[7-342.]

Received August 21, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 0101

Enumeration Dist. No. 161

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

Products of Industry in 1080th Dist G.M. Dallas in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James F. Adair

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	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.	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.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of lasting 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
1	Underwood George P.	$100					10	8				12				1			80	150
2																				
3	J																			
4																				
5	Stamped & Sched 3.																			
6																				

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
1		75	300	125	$625	250	500	$75	$1200										
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

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.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	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
1	McDaniel George	1000	2	1	2		10	9	100		440	12						40	Gut Creek	500		600
2		700																				
3		300																				
4																						
5																						
6																						

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
1	1170	1000	1450	600		60	980	900		2700										
2	900		650	300		180	$90			$650										
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 156

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in the 1003 Acorn Tree Dist, in the County of Pauldings, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. Ragsdale
Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: 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 bandsaws.	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 sawed 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
George A. Owens	1000	5	5			10	10	$1.10	$.50	200	4		3	5		X	2		1	$450	20	610	150		75

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand sawed.	Number of thousand sets of shingles.	Number of thousand feet of planed and grooved.	Total value of all products hereinbefore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, mouldings, boxes, barrels, clapboards, &c.? (Yes or No.)	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed to such remanufactures.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? (Yes or No.)	If so, what proportion of your logs do you thus get?	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
			1500		No			Athouse	yes	3/4		Pumpkin Vine Creek	12	2	Hotch Kiss		150	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.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: 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 tiles.	Value of drainpipe.	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.

[7–343.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 157

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Burnt Hickory 832 2nd in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

W. J. Fain

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.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Wages and hours of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Saws: Number of saws in gang.	Saws: Number of circular saws.	Saws: Number of muley saws.	Saws: Number of hand-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Materials: Value of mill supplies.	Materials: Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand laths.	Proper saw-mill products: 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
Lewis Isaac	1200	4	4			12	9	2.00	1.75	800 2480		12						1			1500	50	1550	720		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of heading.	Number of thousand feet of manufactured products.	Total value of all products hereinfore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, dap-boards, &c.? (Yes or No.)	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	(Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.)	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? (Yes or No.)	If so, what proportion of your logs are you thus getting?	Do you ship your product in your own vessel? (Yes or No.)	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water is used: Height of fall, in feet.	If water is used: Wheels: Number.	If water is used: Wheels: Kind.	If water is used: Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	If water is used: Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	If water is used: Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	If steam-power is used: Number of engines.	If steam-power is used: Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			$600		No			At home	yes	half									1	1	13

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.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Wages and hours of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Materials: Value of all other material.	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: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water-power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	If water-power is used: Wheels: Number.	If water-power is used: Wheels: Kind.	If water-power is used: Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	If water-power is used: Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	If water-power is used: Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	If steam-power is used: Number of engines.	If steam-power is used: Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. 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. 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.
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.

Received Sept. 9, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 154

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

B. H. Edwards Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Saws: Number of saws in gang.	Saws: Number of circular saws.	Saws: Number of muley saws.	Saws: Number of hand-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Materials: Value of mill supplies.	Materials: Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand laths.	Proper saw-mill products: 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
Cochran Nathan	1700	8	8			10	8	100	60	800	11			1			1			3000	200	3200	800,000		
Feathers John	1000	8	2			11	9	100	75	825	10			2			1			1400	50	1450	300,000		

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 laddels and spool stock.	Total value of all products manufactured.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any lumber, timber, boards, staves, pickets, or shingles? [Yes or no.]	Remanufactures: If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Remanufactures: Give average number of hands employed 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.)	If water is used: Wheels: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	If steam-power is used: Number of engines.	If steam-power is used: Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			6400		No			At Home in Ga	yes	all	No							10	1	1	10
			2400		No			At Home in Ga	yes	all	No	Little Creek	20	1	over shot	3	5	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.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Materials: Value of all other material.	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.)	If water is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	If steam-power is used: Number of engines.	If steam-power is used: Horse-power.
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.
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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 it 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. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 161

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 1050th Dist G.M. Hall, in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James T. Adair

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	SAWS. Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of bandsaws.	MATERIALS. Value of logs.	Value of sawmill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS. Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand lath.	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
Hendrson Williams	500	7	6		1	10	10	75	65	250	3			9	2	1			2	1200	50	1250	250		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued. Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of shingles.	Number of thousand feet of laths and spool stock.	Total value of all products hereinbefore named.	Total value of all other products.	REMANUFACTURES. Do you remanufacture any lumber that you purchase, into clapboards, &c.? (Yes or No.)	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacturing.	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
			1950					Drowned Mill	yes	half		Mulcahy Branch	12	4	Breast Reversed	6	170	70			

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.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. 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. 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.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 157

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 Utah 1207, in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Yorkville

W. I. Tain, Enumerator

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ⅔ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	If water power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	If steam power is used: Number of Engines.	If steam power is used: Horse power.
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
Brown & Jenkins	Blacksmithing	50	2	m			10	10	1.00	1.00	313	12					200	900	✓									

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.

Page No. 2
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 157

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 Burnt Hickory 532, in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Yorkville

W. J. Fain
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 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Grant & Laurence	Blacksmithing	100	2	2			10	10	2.00			12					200	500										
Brown	Henry	Blacksmithing	175	2	1	1	10	10	3.00		180	12					200	800										
Hagan	Jasper	Blacksmithing	100	2	1	2	10	8	2.00		50	12					150	600										

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.—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 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.

Received August 21, 80

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Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1st
Enumeration Dist. No. 161 21

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 1050th Dist G.M. Dallas, in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Dallas Paulding County Ga

James T. Adair
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual producing to the value of $100 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 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Allen S.R.	Blacksmithing	300	2	2			10	10				12					600	825	✓									
Clark W.M. & Son	Carpenters & Builders	2000	10	9	—	1	10	10	10	1.00	1.50	1500	8	3		1	500	2500	✓							16	1	6
Cook Charles A.	Carpenter & Builder	400	2	2			10	10		1.00	1.50	600	12				1000	2500	✓									
Pickard Noah	Wagon Maker	175					10	10				12					325	600	✓									
Cooper James P.	Milling	1200	1																Sand Creek	12	9	Breast Overshot	3	250	6			
Cowan John	Wagon Maker	500	2	2			10	9	9	1.00	1.50	250	10			2	425	650	✓									
Adams & Co. P.	Boots & Shoes	100					10	8					12				300	1200	✓									

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. 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.

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

[7–344.]

Received August 21, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 12
Enumeration Dist. No. 161

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 1050th Dist G.M. Dallas in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James T. Adair

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work, or make exchanges of flour for wheat; what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Gardner Williams	1600	1	1			10	10	2.75		150	10	2		4	2	75	all is Custom	Mowe	Walkers Creek Pine Log	16	1	Undershot	3	160	16
C. Thomas	1200	1	1			10	10	1.00		260	8	2		2	1	75	all is Custom	Mowe	Pumpkin Vine	12	1	Breast & Undershot	3	250	6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			150	~~418 75~~ 418 50	4000	3000	~~35 00~~ 35	3202	30				~~218 00~~ 176000	10000	1000		40000
			200	~~425 00~~ 425	2500	2000	~~25 00~~ 25	2375	40				132000	7800	650		2750

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 skilled labor.	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 ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk, per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used for one pound of cheese.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used for one 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—Continued. Price per ton of pounds paid for hauling.	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 for one pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used for one pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	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 inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, 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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

Look over carefully and supply omissions.

[7—344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1

Enumeration Dist. No. 140

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 10,43 & 944 Dist G. M., in the County of Paulding, State of Ga during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Geo T Parker

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.	Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of 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 proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture — if water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1																										
2	Gray & Bro	3000	1	1			11	8	77	50	240	12				2	100	all custom		Sweetwater C	10	20	centerdischarge	5	25	20
3	Rakestraw J R	1000	1	1			11	8	75	50	175	12				2	70	all custom		Bever Room	25	20	Overshot	3	8	12
4	[illegible] Lucinda	1100	1	1			11	8	77	50	175	12				1	40	all custom		Bever Room	24	20	Turbine	1	400	6
5																										
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1				4000	4000	15,600	9360	150	13510	800				843,600	59,000		400	16920
2				2000	2000	4200	2520	75	4595	400				237200	22000		175	5915
3				1500	1500	4000	2400	50	3950	375				224000	26250		100	5625
4																		
5																		
6																		

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

	General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	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 furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese 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
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								

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

	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used 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
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

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

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 155

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8. Received Sept. 9, 80

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

Products of Industry in Corinth 551 Militia District, in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

B. F. Edwards Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of 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 proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Henderson James T	1500	1	1			10	8	3.10		375	12				2	50	Custom 1/8	yes 300	Sweet Water	3	1	open bucket	5	6	40
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1				150	$225	2600	1950	75	~~2250~~ 1575	30				138600	72500 (100)		$230	$3148
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

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

	General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	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 furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese 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
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								

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

	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used 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
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

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

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–344.]

Received August 27, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 158

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 158 E. D., in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

B. H. Smith Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make shipments? If so, state what proportion of your product is custom grinding.	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
J. M. Moody	$1500	2	2			8	8	2.25	1.25	150	6			6	2	75	All	No.	Pumpkintown	6	1	Overshot	14	25	8
Isaac Pride	500	1	1			8	8	2.25	1.25	80	3			9	1	20	"	"	Pumpkintown	4	1	Overshot	8	35	5
Elisha Reaves	500	1	1			8	8	2.25	1.25	80	3			9	1	20	"	"	" "	4	1	" "	8	35	5
John P. Anderson	600	1	1			8	8	2.25	1.25	80	3			9	1	40	"	"	" "	6	1	" "	8	35	5
J. W. Reaves	1500	2	2			10	10	2.25	1.25	375	6			6	2	60	"	"	Tallapoosa	10	1	" "	20	35	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
			1560	$1560.	1560	$780.	$50.	$2390.	382				84380	24840 / 31200		60.90	$3276.
					1500	$750.	$11.	$760.					80976	3.024			$1150.
					1200	$600	$10	$610.					64800	2.400			$945.
					3120	$1560	$15	$1575.					149760	24.960			$2184.
			4680	$4680	4680	$2340	$75	$7095	936				333640	25820 / 43600			$9831

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 hired by the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	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 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 number of 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.
16	17	18	19	20	21

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average number of pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
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.
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 number of pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average number of 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.
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.

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.
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.
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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.
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.
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.
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Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
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The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance.
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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)

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 156

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received Sept. 9, 1880.

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

Products of Industry in the 1088 Acorn Tree Dist in the County of Paulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J Ragsdale Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number 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 hrs. in the ordinary day of labor.	May 1 to November 1.	November 1 to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled merchanic.	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 merchant? Is custom grinding?	Is there an interest 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.	Wheels. 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	
George A. Owen	$4000	2	2			12	10	$1.00	$.75	400			12		2	150	all	none	Pebbstkin Vine Creek	12	2	Breast	1 3/12	7	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
			5500	$5500	5500	4000	100	9600	1100	25			264000	90000			11000

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 employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a man.	Average day's wages for a woman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season commenced.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	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 received 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 the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing 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 the season.
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 butter fat.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk 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 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.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only.

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

Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used. On what river or stream? (See note below.)

Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Wheels. Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47

If steam-power is used.

Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
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.

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1st
Enumeration Dist. No. 168 H.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Rec'd August, 21, 80

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

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

B. H. 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.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number 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 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 ordinary hands; Total amount paid in wages during year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time; On three-quarter time only; On half time only; Idle.	Number of run of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make exchanges of flour, and what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.); Height of fall, in feet. WHEELS: Number; Kind. Breadth, in feet. Revolutions per minute. Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15	16	17	18	19	20	21 22 23 24 25 26
1	Collins Jones S.	400	2 1	8 8 200 100 1000	4 4 4	1	17	½ custom grinding		Long swamp	20	1 4 4 7
2	Collins Isaac	250	1 1	8 8 200 100 1000	6 2 4	1	16	½ custom grinding		Clear Creek	22	1 3 30 6
3	Collins Carroll	200	1 1	8 8 200 75	5 1 6	1	15	½ Custom Grinding		Long Swamp	10	1 3 30 6
4	Tate & Co	1000	1 1	8 8 150 200	8 2 2	2	100	½ Custom grinding		Long Swamp	10	1 5 40 16
5												
6												

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers; Number of engines; Horse-power.	MATERIALS: Number of bushels of wheat; Value; Number of bushels of other grain; Value; Value of mill supplies; Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Number of barrels of wheat flour; Number of barrels of rye flour; Number of pounds of buckwheat flour; Number of pounds of barley meal; Number of pounds of corn meal; Number of pounds of feed; Number of pounds of hominy; Value of all other products; Total value of all products.
	27 28 29	30 31 32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44
1		30 60 1300 730 10 810	10 8/1000 1210 4000 1300 810
2		1800 900 10 910	27/2400 3600 1800 910
3		1300 750 25 775	8/1000 2000 1300 775
4		6000 6000 4000 2000 80 8080	1200 224000 128000 8080
5			
6			

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

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year; Males above 15 years; Females above 15 years; Children and youth.	WAGES: Average day's wages for a lad's grade; Average day's wages for ordinary labor; Total amount paid in wages during the year; Total value of labor boarded in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of cheese made; Kinds of cheese; Average pounds of milk used to the 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 to the 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
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											

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

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

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the 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.
The value 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.