Wisconsin. The supply in Maine is nearly gone, and the people are now using spruce as small as six inches in diameter. Pennsylvania uses up 500,000,000 feet of her diminishing stores every year, and her remaining stock will be gone in five years. Northern New York, which has furnished 300,000,000 feet annually, is likely to be appropriated by the state for a public park, when the supply from that source will be at once cut off. The draft upon Michigan last year, owing chiefly to our great fire, rose to the enormous figure of 2,910,000,000 feet. This year it reaches 2,000,000,000. Mr. Little avers that during the next twelve years, judging from the past, this country will require 70,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and that we have not more than one-half that amount remaining in the woods. Canada already is supplying us with large quantities, but all she has east of the Rocky Mountains would not last us three years.

Certainly these figures are alarming, and it would seem that if we are to be provided with a substitute for boards and timber, it ought to be making itself visible pretty soon. Here is a great practical question, which should engage the attention of our savans at some of their frequent meetings. It should be referred by congress to regular standing committees, composed of the ablest men; for, whatever resource the future may have in store for us, it has come to be pretty well understood that Providence helps those who try to help themselves.

PAPER FROM PINE SHAVINGS.

The manufacture of paper from pine shavings has been commenced by the Burlington Paper Company, of Burlington, Vt. Heretofore the pitch and resin of pine have proved an insurmountable obstacle to its manufacture into paper, although other kinds of wood have been used for this purpose for some years. Lately, however, a process has been patented by Professor A. K. Eaton, of Packer institute, New York, by which this obstacle has been overcome, and a company for the prosecution of the enterprise was organized in August last. The shavings are passed through immense revolving boilers, holding about two tons each, where for six or eight days they are subjected to the action of steam and sulphate of sodium in definite proportions. At the end of that time the resin is found to be extracted, and the shavings are ready for grinding. The grinding is done by grooved plates of hardened iron cylinders. After grinding, the pulp is washed and mixed with thirty to forty per cent of pulp from old brown paper. This is for the purpose of strengthening it, but it is not absolutely necessary, as some of the strongest paper made by the company was made entirely from wood pulp. The pulp is ground once more and then passed into tanks, ready for the final operation of making it into paper. The company are now making a good article of wrapping paper, but claim that by bleaching the pulp, first-class printing paper can be made. As the shavings cost only about one-tenth as much as straw, the manufacture must be profitable.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS OF SACRAMENTO.

The Sacramento Record, the largest and finest newspaper that comes to us from the Pacific coast, in a very thorough review of the business of Sacramento, makes the following statements concerning its lumber and kindred interests:

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber business is extensively carried on in Sacramento, some of the firms doing the largest business of the interior. The chief firms are N. L. Drew & Co., Second street, between Land M; Friend & Terry, Second street, between M and N; John A. Todd, corner Fifth and L streets; Rufus Walton, corner Twelfth and J streets; John W. Avery, corner Second and M streets.

HUNT AND ANDERSON’S SAW-MILL.

Hunt & Anderson proprietors. This large steam saw-mill is located on M street, between Front & Second, occupying a large and well-arranged two-story building 40x80. The firm was organized in 1866, and has been doing a large and prosperous business ever since. They turn out all kinds of scroll work and box work, and ivory turning and fancy carving. The machinery which is very complete and expensive, is of sufficient capacity to render the constant employment of twenty-five men necessary. About 100,000 feet of lumber are used per month, and the business for 1873 will reach $30,000. The firm lost three months during the year, their mill being burned down, but they have already resumed work, and are rebuilding.
HOWELL, HOTCHKISS & STAKERS’ MILL.

This is an extensive sawing, planing, sash and blind mill, having 40 horse steam power, and running ten saws, four planes and four molding machines. It is located on the corner of Q and Front streets and occupies a large two story frame building 160 x 75. The great variety of work done at this establishment, and the order and system which prevails in all its branches, renders a visit to this mill one of peculiar pleasure and profit. Thirty men are constantly employed, and the busiest seasons of the year this force is augmented by the employment of extra hands. There is no description of wood work that can be done by the aid of machinery, but this mill is prepared to turn off satisfactorily, and its success and anticipated prosperity is a source of pride and gratification to our citizens, who look upon them as a deserved recognition of a worthy and honorable firm. The value of their property, with machinery, is $25,000.

CAPITAL SAW-MILL

Is on L street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The works are capacitated for every kind of wood work, and are supplied with the best machinery for getting out “stock” in lumber of all kinds, and the production of furniture.

MECHANIC’S MILL

This mill is located on L street, between Fifth and Sixth. The proprietor is F. Mier. The works were put up in 1869. The product is sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc. The shop is 40 x 160 feet, two-story frame, with steam power. Ten men constantly employed.

THOMPSON’S BOX FACTORY

William Thompson, proprietor. The factory is situated on the corner of M and Front streets. It does all kinds of planing and is largely engaged in the manufacture of boxes of every description. During the summer months thirty men are kept constantly employed; the factory being in full operation in the winter season. During the year Thompson was burned out utterly, but he has built instead of the old wooden factory a handsome brick building 80 x 60 feet, fitted with the best machinery.

SACRAMENTO BOX FACTORY

M street, between Front and Second streets, Barnes & Barber proprietors. This establishment turns out boxes of every description. The machinery, which is of the best, is operated by a 15-horse steam power engine. The work turned out by this firm is of a marked excellent quality. Fourteen hands are kept constantly busy.

TUB AND PAIL FACTORY

Nichols & Co., proprietors. The factory is located on Q street, between Front and Second. All kinds of tubs, pails, churns, boxes and wooden utensils are made. As one item of manufacture it may be mentioned that Nichols & Co. make hundreds of dozens of washboards. The factory occupies a three story and a half frame building, 40 x 85 feet, with two fire-proof brick drying houses. The firm has extended the business to the manufacture of firkins, kegs, etc., very successfully.

FURNITURE

Is extensively manufactured and put up by a number of firms—J. Campbell, 87 K street; Cooley & Green, Front street; A. T. Sherwood, 78 J street; Broich & Co., 172 J street; Theiss & Bernhard, Lstreet, between Eleventh and Twelfth; John Brenner, Sixth and K; and others.

The East Saginaw Enterprise of the 10th ult. says: “Thus far this season very little has been done in the lumber woods on the lower streams, even by those who intended operating, on account of there being no snow for hauling. On the streams up north more will be done, as north of Standish there is said to be a foot of snow. Some of the operators on the tributaries of the Tittabawassee, who managed to bank a few logs with the snow before Christmas, have been since compelled to abandon all attempts to continue work. On the upper Muskegon there is not enough snow to allow lumbering, and matters are at a stand still. Messrs. Terry, Seely & Co., who have been operating at Terry station on the J. L. & S. railroad, broke up camp yesterday and discharged their men. The logs they have already cut are in a very bad condition, and they prefer to quit further operations until there is snow enough to enable them to get their logs in after they are cut. Other camps in the vicinity are also about breaking up.