

New York Fur Prices.

The New York *Fur Trade Review* quotes the following prices for raw furs, for No. 1 skins only, except where otherwise stated. Prices per skin except when otherwise stated:—

Bear, black, Canada and north- ern	\$18 00	to \$25 00
" " cubs and yearlings	3 00	15 00
" " Pacific coast	10 00	23 00
" brown	10 00	18 00
" grizzly	15 00	20 00
" cub, brown and grizzly	3 00	10 00
Fisher, Northwestern and Can- ada	5 00	8 00
" Pacific coast	5 00	6 50
" pale	3 00	5 50
Otter, Canada and Northwest- ern, large	7 00	11 00
" Pacific coast	5 00	8 50
Beaver, Canada, per pound	3 50	4 50
" Pacific coast	3 25	3 75
" No. 2, per pound	2 00	2 75
" No. 3	1 00	1 75
" No. 4	60	83
" Kits	75	2 25
" per skin, large, No. 1	7 00	8 00
" " medium	4 00	5 00
" " small	2 00	3 00
" Cnbs	35	90
" castors, per pound	4 00	5 50
Fox, silver, Canada and North- western	20 00	100 00
" cross, Canada and North- western	3 50	10 00
" red, Canada	1 50	2 00
" " northwestern	1 50	1 75
Marten, Canada	1 50	4 00
" Northwestern	1 00	2 00
Mink, Canada	1 50	1 90
" Northwestern	80	1 40
Skunk, black, cased North- western	90	1 15
" half stripe	40	60
" full stripe	30	35
Muskrat, Canada fall	16	18
" " winter	20	22
" Northwestern	13	18
Lynx, Canada and Northwest- ern, large	4 00	6 50
Wild cat, northern	60	1 40
House cat	5	15
Badger, prime	1 00	1 50
" unprime	5	20
Sea otter, dark and silvery, large	80 00	200 00
" do., medium	50 00	85 00
" brownish	10 00	25 00
Rabbits	1	2
Wolf, timber, Northwestern, No. 1	3 00	3 75
" " No. 2	2 00	3 25
" " No. 3	40	70
" prairie, northern, No. 1	1 00	1 10
" " No. 2	70	75
" " No. 3	35	45
" " No. 4	10	20
Wolverine, northwestern	4 00	6 00
Deer skins, short hair	30	35
" " long hair	22	27
Buckskin	75	1 00
Antelope	10	25
Elk	17	23
" Indian tanned	50	60

E. Roberts is starting a saw mill in the Lake
Dauphin country, Manitoba.

United States Trade for 1888-89.

Information about the foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year is beginning to appear, with the customary attention to details, in the occasional reports of the Bureau of Statistics. This work is done by the government exceedingly well, on the whole. Little that economists care for is lacking. From the great mass of material afforded it will be timely to select a few fragments for presentation. To begin with, then, our imports of merchandise in the year which ended June 30 were the largest in the history of the country, amounting to \$745,131,652. The nearest approximation to this total was in 1882, when the reported value was \$724,639,574. In comparison with 1883 there was an increase of \$21,174,538 in the total, about three fifths in free and two-fifths in dutiable merchandise, as appears from the following table:

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.			
	1889.	1888.	Increase.
Dutiable	\$488,044,574	\$476,885,499	\$11,159,075
Free	256,487,078	247,071,815	9,415,263
Total	\$744,531,652	\$723,957,314	\$21,174,338

The exports of the year 1889 amounted to \$742,401,375 worth of domestic and foreign merchandise, an increase of \$46,416,808 over 1888. The exports of domestic merchandise only compare as follows for the two years:

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.		
	1889	1888
	\$730,292,679	683,602,102
Increase	46,420,605	

Exports reached the maximum in 1881, when the total was \$902,377,346 worth. In comparison with that extraordinary amount all subsequent years show a loss, the shrinkage in 1888-89 amounting to \$159,975,971. The total value of exports in 1889 stands fourth in the national history, being surpassed only by 1881, 1882 and 1883.

Import duties were collected last year to the amount of \$220,576,939, against \$216,037,256 in 1888, \$214,222,310 in 1887 and \$139,410,448 in 1886. The average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable imports has not varied much during the past four years, having been 45.55 per cent in 1886, 47.10 per cent in 1887, 45.63 per cent in 1888 and 45.13 per cent in 1889. The following table shows the source of customs revenue in 1889 by percentages of the totals:

SOURCES OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.		Per cent.
		of total.
Sugar and molasses	24 38	
Woolen goods	15.00	
Iron and steel	9.97	
Silk goods	7.66	
Cotton goods	5.38	
Tobacco	4.16	
Linen goods, etc.	3.70	
Liquors	3.53	
Wool	2.22	
Chemical, drugs, etc.	2.15	
Flax, hemp, etc.	1.12	
All other merchandise	20.21	

Of the total imports only \$38,227,861 worth came from Canada and Mexico by land, and of the exports only \$18,436,517 went out likewise to those countries. The remainder of our commerce was by sea, and, unfortunately, in foreign vessels, as appears from the statements below:

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1889.	
By rail and wagon	\$38,227,861
In American vessels	120,782,010
In foreign vessels	\$68,110,881

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1889.

By rail and wagon	\$23,436,517
In American vessels	83,021,199
In foreign vessels	630,942,660

Of the total commerce of the country only 13.70 per cent. was carried under the American flag. With the exception of 1883, over which there was an insignificant increase, this proportion is the smallest ever exhibited. In 1888 73.7 per cent. of the commerce of the United States was transported in American vessels. In this connection the following comparative showing will be of interest:—

PER CENT. OF COMMERCE IN AMERICAN VESSELS.			
1889	66.1	1886	15.01
1890	3.1	1887	14.86
1871	22.6	1888	13.42
1884	16.04	1889	13.70
1885	14.70		

New York easily maintains its supremacy among the ports of the country. In 1860 65.41 per cent. of the merchandise imported arrived here and in 1889 63.37 per cent. Of the exports last year 43.08 per cent. went from New York. In value of imports Boston comes second, with only 8.96 per cent.; Philadelphia third, with 6.51 per cent., and San Francisco fourth, with 5.22 per cent. New Orleans follows New York in magnitude of exports, sending out 11.29 per cent. of the total last year. Boston comes third, with 9 per cent.; Baltimore fourth, with 6.82 per cent., and San Francisco fifth, with 5.08 per cent. The following statement shows the rank of the ports in the matter of percentages of duties collected:

DUTIES COLLECTED BY PORTS.			
	Per cent. of total.		Per cent. of total.
New York	65.73	Chicago	2.22
Philadelphia	9.95	Baltimore	1.29
Boston	9.30	New Orleans	1.24
San Francisco	4.32	All other points	5.93

—Bradstreet's.

General Notes.

At Montreal a vote on the by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on harbor improvements resulted in its favor by a large majority.

John McKee and Samuel Farrell, of Neepawa, Man., have given the Watson Manufacturing Company an order for a complete saw mill outfit. They intend going into the lumber business and have secured a timber limit in the Riding Mountain.

In opposition to the Alaska Commercial Company, the North American Commercial Company was incorporated in San Francisco recently. Its purposes are to hunt, kill and take all kinds of fur-bearing animals, to deal in all kinds of pelts, skins and furs, to acquire and maintain leases, contracts, etc., from all governments. The directors are Lloyd Tevis, Henry Cowell, Mathias Moyer, Albert Miller and Isaac Liebes. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Tiffin Bros., wholesale grocers, Montreal, the statement showed liabilities of \$492,000, of which \$60,000 is unsecured claims and \$231,000 indirect liabilities. The bank of British North America has unsecured claims amounting to \$30,000 and secured claims amounting to \$13,000. The firm offered forty cents on the dollar at three, six and nine months, and the bank of British North America being willing to give the security needed for the offer, it will likely be accepted.