

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in 68313351301 during the County of Harrison, State of Oregon
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

H. R. Smith

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.																		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL, PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.							MONEY IN OPERATION.					Do you do custom work of make only for market? If so, what is the proportion of your product to the quantity of your product?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.								
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to September.	October to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarters time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day in bushels.				Length of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
Myer William	40000	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Marus	9	1	Reaction	1	130	8			
Hooker Joseph	40000	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Wells	6	1	Turbine	4	60	37			
Weller Edward	40000	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Wells	16	1	Wheeler	4	8	13			

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE —Continued.			MATERIALS.						PRODUCTS.										
IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of rye meal.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.			
Number of horses.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.																	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
								</											

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.										
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES.				Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows feeding milk during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. brought to the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average quantity of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound of cheese made.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average amount of milk used per pound of butter made.	Average price per pound of butter made.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.							
			Average above 15 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Contd.			INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.															INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.														
Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of butterfat and skim milk sold.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound of milk with butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound of milk with cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of butterfat and skim milk sold.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.											
																		Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.										
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
																								</											

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Milk Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of milk and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only waterwheels and engines are to be reported. HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 33 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 34 and 45 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Products of Industry in 11437 813 Cal., in the County of Nevada, State of Virginia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Andrew F. Reed

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 33 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 34 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1st
 Enumeration Dist. No. 141

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

 Products of Industry in 1878 1879 1880, in the County of Haralson, State of Georgia
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

 H. K. Smith
 Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.																										Communications.		
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mill hand.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of mill saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including a list of them).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
Admiral Michael	1000 ⁰⁰	2	2	2	10	6	150	75	75	300	26	4	2				1			300	1000	1320	6000					
Mary Williams	700 ⁰⁰	2	2	2	10	8	150	75	75	300	26	4	2				1			4250	1000	1790 ⁰⁰	57 ⁰⁰					

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand feet of shingles.	Number of thousand feet of lumber and shingles.	Total value of all products hereof.	Total value of all other products.	Do you manufacture or buy any of the following articles? (If yes, give total value of such articles.)	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? (If yes, give total value of such logging.)	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own boats? (If yes, give total value of such shipping.)	IF WATER IS USED.												
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	IF WATER IS USED.												
										ON WHAT RIVER OR STREAM?												
										HEIGHT OF FALL, IN FEET.												
										NUMBER.												
										KIND.												
										FRUIT, IN FEET.												
										REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE.												
										HORSE-POWER.												
										NUMBER OF LOGS.												
										NUMBER OF ENGINES.												
										HORSE-POWER.												
			<u>6000</u>	<u>6000</u>				<u>Haralson County Ga</u>		<u>No</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Undercut</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>12</u>						
			<u>5000</u>	<u>5000</u>				<u>Haralson County Ga</u>		<u>No</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Reddle</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>5</u>						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.								MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a mill hand in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand red bricks.	Number of thousand pressed bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of stoneware.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	IF WATER IS USED.										
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	ON WHAT RIVER OR STREAM?										
							HEIGHT OF FALL, IN FEET.										
							NUMBER.										
							KIND.										
							FRUIT, IN FEET.										
							REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE.										
							HORSE-POWER.										
							NUMBER OF LOGS.										
							NUMBER OF ENGINES.										
							HORSE-POWER.										

All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time; or 4 months on full time and 8 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months on half time.

The inquiry is reported to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the largest stream or river into which it flows.

Only reasonable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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 Supervisor's Dist. No. 151
 Enumeration Dist. No. 141

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1.) Boot and Shoe Factories. | (5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills. | (8.) Coal Mines. |
| (2.) Cheese and Butter Factories. | (6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works. | (9.) Agricultural Implement Works. |
| (3.) Flouring and Grist Mills. | (7.) Paper Mills. | (10.) Quarries. |
| (4.) Salt Works. | | |

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in District 62 B 151 151, in the County of Haralson, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Hallspood Haralson Co Ga

J. V. Smith

Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of \$500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies) consumed during the year of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Jobbing and repairing, omitting freights of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.										If steam power is used.			
				Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.					On full time.	On 3/4 time only.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	On 1/8 time only.			If water power is used.													
							May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.								On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Wheels.										
																						Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Poles.	Number of Engines.	Horse-power.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
Martha Sweeney, Gunsmith, &c.		1000	3	3	1	1	10	8	1.50	.95	80.00	10					350	1000									1	1	6			

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

REMARK 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Cigars, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

REMARK 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

REMARKS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

REMARKS 19 and 20.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

REMARK 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

REMARKS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

REMARKS 29 and 30.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.