(3) [7–344.] Received July 16, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 63

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in Franklin (P.O.) District G.M. in the County of Heard, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James B. Davis

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	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: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Male above 16 years.	Female above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR: May to November	November to May	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average daily wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make exchanges? If so, state what proportion of your product is custom-grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED: (On what river or stream? (See note below.))	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, 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
1	Bullbill Burrell	1200	3	1		2	10	8	2	1	100	8		4		1/300	40	Custom		Bullbill Creek Mill-seat Williamson's Plantation	9	1	Overshot	4	30	10
2	Daniel Bros	3000	4	1		3	10	9	2	1	200	9	3			1/300	100	Custom		Chattahoochee River	6	1	Turbine	3	60	10
3	Daniel Bros	2000	2	1		1	10	9	2	1	125	8		4		2/250	80	Custom		" "	10	2	Paddle	4	80	15
4	Glover & Co	1000	1	1			10	9	2	1	66	9		3		1/250	40	Custom		Tallahatchie Creek	8	1	Paddle	4	60	8
5	Thompson Mary	1000	2	1		1	10	9	2	1	100	10		2		1/300	80	Custom		Pilots Creek Chattahoochee River	8	1	Tub	4	60	8
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: 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 feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1						6,000	3760	25	3946					260,000	30,000			4900
2						10,000	7500	60	7680					500,000	60,000			9800
3						8000	6000	40	6640					400,000	48,000			7840
4						5,000	3750	25	3795					250,000	30,000			4900
5						8,000	6000	40	6040					400,000	48,000			7840
6																		

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

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. 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: Greatest number of hands employed during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing was opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows for whose milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of cheese made during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used to make 1 pound of cheese.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used to make 1 pound of butter.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								

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

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used to make 1 pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used to make 1 pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which 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 buttermilk sold or used in family.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED: (On what river or stream? (See note below.))	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

NOTES.—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 values 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 larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable 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.

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 38 have reference to factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 to 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4

Enumeration Dist. No. 66

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 65th District, in the County of Heard, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

W. A. Echols, Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

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. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. 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.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of run of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work, or make exchanges for toll? If so, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, 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
Robert Merrills	2,000	6	4			10	10	2.00	.50	450 600	12				1	50			Hillabatchee	10	5	Turbine	11	250	25
W. A. Moore & Co	1,500	2	1			10	10	2.00	.75	300 900	12				11	40			Cedar Creek	36	2	Turbine	15	894	18

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. 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 feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
					1195 3897 2600	365 1900	365 60	450 2000					120,000	15,600			4840 4000 3600
								3,500					125,000	16,000			

Form 2 Sheet No 3.

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

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. 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. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese made.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold at the factory, during the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

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

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. 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 at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which 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 buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—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 values 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 larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable 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.

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.

Howell

[7–343.]

Received July 16, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 62

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

T. J. Worrell
Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

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: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: 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.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	SAWS: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	MATERIALS: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	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
Lem Sellingsworth	1000	8	6		1	10	8	1.25	.75	310	5		2	5			1			2090	2500	2025 4590	4620		
J. D. Stephens	1250	5	2			10	10	1.50	.60	290	8			4			1			2890	2500	5390	6240		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products hereinfore named.	Total value of all other products.	REMANUFACTURES: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into shapes, boards, &c.? (Yes or No.)	If so, give total value of such remanufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? (Yes or no.)	If so, what proportion of your logs is your own cut?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? (Yes or no.)	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: IF WATER, IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			3550	495				Heard Co Ga	Yes	9/10		Chattahoochee R	15	1	Turbine Wheel			10	1	1	10
			4520	270				— — —	No												
			4520																		

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: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: 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.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other materials.	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: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—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 values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
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

Lewis

(1)

[7–343.]

Received July 30, 80.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 64

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 7th Houston Dist, in the County of Heard, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Thos H Chatham

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

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: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	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
Harris & Son	1100	4	3		1	5	8		1.00	100	2	6	2	2			1			2500	50	550 ~~600~~	102		
E. A. Reid & Co	1600	5	3		2	11	9	1.00	50 1.25	750		12					1			2331	150	2481	675		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of heading.	Number of thousand feet of lumber not specified.	Total value of all products hereinbefore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into clap-boards & [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such rem. manufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			800		No			Near the mill	yes	3/4	No	Creek Chattahoochee	11	1	Stickball Tr	20	120	12			
			4000		No			near Russell	Yes	1/2	No								1	31	6

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.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: 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: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—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 values 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 cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to 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.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Power used in manufacture.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
[illegible] are to be reported.
[illegible] available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 65

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 65th Dist, in the County of Meade, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

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: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: 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.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	SAWS: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	MATERIALS: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	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
Stevens & Jones	2,000	3	2		1	8	10	2.00	.75	195		17					1			480	20	500	240		
W. M. Walsh	1,500	4	4			12	10	2.00	.75	180		17					1			300	20	320	160		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of timber used in sawed sticks.	Total value of all products hereinfore named.	Total value of all other products.	REMANUFACTURES: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufactures.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			1000 1880									Sand Creek	98	2	Overshot	24	6	103	1	1	20

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: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: 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.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other materials.	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: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—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 values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values 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 sale 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.
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.
If the output is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Powell

(1)

[7–261.]

Received July 16, 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 62

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

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Black Smith Shop, in the County of Ware, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Trader's Hill Ga

B J Mussell
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.	Average number of hands employed. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed. Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed. Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Wages and Hours of Labor. May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor. November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	Months in Operation. On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation. On ½ time only.	Months in Operation. On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation. Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill supplies and Fuel). Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Custom Work and Repairs). Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Wheels. Kind.	Wheels. Breadth, in feet.	Wheels. Revolutions per minute.	Wheels. Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	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	
D P Nolan	Black Smithing	$200	2	1			12		10		50	12.00	12					150	500											1
Robt Stephens	Black smithing	500	2	1			12		8		50	1500	8	2	2			200	900											2
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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.

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

COLUMN 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.

COLUMNS 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.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—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.

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

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

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(1) [7-342.] Received July 16, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4

Enumeration Dist. No. 63

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in St Clair District 634, in the County of Hancock, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James B Davis

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $50 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Machines: Number of pegging-machines.	Machines: Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Materials: Number sides sole leather.	Materials: Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ware James	$1000	3	3			12	10	1.75	75	$1100	12							140	1000

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

Materials—Continued: Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	If steam-power is used: Number of engines.	If steam-power is used: Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
3500	200	3500	72	250	500	250	25	25	Carr Creek tributary to Ogeechee River	6		Dam & Grist & shingle mill						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $50 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	Tanning: Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark.	Tanning: Materials: Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Tanning: Materials: Number of tons oak bark.	Tanning: Materials: Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Tanning: Materials: Number of hides.	Tanning: Materials: Number of skins.	Tanning: Materials: Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ware Jas B.	1600 1000	3	3			12	10	1.75	1.25	500 300	12						100 75	By Customers from surrounding farms	1000	400	2000

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

Tanning—Continued. Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Currying. Materials: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	If steam-power is used: Number of engines.	If steam-power is used: Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
2000	400	3000	500	400	60	1700	1400 800	400	2500	Carr Creek tributary to Ogeechee River	6					4			

NOTES.—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 values 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 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 larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable 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.

Page No. ____

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4

Enumeration Dist. No. 42

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

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Wood Cypress Etc., in the County of Heard, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: ____ James B. Davis *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.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Wages and Hours of Labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Additions to Stock, Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Ret. ht. of fall, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Number.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Kind.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	If steam power is used: Number of Engines.	If steam power is used: 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	
1	Jesse M. Parr	Shingles	1000	2	8		12	10	1.75	.75	Hoc	120					2500	5000	V											1
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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.

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

COLUMN 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.

COLUMNS 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. 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.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. [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.

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

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

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 65

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

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 65th Dist, in the County of Heard, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: _____ W S Echols, 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.	Average number of hands employed. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	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.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel) consumed, (omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	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
Merrells Robt	Flour Mill	25000	5	4		1	10	10	200	50	600	12					4000	2000	Hillabahatchie	12	5	Movable	4	250	25			
Moore H A & C	Flour Mill	15000	3	3			10	10	200	75	300	12					3000	2000	Cedar Creek	8	2	Turbine	5	350	18			
Moore Allen	Black Smith	500	2	2			10	8	200	75	150	12					100 750	1150										
James Spencer &	Mill & Gin	2000	3	2		3	8	10	200	75	175		¾				500	1000	Sandy Creek	8	2	Overshot	24/12	6	10			
Nash & W	Saw Mill & Gin	1500	7	7			12	10	250	75	600		¾			¼	320	2000								1	1	20

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.

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

COLUMN 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.

COLUMNS 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.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—All the items 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.

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.

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These