

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

E. E. PRATT, Chief

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

UNITED STATES

1915

THIRTY-EIGHTH NUMBER



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
Washington, January 1, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for publication the thirty-eighth issue of the Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Respectfully,

E. E. PRATT,
Chief of Bureau.

To Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

or wholesale price thereof, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence exported; such actual market value shall be held to be the price at which such merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, in the usual wholesale quantities, and the price which the seller, shipper, or owner would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise when sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the United States, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subjected if separately imported. The words "value," or "actual market value," or "wholesale price," whenever used in the act of October 3, 1913, or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to be the actual market value or wholesale price of such or similar merchandise comparable in value therewith, as defined in that act. [Rev. Stats., 336, secs. 18 and 11 of the act of June 10, 1890, or other laws or regulations, as amended by act of Oct. 3, 1913. For full details regarding methods provided for ascertaining the actual "import" or "market" values in question (requirements and duties of sellers, purchasers, manufacturers, owners, agents, importers, shippers, consignors, consignees, consuls, collectors, appraisers, other persons, and production and consumption, fines, penalties, exactions, forfeitures, modifications, effect of decisions of courts of competent jurisdiction, etc.) see the complete act of 1913.]

Domestic exports.—Tables Nos. 240 and 241 exhibit the exports of domestic products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed from the form in which they were imported, or enhanced in value by further manufacture in the United States, such as sugar refined in this country from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles and utensils made from imported metals, etc. The value of exports of domestic merchandise is their value at the time of exportation in the ports of the United States whence they are exported. (Rev. Stat., 337, and act of Apr. 29, 1902.)

Foreign exports.—Table No. 242 called "foreign exports," or "reexports," exhibits exports of foreign merchandise which had been imported. The value of such commodities exported from "warehouse" is their import value. The value of such commodities exported "not from warehouse," comprising free goods mainly, is the value at the ports of the United States whence they are exported.

Foreign merchandise in transit or transhipped.—Table No. 250 exhibits foreign merchandise brought to the United States for immediate transit across the territory of the United States to a foreign country, or for transshipment in the ports of the United States to a foreign country. The value of the commodities returned in this table is determined in a similar manner to that of imports.

Warehoused merchandise.—Table No. 249 exhibits imported merchandise in warehouse. This merchandise has already appeared in the statements of *general imports*, Tables Nos. 240 and 241 for the year in which it was imported. The official values of the articles therein represented are the same as the *import values*.

Weights and measures.—The term "ton," as applied to weight, is specified "long" (2,240 pounds) or "short" (2,000 pounds). The term "ton," as applied to vessel measurement, is specified as "net," equal to 100 cubic feet of carrying capacity exclusive of deductions for space occupied by cabins, machinery, etc., or "gross," equal to 100 cubic feet of the entire carrying capacity inclusive of such space. The term "M feet" used in connection with the measure of lumber, etc., signifies 1,000 feet, board measure, a "foot" of such measure being 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch or less in thickness. "Cubic feet" or "cords," as applied to the measurement of lumber, pulp wood, etc., signifies cubic contents. According to section 3249, Revised Statutes, "Proof spirits shall be held to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahrenheit." The official gallon prescribed is one containing 231 cubic inches, or 58,372.2 grains, equal to 8.3339 pounds of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air of a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit and barometric pressure of 30 inches. The taxable gallon differs from the proof gallon by reason of the fact that in computing taxable gallons under section 3251, Revised Statutes, all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth are excluded.