

from the non-action of his competitors.

In other trades, both in wholesale and retail branches, operations for the month of June—speaking for this city—show an actual gain over the corresponding period last year. Buyers are said to have been more liberal than for twelve months past. Money is undoubtedly in freer circulation among the class who buy in small lots, than at any time since last September. With the prospects which are now so apparent for abundant crops throughout the entire country, it is more than probable that we are to enjoy a good fall trade. An increase in the different branches of retail trade exerts a powerful influence in restoring confidence among all classes, and it has already been predicted that if this activity in the retail trade continues during the summer, "the anniversary of the Jay Cooke failure will find money in as free and general circulation as at any time since the close of the war."

This line of reasoning does not apply to this city alone. From the great eastern marts, New York, Boston, etc., come substantially the same reports. That this will affect the lumber trade, other than in the way of an increased demand could not be asserted with confidence. We cannot have an advance in the price of certain grades of lumber while there are large quantities on hand and continually being made. The price of good lumber is not low now. There is a good demand for the upper qualities at paying figures. Our advices from the different distributing points along the Mississippi, and the large markets east, intimate an expectation of an active demand throughout the season for fall trade. A large amount of lumber is now being sold in this market, but at low, we might say, ruinous prices. There is too much low grade lumber on hand and constantly being shipped here to expect any material advance very soon. The only remedy for

this is in a cessation of shipments. Thus, we can only argue for the immediate future, an increase of sales with but little advance in prices.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

THE TIMBER BUSINESS.

Please "Wait a Little" and see how it Comes Out.

Hudson Star Times.

The Star & Times has exposed the ridiculousness of one of the phases of "Reform," in the appointment of an army of incompetent timber agents to forage off from the St. Croix land grant, and rob, in salaries and expenses, the State of money that ought to go into the treasury. Instead of appointing one man, as Governors Fairchild and Washburne did to look after trespassers. Governor Taylor has appointed—well we don't know how many, we can only call to mind, Wilson, and Bashford, and Drakely, and Angel, and Whittlesy, and Morse; and a few such deputies as Dresser, and Blanding, and Mears, and McDermiad; besides Glover, Atty. General of the Brigade—these are all we can think of just now.

The *True Republican* intimates that a large amount of trespass will be hunted up. It says:

It would seem that after all, the trouble with Hod Taylor and Abe Van Meter in regard to Gov. Taylor's timber agents, was because they were likely to find too many trespassers, and thus show by contrast the incompetence to put it most charitably, of Gov. Washburne's timber agency ring. Mr. Bashford and his assistants, on the St. Croix waters alone, are likely to realize more money from trespasses of last winter, than has turned over to the State Treasury in several previous years.

Will our little contemporary restrain its enthusiasm for a time?

There has been no money as yet paid into the State Treasury, while we surmise a very large amount has been drawn out. Supposing we just "wait a little," and see how this thing comes out. If the result shows beneficial to the State, we will aid our contemporary in giving it publicity, and shall ask if it is otherwise that that sheet join the Star & Times, in the *expose* we intend to make of of this monstrous farce.

TEAK.

Teak-wood, or *Indian Oak*, is the wood of the *Tectona gradis*, a species of the natural order of the *Verbenaceae* the indigenous name of which in the Ghauts of which it is a native, is Taik. It is one of the largest known trees, and from the properties of the wood it is one of the most interesting. It is found in extensive forest tracts in Java, Malabar, Ceylon, Siam, and the Barman territories. It has been introduced into the British Indian possessions, and has been extended to the West Indies, and some naturalists believe that it would thrive even beyond the tropics. It is by far the best of the timbers furnished to us by the East, and is specially adapted for carpentry. A kind of wood imported into England under the name of teak, brought from the west coast of that vast wooded continent, and sometimes called African Teak, ought not to be confounded with it. It belongs to the order *Euphorbiaceae*, and is quite an inter-tropical tree. Though yielding a useful wood for many purposes it wants a great many of the specific properties of Indian oak.

Teak-wood is as strong as oak, but more buoyant; it is not only as durable, but more uniformly to be depended on for its durability. It can endure all climates and all alterations of climate. It can be used, too, when almost green, freshly cut, in fact, from the forest without seasoning or preparation. It is evenly

seasoned and shrinks only in an almost imperceptible degree. It is porous but strong, and while it is easily worked is remarkably lasting. Being of an oily nature it takes the nail well. It scarcely injures iron, and iron injures it but little. It is an invaluable tree for marine purposes, and as a ship timber, is in high favor in Calcutta and Madras, where the wood is consequently in considerable demand. It is also extensively employed in the construction of Eastern temples, and even in the raising of houses. The tree is singular in its style of growth. The young branches are square and jointed; the leaves are placed opposite each other, are obovate in shape and are downy on the lower side. They are inclined to droop, and are even on young trees from one to two feet in length, and from eight to eighteen inches in breadth. Its flowers which are set in wide-spreading panicles, are small, white, and perfume-yielding. It has a tomentose calyx, and the corolla is only slightly longer than the calyx. The fruit is a single-seeded drupe, having a soft outer coat round the endocarpium or stone. Its leaves furnish a fine brilliant purple dye, which is employed to impart their striking gaudy hues to the silks and cottons of the East.

The extensive forests of Pegu are enriched by this splendid timber tree, and its valuable wood grows in great abundance throughout Burmah. Burmese and Siamese teak, though not so close-grained or durable as some other growths, is more buoyant, and is therefore much used for masts and spars. The Burmese teak is more readily conveyed to the ports than some others, and therefore Rangoon and Moulmein teak is the most abundant and the cheapest as much from the facility of gaining supply as for its supposed inferiority to the teak-timber of Java and Malabar. The port of Rangoon, either for its own use in shipbuilding or for exportation to Calcutta, Mad-