[7-342.] (14)

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 97

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

Products of Industry in Hays & Buckhorn District, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John C. Campbell
Enumerator

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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 mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Materials: Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

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.	Tanning: Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	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
Shupp Dod &	700	3	2			10	10		100	580	12								200		700

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.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
400		2000 ~~500~~																	

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.

[7-342.] (10)

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 100

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Received July 15, 1880.

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

Products of Industry in Covington, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. M. Summers

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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 15 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.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging machines.	Number of sewing and nailing machines.	Materials: Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

Materials—Continued: Rough and finished 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.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

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 15 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.	Tanning: Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark.	Source whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Source whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	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
J. M. Rogers & Co	2500	2 ~~9~~	1 ~~14~~		1	10	10		75	325	3	6	3				30	Neighborhood	300	200	750
	1500	1	1																		
	1000	1																			

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.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
600	300	1250	300 ~~900~~	100 ~~100~~	70 ~~90~~	700 ~~50~~	300	100	1350	Hurricane Creek Yellow River	15	1	High Breast	4	20	20			

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. 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.
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.

(1) [7-343.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 99

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Received July 30, 80

Products of Industry in Hays & Brickstore Districts, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John C. Campbell

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.	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.	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
Graves & McConnell	2500	6	6			10	10	$1.50	$1.00	1200	8			4	1	4	4		1	1800	200	2000	3,500,000	200,000	250,000
Peck & Knox	1500	2	2			10	10	$1.50	$1.00	600	12				1	2	2			1200	100	1300	210,000		
Muddlebrook & Cook	1200	5	5			10	10	$1.50	$.75	562	6			6			1			1200	160	1360	200,000		
Benton Mf.	1200	5	5			10	10	$1.50	$.75	562	6			6			1			1200	150	1350	210,000		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand square.	Number of thousand sets of bindings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products (lumber-free output).	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any of your lumber into doors, sash, blinds, frames, 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 power log logging? (Yes or No.)	If so, what proportion of your logs do you log in?	Do you ship your product by rail? (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.	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
			42450					Georgia	yes	all									1	1	20
			2500					Georgia	yes	all		Alcova	19	1	overshot	5	5	15			
			2500					Georgia	yes	all									1	1	10
			2625					Georgia	yes	all									1	1	15

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 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.	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 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.

[7-343.] (6)

Received July 30, 80.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 98

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in ✓, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

W B Lodge

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.	Male above 16 years.	Female 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
Peter C. &	2000	6	6			12	12	130	75	135	1		11				1			550	10	560	90 ~~000~~		
Wm. A. B.	0																								
Dickin J. C.	500	1	1			10	12	110	50	75	3		9					1		250	5	255	30 ~~000~~		
Wm. Mercer	3000	7	8			12	12	100	50	320	8		4				1			5000	25	5025 ~~4000~~	400 ~~000~~		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand square.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bolts and spool stock.	Total value of all products (including manufactures).	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any of lumber, laths, frames, portico, porch and door blinds, sash and doors? (Yes or No.)	If so, give total value of each manufacture.	Give average number of hands employed in each 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.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Depth, 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
			900		No			Country around	Yes	3/4		Yellow riv	18	1	Turbine	7	90	50			
			500		Yes	250	1	Country around	Yes	1/2		South riv	30	1	Rich	3	250	10			
			600 ~~000~~		No			Country around	No			Yellow riv			Steam mill	7	200	30			

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.	Male above 16 years.	Female 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.	Depth, 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, fuel, 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.

(8)

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 99

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 547 Dist G M, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Miles L. Brooks
Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Amd. from Genl Sch No 3

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.	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
Robert Ellis	3000	5	2			11	8		1.00	210	3	2		7			1			500	25	525	100		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand sixes.	Number of thousand sets of hoistings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products manufactured.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any such, doors, blinds, frames, cooperage, etc.? [Yes or no.]	If so, give total value of such remanufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in the remanufacture factory.	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																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.	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 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.

(13)

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 101 } Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 1209 G M, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Jno W Harrell
Enumerator

Transcribed from Gen'l Sch No 3

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.	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.	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
W M Carson	1700	8	7		1	10	10		50	850	9		2	1			1			4600	300	4900	800		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of hoopings.	Number of thousand feet of boilings and spool stock.	Total value of all products manufactured.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you manufacture any articles of your own out into cash, doors, blinds, etc.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufacture.	Give average number of hands which remain in such 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.	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
			8100									Little Creek							1	1	8

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.	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 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.

(3)

[7—261.]

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.) Iron and Furnaces Works.
(10.) Quarries.

Page No.
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 97

Received July 30, 80

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Hayes & Buckstore District in the County of Newton, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Covington Ga

John P. Campbell
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.	Males above 15 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.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel). Omitting fractions.	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing). Omitting fractions.	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
Sewell H D	Black Smithing	1500	~~4~~	~~4~~			10	10	~~1.50~~			~~500~~	3	9				500	900										
Terrell R W.	Wheelwright	200	1	1			10	10					12					200	300										
Brightwell Eugenius	Tanning	150	1	1			10	10					6					250	175										
Curtis Thos M	Wheelwright	250	X	X			10	10					6		6			150	500										
Dodson A M.	Black Smithing	200	~~2~~	~~2~~			10	10					12					500	1200										
Strong Sam	Black Smithing	200	~~2~~	~~2~~			10	10					12					250	800										
Mitchell Jas H	Tanner	700	3	3			10	10				580	12					700	1500										
Rhodes John	Shoemaker	200	1	1			10	10					12					100	400										
Stanton John H	Wheelwright	800	~~2~~	~~2~~			10	10					12					200	500										
Graves & McConnell	Cotton Ginning	2000	8	8			10	10		~~1.00~~	~~1.64~~		2	2	1			18000	~~20,000~~ 20,000								1	1	20
Stanton W H	Cotton Ginning	500	8	8			10	10		~~50~~	~~260~~		1	2				9000	~~3250~~ 16,000	Dennis Ch	15	1	Breshot	2	4	16			
Butler J J	Cotton Ginning	500	3	1	2		10	10	~~1.50~~	~~750~~	~~3.00~~		1	2	1			1170	~~3000~~ 3000	Little River	25	1	Breshot	2	4	16			
Starr L A	Cotton Ginning	700	~~5~~	5	2		10	10	~~1.50~~	~~750~~	~~3.00~~		1	2	1			7000	~~24,000~~ 30,000								1	1	10
Starr & Starwell	Wheat Threshing	650	12	12			14			~~1.00~~	~~1.00~~		½						4500								1	1	5
Sight J M.	Black Smithing	150	2	2			10	10	~~1.50~~	~~1.50~~	~~4.50~~		12					250	500										
Childs Robert	Cotton Ginning	500	4	4			10	10		25	~~750~~		1	2				16000	~~16500~~ 20000								1	1	5
Childs Robert	Wheat Threshing	1100	4	4							~~1.50~~		½						6500								1	1	3
Stanton J H	Wheat Thresh	500	7	7							~~1.50~~		½						4000								1	1	6
Harrell James	Cotton Ginning	600	6	6			10	10			~~787~~	~~534~~	2	1	1			19500	~~20,000~~ 20,000	Two Engines & 2 machines							1	1	25
Harrell & Sons	Wheat Thresh	1400	20	20							~~1.00~~		½						1400										

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.

Recd. July 19. 1880.

[7—261.]

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.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 97

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 5th Dist Ga, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Covington

William Brooks
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.	Males above 15 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 workman.	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 Materials (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Sabbing 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
Arthur Young & Co	~~Brick Yard~~ Saw mill	3000	7	5			11	8				~~1100~~	8	2		7	~~1100~~	~~1100~~	✓							1	1	25
W M Wilson	Wheel Smith Shop	300	2	2			11	8	10	60	350		11			1	200	1100										

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.

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[7–261.] (11) Received July 16, 1880.

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.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4th
Enumeration Dist. No. 10 & 8

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 1249 G M and 46 1/3 L, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Covington

Jno W Barnett
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing the value of manufactures.	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.	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 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.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Lighting 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.	Horsepower.	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
Jeff John & Brantley	Cotton Gin	$800.	4	2			12	10		50	$700	5		7			7800		Little Gum Creek Yellow River	12	2	Breast	2 ft	120	8			
Saw Mill & Grist Mill																						Paddle	12	7		1	1	8
R. J. & W. O. Parson	Saw Mill	1700	8	8			11	10		90	800	9		2	1		2000	8100								1	1	6
Biggers & Sams	Cotton Gin	800	6	6			9	9		60	200	4			8		9110	10960								1	1	4
Perkins & Bockwith	Cotton Gin	800	8	8			9	9		60	190	4			8		6840	7200								1	1	4

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 this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMN 13 to 17.—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. Column 13 may be filled with 10 months on full time and 2 months idle; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

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. Column 13 may be filled with 10 months on full time and 2 months idle; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMN 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 97

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Received July 30, 80

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

John C Campbell

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $50 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 days in the ordinary day of labor: May to November	November to May	Average day's wages for adult male hands.	Average day's wages for an entire year.	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 meal for market? If the former, what proportion of your product is manufactured?	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 Curtis Jas D	$1000	1	1			10	10		1.00	300	12							2	5 80	all custom	none	Little River	25	1	Over-shot	2	4	15
2 Patrick Jas T	1500	x	x			10	10				12							1	40	all custom	none	Shoal Creek	30	1	over-shot	3	4	12
3 Peek & Knox	2000	4	2			10	10	1.50	1.50	450	12							2	200 bu	all custom	none	Alcova	18	1	Breast-shot	6	5	15
4 Echols Sarah	1000	x	x			10	10	—			12							1	45	all custom	none	Little River	22	1	over-shot	4	5	16

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
			260	$260	80 7	643	$25	928	52				46 270	5354			1562
					720	504	10	514					40 320				800
					3324	2500		5824					192000	54000			6750
			2500	2500	~~4000~~	~~3000~~	25	~~5525~~	500				129600	16200			2880
					2700	2160	20	2180									

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

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $50 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: 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 adult labor.	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 ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1880.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. delivered at 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 produced.	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 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.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 100

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in ✓, in the County of Newton, State of Georgia

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. J. A. Summers

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 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor.	May 1 to November 1.	November 1 to May 1.	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-quarters 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 any toll or exchange? 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: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	If water-power is used, 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
J. J. Floyd	2000	4				10.00			1.2		12				1	25	One eighth	none	Dice in Alcovy Yellow river	25	1	Breast	5	20	10

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
					1800	1440	25	1141.61					86400	10800			1920

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 15 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 ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year.	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only:

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of fitting per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

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.
22	23	24

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

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Continued:

Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of fitting per 100 pounds.	Value of butternilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

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.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of fitting per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of fitting per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of butternilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only:

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

Power used in manufacture:

On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	If water-power is used, wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
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 6 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 those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7—244.] (5)

Received July 30, 80.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 18

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

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

W B Dodge

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 workman.	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 only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is running primarily?	Is there an elevator connected with your mill in business? 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
Peter S. L.	6,000	2	2			12	12	1,00	1,00	5,600	12				2	260	All custom	No	Yellow river	21	4	Centre discharge		110	25
	10,000	2	2			12	12	1,25	50	600	12				2	250	All custom	No	South river	30	4	Centre discharge		100	25
[illegible]																									
Gaither, Henderson &	5000	2	2			12	12	1,25	50	500	12				3	250	All Custom	No	Alcovy	12	4	Second		90	20

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
			7000	7700	12,000	9,000	250	16950	1400				664000	98000		7.00	18200 ~~17000~~
			10 000	10 000	12 000	1,000	200	19200	2000				576000	212000		500	20200 ~~17000~~
			7000	7000	12000	9000	200	16200	1400				576000	172000		700	17400

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 ended. | Average number of cows furnished milk during the year 1879. | Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought in the factory. | Total number of pounds of milk used in 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 produced. | Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season. | Price per 100 pounds paid for milk. | 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.

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.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	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 ended.	Average number of cows furnished milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought in the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used in the factory during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	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 milk. | Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds. | Value of butter milk 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 milk for 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 butter milk 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.

Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of butter milk and skimmed 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 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 milk for 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 butter milk and skimmed 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.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	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.
Columns 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
Columns 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
Columns 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7-344.] (12)

Received August 10, 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 101 in

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

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

Jno W Carroll
Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Continued from Grist Sch No 3

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 time during the year.	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 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 runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work, or make only for a market? If the former, what is the average proportion in custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with this mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water-power is used, wheels: Height of fall, in feet.	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
Wm Nichols	800	1	1			12	10		50	75	5			7	1	87 100	Both	No	Little Crum	12	2	Brook	2½	120	8
See General Schedule																									

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
					9718	6731	613	6744									
					9500	6650	50	6700					513000	1900			7500

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 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 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 produced. | 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 per pound of butter produced. | Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual	Capital	Greatest number of hands employed	Males above 16 years	Females above 15 years	Children and youth	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 factory during the year	Number of pounds of cheese made	Kinds of cheese	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced	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	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—Concld.: Price per 100 pounds paid for making. | Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds. | Value of butter milk and whey 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. | 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 butter milk 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, wheels: On what river or stream? (See note below.) | Height of fall, in feet. | Number. | Kind. | Breadth, in feet. | Revolutions per minute. | Horse-power. | If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. | Number of engines. | Horse-power.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of butter milk and whey 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 at which butter 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 butter milk and skimmed 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.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	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. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance.

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