)	Nil.
Cinematograph apparatus and films	Nil.
Dental paste	Nil.
Disinfectants, weedkillers and other insecticides, liquid	Nil.
Felt, roofing	Nil.
Fruit, fresh :	
Pears, apples, grapefruit, grapes and oranges	Nil.
Fruit, dried and preserved :	
Raisins, prunes and apples	Nil.
Fruit juice	Nil.
Grease, lubricating	Nil.
Implements and tools :	
Axes, hatchets and adzes	Nil.
Files and rasps	Nil.
Machinery :	
Dredges and dredging materials	Nil.
Internal combustion engines (marine), the motive power of which is derived from petrol, kerosene or other spirits	Nil.
Printing and bookbinding	Nil.
Pumps	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Maps and plans	Nil.
Oilecloth and linoleum	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Paints and enamels (prepared, ready mixed)	Nil.
Stoves and grates for domestic purposes	Nil.
Tin plates	Nil.
Tractors and steam-rollers when used for agricultural and mining purposes and not registerable for use on public thoroughfares .	Nil.

JOHORE.

Fish, canned :	
Salmon, red, sock-eye or blue back and silver	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Leather, dressed	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.

NOTE.—The first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses the manufacture of the United States of America shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture. The right is reserved to substitute an import duty for this fee but such duty shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the duty chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture.

Tobacco, manufactured (excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff), if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers.	Present margin.
Milk, evaporated	Present margin.

Advertising matter	Nil.
Asphalt and bitumen	Nil.
Blacking and polishes (except for leather)	Nil.
Cereals, manufactured (except for wheat flour and vermicelli)	Nil.
Cinematograph apparatus and films	Nil.
Dental paste	Nil.
Disinfectants, weedkillers and other insecticides, liquid	Nil.
Electric batteries and accumulators	Nil.
Felt, roofing	Nil.
Fruit, fresh :	
Pears, apples, grapefruit, grapes and oranges	Nil.
Fruit, dried and preserved :	
Raisins, prunes and apples	Nil.
Fruit juice	Nil.
Grease, lubricating	Nil.
Hosiery of pure silk	Nil.
Implements and tools :	
Axes, hatches and adzes	Nil.
Files and rasps	Nil.
Machinery :	
Dredges and dredging materials	Nil.
Internal combustion engines (marine), the motive power of which is derived from petrol, kerosene or other spirits	Nil.
Printing and bookbinding	Nil.
Pumps	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Maps and plans	Nil.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Nil.
Paints and enamels (prepared, ready mixed)	Nil.
Stoves and grates for domestic purposes	Nil.
Tin plates	Nil.
Tractors and steam-rollers when used for agricultural and mining purposes and not registerable for use on public thoroughfares .	Nil.
Wireless receiving sets, radio-gramophones, valves and other wireless parts and accessories (except transmitting apparatus).	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
KEDAH.	
Leather, dressed	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hosiery of pure silk	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.
NOTE.—The first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses the manufacture of the United States of America shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> the first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture. The right is reserved to substitute an import duty for this fee but such duty shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> the duty chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture.	
Tobacco, manufactured (excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff), if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers	Present margin.
Milk, evaporated	Present margin.
Advertising matter	Nil.
Asphalt and bitumen	Nil.
Blacking and polishes (except for leather)	Nil.
Cereals, manufactured (except wheat flour and vermicelli)	Nil.
Cinematograph apparatus and films	Nil.
Dental paste	Nil.
Disinfectants, weedkillers and other insecticides, liquid	Nil.
Electric batteries and accumulators	Nil.
Felt, roofing	Nil.
Fish, canned :	
Salmon, red, sock-eye or blue back and silver	Nil.
Fruit, fresh :	
Pears, apples, grapefruit, grapes and oranges	Nil.
Fruit, dried and preserved :	
Raisins, prunes and apples	Nil.
Fruit juice	Nil.
Grease, lubricating	Nil.
Implements and tools :	
Axes, hatchets and adzes	Nil.
Files and rasps	Nil.
Machinery :	
Dredges and dredging materials	Nil.
Internal combustion engines (marine), the motive power of which is derived from petrol, kerosene or other spirits	Nil.
Printing and bookbinding	Nil.
Pumps	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Maps and plans	Nil.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Nil.
Paints and enamels (prepared, ready mixed)	Nil.
Stoves and grates for domestic purposes	Nil.
Tin plates	Nil.
Tractors and steam-rollers when used for agricultural and mining purposes and not registerable for use on public thoroughfares	Nil.
Wireless receiving sets, radio-gramophones, valves and other wireless parts and accessories (except transmitting apparatus)	Nil.

KELANTAN.

Electric batteries for torches and hand lamps	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish canned :	
Salmon, red, sock-eye or blue back and silver	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Wireless receiving sets, radio-gramophones, valves and other wireless parts and accessories (except transmitting apparatus)	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Leather, dressed	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hosiery of pure silk	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tobacco, manufactured (excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff), if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers	Present margin.
Electric batteries and accumulators (except for torches and hand lamps)	Present margin.
Milk, evaporated	Present margin.
Advertising matter	Nil.
Asphalt and bitumen	Nil.
Blacking and polishes (except for leather)	Nil.
Cereals, manufactured (except wheat flour and vermicelli)	Nil.
Cinematograph apparatus	Nil.
Dental paste	Nil.
Disinfectants, weedkillers and other insecticides, liquid	Nil.
Felt, roofing	Nil.
Films, cinematograph	Nil.
Fruit, fresh :	
Pears, apples, grapefruit, grapes and oranges	Nil.
Fruit, dried and preserved :	
Raisins, prunes and apples	Nil.
Fruit juice	Nil.
Grease, lubricating	Nil.
Implements and tools :	
Axes, hatchets and adzes	Nil.
Files and rasps	Nil.
Machinery :	
Dredges and dredging materials	Nil.
Internal combustion engines (marine), the motive power of which is derived from petrol, kerosene or other spirits	Nil.
Printing and bookbinding	Nil.
Pumps	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Maps and plans	Nil.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Nil.
Paints and enamels (prepared, ready mixed)	Nil.
Stoves and grates for domestic purposes	Nil.
Tin plates	Nil.
Tractors and steam-rollers when used for agricultural and mining purposes and not registerable for use on public thoroughfares	Nil.

PERLIS.

Fish, canned :■	
Salmon, red, sock-eye or blue back and silver	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hosiery of pure silk	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Leather, dressed	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Nil.

NOTE.—The first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses the manufacture of the United States of America shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the first registration fee chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture. The right is reserved to substitute an import duty for this fee but such duty shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem* the duty chargeable on motor cars, trucks and omnibuses of British Empire manufacture.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
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Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Tobacco, manufactured (excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff), if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers	Present margin.
Milk, evaporated	Present margin.
Advertising matter	Nil.
Asphalt and bitumen	Nil.
Blacking and polishes (except for leather)	Nil.
Cereals, manufactured (except wheat flour and vermicelli)	Nil.
Cinematograph apparatus and films	Nil.
Dental paste	Nil.
Disinfectants, weedkillers and other insecticides, liquid	Nil.
Electric batteries and accumulators	Nil.
Felt, roofing	Nil.
Fruit, fresh :	
Pears, apples, grapefruit, grapes and oranges	Nil.
Fruit, dried and preserved :	
Raisins, prunes and apples	Nil.
Fruit juice	Nil.
Grease, lubricating	Nil.
Implements and tools :	
Axes, hatchets and adzes	Nil.
Files and rasps	Nil.
Machinery :	
Dredges and dredging materials	Nil.
Internal combustion engines (marine), the motive power of which is derived from petrol, kerosene or other spirits	Nil.
Printing and bookbinding	Nil.
Pumps	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Maps and plans	Nil.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Nil.
Paints and enamels (prepared, ready mixed)	Nil.
Stoves and grates for domestic purposes	Nil.
Tin plates	Nil.
Tractors and steam-rollers when used for agricultural and mining purposes and not registerable for use on public thoroughfares	Nil.
Wireless receiving sets, radio-gramophones, valves and other wireless parts and accessories (except transmitting apparatus)	Nil.

TRENGGANU.

Electric batteries for torches and hand lamps	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish, canned :	
Salmon, red, sock-eye or blue back and silver	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hosiery of pure silk	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Leather, dressed	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tobacco, manufactured (excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff), if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers	Present margin.
Electric batteries and accumulators (except for torches and hand lamps)	Present margin.
Machinery :	
Dredges and dredging materials	Present margin.
Pumps	Present margin.
Milk, evaporated	Present margin.
Advertising matter	Nil.
Asphalt and bitumen	Nil.
Blacking and polishes (except for leather)	Nil.
Cereals, manufactured (except wheat flour and vermicelli)	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Cinematograph apparatus and films	Nil.
Dental paste	Nil.
Disinfectants, weedkillers and other insecticides, liquid	Nil.
Enamels	Nil.
Felt, roofing	Nil.
Fruit, fresh :	
Pears, apples, grapefruit, grapes and oranges	Nil.
Fruit, dried and preserved :	
Raisins, prunes and apples	Nil.
Fruit juice	Nil.
Grease, lubricating	Nil.
Implements and tools :	
Axes, hatchets and adzes	Nil.
Files and rasps	Nil.
Machinery :	
Internal combustion engines (marine), the motive power of which is derived from petrol, kerosene or other spirits	Nil.
Printing and bookbinding	Nil.
Typewriters	Nil.
Maps and plans	Nil.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Nil.
Paints (prepared, ready mixed)	Nil.
Stoves and grates for domestic purposes	Nil.
Tin plates	Nil.
Tractors and steam-rollers, when used for agricultural and mining purposes and not registerable for use on public thorough- fares	Nil.
Wireless receiving sets, radio-gramophones, valves and other wireless parts and accessories (except transmitting apparatus)	Nil.

MAURITIUS.

Asphaltum or bitumen for road making	Rs. 1 per hundred kilos.
Bacon and hams (except canned)	Rs. 5 per hundred kilos.
Fruit :	
Preserved (not in sugar)	15 cents per kilo.
Dried (except dates, raisins and currants)	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Accessories and component parts, other than tyres and tubes for motor vehicles and chassis (except tractors, motor cycles and side-cars)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Rubber manufactures (except tyres and tubes, boots and shoes and toys)	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Typewriters	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Varnish	Rs. 1.50 per hecto- litre.
Electrical goods :	
Wireless apparatus and parts thereof	Present margin.
Stoves and household appliances	Present margin.
Electrical goods of every other description (except bulbs) [Tariff Item No. 61 (c)]	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Grease, lubricating	Present margin.
Amophos	Present margin.
Substances imported by agriculturists or other persons for the destruction of animals, vermin, insects and other parasites	Present margin.
Blacking and polishes	Nil.
Clay, pipe and fire (unprepared)	Nil.
Fruit, fresh :	
Apples and pears	Nil.
Motor tractors and parts (imported exclusively for agricultural purposes)	Nil.
Rosin	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, not butted or stemmed	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Fruit, canned	3 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars and parts thereof (except tyres and tubes) [ex Tariff Item No. 71]	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oil, lubricating, unmanufactured	2s. 0d. per hundred cokes.
Oil, non-edible, other than cotton and linseed	2s. 0d. per hundred cokes.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars	Present margin.
Wireless apparatus and parts thereof	Present margin.
Agricultural machinery, except ploughs	Nil.
Typewriters and parts thereof	Nil.
Windmills	Nil.

MALTA.

Fruit, preserved	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Chassis of automobiles imported without bodies for industrial purposes (exclusive of parts)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor vehicles valued at over £100 each (except motor tractors, motor cycles and side-cars and motor vehicles for tramways or railways), including parts and accessories (except tyres and tubes)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wireless sets, accessories and parts thereof	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Present margin.
Typewriters and adding machines	Present margin.
Machinery and implements for agricultural purposes	Nil.

BAHAMAS.

NOTE.—In the case of articles marked with an asterisk, the present margins of preference shall be understood to mean the present relationships between the duties or charges applicable on importation to such articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America and the duties or charges applicable on importation to the like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any British Empire country.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit :	
Fresh (except apples and fruits charged with duties under the Second Schedule of the Tariff Act, 1936)	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dried	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Jams, jellies and preserved fruits	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Grease, lubricating	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses (except tyres and tubes)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oil, lubricating	4d. per gallon.
Paints	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Shingles	2d. per thousand linear inches.
Soap, common, washing	½d. per lb.
Stationery	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Tobacco, manufactured :	
Fine-cut	16½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Other than fine-cut	3d. per lb.
Toilet preparations, including toilet soaps	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Vegetables, canned	6½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Whisky :	
Overproof in bulk	4s. 0d. per proof gall.
Underproof in bottles	8s. 0d. per dozen re- puted quarts.
Aerated mineral waters	Present margin.
Ammunition, all kinds	Present margin.
Bacon and hams	Present margin.
Bags, trunks and valises	Present margin.
Beef and pork, pickled and salted	Present margin.
Biscuits	Present margin.
Boot and shoes, leather	Present margin.
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery	Present margin.
Coffee, roasted or prepared, but not concentrated	Present margin.
Dynamite	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus	Present margin.
Enamelware	Present margin.
Films, cinematograph (except educational)	Present margin.
Fish, canned	Present margin.
Furniture	Present margin.
Glass and glassware	Present margin.
Grains :	
Chicken and dairy feed	Present margin.
Haberdashery and millinery	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Hats and caps	Present margin.
Hay	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Matches	Present margin.
Milk, unsweetened	Present margin.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Nails, other than iron	Present margin.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Present margin.
Paper	Present margin.
Starch	Present margin.
Syrup and molasses	Present margin.
Tinware	Present margin.
Toys and games	Present margin.
Twine	Present margin.
Hominy *	Present margin.
Cornmeal *	Present margin.
Eggs *	Present margin.
Meat, fresh *	Present margin.
Poultry and game, dressed *	Present margin.
Vegetables, fresh (other than potatoes)*	Present margin.
Vegetables, fresh, potatoes *	Present margin.
Fresh fruit :	
Oranges, lemons and grapefruit *	Present margin.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Books, printed	Nil.
Cigars	Nil.
Cigarettes	Nil.

NOTE.—The maximum margin of preference set forth above relates to the margin between the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of the United States of America and the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of any territory of the British Empire other than cigarettes made entirely of tobacco grown within the British Empire.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Fertilisers	Nil.
Insecticides	Nil.
Packages, empty, for the exportation of native produce	Nil.
Plants, roots seeds and bulbs	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.
Wire fencing	Nil.

BARBADOS.

Electrical apparatus and appliances	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses (except tyres and tubes)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tobacco, manufactured :	
Plug, stick, or twist	6d. per lb.
Cigarettes	2s. 0d. per lb.
Snuff	3d. per lb.
Other kinds (except cigars and cheroots)	1s. 3d. per lb.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured :	
Pitch pine :	
Undressed	8s. per thousand sup- feet of 1 inch or less in thickness (and exceeding 1 inch <i>pro rata</i>).
Wholly or partly dressed	8s. per thousand sup- feet of 1 inch or less in thickness (and exceeding 1 inch <i>pro rata</i>).
Other kinds (except green heart, purple heart, bullet wood, fustie and locust) :	
Undressed	8s. per thousand sup- feet of 1 inch or less in thickness (and exceeding 1 inch <i>pro rata</i>).
Wholly or partly dressed	8s. per thousand sup- feet of 1 inch or less in thickness (and exceeding 1 inch <i>pro rata</i>).
Mules	Present margin.
Blacking and polishes	Present margin.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Oilmeal and oilcake	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Dried, including currants, figs, prunes and raisins, other than candied or crystallised fruit and fruit in liquid	Present margin.
Canned and bottled	Present margin.
Glass bottles	Present margin.
Maize or cornmeal	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Implements and tools (except agricultural)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Pork, pickled	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet requisites (except perfumed spirits and soaps)	Present margin.
Photographic appliances and accessories (except films)	Present margin.
Turpentine	Present margin.
Type writers and parts thereof	Present margin.
Vegetables, canned	Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured :	
Shooks and staves	Present margin.
Headings	Present margin.
Wood and timber, manufactured :	
House, office and store furniture	Present margin.
Books, printed	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured :	
Leaf, unstemmed	Nil.

BERMUDA.

Wheat flour	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Eggs	1½d. per dozen.
Fruit, dried	1½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish, canned	1½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Meats :	
Beef and veal, pickled or salted	1½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Pork, pickled or salted	1½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lard, animal	1½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrical supplies	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Radios and accessories	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hardware	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lumber	1½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oil, lubricating	1½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Horses and mules	Present margin.
Cattle feed	Present margin.
Vegetables :	
Fresh (except potatoes and onions)	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.
Dried peas and beans	Present margin.
Cream, fresh	Present margin.
Ice cream	Present margin.
Fruit, bottled or canned	Present margin.
Jams and jellies	Present margin.
Fruit, fresh :	
Citrus	Present margin.
Water melons	Present margin.
Lime juice and other juices	Present margin.
Fish, shell	Present margin.
Meats :	
Bacon and hams	Present margin.
Canned or bottled	Present margin.
Poultry and game	Present margin.
Mineral waters	Present margin.
Cigarettes	Present margin.

NOTE.—The maximum margin of preference set forth above relates to the margin between the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of the United States of America and the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of any territory of the British Empire other than cigarettes made entirely of tobacco grown within the British Empire.

Manufactured tobacco other than cigars, cigarettes and snuff Present margin.

NOTE.—The maximum margin of preference set forth above relates to the margin between the duties and other charges applicable on importation to manufactured tobacco the produce or manufacture of the United States of America and the duties and other charges applicable on importation to manufactured tobacco the produce or manufacture of any territory of the British Empire other than manufactured tobacco made entirely of tobacco grown within the British Empire.

Tobacco, unmanufactured Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Biscuits	Present margin.
Coffee	Present margin.
Confectionery	Present margin.
Groceries	Present margin.
Yeast	Present margin.
Boots and shoes of leather	Present margin.
Chinaware	Present margin.
Cooking stoves	Present margin.
Cosmetics	Present margin.
Cotton :	
Piece goods	Present margin.
Other cotton goods (including clothing other than hosiery)	Present margin.
Cotton, and silk clothing (excluding hosiery)	Present margin.
Engines and parts thereof	Present margin.
Furniture	Present margin.
Glass	Present margin.
Glassware	Present margin.
Hats and caps	Present margin.
Kitchenware	Present margin.
Linen :	
Clothing	Present margin.
Other linen goods	Present margin.
Millwork	Present margin.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Paints and varnishes	Present margin.
Paint oil	Present margin.
Paper, wrapping	Present margin.
Photographic supplies	Present margin.
Rayon clothing (excluding hosiery)	Present margin.
Sanitary supplies	Present margin.
Silk clothing (excluding hosiery)	Present margin.
Hosiery of silk	Present margin.
Soap flakes and other cleansing materials	Present margin.
Soap, laundry	Present margin.
Stationery	Present margin.
Typewriters and adding machines	Present margin.
Woollen clothing	Present margin.
Yachts, motor or sail (not for commercial use)	Present margin.
Books (except those for accounting purposes)	Nil.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Fish (except Morocut), smoked, dried, salted or fresh, when imported in cold storage	\$1 per cwt.
Fruit, fresh :	
Apples	60 c. per barrel of 160 lb.
Lard, animal	\$1.50 per hundred lb.
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery :	
Agricultural	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Mining	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lumber :	
Undressed	\$2.00 per thousand ft. board measure.
Dressed	\$2.00 per thousand ft. board measure.
Electrical goods and apparatus (except electro-medical apparatus and insulated wires and cables)	Present margin.
Explosives :	
Dynamite, and all other explosives for blasting purposes	Present margin.
Gunpowder, rack-a-rock and fuses, for blasting purposes	Present margin.
Oilcake and oilmeal	Present margin.
Fish, canned	Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Fruit :	
Dried (except currants)	Present margin.
Canned or preserved (except pineapples)	Present margin.
Farinaceous preparations (except flour, cornmeal and oat-meal)	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Greases and fats	Present margin.
Pitch	Present margin.
House, office cabinet or store furniture of iron and steel	Present margin.
Implements and tools and parts thereof :	
Agricultural	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Machinery :	
Electrical	Present margin.
Marine	Present margin.
Office	Present margin.
Printing	Present margin.
Rice	Present margin.
Sugar	Present margin.
Other kinds (except agricultural, mining, sewing machines and parts and water and sewerage machinery)	Present margin.
Accessories and appliances	Present margin.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses (except tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Musical instruments (except pianos and organs)	Present margin.
Oilcloth	Present margin.
Photographic instruments and appliances	Present margin.
Scientific instruments and appliances (except electrical)	Present margin.
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet requisites (except perfumed spirits and soap)	Present margin.
Polishes and blacking	Present margin.
Tar	Present margin.
Tins, drums and similar containers of iron and steel	Present margin.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured, for making containers for goods of local manufacture or production	Present margin.
Aircraft and parts thereof	Nil.
Books	Nil.
Films, cinematograph	Nil.
Fruit, fresh (except apples, limes, oranges and grapefruit)	Nil.
Tobacco, in leaf, in packages containing not less than 400 lbs.:	
Containing not less than 25 per cent. and not more than 38 per cent. of moisture	Nil.
Containing less than 25 per cent. of moisture	Nil.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Motor cars and motor vehicles, n.e.i. [Tariff Item No. 26 (g)]	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
NOTE.—The minimum specific rate of duty applicable to motor cars the manufacture of the United States of America shall not exceed \$60 each.	
Parts and accessories (except tyres and tubes) for vehicles in Tariff Item No. 26 (g)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit, dried	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Farinaceous preparations :	
Cornflour	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Other cereal foods (except arrowroot, macaroni, sago, tapioca and starch)	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruits, candied, crystallised, canned and bottled	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
House, office cabinet or store furniture of iron or other metal	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Perfumery and toilet preparations (except perfumed spirits)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Vegetables :	
Canned	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fresh (except onions, potatoes and garlic)	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Apparel, wearing (except hosiery, shirts, vests, singlets and other men's underwear)	Present margin.
Biscuits, bread and cakes	Present margin.
Blacking and polishes (except woodwork polishes)	Present margin.
Brooms and brushes (household)	Present margin.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Cement	Present margin.
Cocoa, prepared (except sweetmeats)	Present margin.
Coffee, ground or otherwise prepared	Present margin.
Confectionery, including flavouring syrups	Present margin.
Corriage rope and twine	Present margin.
Eggs, fresh	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus, including radio receiving sets and parts thereof	Present margin.
Films, cinematograph	Present margin.
Fruits, fresh	Present margin.
Nuts, edible	Present margin.
Corneal and oatmeal	Present margin.
India rubber manufactures	Present margin.
Implements and tools (except agricultural and for use on poultry farms)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Lamps and lampware	Present margin.
Machinery, including accessories :	
Electric lighting	Present margin.
Marine	Present margin.
Sawmill	Present margin.
Pork, pickled	Present margin.
Metals and metal manufactures :	
Barbed wire, hog fencing and staples for same	Present margin.
Nails, spikes, rivets, clinches and wire of iron and steel	Present margin.
Musical instruments of all kinds, not being toys	Present margin.
Oil :	
Lubricating	Present margin.
Linseed, raw and boiled	Present margin.
Medicinal and essential	Present margin.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Present margin.
Painters colours and materials :	
Dry or in paste form	Present margin.
Prepared, including ready mixed	Present margin.
Turpentine	Present margin.
Paper manufactures, other kinds, n.e.i. [Tariff Item No. 81 (d)]	Present margin.
Pickles, sauces and condiments	Present margin.
Salt, coarse, fine and rock	Present margin.
Soap, common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap	Present margin.
Spices	Present margin.
Tobacco, unmanufactured :	
Black leaf and similar brands	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Tobacco, manufactured :	
Cigarettes	Present margin.
Typewriters, adding machines and parts thereof	Present margin.
Vegetables, onions and potatoes	Present margin.
Wood and timber, manufactured :	
Furniture and cabinet ware	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured :	
Lumber sawn or hewn :	
Undressed	Present margin.
Wholly or partly dressed	Present margin.
Books, printed, not being account books	Nil.
Agricultural implements and tools	Nil.
Agricultural machinery, including accessories	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Metals and metal manufactures :	
Rafting chains and timber dogs	Nil.
Railway and tramway rolling stock and material and parts and accessories therefor	Nil.
Stationery other than paper :	
Slate pencils	Nil.
Printing ink	Nil.
Tractors and parts thereof	Nil.
Trailers and carts and wagons and parts and accessories for agricultural purposes	Nil.
Trucks and trailers and parts and accessories thereof imported for use in connection with chicle and mahogany operations	Nil.
JAMAICA.	
Corn	1s. 0d. per hundred lb.
Tobacco, manufactured :	
Cigarettes	1s. 0d. per lb.
<p>NOTE.—The maximum margin of preference set forth above relates to the margin between the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of the United States of America and the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of any territory of the British Empire other than cigarettes manufactured within the British Empire containing 50 per cent. or more of British Empire tobacco.</p>	
Other (except cigars)	10d. per lb.
Confectionery	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Electrical apparatus for generating electricity	2½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	2½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lumber, sawn or hewn :	
Undressed	8s. per thousand feet, sup. measurement, of 1 inch thick.
Wholly or partly dressed	8s. per thousand feet, sup. measurement, of 1 inch thick.
Biscuits, bread and cake :	
Sweetened	Present margin.
Unsweetened, not in bulk	Present margin.
Fish, canned	Present margin.
Fruit, fresh :	
Apples	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Fruit, dried	Present margin.
Jams, jellies and preserved fruits	Present margin.
Wheat	Present margin.
Pulse :	
Beans and peas, whole	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Meats :	
Fresh	Present margin.
Pork, pickled	Present margin.
Tongues, wet, salted	Present margin.
Bacon and hams	Present margin.
Sausages, wet, salted or cured	Present margin.
Hardware :	
[Tariff Item No. 46]	Present margin.
Typewriters	Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Hoops, shooks, staves and headings of wood (for putting up island produce)	Present margin.
Tin manufactures (except ingots)	Present margin.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses (except tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Asphalt, other than pitch	Present margin.
Baking powder	Present margin.
Brooms and brushes	Present margin.
Carriage parts (except for motor vehicles and railway rolling stock)	Present margin.
Eggs	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus (including radio receiving sets and parts thereof)	Present margin.
Fibre manufactures	Present margin.
Films, cinematograph	Present margin.
Glassware (except bottles, lamps, lamp chimneys and table glass-ware)	Present margin.
Grease, lubricating	Present margin.
Hemp manufactures	Present margin.
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures (except boots and shoes and tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Instruments, scientific and surgical	Present margin.
Leather, dressed and undressed	Present margin.
Machinery and parts thereof : As enumerated in Fourth Schedule (Sec. 5) No. 3 (a) of Tariff Law No. 4 of 1925	Present margin.
Other (except fire engines and roadmaking machinery)	Present margin.
Molasses and syrup	Present margin.
Oilcloth (including linoleum)	Present margin.
Painters colours and materials	Present margin.
Paper (except playing cards, writing, fruit wrapping, cardboard guards for island produce, hoops, and shooks of cardboard or paper)	Present margin.
Perfumery	Present margin.
Photographic apparatus and chemicals for photographic use	Present margin.
Rosin	Present margin.
Saddlery and harness	Present margin.
Stationery (except writing paper)	Present margin.
Vegetables, fresh (except potatoes, onions and garlic)	Present margin.
Wallboards, fireproof	Present margin.
Wax	Present margin.
Furniture of wood	Present margin.
Aircraft and parts	Present margin.
Implements and tools :—	
Agricultural	Present margin.
Artisans	Present margin.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Railway rolling stock	Present margin.
Advertising matter	Nil.
Bags and sacks for putting up island produce	Nil.
Bees, beehives and beekeeping apparatus	Nil.
Books, printed	Nil.
Glucose	Nil.
Hooks and shooks of iron and steel	Nil.
Hoops and shooks of cardboard or paper	Nil.
Insecticides and vermin killers	Nil.
Plants, seeds and bulbs (for propagation or cultivation)	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.
Wire screen cloth	Nil.

Article.

Maximum Margin
of Preference.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Meats :	
Fresh	Present margin.
Beef, pork and tongues, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Smoked, dried or cured, including bacon and hams	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Lumber, undressed and dressed	Present margin.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Bacon, hams and shoulders, and beef and pork, pickled or salted	Nil.
Lard, animal	Nil.
Tobacco, leaf and plug	Nil.
Lumber, undressed and dressed	Nil.

ANTIGUA.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lumber, pitch pine, white pine, spruce, fir and hemlock	8s. per thousand feet, sup. measurement, of 1 inch thick.
Mules	Present margin.
Bags and sacks :	
For the exportation of produce	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Biscuits, bread and cakes, other than unsweetened	Present margin.
Boots and shoes of leather	Present margin.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses, including tyres and tubes	Present margin.
Linseed oilcake and cakemeal	Present margin.
Chemicals :	
Calcium carbide	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus (including radio receiving sets and parts thereof)	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Dried	Present margin.
Canned and bottled	Present margin.
Cornmeal	Present margin.
Farinaceous preparations (except arrowroot)	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Haberdashery and millinery (except hosiery)	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Implements and tools :	
Agricultural	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures (except tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Lime, building	Present margin.
Meats :	
Smoked or cured, including bacon and hams	Present margin.
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Present margin.
Paints and colours	Present margin.
Turpentine	Present margin.
Perfumery and toilet preparations not containing perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Spirits, whisky	Present margin.
Cigarettes	Present margin.
Vegetables :	
Potatoes, other than sweet	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.
Fruit, fresh (except apples)	Nil.
Manures	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Mules	Present margin.
Bags and sacks :	
For the exportation of produce	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Biscuits, bread and cakes, other than unsweetened	Present margin.
Boots and shoes of leather	Present margin.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses, includ- ing tyres and tubes	Present margin.
Linseed, oilcake and cakemeal	Present margin.
Chemicals :	
Calcium carbide	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus (including radio receiving sets and parts thereof)	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Canned and bottled	Present margin.
Dried	Present margin.
Cornmeal	Present margin.
Farinaceous preparations (except arrowroot)	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Haberdashery and millinery (except hosiery)	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Implements and tools :	
Agricultural	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures (except tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Lime, building	Present margin.
Meats :	
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.
Smoked or cured, including bacon and hams	Present margin.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Present margin.
Paints and colours	Present margin.
Turpentine	Present margin.
Perfumery and toilet preparations, not containing perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Spirits, whisky	Present margin.
Cigarettes	Present margin.
Vegetables :	
Potatoes, other than sweet	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured :	
Lumber, white pine, spruce, fir and hemlock	Present margin.
Lumber, pitch pine	Present margin.
Fruit, fresh (except apples)	Nil.
Manures	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

DOMINICA.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Lumber, pitch pine, white pine, spruce, fir and hemlock	8s. per thousand feet, sup. measurement, of 1 inch thick.
Mules	Present margin.
Bags and sacks, other than for the exportation of produce	Present margin.
Biscuits, bread and cakes, other than unsweetened	Present margin.
Boots and shoes of leather :	
Where the price per pair does not exceed 2s. 6d.	Present margin.
Where the price per pair exceeds 2s. 6d. but not 5s. 0d.	Present margin.
Where the price per pair exceeds 5s. 0d.	Present margin.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses, including tyres and tubes	Present margin.
Linseed oilcake and cakemeal	Present margin.
Chemicals :	
Calcium carbide	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus (including radio receiving sets and parts thereof)	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Canned and bottled	Present margin.
Dried	Present margin.
Fresh (except apples)	Present margin.
Corrmeal	Present margin.
Farinaceous preparations (except arrowroot)	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Haberdashery and millinery (except hosiery)	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Implements and tools, other than agricultural	Present margin.
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures (except tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Lime, building	Present margin.
Meats :	
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.
Smoked or cured, including bacon and hams	Present margin.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Present margin.
Paints and colours	Present margin.
Turpentine	Present margin.
Perfumery and toilet preparations, not containing perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Spirits, whisky	Present margin.
Cigarettes	Present margin.
Vegetables :	
Canned	Present margin.
Potatoes, other than sweet	Present margin.
Bags and sacks for the exportation of produce	Nil.
Implements and tools, agricultural	Nil.
Manures	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Tobacco, unmanufactured :	
In packets of less than 200 lb.	Nil.
In other packets	Nil.

MONTSERRAT.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Mules	Present margin.
Bags and sacks :	
For the exportation of produce	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Biscuits, bread and cakes, other than unsweetened	Present margin.
Boots and shoes of leather	Present margin.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses, including tyres and tubes	Present margin.
Linseed oilcake and cakemeal	Present margin.
Chemicals :	
Calcium carbide	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus (including radio receiving sets and parts thereof)	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Canned and bottled	Present margin.
Dried	Present margin.
Cornmeal	Present margin.
Farinaceous preparations (except arrowroot)	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Haberdashery and millinery (except hosiery)	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Implements and tools :	
Agricultural	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures (except tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Lime, building	Present margin.
Meats :	
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.
Smoked or cured, including bacon and hams	Present margin.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Present margin.
Paints and colours	Present margin.
Turpentine	Present margin.
Perfumery and toilet preparations, not containing perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Spirits, whisky	Present margin.
Cigarettes	Present margin.
Vegetables :	
Canned	Present margin.
Potatoes, other than sweet	Present margin.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured :	
Lumber, white pine, spruce, fir and hemlock	Present margin.
Lumber, pitch pine	Present margin.
Fruit, fresh (except apples)	Nil.
Manures	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
\ VIRGIN ISLANDS. /	
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Mules	Present margin.
Bags and sacks :	
For the exportation of produce	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Biscuits, bread and cakes, other than unsweetened	Present margin.
Boots and shoes of leather	Present margin.
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses, including tyres and tubes	Present margin.
Linseed oilcake and cakemeal	Present margin.
Chemicals :	
Calcium carbide	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus (including radio receiving sets and parts thereof)	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Canned and bottled	Present margin.
Dried	Present margin.
Cornmeal	Present margin.
Farinaceous preparations (except arrowroot)	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Haberdashery and millinery (except hosiery)	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Implements and tools, other than agricultural	Present margin.
India rubber and gu'ta percha manufactures (except tyres and tubes)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Meats :	
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Canned	Present margin.
Smoked or cured, including bacon and hams	Present margin.
Musical instruments	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Oilcloth and linoleum	Present margin.
Paints and colours	Present margin.
Turpentine	Present margin.
Perfumery and toilet preparations, not containing perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Spirits, whisky	Present margin.
Cigarettes	Present margin.
Vegetables :	
Canned	Present margin.
Potatoes, other than sweet	Present margin.
Lumber, pitch pine, white pine, spruce, fir and hemlock	Present margin.
Fruit, fresh (except apples)	Nil.
Implements and tools, agricultural	Nil.
Lime, building	Nil.
Manures	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Telegraph and telephone apparatus	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Wireless goods and apparatus.	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish :	
Pilchards, canned	\$1-20 per hundred lb.
Fruit, fresh (except apples and limes)	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Hosiery of silk	The equivalent of 2d. per pair.
Hosiery of artificial silk	The equivalent of 6d. per pair.
Lard, animal	8 c. per lb.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Cigarettes	35 c. per lb.
<p>NOTE.—The maximum margin of preference set forth above relates to the margin between the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of the United States of America and the duties and other charges applicable on importation to cigarettes the produce or manufacture of any territory of the British Empire other than cigarettes made wholly or in part of British Empire grown tobacco.</p>	
Lumber, sawn or hewn :	
Undressed	\$2.00 per thousand feet.
Wholly or partly dressed	\$2.00 per thousand feet.
Motor cars, exceeding 3,000 lb. in weight [Tariff Item No. 21 (d) (II)]	Present margin.
Motor lorries and vans [Tariff Item No. 21 (e)]	Present margin.
Chassis, with or without engines, or fitted tyres, constructed solely for commercial use	Present margin.
Parts and accessories for vehicles shown in Tariff Items Nos. 21 (d) (II) and (e)	Present margin.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, lorries and vans	Present margin.
Linseed cake and meal	Present margin.
Clocks and watches (except electric clocks)	Present margin.
Confectionery	Present margin.
Electrical goods and apparatus (except wires and cables, telegraph and telephone apparatus, electric lighting appliances, accessories, fittings and parts thereof, batteries and accumulators)	Present margin.
Cinematograph and projection apparatus, electrically operated	Present margin.
Photographic and cinematograph appliances and accessories, n.e.s. (except photographic chemicals)	Present margin.
Films, cinematograph :	
Blank films	Present margin.
Exposed films :	
Positives :	
News films admitted as such by the Collector of Customs and Excise	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Fireclay	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Apples, fresh	Present margin.
Canned or bottled in syrup	Present margin.
Dried	Present margin.
Fruit juice (except lime juice), unfermented, not containing added spirit and not liable to duty as table water	Present margin.
Wheat flour	Present margin.
Farinaceous preparations (except arrowroot)	Present margin.
Grease, lubricating	Present margin.
Hardware, other than hollow-ware, n.e.s.	Present margin.
Implements and tools :	
Artisans tools	Present margin.
Other kinds [Tariff Item No. 53 (b)]	Present margin.
Machinery and parts and accessories thereof (except marine machinery)	Present margin.
Pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof (except pig-iron ; ingots, blooms, billets and slabs ; bars and rods ; hoop and strip ; plates and sheets, coated, not coated and tinned ; railway rails and other railway material ; fencing wire ; wire nails and staples ; and hollow-ware, n.e.s.)	Present margin.
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof (except aluminium, other than hollow-ware ; brass and alloys of copper, unwrought in blocks, ingots, &c., and lead and manufactures thereof)	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Scientific instruments and appliances and parts thereof	Present margin.
Syrup	Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured :	
Shooks, staves and headings, oak, white	Present margin.
Implements and tools :	
Agricultural and horticultural (except secateurs)	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured :	
Leaf, containing less than 25 per cent. moisture	Nil.

GRENADA.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cattle and other animal foods.	Present margin.
Confectionery, including chocolate creams and sweetmeats of all kinds	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus (including radio receiving sets and parts thereof)	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Canned and bottled	Present margin.
Dried	Present margin.
Cornmeal	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Hardware	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Meats, smoked or cured, including bacon and hams	Present margin.
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Paper, other than newsprint and playing cards	Present margin.
Perfumery, not including perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Soap, common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap	Present margin.
Lumber, sawn or hewn :	
Undressed	Present margin.
Wholly or partly dressed	Present margin.
Books, printed	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

ST. LUCIA.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Flour bags	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus :	
Wireless sets and components	Present margin.
Batteries and accumulators	Present margin.
Other kinds	Present margin.
Fruit :	
Canned or bottled	Present margin.
Dried	Present margin.
Cornmeal	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Meats, salted or pickled	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Perfumery, not including perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Shooks, staves and headings :	
If imported for the exportation of agricultural produce	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Lumber, sawn or hewn :	
Undressed	Present margin.
Wholly or partly dressed	Present margin.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

ST. VINCENT.

Article.	Maximum Margin. of Preference.
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Cattle and other animal foods (except bran and pollard)	Present margin.
Electrical apparatus :	
Radio receiving sets and parts thereof	Present margin.
Other electrical apparatus (except wires and cables)	Present margin.
Fruit, dried	Present margin.
Cornmeal	Present margin.
Grease	Present margin.
Hardware (except enamelled ware)	Present margin.
Lard, animal	Present margin.
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	Present margin.
House, office cabinet or store furniture of iron and steel	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating	Present margin.
Paper (except newsprint and playing cards)	Present margin.
Perfumery, not including perfumed spirits	Present margin.
Barrels and puncheons, empty :	
New, for exporting molasses	Present margin.
For exporting other produce	Present margin.
Yeast	Present margin.
Lumber, sawn or hewn :	
Undressed	Present margin.
Wholly or partly dressed	Present margin.
Books, printed	Nil.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Nil.

FIJI.

Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fish	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Fruit :	
Fresh	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Dried	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Preserved	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Vegetables :	
Fresh (except potatoes)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Preserved	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Grease, lubricating	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Implements, agricultural	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery, mining	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Tractors and parts thereof (other than road tractors)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor vehicles (except motor tractors and motor cycles and side-cars), component parts and accessories thereof, other than tyres and tubes (except motor trucks declared to be imported solely for use in the transportation of ore and waste in mines and mine treatment works) (ex Tariff Item No. 103)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oil, lubricating, in containers of not less than one gallon	3d. per gallon.
Turpentine	3d. per gallon.
Clocks and clockware	Present margin.
Electrical goods and apparatus :	
Lamp bulbs :	
Not exceeding 8 watts	Present margin.
Exceeding 8 watts, but not exceeding 80 watts	Present margin.
Exceeding 80 watts	Present margin.
Other	Present margin.
Films, cinematograph	Present margin.
Linoleum	Present margin.
Machines, agricultural	Present margin.
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	Present margin.

Article.	Maximum Margin of Preference.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.	
Self-contained air-conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Motor cars, trucks and omnibuses	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Parts and accessories for motor cars, trucks and omnibuses (except tyres and tubes)	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Oil, lubricating (other than of mineral origin)	1¼d. per gallon.
Tobacco, manufactured :	
Cut	1s. 3d. per lb.
Plug	4¼d. per lb.
Stick	4½ per lb.
Enamel and tinware	Present margin.
Machinery, electric, oil and steam	Present margin.
Oil, lubricating (of mineral origin)	Nil.

SCHEDULE IV.

NOTE.—The provisions of this Schedule shall be construed and given the same effect, and the application of collateral provisions of the customs laws of the United States to the provisions of this Schedule shall be determined, in so far as may be practicable, as if each provision of this Schedule appeared respectively in the statutory provision noted in the column at the left of the respective descriptions of articles.

In the case of any article enumerated in this Schedule, which is subject on the day of the signature of this Agreement to any additional or separate ordinary customs duty, whether or not imposed under the statutory provision noted in the column at the left of the respective description of the article, such separate or additional duty shall continue in force, subject to any reduction indicated in this Schedule or hereafter provided for, until terminated in accordance with law, but shall not be increased.

In the case of any article provided for in this Schedule, with respect to which a lower rate of United States duty than is specified herein is provided for pursuant to any trade agreement concluded under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, such lower rate shall not be deemed to be rendered ineffective by reason of any provision of this Schedule.

In the event that any reduction shall be made in the rate of duty of 34 cents per pound of clean content applicable to wools, not specially provided for, in the grease or washed, under paragraph 1102 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the specific part of any rate of duty provided for in items 1106, 1107 (except as to articles valued at not more than \$1 per pound), 1108, 1109 (a) (except as to articles valued at not more than 80 cents per pound), 1109 (b), 1110, 1112, 1113, 1114 (b), (c), and (d), 1115 (a) (except as to articles valued at not more than \$4 per pound), 1115 (b), and 1119 (except as to articles valued at not more than 80 cents per pound) shall, in so far as it applies to articles wholly or in chief value of wool of sheep, be reduced (calculated to the nearest cent per pound) by the same ratio as such rate of 34 cents per pound of clean content is reduced, and the reduced rates thus calculated with respect to such articles shall be effective ninety days after the said date on which such reduced rate applicable to wools, not specially provided for, in the grease or washed, is effective, and shall remain in effect during the remainder of the period during which such reduced rate is in effect.

United States Tariff Act of 1930. Paragraph	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
1	Carbon dioxide, weighing with immediate containers and carton, one pound or less per carton	1 c. per lb. on contents, immediate containers, and carton.
1	Stearic acid, valued at more than 8 cents per pound	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
5	Sodium alginate	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
7	Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate	1 c. per lb.
13	Blackings, powders, liquids, and creams for cleaning or polishing, not specially provided, for, and not containing alcohol	12½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
20	Chalk or whiting or Paris white, precipitated	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
27 (a) (2) and (5)	Metacresol, orthocresol, and paracresol, all the foregoing having a purity of 75 per centum or more, but less than 90 per centum, and metaparcresol having a purity of 75 per centum or more	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and 3½ c. per lb.
27 (b)	Orthocresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and 1½ c. per lb.
27 (b)	Metacresol and paracresol, having a purity of 90 per centum or more	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and 3½ c. per lb.
31 (a) (1)	Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations, or mixtures containing cellulose acetate : In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloidized, and waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate, all the foregoing not made into finished or partly finished articles	25 c. per lb.
31 (b) (2)	All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate, but including pyroxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers), and all compounds, combinations, or mixtures of which any such compound is the component material of chief value : Finished or partly finished articles not specially provided for, made in chief value from transparent sheets, bands, or strips not exceeding three one-thousandths of one inch in thickness	50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
34	Dried pawpaw juice or papain, natural and uncompounded, not edible, and not specially provided for, but 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, and not containing alcohol	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
38	Extracts, dyeing and tanning, not containing alcohol : Sumac Myrobalan Mangrove	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
39	Flavoring extracts and natural or synthetic fruit flavours, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
41	Tsinglass	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
43	Writing and copying ink	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
49	Magnesium carbonate, precipitated	1 c. per lb.
49	Magnesium oxide or calcined magnesia	5 c. per lb.
52	Sod oil	3 c. per gal.
52	Sperm oil, refined or otherwise processed	7 c. per gal.
52	Spermaceti wax	2½ c. per lb.
52	Wool grease : Containing more than 2 per centum of free fatty acids Containing 2 per centum or less of free fatty acids and not suitable for medicinal use Suitable for medicinal use, including adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous	½ c. per lb. 1 c. per lb. 2 c. per lb.

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.
Paragraph

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

54

Palm-kernel oil $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

NOTE.—No Federal internal tax in excess of the rate of 3 cents per pound now provided for in section 602 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Revenue Act of 1934, as amended, shall be imposed in the United States in respect of palm-kernel oil. In the event that the United States shall cease to impose an internal tax with respect to palm-kernel oil, the provisions of this Schedule with respect to the tariff treatment of such oil shall cease to be in effect but no tariff rate in excess of 1 cent per pound shall be imposed on such oil.

58

Patchouli oil, not containing alcohol 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad val.*

61

Bath salts, if perfumed (whether or not having medicinal properties) 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad val.*

65 (a)

Paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colors :

(2) In tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not exceeding one and one-half pounds net weight each, and valued at 20 cents or more per dozen pieces, and not assembled in paint sets kits, or color outfits :

In tubes or jars

2 c. per tube or jar and 25 per cent. *ad val.*

In cakes, pans, or other forms

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per cake, pan, or other form and 25 per cent. *ad val.*

(4) In bulk, or in any form exceeding one and one-half pounds net weight each

5 c. per oz.

66

Enamel paints consisting of pigments or colors ground in or mixed with varnish, not specially provided for

15 per cent. *ad val.*

68

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

3 c. per lb.

72

Lead pigments :

Litharge and red lead

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

All pigments containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, not specially provided for, and not in chief value of suboxide of lead

20 per cent. *ad val.*

73

Umbers, crude or not ground

1/16 c. per lb.

73

Synthetic iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments, not specially provided for

15 per cent. *ad val.*

75

Spirit varnishes, containing 5 per centum or more of methyl alcohol

15 per cent. *ad val.*

75

Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan not specially provided for

15 per cent. *ad val.*

80

Toilet soap valued at more than 20 cents per pound

20 per cent. *ad val.*

80

Leather soap, including saddle soap, not specially provided for

10 per cent. *ad val.*

81

Sodium chloride or salt, in bulk

4 c. per 100 lbs.

82

Sodium hydrosulphite, hydrosulphite compounds and all combinations and mixtures of the foregoing

35 per cent. *ad val.*

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
201 (a)	Bath brick, not specially provided for . . .	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
202 (a)	Clay floor and wall tiles, glazed, however provided for in paragraph 202 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, valued at more than 40 cents per square foot (except ceramic mosaic tiles and except quarries or quarry tiles) . . .	26 c. per sq. ft., but not less than 30 nor more than 60 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
202 (a)	Quarries or quarry tiles not less than five-eighths inch in thickness : Valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot	5 c. per sq. ft., but not less than 25 nor more than 70 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at more than 40 cents per square foot	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
205 (a)	Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined . . .	\$1-40 per ton.
207	Clays or earths, including common blue clay and Gross-Almerode glass pot clay, not specially provided for :	
	Unwrought and unmanufactured	\$1 per ton.
	Wrought or manufactured	\$2 per ton.
207	China clay or kaolin	\$1-75 per ton.
207	Fullers' earth :	
	Unwrought and unmanufactured	\$1 per ton.
	Wrought or manufactured	\$2 per ton.
207	Flourspar containing more than 97 per centum of calcium fluoride	\$4-20 per ton.
210	Rockingham earthenware, valued at not less than \$1-50 per dozen articles	12½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
211	Earthenware and crockery ware composed of a non-vitrified absorbent body, including white granite and semiprocelain earthenware, and cream-colored ware, terra cotta, and stoneware; any of the foregoing which is tableware, kitchenware, or table or kitchen utensils, painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, ornamented, or decorated in any manner :	
211	Plates not exceeding six and five-eighths inches in diameter, and valued at not less than 60 cents per dozen plates exceeding six and five-eighths inches, but not exceeding eight and one-eighth inches in diameter, and valued at not less than 70 cents per dozen; plates exceeding eight and one-eighth inches, but not exceeding nine and one-eighth inches in diameter, and valued at not less than \$1-05 per dozen; plates exceeding nine and one-eighth inches in diameter, and valued at not less than \$1-25 per dozen; cups and their saucers, valued at not less than \$1-25 per dozen cups and dozen saucers; cups valued at not less than 80 cents per dozen, saucers valued at not less than 45 cents per dozen; all the foregoing not specially provided for	10 c. per dozen pieces, and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.
Paragraph
212

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
	China, procelain, and other vitrified wares, including chemical procelain ware, composed of a vitrified non-absorbent body which when broken shows a vitrified or vitreous, or semivitrified or semivitreous fracture, and all bisque and parian wares, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, pill tiles, ornaments charms, vases, statues, statuettes, mugs, cups, steins, lamps, and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of such ware (except sanitary ware and parts and fittings therefore); any of the foregoing containing 25 per centum or more of calcined bone:	
	Plain white not painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner and manufactures in chief value of such ware, not specially provided for:	
	Tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , but not less than 5 c. per doz. separate pieces and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner, and manufactures in chief value of such ware, not specially provided for:	
	Tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils	45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , but not less than 5 c. per doz. separate pieces and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other	45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
213	Graphite or plumbago, crude or refined:	
	Amorphous	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Crystalline lump, chip, or dust	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
214	Ground Cornwall stone	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
216	Brushes, of whatever material composed, and wholly or partly manufactured for electric motors, generators, or other electrical machines or appliances; plates, rods, and other forms, of whatever material composed, and wholly or partly manufactured, for manufacturing into the aforesaid brushes	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
216	Articles or wares composed wholly or in part of carbon or graphite, wholly or partly manufactured, not specially provided for	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
218 (a)	Biological, chemical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical, and surgical articles and utensils of all kinds, including all scientific articles, and utensils, whether used for experimental purposes in hospitals, laboratories, schools or universities, colleges, or otherwise, all the foregoing (except articles provided for in paragraph 217 or in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 218 of the Tariff Act of 1930), finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.
Paragraph

Paragraph	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
218 (b)	Tubes (except gauge glass tubes), rods, canes, and tubing with ends finished or unfinished, for whatever purposes used, wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica . . .	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
218 (b)	Gauge glass tubes, wholly or in chief value of glass . . .	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
218 (f)	Table and kitchen articles and utensils, and all articles of every description not specially provided for composed wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown in the mould or otherwise, if cut or engraved, however provided for in paragraph 218 (f) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and valued at not less than \$1 each (except articles primarily designed for ornamental purposes, decorated chiefly by engraving and valued at not less than \$8 each) . . .	45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
226	Spectacle and eyeglass lenses of glass or pebble, moulded, or pressed, or ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquille glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground, valued at \$10 or more per dozen pairs . . .	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
228 (b)	Photographic lenses, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, valued at \$5 or more each <i>Provided, That cameras shall not be accorded a reduction in duty by virtue of this item.</i>	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
231	Smalts, frostings, and all ceramic and glass colors, fluxes, glazes, and enamels, all the foregoing, ground or pulverized . . .	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
301	Iron in pigs and iron kentledge, not containing more than four-hundredths of 1 per centum of phosphorus . . .	75 c. per ton.
302 (k)	Chrome metal or chromium metal . . .	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
312	Saches and frames of iron or steel . . .	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
316 (a)	Wire rope . . .	2½ c. per lb., but not less than 17½ nor more than 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
319 (a)	Iron or steel anchors and parts thereof . . .	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
321	Antifriction balls and rollers, metal balls and rollers commonly used in ball or roller bearings, whether finished or unfinished for whatever use intended . . .	8 c. per lb. and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
327	Castings of malleable iron for heel and other plates for boots and shoes . . .	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
329	Chains or iron or steel, used for the transmission of power, of not more than two-inch pitch and containing more than three parts per pitch, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished all the foregoing if valued at not less than 40 cents per pound . . .	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
329	Chains used for the transmission of power, and parts thereof, not specially provided for . . .	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
335	Grit, shot, and sand of iron or steel, in any form . . .	½ c. per lb.

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

337	Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation : When manufactured with round iron or untempered round steel wire	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	When manufactured with tempered round steel wire, or with plated wire, or other than round iron or steel wire, or with felt face, wool face, or rubber-face cloth containing wool	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
339	Carbonated water syphons which are table, household, kitchen, or hospital utensils composed wholly or in chief value of copper, brass, steel, or other base metal (other than aluminium), not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
339	Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware, not specially provided for : Plated with silver on nickel silver or copper	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Composed wholly or in chief value of copper (including copper in alloys other than brass), not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Composed wholly or in chief value of pewter, not plated with platinum gold, or silver, and not specially provided for	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
343	Tape knitting, and all other needles, not specially provided for, and bodkins of metal	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
343	Needle cases or needle books, furnished with assortments of needles only, and valued at not less than \$1.25 per dozen cases or books	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
345	Saddlery and harness hardware : Buckles, rings, snaps, bits, swivels, and all other articles of iron, steel, brass, composition, or other metal, not plated with gold or silver, commonly or commercially known as harness hardware	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	All articles of iron, steel, brass, composition, or other metal, not plated with gold or silver, commonly or commercially known as saddlery or riding bridle hardware	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	All the foregoing if plated with gold or silver	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
346	Belt buckles, trouser buckles, and waistcoat buckles, shoe or slipper buckles, and parts thereof, made wholly or partly of iron, steel or other base metal : Valued at more than 20 and not more than 50 cents per hundred	7 c. per 100 and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at more than 50 cents and not more than \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per hundred	10 c. per 100 and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
349	Buttons of metal, not specially provided for .	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. per line per gross and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
350	Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry: Hair pins and dressmaker's or common pins	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
351	Pens, not specially provided for: Of plain or carbon steel Wholly or in part of other metal Any of the foregoing with nib and barrel in one piece	12 c. per gross. 14 c. per gross. 15 c. per gross.
353	Electrical telegraph (including printing and typewriting) apparatus instruments (other than laboratory), and devices finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
353	Cordage machines having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
353	Tobacco cutting machines and industrial cigarette making machines, having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
353	Machines for packaging pipe tobacco machines for rapping cigarette packages, and machines for rapping candy; combination candy cutting and rapping machines; all the foregoing having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
353	Internal-combustion engines having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for:	
	Carburetor type	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other than Carburetor type:	
	Horizontal type, weighing not over five thousand pounds each	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other than horizontal type weighing not over two thousand five hundred pounds each	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States Tariff Act of 1930.	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
Paragraph 353	Electrical signalling, radio, welding, and ignition apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices; electrical generators, transformers, converters, double current and motor generators, dynamotors, and all other articles suitable for producing rectifying, modifying, controlling, or distributing electrical energy, and articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device such as electric motors, locomotives, portable tools, furnaces, heaters, ovens, refrigerators, and signs (except telephone, wiring, diagnostic, and therapeutic apparatus, instruments, and devices, primary cells, flashlights, switches, switch gear, fans, blowers, washing machines, and machines not herein provided for by name which would be dutiable under paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930 if of a kind which could be designed to operate without such electrical element or device, and except articles of a class or kind with respect to which United States import duties have been reduced or bound against increase pursuant to any Agreement heretofore concluded under section 350 of such Act, as amended); all the foregoing, not specially provided for, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not provided for heretofore in any item numbered 353 in this Schedule	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
353	Machines having as an essential feature and electrical element or device and which would be dutiable under paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930 if of a kind which could be designed to operate without such electrical element or device (except articles of a class or kind with respect to which United States import duties have been reduced or bound against increase pursuant to any Agreement heretofore concluded under section 350 of such Act, as amended); all the foregoing, not specially provided for, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not provided for heretofore in any item numbered 353 in this Schedule	27½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
353	Parts, not specially provided for, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, of any articles provided for in any item numbered 353 in this Schedule shall, be dutiable at the same rate of duty as the articles of which they are parts.	
355	Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, cake, pie, slicing, cigar, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, canning, fish, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, sugar-beet, beet-topping, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', shoe, and similar knives, forks, and steels, and cleavers, all the fore-	

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

Paragraph Table, butcher's, etc.—*contd.*

355—*contd.* going, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for :

With handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, ivory, deer, or other animal horn	8 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
With handles plated with and in chief value of silver	10 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
With handles of silver (other than plated with silver), or other metal than aluminium, nickel silver, iron or steel	16 c. each and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
With handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxylin, casein, or similar material :	
Table, carving, cake, pie, butter, fruit, cheese, and fish	4 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Other	8 c. each and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
With handles of wood or wood and steel if specially designed for other than household, kitchen, or butchers' use, or with handles of nickel silver or steel other than austenitic :	
If less than four inches in length, exclusive of handle	2 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
If four inches in length or over, exclusive of handle (except hay forks and four-tined manure forks).	4 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
With handles of any other material including those with handles of wood or wood and steel not specially designed for other than household, kitchen, or butchers' use :	
If less than four inches in length, exclusive of handle	2 c. each and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
If four inches in length or over, exclusive of handle (except hay forks and four-tined manure forks).	8 c. each and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Any of the foregoing without handles :	
With blades less than six inches in length	2 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
With blades six inches or more in length (except hay forks and four-tined manure forks)	4 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
355 Hay forks and four-tined manure forks, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, with handles of any material other than those specifically mentioned in paragraph 355 of the Tariff Act of 1930, if four inches in length or over, exclusive of handle	2 c. each and 12 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States Tariff Act of 1930.	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
Paragraph		
355	Hay forks and four-tined manure forks, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, any of the foregoing without handles, with blades six inches or more in length	2 c. each and 12 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
356	Planing-machine knives, tannery and leather knives, tobacco knives, paper and pulp mill knives, shear blades, circular cloth cutters, circular cork cutters, circular cigarette cutters, and all other cutting knives and blades used in power or hand machines (except knives and blades for meat-cutting, meat-slicing, or meat-chopping machines)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
357	Pruning and sheep shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen	10 c. each and 22½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
359	Safety razors, and safety-razor handles and frames	5 c. each and 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
358	Blades for safety razors : In strips All other, finished or unfinished	½ c. each and 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> ½ c. each and 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
360	Pyrometers and moisture testers which are scientific or laboratory instruments, apparatus, utensils, or appliances, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not plated with gold, silver, or platinum, finished, or unfinished, and not specially provided for	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
365	Shotguns and rifles valued at more than \$50 each	32½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
368 (a)	Ships' logs, standard marine chronometers having spring-detent escapements, and depth-sounding mechanisms, devices, and instruments; all the foregoing intended or suitable for measuring time, distance, or speed, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings : (1) Valued at more than \$10 each (2) Any of the foregoing shall be subject to an additional duty of (3) Any of the foregoing containing jewels shall be subject to an additional cumulative duty of	\$2.25 each. 32½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 12½ c. for each such
368 (c)	Parts specified hereunder for any of the articles specified in item 368 (a) of this Schedule shall be dutiable as follows : (1) Parts (except plates provided for in clause (2) of sub-paragraph 368 (c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and jewels) imported in the same shipment with complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, provided for in item 368 (a) of this Schedule (whether or not suitable for use in such movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments)	jewel. 22½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States!
Tariff Act of
1930.

United States! Tariff Act of 1930.	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
Paragraph 368(c)— <i>contd.</i>	Parts specified hereunder, etc.— <i>contd.</i> but this clause of this item shall not be applicable to that portion of all the parts in the shipment which exceeds in value $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the value of such complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments.	
	(6) All other parts (except jewels and except those provided for in subparagraph 368 (c) (2), (3), (4), and (5) of the Tariff Act of 1930)	32½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
369 (b)	Motor cycles, whether finished or unfinished	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
369 (c)	Parts (except tires and except parts wholly or in chief value of glass) for motor cycles, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	wholly
370	Internal-combustion motor-boat engines : Carburetor type Other than carburetor type, weighing not more than two thousand five hundred pounds each	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
		17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
		17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
371	Bicycles with or without tires, having wheels in diameter (measured to the outer circumference of the tire) :	
	Over twenty-five inches	\$2.50 each, but not less than 15 nor more than 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Over nineteen, but not over twenty-five inches	\$2 each, but not less than 15 nor more than 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Not over nineteen inches	\$1.25 each, but not less than 15 nor more than 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
371	Frames for bicycles	\$1.25 each, but not less than 15 nor more than 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Reciprocating steam engines (except locomotives)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Sewing machines, not specially provided for : Valued at not more than \$75 each Valued at more than \$75 each	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
		15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Steam turbines	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Lace-making machines, and machines for making lace curtains, nets, and nettings (except Levers or go-through lace machines)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Circular knitting machines, finished or unfinished	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Braiding, lace braiding, and insulating machines, and all other similar textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, for textile manufacturing or processing prior to the making of fabrics or woven, knit, crocheted, or felt articles not made from fabrics (except worsted combs, bleaching, printing, dyeing, or finishing machinery, and machinery for making synthetic textile filaments, bands, strips, or sheets)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph.

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
372	Textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and not provided for heretofore in any item numbered 372 in this Schedule (except worsted combs, machinery for making synthetic textile filaments, bands, strips, or sheets, looms, or bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing machinery, and not including any article of a class or kind with respect to which United States import duties have been reduced or bound against increase pursuant to any trade agreement heretofore concluded under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended)	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Cordage machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Combination cases and sharpening mechanisms for safety razors	22½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Tobacco cutting machines and industrial cigarette making machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	22½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Machines for packaging pipe tobacco, machines for wrapping cigarette packages, and machines for wrapping candy; combination candy cutting and wrapping machines; all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Internal-combustion engines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for:	
	Carburetor type	17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other than carburetor type:	
	Horizontal type, weighing not over five thousand pounds each	17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other than horizontal type, weighing not over two thousand five hundred pounds each	17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
372	Parts, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain, of any articles provided for in any item numbered 372 in this Schedule, shall be dutiable at the same rate of duty as the articles of which they are parts.	
373	Shovels, spades, scoops, and drainage tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
373	Forks, hoes, and rakes, all the foregoing if agricultural hand tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured	7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
374	Aluminum, and alloys (except those provided for in paragraph 302 of the Tariff Act of 1930) in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in coils, plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, disks, blanks, strips, rectangles, and squares	6 c. per lb.
381	Seamless brass tubes and tubing	4 c. per lb.
381	Bronze tubes	4 c. per lb.

United States Tariff Act of 1930.	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
Paragraph		
389	Nickel, and alloys (except those provided for in paragraph 302 or 380 of the Tariff Act of 1930) in which nickel is the component material of chief value :	
	Tubes and tubing and in addition, if cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold worked	12½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
390	Bottle caps of metal, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops : If not decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed electroplated, or embossed in color If decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, electroplated, or embossed in color	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
395	Used print blocks, of whatever material composed, used for printing, stamping, or cutting designs	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
397	Articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of silver	50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
397	Articles or wares not specially provided for, if plated with silver on nickel silver or copper	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
397	Containers, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of tin plate, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer	22½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
397	Articles or wares not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other base metal (except lead), but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, whether partly or wholly manufactured : Luggage hardware Typewriter spools and parts of carbonated water siphons Cases and sharpening devices for safety razors; tricycles, including velocipedes, valued at \$2.75 or more each; baby carriage fittings; styluses; and golf club heads	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 22½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
397	Articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of lead, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, whether wholly or partly manufactured	3 c. per lb., but not less than 22½ nor more than 45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
412	Furniture (other than chairs), wholly or partly finished, wholly or in chief value of wood, and not specially provided for	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
412	Tennis-racket and badminton-racket frames, wholly or in chief value of wood, valued at \$1.75 or more each	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph
502

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

	Molasses and sugar sirups, not specially provided for, which contain soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added) equal to more than 6 per centum of the total soluble solids:	
	Testing not above 48 per centum total sugars	1/6 c. per gal.
	Testing above 48 per centum total sugars	11/80 c. additional for each per centum of total sugars and fractions of a per centum in proportion.
	<i>Provided, That such molasses and sugar sirups entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any calendar year in excess of an aggregate quantity of one million five hundred thousand gallons per annum shall not be entitled to a reduction in duty by virtue of this item. Such molasses and sugar sirups in excess of one million five hundred thousand gallons per annum shall not be subject to higher rates of customs duties than are in effect on the day of the signature of this Agreement.</i>	
505	Salicin	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
506	Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for, valued at 6 cents or more per pound	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
603	Manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, not specially provided for	35 c. per lb.
605	Cigarettes	\$2.25 per lb. and 12½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
704	Venison, fresh, chilled, or frozen, not specially provided for	3 c. per lb.
705	Extract of meat, including fluid	15 c. per lb.
706	Meat pastes (other than liver pastes), prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than three ounces each	6 c. per lb., but not less than 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
712	Birds, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled, or frozen (except chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys)	5 c. per lb.
714	Horses, unless imported for immediate slaughter, valued at more than \$150 per head	17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
718 (b)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances):	
	Herring, smoked or kippered or in tomato sauce, packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than one pound each	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.Paragraph
719

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
	Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each):	
	(2) Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk, neither skinned nor boned (except that the vertebral column may be removed), when containing more than 43 per centum of moisture by weight	‡ c. per lb.
	(4) Herring, whether or not boned, in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each and containing each more than ten pounds of herring, net weight: If known commercially as full herring, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 15 to the following January 31, inclusive, in any year; or if valued at 6 cents or more per pound	‡ c. per lb. net weight.
720 (a) (3)	Herring, smoked or kippered (except herring packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except herring packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each), eviscerated, split, skinned, or divided into portions (but not boned)	2 c. per lb.
721 (c)	Fish paste and fish sauce	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
722	Patent barley and barley flour	2 c. per lb.
726	Oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, and similar oat products	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , but not less than 40 nor more than 80 c. per hundred pounds.
733	Biscuits, wafers, cake, cakes, and similar baked articles, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, whether or not containing chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery of any kind	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
736	Lingon or partridge berries, in their natural condition or in brine	‡ c. per lb.
736	Berries (including blueberries), edible, frozen, and not specially provided for	17½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
738	Malt vinegar	4 c. per proof gal.
743	Limes, in their natural state, or in brine	1½ c. per lb.
747	Pineapples not in bulk	35 c. per crate of 2.45 cubic ft.
747	Pineapples, prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for	1½ c. per lb.
751	All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
753	Cut flowers, fresh, dried, prepared, or preserved	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
754	Orchid plants	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
758	Coconuts	½ c. each.
763	Clover seed, not specially provided for	2 c. per lb.

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
763	Rye grass seed	1½ c. per lb.
764	Turnip and rutabaga seeds	3 c. per lb.
774	Celery in its natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from April 15 to the following July 31, inclusive, in any year	1 c. per lb.
781	Mustard seeds (whole)	1½ c. per lb.
781	Mustard, ground or prepared in bottles or otherwise	7½ c. per lb.
781	Curry and curry powder	2½ c. per lb.
802	Whiskey of all types and classes, not consisting in any part of distilled spirits which have not been aged in wooden containers at least four years prior to the date the whiskey is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption	\$2·50 per proof gal.
802	Rum, in containers holding each one gallon or less	\$2·50 per proof gal.
802	Gin	\$2·50 per proof gal.
802	Bitters of all kinds containing spirits	\$2·50 per proof gal.
806 (a)	Cherry juice, prune juice, or prune wine, and all other fruit juices and fruit sirups, not specially provided for, containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol	35 c. per gal.
806 (b)	Concentrated lime juice, fit for beverage purposes, whether in liquid, powdered, or solid form	35 c. per gal. on the quantity of unconcentrated natural fruit juice contained therein as shown by chemical analysis.
808	Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and similar beverages containing no alcohol, and beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol, not specially provided for	10 c. per gal.
901 (a)	Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied : Of numbers exceeding number 60 but not exceeding number 80	23 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and, in addition thereto, for each number above number 60, 1/10 of 1 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Of numbers exceeding number 80	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
901 (b)	Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied : Of numbers exceeding number 60 but not exceeding number 80	28 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and, in addition thereto, for each number above number 60, 1/10 of 1 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Of numbers exceeding number 80	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

904 (a)

Cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which—

Does not exceed number 102, if valued at more than 70 cents per pound . . .

7½ per cent. *ad val.* and, in addition thereto, for each number, ¼ of 1 per cent. *ad val.*

904 (a)

Exceeds number 102
The minimum rate of duty on any cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, to be imposed under paragraph 904 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be

33 per cent. *ad val.*

904 (b)

Cotton cloth, bleached (but not including any article of a class or kind with respect to which United States import duties have been reduced or bound against increase pursuant to any trade agreement heretofore concluded under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended), containing yarns the average number of which—

Does not exceed number 60, if valued at more than 80 cents per pound; or exceeds number 60 but does not exceed number 90, if valued at more than \$1.20 per pound

½ c. per average number per lb.

10 per cent. *ad val.* and, in addition thereto, for each number, ¼ of 1 per cent. *ad val.*

Exceeds number 90

36 per cent. *ad val.*

904 (c)

Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored (but not including any article of a class or kind with respect to which United States import duties have been reduced or bound against increase pursuant to any trade agreement heretofore concluded under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended), containing yarns the average number of which—

Does not exceed number 60, if valued at more than 90 cents per pound; or exceeds number 60 but does not exceed number 90, if valued at more than \$1.40 per pound

12 per cent. *ad val.* and, in addition thereto, for each number, ¼ of 1 per cent. *ad val.*

Exceeds number 90

39 per cent. *ad val.*

904 (d)

The additional duty to be levied, collected, and paid under paragraph 904 (d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 on cotton cloth woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, or with two or more colors or kinds of filling shall be . . .

5 per cent. *ad val.*

906

Cloth, in chief value of cotton, containing wool

40 per cent. *ad val.*

907

Tracing cloth

20 per cent. *ad val.*

United States Tariff Act of 1930. Paragraph	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
907	Cotton window hollands	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
907	Oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors)	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
907	Filled or coated cotton cloths not specially provided for	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
907	Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether or not in part of India rubber	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
909	Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton : Corduroys, fifty-two inches or more in width, valued at 50 cents or more per square yard	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Plushes and chenilles, fifty-two inches or more in width, valued at \$1 or more per square yard	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Twill-back velveteens, valued at 65 cents or more per square yard	37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
909	Velveteen polishing cloths, wholly or in chief value of cotton, valued at 60 cents or more per square yard	31½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
912	Spindle banding, and lamp and stove wicking, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
913 (a)	Belts and belting, for machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber or of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber (except belts and belting in part of India rubber and valued at less than 40 cents per pound)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
913 (b)	Rope used as belting for textile machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
918	Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of cotton, finished or unfinished, not hemmed, shall be subject to duty as cloth; and, in addition, if hemmed or hemstitched	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
919	Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not specially provided for : Coats valued at \$4 or more each; vests valued at \$24 or more per dozen; dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, valued at \$2.50 or more each; underwear valued at \$9 or more per dozen separate pieces; and pajamas valued at \$18 or more per dozen suits	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
919	Shirt collars and cuffs, of cotton, not specially provided for	15 c. per doz. pieces and 5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
920	Lace window curtains, nets, nettings, pillow shams, and bed sets, and all other fabrics and articles, by whatever name known, plain or Jacquard-figured, finished or unfinished, wholly or partly manufactured, for any use whatsoever, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber	50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.
Paragraph

923

Paragraph	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
	Manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not specially provided for : Terry-woven towels valued at 45 cents or more each ; printers' rubberized blanketing ; molded cotton and rubber packing ; fishing nets valued at 50 cents or more per pound ; ladder tapes ; badminton nets ; and yarns in chief value of cotton containing wool .	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1001	Flax, not hackled	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.
1001	Flax, hackled, including " dressed line "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.
1001	Flax tow and flax noils	$\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.
1003	Twist, twine, and cordage, bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated, composed of two or more jute yarns or rovings twisted together, the size of the single yarn or roving of which is— Coarser than twenty-pound Twenty-pound up to but not including ten-pound Ten-pound up to but not including five-pound Five-pound and finer <i>Provided</i> , That no article assessed with duty under this item shall be subject to a separate additional duty under paragraph 1003 of the Tariff Act, 1930.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. 6 c. per lb. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. 10 c. per lb.
1004 (a)	Single yarns, of flax : Not finer than sixty lea Finer than sixty lea	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1004 (b)	Threads, twines, and cords, composed of two or more yarns of flax twisted together	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1006	Gill nettings, nets, webs, and seines, and other nets for fishing, not specially provided for : Wholly or in chief value of flax and valued at more than \$1 per pound Wholly or in chief value of hemp and valued at more than 60 cents per pound	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1008	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, not specially provided for : Not bleached, printed, stenciled, painted, dyed, colored, or rendered noninflammable Bleached, printed, stenciled, painted, dyed, colored, or rendered non-inflammable	1 c. per lb. 1 c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1009 (a)	Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax (except such as are commonly used as paddings or interlinings in clothing), exceeding thirty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, weighing not less than four and not more than twelve ounces per square yard, and exceeding twelve inches but not exceeding thirty-six inches in width	50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.
Paragraph
1009 (b)

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
	Woven fabrics, such as are commonly used for paddings or interlinings in clothing : Wholly or in chief value of flax, or hemp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, exceeding thirty and not exceeding one hundred and twenty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than four and one-half and not more than twelve ounces per square yard	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Wholly or in chief value of jute, exceeding thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than four and one-half ounces and not more than twelve ounces per square yard	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1010	Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1011	Plain-woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, weighing less than four ounces per square yard	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1013	Table damask, wholly or in chief value of flax, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such damask : Not exceeding one hundred and thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling Exceeding one hundred and thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1014	Towels, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax : Not exceeding one hundred and twenty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling Exceeding one hundred and twenty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1014	Napkins, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax : Not exceeding one hundred and thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling Exceeding one hundred and thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1014	Sheets and pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

1016

Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, finished or unfinished :

Not hemmed 20 per cent. *ad val.*

Hemmed or hemstitched, or unfinished having drawn threads (but not including handkerchiefs made with hand rolled or hand made hems) 35 per cent. *ad val.*

1017

Shirt collars and cuffs, wholly or in part of flax

20 c. per doz. and
5 per cent. *ad val.*

1019

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding sixteen threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing more than thirty-two ounces per square yard

3/10 c. per lb.

1020

Linoleum, including mats and rugs :

Inlaid 32 per cent. *ad val.*

Other, including corticine and cork carpet 25 per cent. *ad val.*

1021

Felt-base floor coverings, not specially provided for

25 per cent. *ad val.*

1105 (a)
and (b)

Wool and hair wastes :

Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, and ring waste 34 c. per lb.

Garnetted waste 18 c. per lb.

Noils, carbonized 21 c. per lb.

Noils, not carbonized 16 c. per lb.

Thread or yarn waste 15 c. per lb.

Card or burr waste, carbonized 18 c. per lb.

Card or burr waste, not carbonized 14 c. per lb.

Wool wastes not specially provided for 14 c. per lb.

Shoddy, and wool extract 14 c. per lb.

Mungo 9 c. per lb.

Wool rags 9 c. per lb.

Flocks 5 c. per lb.

1106

Wool, and hair of the kinds provided for in Schedule 11 of the Tariff Act of 1930, if carbonized, or advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, including tops, but not further advanced than roving

37 c. per lb. and
12½ per cent. *ad val.*

1107

Yarn, wholly or in chief value of wool, other than Angora rabbit hair :

Valued at not more than 60 cents per pound 30 c. per lb. and
30 per cent. *ad val.*

Valued at more than 60 cents but not more than \$1 per pound 36 c. per lb. and
30 per cent. *ad val.*

Valued at more than \$1 but not more than \$1.50 per pound 40 c. per lb. and
30 per cent. *ad val.*

Valued at more than \$1.50 per pound 40 c. per lb. and
30 per cent. *ad val.*

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.
Paragraph

1108

Woven fabrics, weighing not more than four ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, except fabrics having the warp wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber:

Valued at not more than \$1.25 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$1.25 but not more than \$2 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$2 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

1108

Woven fabrics, weighing not more than four ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, and having the warp wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber:

Valued at not more than \$1 per pound	40 c. per lb. and 37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$1 but not more than \$1.50 per pound	40 c. per lb. and 37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$1.50 per pound	40 c. per lb. and 37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

1109 (a)

Woven fabrics, weighing more than four ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool (except woven green billiard cloths, in the piece, weighing more than eleven ounces but not more than fifteen ounces per square yard, wholly of wool):

Valued at not more than 80 cents per pound	40 c. per lb. and 45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than 80 cents but not more than \$1.25 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$1.25 but not more than \$2 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$2 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

1109 (b)

Felts, belts, blankets, jackets, or other articles of machine clothing, for paper-making, printing, or other machines, when woven, wholly or in chief value of wool, as units or in the piece, finished or unfinished:

Valued at not more than \$1.25 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$1.25 but not more than \$2 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 27½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Valued at more than \$2 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph
1110

1111

1112

1113

1114 (b)

1114 (b)

1114 (c)

1114 (d)

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

<p>Pile fabrics, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of wool, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics:</p> <p>If the pile is wholly cut or wholly uncut</p> <p>If the pile is partly cut</p>	<p>44 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>44 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>
<p>Blankets, and similar articles (including carriage and automobile robes and steamer rugs), made as units or in the piece, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, not exceeding three yards in length:</p> <p>Valued at not more than \$1 per pound</p> <p>Valued at more than \$1, but not more than \$1.50 per pound</p> <p>Valued at more than \$1.50 per pound</p>	<p>30 c. per lb. and 36 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>33 c. per lb. and 36 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>40 c. per lb. and 36 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>
<p>Felts, not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool:</p> <p>Valued at not more than \$1.50 per pound</p> <p>Valued at more than \$1.50 per pound</p>	<p>30 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>40 c. per lb. and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>
<p>Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, and cords and tassels; all the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of wool</p>	<p>50 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>
<p>Hose and half-hose, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool:</p> <p>Valued at more than \$1.75, but not more than \$3 per dozen pairs</p> <p>Valued at more than \$3 per dozen pairs</p>	<p>50 c. per lb. and 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>50 c. per lb. and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>
<p>Gloves and mittens, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at more than \$3.50 per dozen pairs</p>	<p>50 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>
<p>Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool:</p> <p>Valued at not more than \$1.75 per pound</p> <p>Valued at more than \$1.75 per pound</p>	<p>40 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>50 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>
<p>Outerwear and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for (except hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles):</p> <p>Infants' outerwear valued at more than \$2 per pound:</p> <p>made or cut from Jersey fabric knit in plain stitch on a circular machine</p> <p>Other</p>	<p>50 c. per lb. and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>50 c. per lb. and 50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i></p>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph
1114 (d)
(contd.)

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
	Outerwear and articles, etc. (contd):	
	Other than infants' outerwear:	
	Valued at more than \$2 but not more than \$5 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at more than \$5 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1115 (a)	Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, not knit or crocheted, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of wool (except hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, and except bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles):	
	Valued at not more than \$4 per pound	33 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at more than \$4 per pound	50 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1115 (b)	Bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes, for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, wholly or in chief value of wool but not knit or crocheted nor made in chief value of knit, crocheted, or woven material, if blocked or trimmed (including finished hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles), and valued at more than \$12 per dozen	40 c. per lb. and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and in addition 8 c. per article.
1116 (b)	Carpets, rugs, and mats, of oriental weave or weaves, made on a power-driven loom; chenille Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats; all the foregoing, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1117 (a)	Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats, not specially provided for; Wilton carpets, rugs, and mats; Brussels carpets, rugs, and mats; velvet or tapestry carpets, rugs, and mats; and carpets, rugs, and mats, of like character or description; all the foregoing, if valued at more than 40 cents per square foot	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1117 (c)	Floor coverings, including mats and druggets, wholly or in chief value of hair of the Angora goat, not specially provided for:	
	Valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at more than 40 cents per square foot	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1119	Tapestries and upholstery goods (not including pile fabrics), in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of wool	Subject to applicable rates of duty im- posed upon woven fabrics of wool in item 1108 or 1109 (a) of this Schedule.
1190	Cloth samples measuring not more than one hundred and four square inches in area, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.Paragraph
1207

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
	Garters, suspenders, and braces, wholly or in chief value of silk or of silk and India rubber, and not specially provided for, whether or not Jacquard-figured	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1209	Handkerchiefs, and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of silk, finished or unfinished, valued at more than \$5 per dozen : Not hemmed : If block-printed by hand Other Hemmed or hemstitched : If block-printed by hand Other	 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1402	Sheathing paper, roofing paper, deadening felt, sheathing felt, roofing felt or felt roofing, whether or not saturated or coated.	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1404	Papers commonly or commercially known as stereotype paper, carbon paper, coated or uncoated, and pottery paper; any of the foregoing colored or uncolored, white or printed : Weighing not over six pounds to the ream, and whether in sheets or any other form, valued at more than 15 cents per pound Weighing over six pounds and less than ten pounds to the ream, valued at more than 15 cents per pound	 4 c. per lb. and 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 4 c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1404	India and bible paper weighing ten pounds or more and less than twenty and one-half pounds to the ream	2 c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1405	Simplex decalcomania paper not printed	2½ c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1405	All boxes of paper or papier-mâché or wood covered or lined with paper and provided for in paragraph 1405 of the Tariff Act of 1930, but not including boxes covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fiber	5 c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1405	Unsensitized basic paper, to be sensitized for use in photography	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1406	Pictures, calendars, cards, placards, and other articles, composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatin, metal, or other material (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same), not specially provided for in paragraph 1406 or elsewhere in the Tariff Act of 1930, exceeding twenty one-thousands of one inch in thickness, and valued at more than 35 cents per pound	6 c. per lb.
1407 (a)	Hand made paper, and paper commonly or commercially known as hand made or machine hand made paper, all the above weighing 8 pounds or over per ream, and valued at 50 cents or more per pound	2 c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
1407 (a)	Drawing paper, whether made by hand or machine, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream, and valued at 40 cents or more per pound	2 c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1408	Paper envelopes, filled or unfilled, whether the contents are dutiable or free, not specially provided for	The same rate of duty as the paper from which made and in addition thereto :
	If plain	2 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	If bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, or lined	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	If lithographed	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1409	Hanging paper, printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored	1 c. per lb. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1409	Blotting paper	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1409	Filtering paper, valued at 75 cents or more per pound	2 1/2 c. per lb. and 7 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1410	Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for (except unbound or bound prayer books and sheets or printed pages of prayer books; except tourist literature containing historical, geographic, time table, travel, hotel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States; and except diaries) :	
	If of <i>bona fide</i> foreign authorship	7 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	All other	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1410	Blank books, slate books, engravings, maps, and charts, not specially provided for (except diaries, notebooks, and address books)	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1410	Book bindings wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1412	Playing cards	10 c. per pack and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1501 (a)	Yarn, slivers, rovings, wick, rope, cord, cloth, tape, and tubing, of asbestos, or of asbestos and any other spinnable fiber, with or without wire, and all manufactures of any of the foregoing	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1501 (b)	Molded, pressed, or formed articles, in part of asbestos, containing any binding agent, coating, or filler, other than hydraulic cement or synthetic resin	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1502	Lawn-tennis and table-tennis balls and golf balls	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1502	Football and other balls, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, primarily designed for use in physical exercise (whether or not such exercise involves the element of sport), except balls wholly or in chief value of rubber	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
1502	Field-hockey sticks and guards, polo mallets, table-tennis bats, croquet mallets, golf clubs, soccer guards, and tennis nets.	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1502	Golf tees	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1504 (b) (4)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, if sewed and blocked or trimmed, and valued at \$15 or more per dozen	\$2 per doz. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1506	Toilet brushes, ornamented, mounted, or fitted with gold, silver, or platinum, or wholly or partly plated with gold, silver, or platinum, whether or not enameled	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1506	Brushes, the handles or backs of which are composed wholly or in chief value of products other than those provided for in paragraph 31 of the Tariff Act of 1930 : Tooth brushes valued at more than 12 cents each	1 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other toilet brushes valued at more than 40 cents each	1 c. each and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1506	Hair pencils in quills or otherwise	2 c. each, but not less than 20 nor more than 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1510	Buttons, not specially provided for : Horn and composition horn	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1513	Toys, not specially provided for : Figures or images of animate objects, not having any movable member or part, wholly or in chief value of metal and valued at 21 cents or more per pound ; figures or images of animate objects, having any movable member or part but not having a spring mechanism, wholly or in chief value of metal and valued at 30 cents or more per pound ; model airplane construction sets, wholly or in chief value of metal, valued at 75 cents or more each ; construction sets (other than model airplane construction sets), wholly or in chief value of metal, valued at 30 cents or more per pound ; stuffed animal figures not having a spring mechanism, not over six inches in height and valued at 35 cents or more each, or over six inches but not over eleven inches in height and valued at \$ 1 or more each, or over eleven inches but not over fourteen inches in height and valued at \$ 2 or more each, or over fourteen inches in height and valued at \$ 3.50 or more each ; and building blocks or bricks, valued at 8 cents or more per pound	45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States Tariff Act of 1930.	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
Paragraph		
1514	Emery wheels, emery files, and manufac- tures of which emery, corundum, garnet or artificial abraave is the component mate- rial of chief value, not specially provided for (except wheels in chief value of corun- dum or silicon carbide)	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1518	Boas, boutonnières, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers mentioned in the duty provisions of paragraph 1518 of the Tariff Act of 1930	40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1519 (a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins (except silver or black fox, coney, rabbit, hare, dog, goat, kid, and fur sealskins, and not in- cluding plates, mats linings, strips, and crosses of dressed dog, goat, or kidskins) . All the foregoing, if dyed	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1523	Human hair tops, roving and yarns, of which human hair is the component mate- rial of chief value	3 c. per lb. and 12 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1523	Press cloth, of which human hair is the component material of chief value	4 c. per lb. and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1523	Press cloth, of which camel's hair is the component material of chief value	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> but not less than 15 c. per lb.
1523	Hair press cloth, not specially provided for	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1526 (a)	Hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plate- aux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bon- nets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals :	
	For men's or boys' wear, valued at more than \$48 per dozen	\$16 per doz. and 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	For women's or girls' wear, valued at more than \$18 and not more than \$48 per dozen	50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1526 (b)	Men's silk or opera hats, in chief value of silk	\$1 each and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1527 (c) (2)	Cigar and cigarette lighters, designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person, finished or un- finished, composed wholly or in chief value of metal other than gold or platinum (whether or not enameled, washed, covered, or plated, including rolled gold plate), or (if not composed in chief value of metal and if not dutiable under clause (1) of sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1527 of the Tariff Act of 1930) set with and in chief value of precious or semiprecious stones, pearls, cameos, coral, amber, imi- tation precious or semiprecious stones, or imitation pearls, and valued above \$5 per dozen	1/2 c. each and 3/10 c. per doz. for each 1 c. the value exceeds 20 c. per doz., and 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
1529 (a)	Nets and nettings made on the bobbinet machine, not embroidered :	
	Wholly or in chief value of cotton and having two hundred and twenty-five or more holes per square inch	45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Wholly or in chief value of silk	60 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile	65 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1529 (a)	Hose and half-hose wholly or in chief value of wool, embroidered in any manner :	
	Valued at not more than \$3.50 per dozen pairs	65 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at more than \$3.50 per dozen pairs	50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1530 (b)	Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1530 of the Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species :	
	(1) Sole or belting leather (including offal), rough, partly finished, finished, curried, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into outer or inner soles, blocks, strips, counters, taps, box toes, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, footwear, or belting	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	(2) Leather wetting	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	(3) Leather to be used in the manufacture of harness or saddlery	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	(4) Side upper leather (including grains and splits), and lining leather made from calf or kip skins, rough, partly finished, or finished, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear (not including patent leather or calf or kip leather other than lining leather):	
	Side upper splits, wax or rough, not cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Other	12½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	(5) Collar, bag, case, glove, garment, or strap leather, in the rough in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished or finished	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	(6) Leather to be used in the manufacture of footballs, basket balls, soccer balls, or medicine balls	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	(7) All other, rough, partly finished finished, or curried, not specially provided for	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1530 (c)	Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1530 of the Tariff Act of 1930), in the rough in the	

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

1530 (c)

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

Leather &c. (*contd.*):

white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished:

If made from sheep or lamb skins:

Imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear

10 per cent. *ad val.*

Other, not including chamois

20 per cent. *ad val.*

If made from goat or kid skins, and not imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear

20 per cent. *ad val.*

If made from reptile skins or shark skins, and imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear

10 per cent. *ad val.*

Pigskin leather:

If imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear

10 per cent. *ad val.*

Other

12 1/2 per cent. *ad val.*

Glove and garment leather made from hides or skins of animals (including fish, reptiles, and birds, but not including sheep, lambs, goats, kids, pigs, hogs, or cattle of the bovine species), not imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear

15 per cent. *ad val.*

Rough-tanned walrus leather, not imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear

15 per cent. *ad val.*

1530 (c)

Vegetable-tanned rough leather made from goat or sheep skins (including those commercially known as India-tanned goat or sheep skins)

10 per cent. *ad val.*

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

Paragraph

1530 (d)	Leather made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species, grained, printed, embossed, ornamented, or decorated, in any manner or to any extent (including leather finished in gold, silver, aluminium, or like effects), or by any other process (in addition to tanning) made into fancy leather, and any of the foregoing cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear, all the foregoing by whatever, name known, and to whatever use applied	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1530 (e)	Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather by the process or method known as welt, and not specially provided for	50 c. per pair, but not less than 10 nor more than 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1630 (f)	Harness valued at more than \$70 per set, single harness valued at more than \$40 saddles valued at more than \$40 each, saddlery, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1530 (f)	Saddles made wholly or in part of pigskin or imitation pigskin	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1530 (f)	Saddles and harness, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, except metal parts, finished or unfinished	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1531	Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelery, wholly or in chief value of leather or parchment, and manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment, or of which leather, rawhide, or parchment is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (not including coin purses, change purses, billfolds, bill cases, bill rolls, bill purses, banknote cases, currency cases, money cases, card cases, licence cases, pass cases, passport cases, letter cases, and similar flat leather goods): Leads, leashes, collars, muzzles, and similar dog equipment Belts and buckles designed to be worn on the person Other articles Any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with travelling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 17 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> 35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.
Paragraph
1532 (a)

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
	Men's gloves, wholly or in chief value of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, and not over twelve inches in length	\$4.50 per doz. prs.
	For each inch or fraction thereof in excess of twelve inches	25 c. per doz. prs.
	<i>Provided</i> , That, in addition thereto, on all the foregoing there shall be paid each of the following cumulative duties :	
	When machine seamed, otherwise than overseamed	50 c. per doz. prs.
	When seamed by hand	\$2.50 per doz. prs.
	When lined with cotton, wool, silk, or other fabrics	\$ 1.75 per doz. prs.
	When trimmed with fur	\$ 2.00 per doz. prs.
	When lined with leather or fur	\$ 2.50 per doz. prs.
	<i>Provided further</i> , That all the foregoing shall be dutiable at not less than	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1532 (a)	Women's and children's gloves, wholly or in chief value of leather, lined, or trimmed with fur, and not over twelve inches in length :	
	When seamed by hand	\$4 per doz. prs.
	When not seamed by hand	\$5 per doz. prs.
	For each inch or fraction thereof in excess of twelve inches	25 c. per doz. prs.
	<i>Provided</i> , That, in addition thereto, on all the foregoing there shall be paid each of the following cumulative duties :	
	When machine seamed, otherwise than overseamed	\$1 per doz. prs.
	When seamed by hand	\$3.50 per doz. prs.
	When lined with cotton, wool, silk, or other fabrics	\$2 per doz. prs.
	When trimmed with fur	\$2 per doz. prs.
	When lined with leather or fur	\$2.50 per doz. prs.
	<i>Provided further</i> , That all the foregoing shall be dutiable at not less than	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1532 (b)	Gloves wholly or in chief value of leather made, from horsehides or cowhides (except calfskins), whether wholly or partly manufactured	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1535	Artificial flies and snelled hooks, finished or unfinished	45 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1535	Leaders or casts, finished or unfinished, valued at \$2 or more per dozen	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1535	Fishing rods valued at \$10 or more each, and reels valued at \$3.50 or more each, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1537 (a)	Manufactures wholly or in chief value of whalebone, not specially provided for	12 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1537 (b)	Golf-ball centres or cores, wound or unwound, wholly or in chief value of India rubber or gutta-percha	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
1537 (b)	Manufactures composed wholly or in chief value of India rubber known as "hard rubber" (except syringes), not specially provided for, finished or unfinished . . .	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1541 (a)	Musical instruments not specially provided for: Sets of tuned bells of the types known as chimes or peals, and parts of any of the foregoing . . .	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1541 (c)	Carillons containing not more than thirty-four bells, and parts thereof . . .	20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Carillons containing more than thirty-four bells, and parts thereof . . .	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1542	Phonograph, gramophone, or graphophone records, not specially provided for . . .	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1545	Sponges: Commercially known as yellow, grass, or velvet . . .	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Hardhead or reef . . .	7 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1547 (a)	Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and copies, replicas, or reproductions of any of the same, all the foregoing which are works of art, not specially provided for . . .	15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1553	Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at more than 40 cents per gross . . .	22 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1552	Tobacco pipe bowls, wholly or in chief value of brier or other wood or root, in whatever condition of manufacture, whether bored or unbored and tobacco pipes having such bowls (except tobacco pipes, wholly finished, having bowls wholly or in chief value of brier-wood, valued at less than \$1.20 per dozen): Valued at less than \$1.20 per dozen . . .	2 1/2 c. each and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at \$1.20 or more, but not more than \$5 per dozen . . .	5 c. each and 50 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Valued at more than \$5 per dozen . . .	2 1/2 c. each and 40 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1552	Cigar and cigarette holders, not specially provided for, in whatever condition of manufacture, whether wholly or partly finished, or whether bored or unbored . . .	5 c. each and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1552	Mouthpieces for pipes, or for cigar and cigarette holders, of whatever material composed, and in whatever condition of manufacture, whether wholly or partly finished, or whether bored or unbored . . .	2 1/2 c. each and 30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1552	Pouches for chewing or smoking tobacco, finished or partly finished, wholly or in chief value of leather . . .	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1552	Cases suitable for pipes, or for cigar or cigarette holders, finished or partly finished . . .	30 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1552	Cigar and cigarette cases and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of leather . . .	35 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

United States Tariff Act of 1930.	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
Paragraph		
1554	Walking canes, valued at \$5 or more per dozen, finished or unfinished	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1555	Waste, not specially provided for	7 1/2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
1606 (a) and (b)	Dogs and horses imported by a citizen of the United States specially for breeding purposes	Free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1606 (a) and (b), Tariff Act of 1930.
1609	Annatto and extracts thereof, not containing alcohol	Free.
1612	Arrowroot, crude or manufactured, and arrowroot starch and flour	Free.
1616	Chrysotile asbestos, unmanufactured :	
	Crudes	Free.
1617	Waste bagging, and waste sugar sack cloth	Free.
1621	Bibles, comprising the books of the Old or New Testament, or both, bound or unbound	Free.
1628	Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress	Free.
1629	Hydrographic charts and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific or literary associations or academies, and publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, not advertising matter, and public documents issued by foreign Governments ; books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts, which have been printed more than twenty years at the time of importation	Free.
	<i>Provided, That where any such books have been rebound wholly or in part in leather within such period, the binding so placed upon such books shall be dutiable as book bindings wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for.</i>	
1631	Any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, may import free of duty any book, map, music, engraving, photograph, etching, lithographic print, or chart, for its own use or for the encouragement of the fine arts, and not for sale, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe	Free.
1645	Chalk, crude, not ground, bolted, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured	Free.

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

Description of Article.

Rate of Duty.

	Chromite or chrome ore	Free.
1647	Coal-tar products: Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than 30 per centum, benzene, carbazole having a purity of less than 65 per centum, cumene, cymene, fluorene, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene which after the removal of all the water present has a solidifying point less than seventy-nine degrees centigrade, pyridine, toluene, xylene, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, pitch of coal tar, pitch of blast-furnace tar, pitch of oil-gas tar, pitch of water-gas tar, crude coal tar, crude blast-furnace tar, crude oil-gas tar, crude water-gas tar, all other distillates of any of these tars which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below one hundred and ninety degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than 5 per centum of the original distillate, all mixtures of any of these distillates and any of the foregoing pitches, and all other materials or products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not specially provided for in paragraph 27 or 28 of Title I of the Tariff Act of 1930	Free.
1653	Cocoa or cacao beans, and shells thereof	Free.
1656	Coir fiber	Free.
1665	Curling stones	Free.
1668	Diamonds, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, whether in their natural form or broken, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, any of the foregoing not set, miners' diamonds, and diamond dust	Free.
1669	Patchouli leaves and dried pawpaw juice or papain, which are in a crude state, not 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, and not containing alcohol	Free.
1670	Dyeing or tanning materials : Logwood, and mangrove bark, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, and not containing alcohol	Free.
1681	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed: Caracul, ermine, fitch, fox (other than silver or black fox), lamb, kid, sheep, goat, marten, monkey, pony, sable, skunk, and squirrel	Free.
1683	Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins	Free.
1684	Sisal, not dressed or manufactured in any manner	Free.

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph]

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
1685	Prepared fertilizer mixtures, castor-bean pomace, and nitrogenous materials, all the foregoing used chiefly for fertilizers or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers	Free.
1686	Gums and resins: Damar, drangon's blood, and myrrh	Free.
1691	Hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles	Free.
1692	Hones, whetstones, and grindstones	Free.
1697	India rubber and gutta-percha, crude, including jelutong or pontianak, and gutta siak	Free.
1699	Iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium, and native combinations thereof with one another or with platinum	Free.
1701	Ivory tusks in their natural state or cut vertically across the grain only, with the bark left intact	Free.
1710	Asphaltum and bitumen	Free.
1714	Manuscripts, not specially provided for	Free.
1719	Cornwall stone, unmanufactured	Free.
1719	Colombian ores or concentrates, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for	Free.
1722	Derris root, and tuba or tube root, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for	Free
1724	Needles, hand sewing or darning	Free
1725	Nets or finished sections of nets for use in otter trawl fishing, if composed wholly or in chief value of manila	Free.
1726	Newspapers and periodicals, unbound	Free.
1727	Copra, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels	Free.
1731	Oils, distilled or essential: Cinnamon, citronella, and lime, all the foregoing not containing alcohol	Free.
1732	Expressed or extracted palm-kernel oil, rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to be prescribed by him	Free.
	NOTE:—No Federal internal tax in excess of the rate of 3 cents per pound now provided for in section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934, as amended, shall be imposed in the United States in respect of palm-kernal oil.	
1735	Duplex decalomania paper not printed	Free.
1736	Parchment and vellum	Free.
1774	Platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates not less than one-eighth of one inch in thickness, sponge, or scrap	Free.

United States
Tariff Act of
1930.

Paragraph

	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
1750	Rag pulp ; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags, waste (including jute, hemp, and flax waste), shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, and waste bagging, and all other waste not specially provided for, including old gunny cloth, and old gunny bags, used chiefly for paper making, and no longer suitable for bags	Free.
1759	Sheep dip	Free.
1765	Seal skins (not fur seal skins), raw	Free.
1768 (1)	Spices and spice seeds : Cloves ; cinnamon and cinnamon chips ; ginger root, not preserved or candied ; nutmegs ; and pimento (allspice) ; all of the foregoing, if unground	Free.
1771	Stamps : Postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled, and Government stamped envelopes or postcards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon	Free.
1776	Strontianite or mineral strontium carbonate and celestite or mineral strontium sulphate	Free.
1777	Sulphur in any form	Free.
1782	Locust or carob beans, and pods and seeds thereof	Free.
1783 (b)	Tea not specially provided for	Free.
1786	Tin in bars, blocks or pigs, alloys in chief value of tin not specially provided for, and grain or granulated and scrap tin, including scrap tin plate	Free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1785, Tariff Act of 1930.
	<i>Provided.</i> That the Government of the United States of America reserves the right to withdraw the concession hereby granted if at any time after January 1, 1939, an export tax is charged in Nigeria on tin ore and concentrates exported to the United States of America other than or different from any export tax which may at the same time be charged on tin ore and concentrates exported to any part of the British Empire.	
1787	Tobacco stems not cut, ground, or pulverised	Free.
1790	Turtles	Free.

United States Tariff Act of 1930.	Description of Article.	Rate of Duty.
Paragraph		
1801	Witherite, crude, unground	Free.
1808 (2)	Mahogany and satinwood, in the log	Free.
1807	Original paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, pastels, original drawings and sketches in pen, ink, pencil, or water colors, artists' proof etchings unbound, and engravings and woodcuts on bound original sculptures or statuary, including not more than two replicas or reproductions of the same	Free.
1810	Stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows which are works of art imported to be used in houses of worship, valued at \$15 or more per square foot, when imported expressly for presentation to an incorporated religious society	Free.
1811	Works of art (except rugs and carpets made after the year 1700), collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, artistic antiquities, and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced prior to the year 1830, but the free importation of such objects shall be subject to such regulations as to proof of antiquity as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, of all sizes, made in the year 1800 or prior year	Free.
Revenue Act of 1932, as amended.		
Section 601 (c) (4) and 630.	Fuel oil derived from petroleum, gas oil derived from petroleum, and all liquid derivatives of crude petroleum; and lubricating oil; and gasoline or other motor fuel; and paraffin and other petroleum wax products; any of the foregoing sold for use as fuel supplies, ships stores, sea stores, or legitimate equipment on vessels of war of the United States or of any foreign nation, or vessels employed in the fisheries or in the whaling business, or actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States or between the United States and any of its possessions, under regulations prescribed with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury	Exempt from taxes imposed in Sec. 601 (c) (4) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended.

EXCHANGES OF NOTES.

No. 1. RAW MATERIALS.

(a) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honor to propose that, in view of the importance of maintaining conditions favorable to the international exchange of goods, and in order to supplement those provisions of the Trade Agreement signed this day which relate to import and export duties and regulations, the Governments of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom shall respectively give sympathetic consideration to any representations which the other may make with respect to questions concerning access to raw materials.

I have the honor to suggest that this Note and Your Excellency's reply thereto accepting the above proposal shall be regarded as constituting an agreement in this sense.

Accept, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

(b) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency,

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of today's date proposing that, in view of the importance of maintaining conditions favourable to the international exchange of goods, and in order to supplement those provisions of the Trade Agreement signed this day which relate to import and export duties and regulations, the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America shall respectively give sympathetic consideration to any representations which the other may make with respect to questions concerning access to raw materials.

I have the honour in accepting this proposal to confirm that Your Excellency's Note together with this Note in reply shall be regarded as constituting an agreement in the above sense.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

No. 2. ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

(a) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honor to make the following statement of my understanding of the agreement reached, with reference to certain special duties, between the United States and the United Kingdom Delegations in connexion with the Trade Agreement signed this day :—

These conversations have disclosed a mutual understanding that no anti-dumping duty, or new or additional duty to countervail the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant, will be imposed on articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the territories to which the Trade Agreement applies, without the Government of the United States of America or the Government of the United Kingdom, as the case may be, first having given the other Government, through an informal notice, an opportunity to make representations with respect to the proposed duty. No decision to impose any such duty will be made within thirty days after the date of the informal notice, unless an earlier decision is required by law. Any representations submitted by either Government in response to such a notice will be carefully considered by the other Government.

Accept, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

(b) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency,

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date containing a statement of Your Excellency's understanding of the agreement reached, with reference to certain special duties, between the United Kingdom and the United States Delegation in connexion with the Trade Agreement signed this day.

These conversations have disclosed a mutual understanding that no anti-dumping duty, or new or additional duty to countervail the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant, will be imposed on articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the territories to which the Trade Agreement applies, without the Government of the United Kingdom or the Government of the United States of America, as the case may be, first having given the other Government, through an informal notice, an opportunity to make representations with respect to the proposed duty. No decision to impose any such duty will be made within thirty days after the date of the informal notice unless an earlier decision is required by law. Any representations submitted by either Government in response to such a notice will be carefully considered by the other Government.

I have the honor to confirm Your Excellency's understanding of the agreement thus reached.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

No. 3. BRITISH PREFERENCES TO MANDATED TERRITORIES.

(a) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honor to inform you, with reference to the Trade Agreement signed this day that the United States of America, will in the special circumstances, refrain from claiming under the provisions of the Agreement other than Article 3 or the Schedules any advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by any territories under the sovereignty of His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, or under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty, to which the Trade Agreement applies, to any territory under His Majesty's mandate which is administered as an integral portion of territory under His Majesty's sovereignty or protection or which is joined in a customs union with a territory under His Majesty's sovereignty or protection.

If any territories under His Majesty's sovereignty, protection or suzerainty to which the Agreement applies should become free, except in relation to the United States of America, to grant preferential tariff treatment to Palestine or Trans-Jordan, the Government of the United States of America will give sympathetic consideration to any requests addressed to it for consent to the granting of preferential tariff treatment to particular articles of Palestine or Trans-Jordan origin.

I avail, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

(b) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of today's date informing me, with reference to the Trade Agreement signed this day, that the United States of America will, in the special circumstances, refrain from claiming under the provisions of the Agreement other than Article 3 or the Schedules any advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by any territories under the sovereignty of His Majesty The King or under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty, to which the Trade Agreement applies, to any territory under His Majesty's mandate which is administered as an integral portion of territory under His Majesty's sovereignty or protection or which is joined in a customs union with a territory under His Majesty's sovereignty or protection.

Your Excellency's Note further states that if any territories under His Majesty's sovereignty, protection or suzerainty to which the Agreement applies should become free, except in relation to the United States of America, to grant preferential tariff treatment to Palestine or Trans-Jordan, the Government of the United States of America will give sympathetic consideration to any requests addressed to it for consent to the granting of preferential tariff treatment to particular articles of Palestine or Trans-Jordan origin.

I have taken note with pleasure of Your Excellency's communication in the above sense.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

NO. 4. TARIFF TREATMENT OF UNITED STATES GOODS IN CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND IN TERRITORIES UNDER MANDATE.

(a) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency,

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honour to refer to Article 11 and Schedule III of the Trade Agreement signed this day, relative to the tariff concessions to be accorded to the United States of America by the territories listed in that Schedule; and, in order that the position regarding trade and commerce between the United States of America and certain territories under His Majesty's sovereignty, suzerainty, protection or mandate may be made clear, I have the honour to invite attention to the fact that the United States of America have, by virtue of various conventions and treaties, for many years enjoyed equality of tariff treatment with all other countries, including the United Kingdom, in the following territories among others:—

Kenya
Uganda
Zanzibar
Nyasaland
Tanganyika Territory
The Cameroons under British Mandate
Togoland under British Mandate
Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

The United States of America have for many years also enjoyed equality of tariffs treatment with the United Kingdom and other countries in Aden, Gibraltar, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, with the exception that in Gibraltar, the Straits Settlement and Hong Kong preferential tariff treatment is given to tobacco, liquors and wines and spirits. I am instructed to inform you that there is no present intention to extend preferential tariff treatment to additional products in these territories.

Imports from the United States of America into the territories mentioned in the above two paragraphs have amounted in recent years to more than a quarter of the total import trade of the United States of America into the colonies and into territories under His Majesty's suzerainty, protection or mandate.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

(b) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency:

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date setting out the position with regard to the tariff treatment which is accorded to goods of United States origin in certain territories under His Majesty's sovereignty, suzerainty, protection or mandate.

I note with pleasure Your Excellency's statement that there is no present intention of extending preferential tariff treatment to products in Aden, Gibraltar, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong in addition to those mentioned in your note.

Accept, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

NO. 5. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS ON RUBBER PLANTS.

(a) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency,

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honour to inform you that, as the result of conversations which have taken place in the course of the negotiation of the Trade Agreement signed this day, the Government of the United Kingdom will consult the parties to the International Rubber Regulation Agreement as to the possibility, subject to the main objects of the Agreement as set out in the Preamble thereto not being prejudiced, of amending the Agreement so as to permit the exportation of rubber planting material to countries not parties to it.

I have &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

(b) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1936.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date informing me that, as the result of conversations which have taken place in the course of the negotiation of the Trade Agreement signed this day, the Government of the United Kingdom will consult the parties to the International Rubber Regulation Agreement as to the possibility, subject to the main objects of the Agreement as set out in the Preamble thereto not being prejudiced, of amending the Agreement so as to permit the exportation of rubber planting material to countries not parties to it.

I have taken note with pleasure of Your Excellency's communication in the above sense.

Accept, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

NO. 6. APPLES AND CITRUS FRUITS.

(a) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1936.

During the course of the negotiation of the Trade Agreement signed this day, it has been explained that the fruit growers of certain parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, together with the United Kingdom producers, have for some time past cooperated in an organization called the Empire Fruits Council, which has made arrangements concerning the shipment of apples to the United Kingdom market from overseas, with the object of maintaining a stable and remunerative market in the interests of all concerned and of avoiding, so far as possible, temporary periods either of over-supply or of shortage. It is understood that British Empire producers of citrus fruits are also represented on this Council.

It has been represented to me that the cooperation of the exporting interests in the United States of America, which is the only other major apple-exporting country, would be of great assistance in securing the orderly marketing of the apple crop and would be of no less benefit to them than to the other suppliers. I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United States of America inclines to the view that it is in the general interest that the shipment of apples to the United Kingdom market should be so planned as to avoid excessive variations in supplies and prices, and that it will call the attention of United States exporting interests to the desirability of their cooperating with the Empire Fruits Council in such arrangements as may be feasible to assure the orderly supply of apples to the United Kingdom market.

In the foregoing connection, your attention is invited to legislation in effect (Public No. 39, 73D Congress, approved June 10, 1933) which provides for the regulation of exports of apples (and pears) from the United States of America on the basis of grade or quality. Under this Act, the Department of Agriculture has issued regulations which require that all apples (and pears) shipped to foreign countries meet certain export standards. The effect of these regulations is to make large shipments of low-quality fruit to British or other foreign markets impossible.

I understand that up to the present no similar arrangements have been made for planning the shipments of citrus fruits to the United Kingdom market, but that certain British Empire producers have expressed a desire for some form of arrangement for the orderly marketing of citrus fruits in the United Kingdom, with a view to avoiding disturbances resulting from sudden fluctuations in supplies. I have the honor to inform you that, if the principal supplying countries (including foreign countries) should agree to cooperate in arrangements for the orderly supply of citrus fruits to the United Kingdom market, the Government of the United States of America would call the attention of United States exporters to the desirability of cooperating in any feasible arrangements to this end.

I avail, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

(b) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency,

Washington, November 17, 1936.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date concerning the marketing of apples and citrus fruits, and to confirm Your Excellency's understanding of the position as therein set out.

I have taken note with pleasure of the information and assurances conveyed to me in Your Excellency's communication.

I have, &c.

R. C LINDSAY.

NO. 7. BEEF AND VEAL.

(a) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honour to state, with reference to Article 4 of the Trade Agreement signed this day, that in the event of the Government of the United Kingdom deciding to regulate, in connexion with a recommendation of the International Beef Conference, imports of any type of beef or veal, including offals thereof, imported from the United States of America, the Government of the United States of America would not claim for such products any freedom from quantitative regulation to which a right would otherwise exist by virtue of the provisions of the said Article 4.

It is my understanding that the Government of the United Kingdom would not impose any regulation of imports in the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph unless exports from the countries represented on the Conference were being regulated by the countries concerned in accordance with plans approved by the Government of the United Kingdom, and that before imposing such quantitative regulation the Government of the United Kingdom would consult with the Government of the United States of America regarding the proposed action.

Accept, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

(b) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency,

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date informing me, with reference to Article 4 of the Trade Agreement signed this day, that in the event of the Government of the United Kingdom deciding to regulate, in connexion with a recommendation of the International Beef Conference, imports of any type of beef or veal, including offals thereof, imported from the United States of America, the Government of the United States of America would not claim for such products any freedom from quantitative regulation to which a right would otherwise exist by virtue of the provisions of the said Article 4.

I have taken note with pleasure of Your Excellency's communication in the above sense, and have the honour to confirm your understanding that the Government of the United Kingdom would not impose any regulation of imports in the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph unless exports from the countries represented on the Conference were being regulated by the countries concerned in accordance with plans approved by the Government of the United Kingdom, and that before imposing such quantitative regulation the Government of the United Kingdom would consult with the Government of the United States of America regarding the proposed action.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

NO. 8. CONSULTATION REGARDING VALUATION.

(a) *Note from the British Ambassador to the United States Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency,

Washington, November 17, 1938.

With reference to the discussions which have taken place in connexion with the negotiation of the Trade Agreement signed this day concerning the bases and methods of determining dutiable value in the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the desirability of removing, in so far as possible, any uncertainties in respect of these matters, I have the honour to assure you that the Government of the United Kingdom will be ready to afford full opportunity to the Government of the United States of America for

consultation between representatives of the two Governments concerning general problems of valuation as well as specific difficulties of application which may arise from time to time.

I should much appreciate hearing from you that the Government of the United States of America will likewise be ready to afford opportunity for such consultation.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

(b) *Note from the United States Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

Excellency :

Washington, November 17, 1938.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Note of to-day's date in which reference is made to the discussions which have taken place in connexion with the negotiation of the Trade Agreement signed this day concerning the bases and methods of determining dutiable value in the United States of America and the United Kingdom and the desirability of removing, in so far as possible, any uncertainties in respect of these matters.

You state that the Government of the United Kingdom will be ready to afford full opportunity to the Government of the United States of America for consultation between representatives of the two Governments concerning general problems of valuation as well as specific difficulties of application which may arise from time to time.

I have the honour to assure you that the Government of the United States of America will likewise be ready to afford full opportunity for consultation between representatives of the two Governments concerning these matters.

Accept, &c.

CORDELL HULL.

OPPOSITION TO FEDERATION.

227. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar**: (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House be pleased to state if Government are aware that both the Congress and the Muslim League are opposed to the scheme of Federation as envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935?

(b) What steps, if any, are Government taking to make the scheme acceptable to them?

(c) Is it a fact that Government propose to move for a modification and amendment of some provisions of the Government of India Act and, if so, what are the main heads of amendment?

(d) Do Government propose to take that opportunity to amend the Act so as to remove the provisions objectionable to the Congress?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) Government are aware of the statements made by these organisations of their attitude towards Federation.

(b), (c) and (d). I have nothing to add to the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the opening of the Annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Calcutta, on the 19th December, 1938, a copy of which is in the Library of this House.

CONSIDERATION OF THE ADOPTION OF A COMMON SCRIPT IN ROMAN.

228. ***Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury**: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether Government have been considering the adoption of a common script—the Roman—for common language for India, viz., Hindustani in place of both Urdu and Hindi scripts?

(b) If so, have they got any leaflet suggesting the new Roman script?

(c) If the reply to part (b) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to circulate the leaflets to the educational authorities in different provinces and ask for opinions before finally adopting the script?

(d) Do Government propose to consult this House before adopting the new script?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Some members of the committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to consider the Wardha Education Scheme have suggested the desirability of the adoption of the Roman script in India. In accordance with the decision of the Board, copies of the Report of its Committee will be forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration and it is for them to take such action as they may consider desirable on this suggestion.

(b) Subsequent to the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, copies of a pamphlet entitled "A National Orthography for Hindostani" were received by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and circulated for information only to members of the Board.

(c) As the pamphlet in question has not been considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, Government do not propose to take any further action at present.

(d) Does not arise.

CREATION OF JAGIRS IN DELHI PROVINCE.

229. *Mr. M. Thirumala Rao: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have approved the creation of *jagirs* in Delhi Province, to which a condition is attached that the holders should be of continued good conduct and steadfast loyalty to His Majesty The King Emperor?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, how many *jagirs* are created, and what are the annual emoluments, and the names of the nominees?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) The number of *jagirs* to be awarded has not been specifically fixed, but the total sum released at any one time is not to exceed Rs. 2,000 per annum, and ordinarily not more than two *jagirs* are to be given in any one year. Four *jagirs* of Rs. 200 each per annum have so far been granted and the names of the grantees are—

- (1) Rai Sahib Pandit Madan Gopal of Mahpalpur;
- (2) Pandit Ram Kishan of Paprawat;
- (3) Rai Sahib Chaudhary Nathu Singh of Mitraon; and
- (4) Chaudhary Bahadur Singh of Moghulpur Kalan.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY SIR FIROZE KHAN NOON TO A CANADIAN AUDIENCE.

230. *Seth Govind Das: Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state :

- (a) whether he is aware that Sir Feroze Khan Noon, the High Commissioner for India, addressed sometime ago a Canadian audience on the Government of India Act;
- (b) whether he has a copy of the text of his speech so delivered to the Canadian gathering;
- (c) whether his attention has been drawn to such passages of the High Commissioner's speech, to the Canadian gathering, as "excepting the Army and foreign relations, we have a constitution in India which gives us full Dominion Government as is the case in Canada", and "India is fiscally as autonomous as any other Dominion" etc.;
- (d) whether he has made the statements in his private capacity as an Indian, or as the High Commissioner for India; and
- (e) whether he is prepared to secure and lay a copy of the speech on the table?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). No.

(c) Government have seen the passages mentioned by the Honourable Member, but, so far as Government are aware, they are not quotations from any speech made by Sir Feroze Khan Noon.

(d) Any such statements that may have been made are the personal views of Sir Feroze Khan Noon.

(e) No.

UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER.

CHANGES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN TARIFFS MADE IN FAVOUR OF INDIA'S EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

3. Mr. Manu Subedar: (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state the figures for (i) imports from and (ii) exports to South Africa during the years 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39 (up to the last date for which figures are available)?

(b) What changes in the South African tariffs were made in favour of India's exports to South Africa, as the result of the temporary agreement entered into between the Government of South Africa and the Government of India in 1938?

(c) What changes in tariffs, if any, were made in India as the result of that agreement?

(d) Has the report of the Agent-General in South Africa referred to the said agreement, or to the effect of that agreement on the trade between India and South Africa?

(c) Have Government considered the effect, and are the beneficial results expected by Government realised? If so, in what manner?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The figures of imports from the Union of South Africa to India and of our exports to that country are as below:

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
				9 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Export to the Union of South Africa.	1,31,99,045	1,37,77,029	1,51,38,270	1,10,94,164
Imports from the Union of South Africa.	28,40,839	31,11,421	48,16,881	19,70,778
Balance of trade in favour of India.	1,03,58,206	1,06,65,608	1,03,22,389	91,23,386

(b) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to what is stated in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Commerce Department Communiqué, dated the 22nd March, 1938.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) I would refer the Honourable Member to the import and export figures given in reply to (a).

ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PILGRIMAGE TO THE HEDJAZ.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that up to 12 Noon on Monday, the 6th February, 1939, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, two nominations were received. Subsequently, one member has withdrawn his candidature. As there now remains only one candidate for the vacancy, I declare Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shabban to be duly elected.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have also to inform the Assembly that up to 12 Noon on Monday, the 6th February, 1939, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Central Advisory Board of Health, two nominations were received. Subsequently one member has withdrawn his candidature. As there now remains only one candidate for the vacancy, I declare Mr. F. E. James to be duly elected.

THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHT BILL.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish standards of weight throughout British India.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish standards of weight throughout British India."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE COAL MINES (STOWING) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for safety in coal mines.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make further provision for safety in coal mines."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart: (Member for Railways and Communications): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles be taken into consideration."

Sir, I need not detain the House with any elaborate explanations of what these amendments are. For the most part, they represent improvements in phraseology and form; in no case has there been any departure

[Sir Thomas Stewart.]

from the principles accepted on the floor of this House; and in the few instances, mainly in the Schedules, where there has been a change of substance, it has been made merely to bring those Schedules up-to-date in the light of the more recent technical information that has been placed at our disposal. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in .

'In sub-clause (4) of clause 7, for the word "two" occurring in the third line the word "three" was substituted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In sub-clause (2) of clause 11, for the word "and" occurring in the third line the words "provided that" were substituted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

In clause 13—

(a) in sub-clause (2) for the words commencing "and any order made in such appeal" and ending "before passing any orders on the appeal" the following was substituted, namely:

"who shall decide the appeal after giving the licensing authority an opportunity of being heard, and the decision of the appellate authority shall be binding on the licensing authority.";

(b) after sub-clause (2) the following sub-clause was inserted, namely:

"(5) The order of a licensing authority shall, unless the appellate authority, conditionally or unconditionally, directs otherwise, be in force pending the disposal of an appeal under sub-section (2)."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'For the words "registration certificate" where they occur in sub-clauses (1) and (4) of clause 28, and sub-clause (2) of clause 29, the words "certificate of registration" were substituted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In sub-clause (1) of clause 37 for the words, figures, letter and brackets commencing "(c) (i) the registered laden weight" and ending "pertaining to the several axles of the vehicle" the following was substituted, namely:

"(c) the registered laden weight of the vehicle and the registered axle weights pertaining to the several axles thereof, fixed in accordance with sub-section (2) with reference to the particulars of the tyres entered in the certificate of registration; and

(d) if the vehicle is used or adapted to be used for the carriage of passengers solely or in addition to goods, the number of passengers for whom accommodation is provided,".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In sub-clause (1) of clause 38, for the words "this Act" occurring in the seventh line the word and figure "Chapter V" were substituted'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'For the words "registration certificates" where they occur in parts (c), (d), (f) and (h) of sub-clause (2) of clause 41 the words "certificates of registration" were substituted'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In clause 42—

(a) for part (g) of sub-clause (3) of clause 42 the following was substituted, namely:

"(g) to any transport vehicle owned by, and used solely for the purposes of, any educational institution which is recognised by the Provincial Government or whose managing committee is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860"; and

(b) in sub-clause (4) of clause 42 for the words "Sub-section" in the first line the words "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), sub-section" were substituted'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In part (c) of sub-clause (3) of clause 59, for the figures '42' the figures '43' were substituted'.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, this refers to clause 43, which is the most important clause in the Bill, where the Provincial Government is given the right to fix maximum or minimum fares or freights and also to restrict the conveying of goods traffic or of prescribed classes of goods. Though much care and attention has been bestowed in carrying out corrections of omissions and errors, I would ask the Honourable Member to look into clause 43 (1):

"A Provincial Government, having regard to—

(a) the advantages offered to the public trade and industry. . . ."

Now, is it advantages offered to the "public trade and industry"? It means "public trade" as opposed to "private trade". So a comma is necessary after "public"—otherwise this important provision will be useless?

The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart: Sir, surely no amendment of clause 43 is under consideration?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The suggestion is that a comma might be supplied: there is no objection to that, is there?

The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart: Sir, I think it would be entirely wrong to make any alteration in clause 43, since no alteration in clause 43 was made in the Council of State, and there is, therefore, no discussion of clause 43 before us at this time.

Mr. S. Satyamurti (Madras City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, this is only a matter of common sense. As far as I remember, when the Bill was before this House, the question was that the Provincial Government should consider the advantages first to the public, then to the trade and then to industry: as it is, it says "public trade and industry": it may mean anything or nothing. Therefore, I do suggest that, as a matter of agreement, we may agree to have a comma after public and a comma after trade. It will then bring out the sense of this House as expressed by the vote of this House when this clause was under discussion. If the Honourable Member will give an undertaking that that will be seen to when the Bill is printed, that would, I think, satisfy the desire of the House.

The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart: Sir, I am informed that it will be possible to do that without any formal amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is quite feasible. The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In part (c) of sub-clause (3) of clause 59, for the figures '42' the figures '43' were substituted'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In sub-clause (2) of clause 63, for the words "or may" the words "and may likewise" were substituted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In part (f) of clause 64, for the word 'has' occurring in the third line the word 'having' was substituted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In sub-clause (2) of clause 75 for the words commencing "but the Provincial Government may" and ending "not provided for in the Ninth Schedule" the following was substituted, namely:

"but the Provincial Government or any authority empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government may make or authorise the addition to any sign set forth in the said Schedule, of transcriptions of the words, letters or figures thereon in such script as the Provincial Government may think fit, provided that the transcriptions shall be of similar size and colour to the words, letters or figures set forth in the Ninth Schedule'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In sub-clause (1) of clause 94 the words "except as a passenger" where they occur for the second time were omitted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In sub-clause (1) of clause 108—

(a) for the word "with" occurring in the third line the following was substituted, namely:

"or deemed to have been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or under an Act of a Provincial Legislature governing the registration of Co-operative Societies";

(b) the word "Credit" occurring in the fourth line was omitted; and

(c) in part (a) after the word "for" in the second line the word "the" was inserted'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In the First Schedule—

- (a) in Form C for the words "an authorised" occurring in the words in brackets under the heading the word "a" was substituted.
- (b) in Form D—
- (i) after the entry "(Name)....." the entry "son/daughter of (father's name)....." was inserted; and
- (ii) the entry "Photograph if necessary" enclosed in a rectangle and the adjoining entry "signature or thumb impression" was transposed so that they appear immediately below the entry and dotted lines "(temporary address).....".
- (c) in the heading to Form G for the words "Registration Certificate" the words "Certificate of Registration" were substituted;
- (d) in Form G the words "which terminates on....." occurring in the *Note* were omitted; and
- (e) in Form H for the words and figures "Part IV of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939" the words and figures "Chapter V of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the rules made thereunder" were substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In part B of the Fourth Schedule for the words "The Quarter Master General in India" the words "The Master General of the Ordnance in India" were substituted.'

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know, Sir, whether this is a mere verbal change because of the change in the designation of office, or does it mean anything substantial?

The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart: The reason for this change is that the Master General of the Ordnance will now be the officer concerned instead of the Quarter Master General. It is a departmental change.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In part B of the Fourth Schedule for the words "The Quarter Master General in India" the words "The Master General of the Ordnance in India" were substituted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

'In the Seventh Schedule—

- (a) in Tables A and B for the word "pound" in the heading to the second column the word "pounds" was substituted;

(b) for the first five entries in both the columns in Table A the following entries in the first column and corresponding entries in the second column were substituted, namely :

5-00-17	980
5-25-17	1060
5-25-18	1100
5-50-17	1140
5-50-18	1195
5-50-20	1225
6-00-16	1200
6-00-17	1350
6-00-18	1450
6-00-20	1550
6-25-16	1300
6-50-16	1400
6-50-17	1550
6-50-18	1700
6-50-20	1850
7-00-15	1500
7-00-16	1675
7-00-17	1850
7-00-18	2050
7-00-20	2200
7-50-15	1700
7-50-16	2050
7-50-17	2150."

(c) in the *Explanation* for the figures "6-00-20" the figures "5-00-17" were substituted; and

(d) the following *Note* was inserted after the explanation, namely :

"*Note*.—Tyres may be calibrated in so called metric sizes, for example, '170 x 20'. In that case the first number represents the sectional diameter of the tyre in millimetres and the second number represents the diameter of the rim in inches. The permissible weight in pounds for each such tyre shall be determined by dividing the nominal sectional diameter of the tyre in millimetres by the figure 25.4, the quotient being the nominal sectional diameter in inches. The permissible weight given in Table A for the nearest equivalent nominal sectional diameter in inches and the actual rim-diameter shall be the permissible weight for that tyre.'"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in :

'In the Ninth Schedule—

(a) in Part A—

(i) the following was added to the *Note* appearing below sign No. 1, namely :—

"(3) Where the speed limit is, or is to be, imposed only on a certain class or classes of motor vehicle the class or classes will be specified on the 'definition plate'. Where in addition to a general speed limit applicable to other motor vehicles a special speed limit is, or is to be, imposed on vehicles of a certain class or classes, the general speed limit will be specified on the disc and the special speed limit together with the class or classes of vehicle to which it applies will be specified on the 'definition plate.'"; and

[Mr. President.]

(ii) the following *Note* was added below the design of sign No. 5, namely :

Note.—Sign No. 5 as here set forth may be amplified by instructions inscribed upon a definition plate placed below it as in the general arrangement set forth in Sign No. 1 of this Part. Upon the definition plate may be set forth the times during which parking is prohibited. In like manner an arrow-head inscribed on the definition plate will indicate that parking is prohibited on that part of the street or road lying to the side of the sign to which the arrow-head points"; and

(b) in part C the *NOTE* in the margin opposite sign No. 2 was omitted."

The motion was adopted.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume consideration of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Mr. K. S. Gupta (Ganjam *cum* Vizagapatam: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, in continuation of my speech of yesterday, I would like to say something about the Wedgwood Committee's report. In the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1935-36, the following paragraph appears on page 4:

"We also discussed at our final meeting the report recently submitted by the Wedgwood Committee, which was appointed as a result of a recommendation made by last year's Public Accounts Committee. We feel considerable disappointment at the conclusions reached by the Committee with regard to the financial prospects of the Railways, and we find difficulty in reconciling these conclusions with the information which was supplied to us regarding the continued improvement in railway revenues. A majority of us dissent strongly from certain of the proposals made by the Committee, and have appended a minute expressing our views and recommending that Government should take no action on the more important proposals until the report has been considered by the Legislature."

The recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee was that no action should be taken by the Government of India with regard to the recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee report but they paid no heed to these recommendations and they implemented the provisions of the Wedgwood Committee report from time to time as it suited them. This is a most unsatisfactory way of doing things. One of the discoveries of the Wedgwood Committee was that the railway officials were exceedingly discourteous to the passengers. This evil is still rampant and some of the railway officials are so rude that they should not be kept in railway service. When it suits Government, they would import officers and freely create new appointments and they would do anything and everything. This is a most deplorable state of affairs.

With regard to the amalgamation of railways, I would like to quote the following remarks of the Public Accounts Committee on page 109 of their report for 1935-36, Volume I, Part II:

Disadvantage of unsoldy administrations.—We have considered whether we can in existing conditions make any recommendations as to the amalgamation of railway administrations. It is clear that at the present time nothing can be done as regards the privately-managed railways."

This is another vexed question and whenever any question is asked about the company-managed railways, the answer is at once given that the Government has no power over these railways. The only thing that they can do is to forward a copy of the question and the answer given on the floor of the House to the Railway Administration concerned. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things and the only remedy is that the Government should take hold of all the company-managed railways at the expiry of their contracts which fall on the following dates:

Assam Bengal Railway, 31st December, 1941.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 31st December, 1941.

Bengal and North-Western Railway, 31st December, 1942.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 31st December, 1945.

South Indian Railway, 31st December, 1945.

Bengal Nagpur Railway, 31st December, 1950.

When these contracts terminate, it should be the first duty of the Government to take charge of these railways. The sooner they become State-managed railways the better for the country. If this is done, it will lead to a great deal of economy in the Railway Administration and it could also result in the amalgamation of railways.

I will now refer to the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1934-35, Volume II (evidence). On page 84, Mr. Satyamurti asked the following question:

"Catering Department. On the South Indian Railway, for instance, the European Refreshment contractors are charged nominal rates although they enjoy the best rooms in the platform, whereas my Indian refreshment rooms are put in a hole and are charged enormous sums. This is not satisfactory."

Sir Guthrie Russell replied:

"The fact is that Spencers make so little and unless they were charged these rates, there would be no refreshments at all at the stations."

It is not true that the Spencers make so little profit because what is sold for two annas outside the platform is sold for four annas at Spencers. They make enormous profits and still the Government Member says that the Spencers make so little profit. The fact is that they make enormous profits but they waste them because of the costly management. They pay very heavily to the managers of these refreshment rooms, who are generally Europeans or Anglo-Indians. Mr. Satyamurti further asked:

"Give us equal rates. Give me a concession also, that is my point. I must also protest against the small compartment for our dining saloon on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is actually too congested: sometimes there are fifty in a small room."

I had also the fortune or misfortune of travelling by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Madras to Delhi once. The accommodation in the Indian refreshment car is for only six passengers. It is full of smoke and it is impossible for the passengers to sit there and eat. The other day, so many Indian students were travelling with concession tickets that we had great difficulty in getting food from this refreshment car

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is going into general grievances of passengers. The Honourable Member cannot do that now.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: This is the state of affairs with regard to the Indian refreshment rooms as well as the Indian refreshment cars. This distinction between the Indian and European should no longer exist.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): These grievances cannot be discussed now on the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee report. The Honourable Member must look at the rules regarding the report as to what can be discussed.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: So the rates between Indian refreshment rooms and European refreshment rooms should not be different.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot raise all sorts of questions at this stage.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: Now, I will take up the next point, that is the stores purchase policy.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into those questions now.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: Since the war the biggest purchase of stores has gone to foreign countries. We cannot go on subsidising foreign people eternally. We must encourage Indian industries. Referring to the Report of the Accounts for 1935-36, Prof. Ranga asked:

"I find from page 65 that you are purchasing 46 lakhs worth of textiles to be distributed amongst all the departments. I should like to know what has been your experience with the hand woven goods in preference to mill made goods."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair would ask the Honourable Member not to deal with this question. These are not relevant matters at this stage.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: Now, I shall take up the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair would ask the Honourable Member to look at the Rules. At this stage he has got to see that the expenditure is in accordance with the authority and is legal and not otherwise.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: From year to year great loss is sustained under the Telegraph Department, and that is why I want to deal with that subject.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Loss there may be, but the question is whether the appropriation is according to the rules or not. If the Honourable Member should go into all those matters there will be no end to the debate.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: With these remarks, I resume my seat.

Mr. K. Santhanam (Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I propose to confine myself strictly to the functions of the Public Accounts Committee as set out in the Statute. The value of the Public Accounts Committee depends upon the scrutiny brought to bear upon the accounts of the Government of India by the Auditor General. Therefore, the work of the Public Accounts Committee is valuable only to the extent that the Auditor General is completely independent of the Finance Department of the Government of India. It is only when the Auditor General is able to point out the variations or the mistakes of the Finance Department that the Public Accounts Committee can usefully discuss them. I understand that some concordat has been arrived at between the Finance Department and the Auditor General relating to certain irregularities in accounting and expenditure. I do not know if this is true, but if such a concordat has been arrived at, I enter my emphatic protest against such an arrangement. The Auditor General has his duties specifically defined by the Government of India Act. He has no business to enter into any kind of agreement about his powers or duties with the Finance Department. If there is any question of interpretation about his functions or duties, then the proper authority to decide it is the Federal Court and not the Finance or any other Department of the Government of India. I should like to have a categorical statement from the Honourable the Finance Member that there is no attempt whatsoever to influence the Auditor General or to come to any agreement with him relating to the manner of keeping accounts or the method of appropriation or any other matter. The second point I should like to refer is whether there should not be a time limit for carrying out the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee or for declaring that such and such a recommendation cannot be carried out at all. At page 54 of the report for the year 1936-37, you have got an item "the question of allocation of Ecclesiastical expenditure should be settled as early as possible". This matter was raised in 1926-27 and in 1936-37, we have got the remark that the census of entitled persons is being taken. Sir, I do not think it takes such a long time as ten years even to take the census of the entire population of India. I do not see why a census of ecclesiastical persons should take such a long time as ten years. I suspect, Sir, that the Government of India are not quite willing or anxious to let the public know the details of ecclesiastical expenditure. Probably the House will be surprised to know that some part of the ecclesiastical expenditure is debited to Indian railways. We have been told day in and day out that the railways are run on commercial lines. But still we find that this commercial department is subsidising one particular religion in this country. What business have the Railways to incur ecclesiastical expenditure? It is only recently that I came to know that there was such an expenditure at all in the railway estimates. Even if you scrutinise the railway budget with a microscope, you will not be able to find that there is any item of ecclesiastical expenditure in the railway estimates. These things go on undetected. That is why we do not find any answer to this question. This ecclesiastical expenditure is distributed among the defence estimates, civil estimates and railway estimates. If it is consolidated and brought into one place, this House will wake up and ask why so much money should be spent on this ecclesiastical expenditure. We have been crying hoarse that this injustice of charging the general taxpayer with ecclesiastical expenditure should be ended, but still the Government of India are not only not willing

[Mr. K. Santhanam.]

to hear our demand, but they are not even willing to give the necessary information. That is my complaint here in this debate. Having taken over ten years, I think it is time the Government should say whether they are prepared to give information or whether it is not in public interests, according to their usual formula, to give this information.

Next, I will take up the question of the Indian Stores Department in London. The question of abolition of that department came up in 1932-33 and this is still being considered. Empires are being built, wars are being waged and the map of the whole world is being altered and yet the Government of India are taking years to consider even minor matters. I think even the Government of India should be ashamed that it ought to take such indefinite time to come to a decision on these minor matters. There is again this instance of unnecessary expenditure in the Persian Gulf still hanging fire from 1929-30 up to this date. I have given sufficient illustrations to show that whenever it does not suit the Government of India, they do not come to any conclusion and they simply say that the matter is being considered.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg (Finance Member): Is that not a sensible procedure?

Mr. K. Santhanam: It does not suit you to give the information, and that is why you give this excuse. I am suggesting to the Public Accounts Committee that after a certain stage they should devise means of effectively non-co-operating with such departments as will not carry out their recommendations.

Sir, in the report on the railway estimates there is a paragraph as follows:

"There was some discussion about the question of works being started before the final detailed estimates had been sanctioned. The Committee appreciated that considerable delay was bound to occur if final detailed estimates were to be sanctioned in all cases before works can be started." etc.

I want to draw the attention of the Public Accounts Committee to the fact that not only are amounts sanctioned before final detailed estimates are available, but that these so-called final detailed estimates are being progressively increased from year to year without the matter being brought before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways or before the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, many of the Agents have got into the habit of putting in low estimates and spending part this year, and whenever more money is to be spent next year they simply put up the estimates again. We brought this matter prominently to the attention of the Railway Standing Finance Committee this year and the Financial Commissioner has promised to look it up. I suggest that the Public Accounts Committee also should bestow some attention on this matter. Whenever any estimates which have once been sanctioned have to go up it should be brought as a separate resolution for increased estimates before the Railway Standing Finance Committee. It should be brought prominently to the attention of the Legislature at the time of the budget estimates and then a proper explanation should be forthcoming before the Public Accounts Committee.

Sir, there is one point in which I am afraid the Public Accounts Committee is overdoing its work a little. Naturally, being a committee appointed to scrutinise public accounts they are very anxious for financial orthodoxy. But this orthodoxy may be carried a little too far. For

instance, when the annual depreciation of 1/60th of the capital at charge for the railway depreciation fund was settled, it was settled after allowing for the fact that certain expenditure which might be theoretically debitable to revenue were debited to the depreciation fund. Last year in the Railway Standing Finance Committee we had a discussion about this. For instance, about 27 lakhs of rupees for ballast renewals which was debitable to the depreciation fund was suddenly carried over to the expenditure account and also another sum for minor repairs. After our protest the Government of India agreed that so far as ballast renewals are concerned they might go on to the depreciation fund. Now, Sir, there is one serious effect of this change from the depreciation account to expenditure estimates in the case of railways because railway surplus is an element in calculating the amount which is distributable to the provinces. I think it is altogether wrong and unjust that the Government of India should undertake accounting changes which affect the calculation of surplus. I take it that by implication the Government of India order relating to the division of income-tax surplus is based on the accounting system as it obtained on 1st April, 1937. If any accounting changes which disturb this surplus are to be undertaken, then it should be undertaken with the consent of the Provincial Governments. I am not sure that the Provincial Governments would not be entitled to take this matter to the Federal Court and insist that no changes should be made to their detriment by the Finance Department at its own sweet will and pleasure. I am afraid this year also an attempt is being made to transfer five lakhs from the depreciation fund to expenditure. I hope the Finance Member will not embark upon it lest it should bring upon his head an acrimonious controversy between him and the provinces.

There is one other observation which I have to make about the so-called experiment of placing the Chief Accounts Officers under the General Managers of Railways. It is assumed as a matter of necessity that there should be a General Manager who is individually responsible for everything with reference to administration. I do not see why the big railway administrations like the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways should not be conducted by something like the Railway Board in which there is one member for traffic, one member for finance and another for other matters, so that they will all be of equal rank and will take decisions jointly and be responsible jointly to the Railway Board. Otherwise I do not see how any Chief Accounts Officer can be an effective financial adviser. So far as I know, in the Railway Board the Financial Commissioner, so far as his department is concerned, is equal in rank and has got equal authority as the Chief Commissioner of Railways. Why should not that system be also tried. It is taken as more or less axiomatic that there should be one gentleman who is the General Manager. He may be an engineer and may not know anything about accounting or finance. Then how can he decide matters of finance? In such matters it should be the decision of the Chief Accounts Officer. I do not mind whether the technical responsibility is to the General Manager or to the Financial Commissioner. But the real point is that so far as matters of finance are concerned in the railway administration it is this officer who must be responsible; and if his decision is to be overruled it should be overruled by a competent body. That is the central point and so long as that principle is enforced I am myself indifferent as to the particular designation.

[Mr. K. Santhanam.]

Then again, Sir, there is a serious mistake on the part of the Finance Member with reference to the purchases made by railways. He says that about 19 to 25 per cent. of the purchases by railways are through the Indian Stores Department. I refer to page 110 of the evidence relating to Civil, Posts and Telegraphs. Mr. Satyamurti asked:

"With regard to Company-managed railways what are the latest figures"

Mr. Pitkeathly said:

"We do not do much business. . . ."

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: He is not the Finance Member.

Mr. K. Santhanam: I am coming to him, Sir.

Mr. Pitkeathly said: "We do not do much business for them. Our average return is about 7 lakhs a year as against a total purchase of—well, I should not like to put a figure."

Then, the Chairman, who I presume was the Finance Member, said:

"It is between 19 per cent. and 25 per cent of the total purchases of the company railways."

I can inform him and he will find it from the latest report of 1937-38 of the Railway Board that the company-managed railways purchase only one per cent. of their imported articles through the Indian Stores Department.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: I was speaking with figures in front of me.

Mr. K. Santhanam: Then, Sir, the Controller of Stores stated that the Government of India have no control over these companies in the purchase of stores.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: I understand the Honourable Member was talking about imported stores. I was talking of the total stores. So that he can have his figure; mine is quite right.

Mr. K. Santhanam: Again, the Controller of Stores stated that the Government of India had no control whatever over the purchase of stores by the Company-managed railways. But it was only last year that the contract for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was renewed. I would like to know why a condition was not put in in the renewed contract that the purchase of stores should be done through the Indian Stores Department. What was there to prevent the Government of India from doing that? Is it not sheer lack of willingness to enforce their will over these railway companies? . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is all really not relevant to this discussion.

Mr. K. Santhanam: There is only one more point before I finish. It is about the frequent accounting changes which are being made in the budget, especially the railway budget. The accounting changes may be very good in themselves, but they prevent the Members of this Assembly

and the public from following the figures from year to year. Even the so-called experts find it very difficult to collate these figures in view of these frequent changes which take place year after year. Not only that, but these changes are not carried out uniformly in all the railways at the same time. One railway carries one item of expenditure from one department to the other this year, and another railway takes it into its head to make that change next year; so that if you see the electrical department or any other department, you always find large variations in the figures and the explanation is that it is due to accounting changes. There should be a convention that accounting changes should be introduced only once in three years, say, and then it should be introduced uniformly in all the railways concerned. Unless some such convention is arrived at, the scrutiny of the budget either by the Standing Finance Committee or by the Public Accounts Committee would not be very effective or real. I suggest that these remarks should merit the consideration of the Finance Department. In conclusion I should like to congratulate the Members of my Party who have made the Public Accounts Committee the real committee that it is.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, I shall first deal with Mr. Satvamurti's speech on my amendment. The question that that amendment raises is a very simple one. The railway budget for 1936-37 anticipated a deficit and it provided for borrowing that amount from the depreciation fund. In actual fact there was a surplus and the question was how Government was to deal with that surplus. The recommendation of this House in the resolution passed in 1924 is quite definite on this point. It says:

"The Railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget, subject to the obligation (*and this is the most important part*) to make repayment of such borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years."

Under this Resolution, Government had no option but to utilise the surplus for the repayment of the debt from the depreciation fund; and that is all that the Government have done. Then Mr. Satyamurti raised the point that we were introducing a new procedure. I have already pointed out that this is not a new procedure at all. It is the procedure recommended by the Public Accounts Committee and accepted by this House on more than one occasion.

Then, he raised the question of surcharging and recovery of the amount from somebody. I do not know how the question of surcharge arises in this case at all, because the money has not been taken away by somebody: the money is still lying there. Instead of being shown as a free balance of the Government of India, it has been shown as a balance of the depreciation fund. Nobody has taken away the money and the question of surcharge does not arise at all. In these circumstances I do not see on what grounds the House can reject the amendment moved by me.

Now, I come to the various points raised by Honourable Members on the general discussion. I do not propose to deal with all the various recommendations as they will be dealt with in the usual way in the quarterly statements which are printed and supplied to members of the Committee and they will also be printed in the next volume of the Public Accounts

[Mr. K. Sanjiva Row.]

Committee's Report which will be circulated to Members of the House. I shall only deal now with some of the important points that have been raised.

More than one Honourable Member referred to the writing down of the capital of the railways and said it was an irregular writing-off and it was lack of financial control and all sorts of things. I shall just prove to the House by a simple example that there was absolutely no irregularity in the matter, but simply a rectification of an error. Suppose we borrowed £1 million in England and that was shown as our debt in rupees at 133 lakhs: that amount was spent on railway expenditure. In the railway accounts, till this adjustment was made, that amount was shown in rupees as, say, 150 lakhs or 160 lakhs, whereas our debt was only 133 lakhs and we actually deducted as railway debt from our total debt 166 lakhs whereas our real debt was only 133 lakhs. So, what we now did in writing down the capital expenditure was that in the railway accounts that should be shown as 133 lakhs, which is the actual amount shown in our debt statement. This is all, and there was absolutely no irregularity in that. It was simply a rectification of an error.

Then some Members referred to the curtailing of the duties of the Auditor General and such like expressions. As regards this matter, I would simply refer Honourable Members to the speech of Mr. Satyamurti himself. He has dealt with the independence of the Auditor General fully in his speech and I do not think the Finance Department has done anything to curtail the powers of the Auditor General

Mr. S. Satyamurti (Madras City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): I am afraid only of the concordat.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row: Honourable Members have not seen the concordat and they do not know what is contained in it and they assume that it is curtailing the duties of the Auditor General. Certainly not. There are the statutory rules and the Government of India Act which regulate the powers and duties of the Auditor General, and it is quite proper that the Finance Department should come to an understanding with the Auditor General as to the interpretation of those rules and orders; and so long as there is agreement between the two, so long as the Auditor General and Finance Department are in agreement as to the interpretation, where is the question of curtailing his powers and duties?

Mr. S. Satyamurti: What is the agreement?

Mr. K. Santhanam: Is the agreement to be over our heads?

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Place it on the table of the House.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row: It is only an understanding between the Auditor General and the Government of India as to how the various statutory rules and orders will be interpreted.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: What is the understanding, Sir? May this House know what is the agreement between the Auditor General and the Finance Department?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is about the interpretation of the different rules, I understand.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Yes; but the Auditor General being our eyes as regards the Public Accounts Committee, may we know if they have come to any arrangement in writing, and, if so, what the arrangement is?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is for the Finance Department.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: I am asking them.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row: The Auditor General is not bound to accept whatever the Government of India or the Finance Department tell him. Unless he feels that the interpretation is reasonable, he will not accept it.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa Division: Non-Muhammadan): Under the new Act, the Auditor General will be under the Government of India and not under the Secretary of State.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row: Then, Sir, two or three Honourable Members referred to the delay in carrying out the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Sir, during the last 18 years there have been hundreds of recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee, and how many of these are outstanding at the moment? My Honourable friend, Mr. Santhanam, gave three instances in which he said there was delay in carrying out the recommendations. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether he will find any more. Sir, if out of hundreds of recommendations only three are outstanding, I do not think it is reasonable to suggest that we have been taking too much time in carrying out the recommendations, and as regards these three, the nature of the recommendations is such that they will take time for disposal

Mr. B. Das: You are all right in the Finance Department. It is the other Departments.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row: Then my Honourable friend, Mr. Das, tried to find fault with us for paying to the Sind Government the cost of the Nasirabad Canal. The facts are these. A portion of the Lloyd Barrage canal passes through Baluchistan, which is a Centrally Administered Area. How can we saddle the Sind Government with the cost of that portion of the canal? We had to pay the cost, and the only question was whether we should pay it in 1936-37 or in 1937-38, and at the time the Budget was prepared in 1936-37 we did not make any provision in the Budget as the actual figures were not known, and definite orders had not been passed as the whole matter was under correspondence, but after the close of the year we found that the Sind Government had already included the amount in their Budget for 1936-37, and if we had not paid the amount in 1936-37, we should have had to pay interest to the Sind Government on that amount. In order, therefore, to avoid that extra expenditure we paid the amount in 1936-37, and the whole question was discussed in the Public Accounts Committee, and the Public Accounts Committee recommended an excess grant, and that grant has been passed by this House already.

[Mr. K. Sanjiva Row.]

Again, Sir, Mr. Das raised the question of the transfer of Chief Accounts Officers to the control of the Agents on the Great Indian Peninsula and North Western Railways. Sir, the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee on this point are contained in paragraph 7 of their Report, and these recommendations have been fully carried out in effecting these transfers. Then my friend referred to certain remarks made by the Auditor General and said that it was not his intention that the transfer should take place on these two Railways, but the Auditor General has not so far objected to the transfers being made on these two Railways, and the effect of the transfers is being watched by the Auditor General through his Director of Railway Audit and by the Financial Commissioner of Railways through the Controller of Railway Accounts.

Then, my friend, Mr. B. Das, also referred to some adjustments made as a result of the recommendations of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Committee. Sir, so far as I remember, the recommendations made by that Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon were fully discussed by the Public Accounts Committee, of which Mr. Das was himself a member, and the entire action taken by the Government was approved by the Committee. In these circumstances, I do not know, Sir, why, at this distance of time, my friend should raise this old question again.

Mr. B. Das: It was not discussed in the House.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row: The Report of the Public Accounts Committee for that year was discussed in the House, and that Report contained all the recommendations as also the action taken by the Government on those recommendations.

Sir, I do not think there are any more points that I can deal with.

Mr. B. Das: What about the Home Department having no work?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As the House is aware, no question is to be put as regards the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. The Chair will, therefore, put the amendment of Mr. Sanjiva Row. The question is:

"That the Assembly do approve the appropriation of Rs. 1,20,58,909 actually made in 1936-37 from the Railway surplus for that year towards repayment of the temporary loans taken from the Railway Depreciation Fund."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That finishes the agenda.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House): Sir, before you adjourn the House, may I make a statement for the information of the House. Notice was given of the meeting of the Select Committee on the Insurance (Amendment) Bill to take place soon after the House rose. I have been asked by some Honourable Members to meet at half past two, as there are only ten minutes left for the usual lunch adjournment. May I take this opportunity to inform the Honourable Members of the Select Committee that we shall assemble at half past two, and not immediately after we adjourn now.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 9th February, 1939.