

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 90

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

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

J. P. Bell

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.		
			Male slaves 12 years and over.	Female slaves 12 years and over.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for an unskilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an unskilled laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Mile.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of pegging machines.	Number of other kinds of machines.	Number sides of leather.	Number sides upper leather.
Stark Nixson & Lullie Nixson	\$300 500	1 2	1 1			11 11	9 9	\$125 100		\$325 50 300	12 12								25 25	60 56
Transferred to Sched 3																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
Particulars of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	(In what river or stream? (See note below.)	Length of dam in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
											WHEELS.					BOILERS.				
											Number.	Kind.	Depth in feet.	Horsepower per pair.	Horsepower.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horsepower.		
22	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
40	10	\$325	8	\$80 ⁰⁰	15	\$60 ⁰⁰	\$550	\$690												
50	15	\$350	10	\$90 ⁰⁰	20	\$80 ⁰⁰	\$500	\$670												

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.											MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.																
AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING YEAR.															MATERIALS.																
Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.		Male above 15 years.		Female above 15 years.		Children and Youth.		Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Total amount paid in wages during the year.		On full time.		On three-quarter time only.		On half time only.		Mile.		Number of horse hairlock tacks.		Source whence horsehair tacks is procured.		Number of horse hairlock tacks.		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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Wm. W. J.	\$1200	3					12	10	75	40	\$375				12																
	800																														
	400																														

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRIING.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.			FINDINGS.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	(On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of dam, in feet.	WHEELS.			IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
												Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Horsepower per gallon.	Horsepower.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1200	200	19.50	304	200	50	6.40	300	200	1300	None Hand Power used								
700	200	\$ 500	304	200	50	\$ 50	300	200	\$ 700									

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 value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials, Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river, into which it flows. Only servicable 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.

Recd Aug 16. 80

Dist. No. 2 } Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.
 on Dist. No. 90 }

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

Is of Industry in Lexington, in the County of Oglethorpe, State of Georgia,
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me:

Geo. B. Bell

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.																													
FURNITURE, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.			SAWS.						MATERIALS.				PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled man here.	Average day's wages for an unskilled man here.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gear.	Number of circular saws.	Number of sawy saws.	Number of hand-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (excluding value of logs)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand boards.	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				
North	\$1000	4	4			12	10	100	50	7200	6				6					1500	150	1650	10000						
LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.																													

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.				REMANUFACTURES.				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand boards.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand boards.	Number of thousand shingles.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
								<i>On Sandy Creek</i>															

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF BRICK YARD OR TILE WORKS, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.			
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled man here.	Average day's wages for an unskilled man here.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
Number of thousand common bricks.	Number of thousand face bricks.	Number of thousand pavement bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of shingles.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiry in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of superintendence, rent, freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. 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.

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

Post Office:

Enumerator

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 products should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Coats, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 3.—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 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 12.—The value of the product, in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept, should be estimated on the basis of the value of the product, in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

COLUMN 13 to 17.—All the 18 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 3 months on full time and 9 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMN 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.

COLUMN 20.—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 Superintendence, Fuel should be included.

[18].—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 value 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.

COLUMN 27 and 28.—Only servicable batteries and engines are to be reported.

COLUMN 28 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August 16, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 91

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in

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

W. S. Johnson Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

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.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.			SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Number of hours for a full year.	Average daily wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarters time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of saws in saws.	Number of hand saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
W. H. H. H. H. H.	10000	4	4			10	70	110	75	1000	6	6	6		1	1	1	1	1	500	100	1000	1000	1000	1000		
W. H. H. H. H. H.	2500	6	6			10	11	130	80	4000	6	6	6		1	1	1	1	1	800	100	1000	1000	1000	1000		
W. H. H. H. H. H.	3000	1	1			10	10	200	40	4000	6	6	6		1	1	1	1	1	1000	100	1000	1000	1000	1000		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS-Continued.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW MILLS												POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE									
PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.					IF WATER IS USED.											
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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.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.				
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Number of hours for a full year.	Average daily wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarters time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of bricks.	Number of shingles.	Number of shingles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of other products.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
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 (that is, 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Careful 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 available fuel 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 92

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

Paul J. Bacon

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.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
		General number of hands during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 13 years.	Children and youth.	May to September.	October to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled man.	Average day's wages for an unskilled man.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time only.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Value of logs.	Value of mill engines.	Value of all other materials.	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.
<i>Hudgins & Mattox</i>	<i>5000</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>1</i>			<i>200</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>30000</i>	<i>78000</i>	<i>78000</i>
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>					<i>400</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>78000</i>			

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.										REMANUFACTURES.				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand feet of building and post stock.	Total value of all products here & not named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)	Do you manufacture any of the following: (Specify kind & quantity.)				
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48			
		500	500			Adjacent	400	400										1	1	40			
		980	980			Adjacent	700	700										1	1	10			

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL, (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
		General number of hands during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 13 years.	Children and youth.	May to September.	October to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled man.	Average day's wages for an unskilled man.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand shingles.	Value of all other products.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Kind.	Number of shafts.	Revolutions per minute.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Number of engines.	Revolutions per minute.	Revolutions per minute.

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 value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of superintendence, rent, freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only water-power and steam-power are to be reported. HULLS POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 93

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

R. J. Caprio

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

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.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.							MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.				PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.			
				Months above 15 years.	Months above 10 years.	Months above 5 years.	Months above 1 year.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a millwright.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of mill saws.	Number of hand saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	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	
Y. H. & W. J. Oakes	1000	6	14					10	10	2	1	800	8			4		2			1500	250	1750	50000	✓	
Amos M. H.	1000	2	2					10	10	2	1	1100	8			4		1			1000	250	10250	140000	✓	

SAW MILLS--Continued.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW MILLS																																													
PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.—Continued.														REMANUFACTURES.																															
Number of thousand shingles		Number of thousand shingles		Number of thousand feet of lumber and special sizes		Total value of all products here are named.		Total value of all other products.		No. of remanufactured and other products of saw-mill value of \$1000 and over.		Gross average number of hands employed in each month.		From what region do you procure your logs?		If you do not procure logs? [Yes or no]		If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?		Do you manufacture? [Yes or no]		On what river or stream? (See note below.)		Height of fall, in feet.		Kind.		Length, in feet.		Revolutions per minute.		Horsepower.		Number of saws.		Number of engines.		Horsepower.							
27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48			
				1000 5700 10		1750 4250 20				1				Middle logs yes Half		Middle logs yes Half		No		No		Big creek		25 1		Turbine		2		300		100						1		1		120			
BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.																																													

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.						WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.	
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an unskilled laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of work week.	Value of all raw material.	Total value of all materials.				
						Men to September.	November to May.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS													POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE				10 STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
PRODUCTS.													17 WATER-POWER IS USED.				WHEELS.			
Number of thousand feet of brick.	Number of thousand feet of tile.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of brick-tile.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See notes below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Strength, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horsepower.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34					
										</										

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 inquiry in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of superintendence, rent, freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the largest stream or river into which it flows. Only 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 94

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 236th Militia Dis. in the County of Oglethorpe, State of Cal.
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. L. Baughen

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.															SAWS.					MATERIALS.				PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.			
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.								MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.				PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.				
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a full-time man.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of saws.	Number of saws in use.	Number of circular saws.	Number of mill saws.	Number of hand-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Baughen & White White & Co.	1500 1140	5 4	5 4			11 17	9 10	75 70	50 50	900 125	10 2			2 10			1 1			3400 400	200 350	7000 1000	600 14000		✓		
LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.																											

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.	MONTHS IN OPERATION.	MATERIALS.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
						IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.
						Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.

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 PERSONS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.	MONTHS IN OPERATION.	MATERIALS.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
						IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.
						Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.	MONTHS IN OPERATION.	MATERIALS.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
						IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.	WHEREAS.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	IF WATER IS USED.
						Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.

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 products are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
 The value of the products, in the case of mills and factories producing for distant markets, 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 door.
 POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the steam is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
 Only reasonable boiler and engine are to be reported.
 Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Enumeration Dist. No.

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

of Industry in Wadsworth Dock No. 142, in the County of Appling, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Mary Milner

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.																											
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL REPORTING TO THE TABLE FOR YEAR ANNUALY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND BONES OF LABOR.							MONTHS IN OPERATION.			SAWS.		MATERIALS.					PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.						
		Graded number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 18 years.	Females below 18 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average days wages for a skilled handman.	Average day's wage for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	(On full time.)	(On three-quarter time only.)	(On half time only.)	Idle.	Number of saws.	Number of cuts in gauge.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Small R. Co.	1000	2	4	2	6	7	10	10	2	1	400	8	4			1				100	50	750	14000	✓			
Buck & Co.	200	4	4		+	10	10	+				5	3	4		1				100	70	775	10000	✓			
Cotton P. & A.C.	1000	5	4			10	10	1			200	2		10		2				400	250	450	12000	✓			
Pacific R. Co.	800	6	5			10	10	1	50	200		2	2	8		1				400	50	450	10000	✓			

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS-Continued.

[illegible]

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

[illegible]

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

[illegible]

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time; or 4 months on full time and 8 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. A great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superphosphate, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment should 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. RUBBER CROCKS AND BASKETS.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the largest stream or river into which it flows. Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported. HORN-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Recd. Aug 16. 80

[7-261.]

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

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 99

- (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 Lexington & Crawford, in the County of Appleton, State of Wisconsin, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: J. B. Bell Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual, residing in the value of \$100 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.			Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including freight and cartage, but exclusive of a dollar).	Value of Product (including labor and freight, exclusive of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.										If steam power is used.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.					Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 3/4 time only.	On 1/2 time only.	Idle.			If water power is used.										
									May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for an operative.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	On what River or Stream?								Height of fall, in feet.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Frame-power.	Number of Poles.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1	Paul & L. Printing Office	\$2000	5	3	1	12	10	100	50	50	20	12					\$200	\$500	Hand Power												
2	John J. L. Lumber	\$800	3	2		12	10	100	50	50	20	12					\$500	\$200	Hand Power												
3	John J. L. Lumber	\$300	2	2		10	10	100	50	50	20	10					\$200	\$500	Hand Power												
4	John J. L. Lumber	\$150	2	2		10	10	100	50	50	20	12					\$200	\$500	Hand Power												
5	John J. L. Lumber	\$500	1	1		10	8	200				6					\$500	\$200	Hand Power												
6	John J. L. Lumber	\$300	2	1		10	10	100	50	50	20	3					\$300	\$500	Hand Power												
7	John J. L. Lumber	\$400	3	2		12	8	100	50	50	20	9					\$400	\$500	Hand Power												
8	John J. L. Lumber	\$2000	8	6		12	10	100	50	50	20	5					\$2000	\$500	Hand Power												
9	John J. L. Lumber	\$900	10	5		12	10	100	50	50	20	12					\$900	\$500	Hand Power												
10	John J. L. Lumber	\$1000	5	11		12	10	100	50	50	20	5					\$1000	\$500	Hand Power												
11	John J. L. Lumber	\$300	5	1		11	9	100	50	50	20	12					\$300	\$500	Hand Power												
12	John J. L. Lumber	\$500	5	1		11	9	100	50	50	20	12					\$500	\$500	Hand Power												

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 \$200 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLLENS 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.

COLLENS 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.

COLLENS 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.

COLLENS 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.

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

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

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

Enumeration Dist. No

- (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.

Supervisor *91* (4.) Salt Works.

Enumeration Dist. No. *91*

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Dist 231-234*, in the County of *Oglethorpe*, State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

W. L. Johnson Enumerator

Post Office:

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 value of the 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 the product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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

COLUMNS 12 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 12 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 6 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-keeping and Fuel should be included.

[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 21 and 22.—Only portable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 23 and 24.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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

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

Page No. 7
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 92

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

Post Office: Washington

Paul Bacon Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual producing in the value of \$100 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed.				Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including loading and freighting, omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.									
			Greatest number at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 3/4 time only.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	Idle.	If water power is used.					If steam power is used.							
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.										May to November.			November to May.	On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.
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
Calman Bros.	Wagon Repair Shop	75	2	1			10	10		10	3.00	6					4.00	9.00	✓									

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 product reaches \$100 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within the several districts.

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

COLUMNS 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 12 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 12 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. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

COLUMNS 20 and 21.—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. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[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. 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.

[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.

COLUMNS 22.—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 29 and 30.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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. 2nd
Enumeration Dist. No. 93

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Clinton County, New York*, in the County of *Columbia*, State of *New York*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: *Marcy*

Enumerator: *R. J. Raper*

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual producing the Value of \$500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed.				Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.				Value of Materials (including Millage) consumed during the year, in dollars.	Value of Product (including Millage) produced during the year, in dollars.	Power used in Manufacture.											
			Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	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.						If water power is used.										If steam power is used.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youth.					May to November.	November to May.	On full time.	On 3/4 time only.			On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	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
De Rockmont W.	Carriage Wagon	2,000	11	11	1		10	10	10	300	12					4,000	9,000											
Wines, Lemmy	Saunder	310	2	1	1		10	10	10	200	12					100	500											
Carthage W.	Wagon	150	3	3			10	10	10	190	12					400	5,000											

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.

COLUMNS 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.

COLUMNS 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 12 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 12 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 6 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. Mill Slop and Fuel should be included.

[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 Slop 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.

COLUMNS 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. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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

Page No.

Comptroller's Dist. No. 2

Supervisor _____
 Generation Dist. No. 94

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

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 337th Gladiolus Dr, in the County of Oglethorpe, State of Georgia

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

Post Office: Point Peter

J. S. Baughman

Enumerator.

[illegible]

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 products are sold at wholesale prices.
Attention requires \$600 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerate with care so far as possible, thus:- Sewing-Machines, Coarsts, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.
COLUMNS 7-8-The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible; it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 9 will require less than 11 columns if filled.
COLUMNS 10-12-In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 9 will require less than 11 columns if filled.
COLUMNS 13-17-All the 18 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 12 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time, or 6 months on full 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 return relative thereto,-especially in the case of small workshops where book-accounts are not kept.
COLUMNS 20 AND 21-These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the return relative thereto,-especially in the case of small workshops where book-accounts are not kept.
(A)-The value 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.
(B)-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 by the shop.
COLUMN 22-If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
COLUMNS 23 AND 24-Only accessible boilers and engines are to be reported.
COLUMNS 25 AND 26-This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2

Enumeration Dist. No. 142

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 142 dist, in the County of Ogden, State of Iowa, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office:

Mary B. Milner

Mary B. Milner

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.				Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.				Value of Material (including Mill Fuel, excluding fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Commission, excluding fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.										
			Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	On 1/8 time only.	On 1/16 time only.	If water power is used.			If steam power is used.										
				Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.									May to November.			November to May.	Height of fall, in feet.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horsepower.	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
1	John H. Johnson	Plantation Tools	100	2	2		10	10	3	30	200	2	3	2	1	4	100	200										
2	John H. Johnson	Plantation Tools	50	1	1		10	10	1	10	100	6	2	2	2	2	100	200										
3	John H. Johnson	Plantation Tools	200	2	2		10	10	1	20	200	8		4			200	200										
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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.

QUESTIONS 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.

QUESTIONS 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.

QUESTIONS 12 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 12 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.

QUESTIONS 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 among the price charged at the shop.

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

QUESTIONS 27 and 28.—Only servicable boilers and engines are to be reported.

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

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Products of Industry in Halling Creek & Wolfskin, in the County of Appling, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

1

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.																				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																																							
NAME OF FLOURING-MILL, AND NAME OF PROPRIETOR, WITH ADDRESS, AND THE VALUE OF THE ANNUAL OUTPUT.		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 AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						NATURE OF OPERATION.						Is there an elevator constructed with your mill? If so, state capacity of elevator.		IF WATER-POWER IS USED.																																					
								AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR.						NATURE OF OPERATION.								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.																																					
								AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR.						NATURE OF OPERATION.								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.																																					
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30	
Name of mill and proprietor.		Capital.		Hands.		Wages.		Hours.		Total.		Type.		Capacity.		Elevator.		Water.		Height.		Power.		Type.		Capacity.		Elevator.		Water.		Height.		Power.		Type.		Capacity.		Elevator.		Water.		Height.		Power.													
W. G. & P. Bristled		4,000		2		10		10		1		1 1/2		300		12		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth							
Arnold W. L.		2,000		1		10		10		2		1 1/2		250		7		2		1		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth		2		75		one eighth									
Bridges H.		1,000		2		10		10		1		50		200		2		3		3		4		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth									
Piney		2,500		1		10		10		1		50		200		3		9		2		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth		2		50		one eighth											

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

[illegible]

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

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES																INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.				INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.									
GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.																													
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDUSTRIAL FIRM; GIVE TO THE VALUE OF \$100,000 ANNUALLY.			CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.			EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORY.			WAGES.							INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.				INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.									
									WAGES.																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12																		

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

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-MILK FACTORIES ONLY.																	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																																																														
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.—Cont'd.																			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.																																																				
																			WHEELS.																																																														
																	On what river or stream? (See note below.)		Height of fall, in feet.																																																														
																			Number.										Kind.		Diameter in feet.										Revolutions per minute.		Horse-power.		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	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																
Value per 100 pounds paid for milk.																	Cost of fermenting per 100 pounds.		Value of buttermilk and skim-milk sold.																	Number of pounds of butter made.		Number of pounds of cream made.		Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.		Average pounds of cream used per pound of butter produced.		Average price per pound of milk received.		Average price per pound of cream received.		Average price per pound of butter received.		Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.		Price per 100 pounds paid for cream.		Cost of fermenting per 100 pounds of butter.		Cost of fermenting per 100 pounds of cream.		Value of buttermilk and skim-milk sold.		Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.		Value of condensed milk produced.		Height of fall, in feet.		Number of wheels.		Kind of wheels.		Diameter in feet.		Revolutions per minute.		Horse-power.		Number of boilers.		Number of engines.		Horse-power.	

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be material for time; 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 entries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of transportation, 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 for sale in the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

The best intelligence available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES

NOTES RELATIVE TO COLUMNS

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.

Superior's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 90

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd Aug 18, 88

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

 Products of Industry in the 229th 1303rd Dist. in the County of Oglethorpe, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$100 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MILLS IN OPERATION.				Do you do custom work or make flour for sale? If so, state quantity in bushels.	Do you do custom grinding? If so, state quantity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for 4 hours.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time only.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
229 th 1303 rd Dist.		2	1			12 1/2	1.00	.50	\$3.70	12	2	100	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	21	22	23	24	25
John L. M. \$1500		1	1			12 1/2	1.00	.50	2.50	8	4	1	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	26	27	28	29	30

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$100 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MILLS IN OPERATION.				Do you do custom work or make flour for sale? If so, state quantity in bushels.	Do you do custom grinding? If so, state quantity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for 4 hours.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time only.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

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

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$100 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MILLS IN OPERATION.				Do you do custom work or make flour for sale? If so, state quantity in bushels.	Do you do custom grinding? If so, state quantity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for 4 hours.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time only.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

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

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$100 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MILLS IN OPERATION.				Do you do custom work or make flour for sale? If so, state quantity in bushels.	Do you do custom grinding? If so, state quantity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for 4 hours.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time only.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The value of the Product, 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. Only reasonable butlers and engines are to be reported. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

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

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Products of Industry in Lincoln ^{District} case, in the County of Appling, State of Georgia,
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

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

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES-Continued					
		INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.		IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for: thus 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of products are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The use of Superphosphate, Bone, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. 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. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only servicable 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.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES

NOTES RELATIVE TO THE

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 35 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.

COLUMNS 36 to 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 91

[7-344.]

Received August 16, 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 2384 2385, in the County of Appling, State of Georgia,
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

W. S. Johnson, Enumerator.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.							MONTHS IN OPERATION.							Do you do any other work, or make any other product, or have any other manufacturing of your products, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other 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occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other 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profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other industry, or any other occupation, or any other profession, or any other trade, or any other business, or any other 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FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

MATERIALS.						PRODUCTS.											
Number of bushels of wheat.		Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.		Value.	Value of all supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of oats meal.	Number of bushels of feed.	Number of pounds of poultry.	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
✓	1000	1000	8000	4800	200	6000	200				400000	20000	7500	1500	1200	2100	1500
10	1000	1000	8000	4800	200	6000	200				400000	20000	7500	1500	1200	2100	1500
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CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.															INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.						INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.					
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed in any one trade during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Slaves kept for a single year.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor performed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows fed during the year.	Average number of cows fed with milk during the year.	Average number of cows fed with cream during the year.	Total number of pounds of cheese made during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average number of pounds of cheese produced per cow during the year.	Average price per pound of cheese paid for the year.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average number of cows fed during the year.	Average price per pound of butter paid for the year.	Average number of pounds of butter produced per cow during the year.	
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.																					
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

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

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.—Cont'd.														IF WATER-POWER IS USED.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	
Price for 100 pounds sold for export.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds.	Value of finished and unexported butter.	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 sold per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound of butter when butter was sold for export.	Average price per pound of cheese when cheese was sold for export.	Price per 100 pounds sold for export.	Price per 100 pounds sold for making cheese.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds of milk.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of manufactured condensed milk.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.					
																IF WATER-POWER IS USED.		WHEELS.		IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		IF OTHER POWER IS USED.			
																If water-power or steam?		Kind.		Horse-power.		Horse-power.			
																(See notes below.)		Number.		Horse-power.		Horse-power.			
																41		42		43		44			

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months off. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Milk, Sugar and Feed 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 steam is used in a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. If any servicable 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 33 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 34 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.