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Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 1440

[7-342.]

18

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Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

Products of Industry in 476 Dist Gm, in the County of Rockdale, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J M Buntley

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL, REAL AND PERSONAL, INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	STOCK—STATE OF MASS.—DIVIDENDS.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
		Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Total amount paid in wages during the year.		Average daily wages for an ordinary man working 10 hours.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of tanning machines.	Number of other machines used in the business.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
		1	2	3	May to November.	December to May.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
King W. A.	\$100	2			10	9	75						1				20	50

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
Pounds 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 unsold products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream. (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				WHEELS.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number.	Kind.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horsepower.	
570	\$20	\$100	20	\$80	50	\$100	\$50	\$3.50												

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.	STOCK—STATE OF MASS.—DIVIDENDS.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.							
		Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Total amount paid in wages during the year.		Average daily wages for an ordinary man working 10 hours.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of hides tanned.	Number of skins tanned.	Number of hides cured.	Number of skins cured.	Total value of all materials.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream. (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.
		1	2	3	May to November.	December to May.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
King W. A.	\$100	2	2		10	9	75						1			10	Georgia	50	5	\$50	

LEATHER TANNED AND CURRIED—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.									POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.			PRODUCTS.			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 fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Boiler-horse-power.	Horse-power.	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		
70	15	150	50	15	6	1.50															

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 liabilities 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 liabilities 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 Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for distant markets, means the wholesale price of the products. 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. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 108

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

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

Matth E Bentley

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL, REAL AND PERSONAL, INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	NUMBER OF MACHINES.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.			MONTHS IN OPERATION.			MATERIALS.										
			Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	December to May.	Number of months in operation.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On half time.	On full time only.	On half time only.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of pegging machines.	Number of cutting and tailoring machines.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of sewing machines.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Brooklyn Sewing Co.	1000	6	4	18	4000	18	4000	18	12	1000	12	12	12	12	3	1	1	100	100
Brooklyn Sewing Co.	1000	2	4	10	8000	10	8000	10	12	800	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	200	200
Brooklyn Sewing Co.	1000	3	1	10	8000	10	8000	10	12	800	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	100	100

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 705

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

Mattie E. Bentley

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.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	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 shingle 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.		
Amund	700	4	4			7	100	60	100	2				10	X	4	1		1	830	5	830	260				

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.				MANUFACTURES				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Total value of all products.	Total value of all other products.	Number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Slaves above 15 years.	Freemen above 15 years.	Children and youth.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging?	If so, what is the percentage of your logs that you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels?	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.
		<i>1300</i>	<i>1600</i>					<i>Alcona Co. to</i>		<i>20</i>																	

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.		
			Slaves above 15 years.	Freemen above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Richard Bickel	\$02	12	7			12	10	120	60	180	1				40	20	100	
William Bickel	400	7	7			10	10	100	60	350	1		1	10	40	80	210	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand fire-bricks.	Number of thousand pavement bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of fire-bricks.	Value of all other products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Kind.	Number of saws.	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 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. The best information available should be used in filling these columns. HUMAN POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance.

Sign

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 107

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

Geo. P. Riley

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.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor.					Months in operation.					Materials.			Proper saw-mill products.		
						May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled free laborer.	Average day's wages for an unskilled free 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.	Value of saws.	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 edgings.
<u>H. H. Cord</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>3000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURE.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Total value of all products manufactured.	Total value of all other products.	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Total value of all products manufactured.	Total value of all other products.	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	Do you manufacture any other products?	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>Surrounding Country</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>✓</u>

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	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 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor.					Months in operation.					Materials.		
						May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled free laborer.	Average day's wages for an unskilled free laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords of wood.	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.	Number of thousand edgings.	Value of tile.	Value of all other products.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand edgings.	Value of tile.	Value of all other products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	

All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 9 months on full time and 3 months on half time; or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time; or 3 months on full time and 9 months on half time.

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 stationary 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.

Geo. P. Riley

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 109 } Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in *341st Dist. G. M.*, in the County of *Rockdale*, State of *Georgia*
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880 as enumerated by me.

A. D. Haygood

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	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			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 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 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	Number of thousand shingles
<i>Lumber M</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>			<i>6</i>			<i>75</i>	<i>120</i>				<i>4</i>		<i>1</i>			<i>200</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>50,000</i>		<i>3,000</i>

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.—Continued.												REMARKS.												POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
PROPERTY OF THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER.												FROM WHAT REGION DO YOU GET YOUR LOGS?												DO YOU DO YOUR OWN LOGGING? (Yes or no)												IF NO, WHAT LOGGING DO YOU GET? (Yes or no)												DO YOU SPLIT YOUR PRODUCT IN YOUR OWN VENTURE? (Yes or no)												ON WHAT RIVER OR STREAM? (See note below.)												IF WATER IS USED.												IF STEAM-POWER 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	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			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 an ordinary laborer	Total amount paid in wages during the year	On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Value of all other materials	Total value of all materials		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE									
Number of thousands of bricks	Number of thousands of bricks	Number of thousands of bricks	Value of tile	Value of stave-pipe	Value of all other products	Total value of all products	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.						
									Number.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	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			

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 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 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.

Done

Recd Aug 15 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 110
Enumeration Dist. No. 110

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Enumeration Dist 110, in the County of Rockdale, State of Ga during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me:

Thos L McCalla

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			
		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 day's wages for an ordinary laborer	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 saws	Number of saws in going	Number of saws in idle	Number of saws in idle	Number of saws in idle	Value of logs	Value of mill supplies	Total value of all products (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
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	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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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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
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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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			

Enumeration Dist. No. 140

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

Products of Industry in 476 dist 9 m, in the County of Rockdale, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James M Bentley

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	Total number of men employed at any one time during the year	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR					MONTHS IN OPERATION					SAWS					MATERIALS		PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS		
			Males above 16 years	Females above 15 years	Children and youth	May to November	Subtotal to May	Average day's wages for a full month	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer	Total amount paid in wages	On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Jan.	Number of cuts	Number of men in gang	Number of sticks sawed	Number of sawly saws	Number of cross-cuts	Value of log	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 siding
Wm. L. Dale Paper Mills	\$1,000	4	4			11	10	125	60	1500	4	2	1	3	8				500	100	600	200,000	50,000		
Wm. Hays Sawmill & Co.	2,500	16	16			12	10	125	75	1,800	12			1	4	1			2,500	500	3,000	800,000	100,000	500,000	
John Williamson	1,000	14	14			12	10	125	50	500	8		4	1	4	1	2		300	100	400	200,000	40,000	50,000	
Wm. L. Hays	1,000	6	6			10	10	1	50	1000	12			1	4	1			2000	500	2500	600,000			

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

[illegible]

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

[illegible]

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

[illegible]

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. Careful care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The value of the President in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, should not be included in Materials, Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of the President in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, should not be included in Materials, Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

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

USEFUL WORKING BULLS.—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. 140

SPECIAL SCHEDULE OF MANUFACTURES—No. 2.

PAPER MILLS.

Products of Industry in 146 dist 4m, in the County of Rockdale, State of Georgia
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James M Bentley

PAPER MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$100 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF MACHINES IN THE BUSINESS.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.	MACHINES IN OPERATION.	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	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

PAPER MILLS—Continued.

NAME AND NUMBER OF OTHER ENGINES.	PAPER MACHINES.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.	MATERIALS.
1	2	3	4
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65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116
117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124
125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148
149	150	151	152
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173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188
189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196
197	198	199	200

PAPER MILLS—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.	PRODUCTS.
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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 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 steam is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
 Only superficial boilers and engines are to be reported.
 HOUSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
 * Column 64 should only be used where the pulp is purchased, and not manufactured by the company or corporation.

J. M. Bentley

Page No. _____

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2Enumeration Dist. No. 108

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 Concord, in the County of Rockdale, State of Ill., during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: ConcordMathias E. Bentley

Enumerator.

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 at any one time during the year.				Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, excluding Freight and Cartage) consumed during the year.	Value of Product (including Freight and Cartage) produced during the year.	Power used in Manufacture.									
			Male above 18 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for all labor.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On mill time.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	On 1/8 time only.	On 1/16 time only.	On what River or Stream?			Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Brass, 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
1	Blacksmithing	2000	1	7			10	9	200	50	200	10					100	200										
2	Blacksmithing	5000	4	4			10	9	200	100	100	10					700	1000										
3	Blacksmithing	3000	2	2			10	9	100	50	300	9	4	1			500	1000										
4	Blacksmithing	1200	1	3			11	10	100	50	1000	8					200	500										
5	Blacksmithing	3000	16	5		2	10	10	200	75	1200	12					800	1000										
6	Blacksmithing	2000	2	1		1	10	10	100	60	400	8	3				1000	2000										
7	Blacksmithing	300	2	2			10	9	100			7	4				50	200										
8	Blacksmithing	500	2	1		1	10	4	100	75	60	8	1				50	100										
9	Blacksmithing	1000	6	4			10	10	200	100	200	6	4	1			1000	2000										
10	Blacksmithing	1000	6	4			10	10	200	100	200	9	8	1			1000	2000										
11	Blacksmithing	3000	1				10	10	200	100	300	12					300	800										
12	Blacksmithing	500	8	5			10	10	100	100	600	8					700	1000										
13	Blacksmithing	400	2	2			10	8	300	75	400	2	10				300	200										
14	Blacksmithing	1000	6	4			10	9	100	60	250	3					900	1000										
15	Blacksmithing	200	2	1			10	8	200	60	200	11					300	500										
16	Blacksmithing	500	5	3			10	9	200	60		12					1000	2000										
17	Blacksmithing	1000	6	4		1	10	9	75	60	300	2					1000	2000										
18	Blacksmithing	1000	6	4			10	10	200	60	300	2					1000	2000										
19	Blacksmithing	1000	3	1			10	9	200	100	100	10	2				1000	2000										
20	Blacksmithing	300					10	9	200	100		8	2				600	700										
21	Blacksmithing	1000	6	3			12	9	100	75	1000	12					1000	2000										
22	Blacksmithing	400	2	2			10	8	100	75	300	12					500	1000										
23	Blacksmithing	100	3	1			10	8	100	75	100	10					600	1000										
24	Blacksmithing																											
25	Blacksmithing																											
26	Blacksmithing																											
27	Blacksmithing																											
28	Blacksmithing																											
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42	Blacksmithing																											
43	Blacksmithing																											
44	Blacksmithing																											
45	Blacksmithing																											

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, Cornets, 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.

COLUMN 12.—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.

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.

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

Bentley

(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: Congers Ga A. J. Haygood
Enumerated

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 \$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 1.—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 to 15.—If the business is one in which no ordinary laborers are employed, it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 16 to 19.—The number of men employed in the business, during the full time, or 8 or 10 months full time, or 4 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 15 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 15 to 17, thus:

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.

[15].—The cost of Superintendence, rent, and other expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[16].—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 servicable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 23 and 24.—Only servicable steam engines, and the best information available should be given in filling these columns.

(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

Post Office:

Enumerator.

[illegible]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2

enumeration Dist. No. 140

(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: Ameyers

Enumerator.

[illegible][illegible]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 200
Enumeration Dist. No. 140

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 476 dist 47m, in the County of Rockdale, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Conyers

James M. Bentley

Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual producing in the value of \$500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed during the year.				Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.				Power used in Manufacture.															
			Average number of hands employed during the year.				Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.				Power used in Manufacture.															
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Stays in November.	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an unskilled 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.	Value of power (including steam, water, wind, or other) used in the business, in dollars.	If water power is used.	Kind.	Width, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	If steam 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	
McDonald, Daniel	Iron House	1200	3	3			12	9	1.00	60	8.40	4	8	8	8	8	1500	Water	141	14	14	7	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scott, Joseph	Blacksmith Shop	500	2	2			12	10	1	50	6.00	10					400													
Hamilton, John	Iron House	600	6	6			10	9	90	50	2.10	3	1	1	1	1	1200													
King, Wm	Blacksmith Shop	50	2	1			12	10	1	50	5.00	10					75													
McCarthy, Alfred	Iron House	1500	4	4			12	12	1	60	2.80	4	8	8	8	8	13400	Water	141	14	14	5	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	300	2	2			10	10	1	60	4.80	8	2	2	2	2	150													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	500	3	3			11	10	1	60	5.70	6	3	3	3	3	800	Water	141	14	14	5	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stewart, William	Carpenter	500	10	4			10	10	1	70	1.00	10	2	2	2	2	500													
Hand, William	Carpenter	200					10	10									200													
McCarthy, John	Carpenter	150					10	10									200													
McCarthy, John	Carpenter	200					10	10									100													
McCarthy, John	Carpenter	400	5	5			10	10	1.00	50	1.75	2	10	10	10	10	200													
McCarthy, John	Iron House	600	10	10			12	9	1.00	40	2.50	4	8	8	8	8	1500	Water	141	14	14	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, John	Iron House	700	5	4			10	10	1	50	2.00	4	8	8	8	8	14000	Water	141	14	14	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, John	Iron House	500	2	2			10	10	1	50	75	3	7	7	7	7	1300	Water	141	14	14	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, John	Iron House	900	5	5			10	10	1	50	3.00	9	9	9	9	9	1500	Water	141	14	14	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	400	2	2			10	10	1	50	3.00	10	2	2	2	2	200													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	370	2	2			10	10	1	50	3.00	8	1	1	1	1	400													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	200	2	2			10	10	1	50	3.00	7	2	2	2	2	300													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	500	5	4			10	10	1	50	2.80	4	8	8	8	8	1300	Water	141	14	14	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	500	2	2			10	10	1	50	3.00	6	6	6	6	6	200													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	400	6	4			10	10	1	50	1.50	2	10	10	10	10	150													
McCarthy, John	Carpenter	200					10	10	1	50	1.50	6	6	6	6	6	200													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	170	2	2			10	10	1	50	2.00	6	6	6	6	6	400													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	600	11	11			10	10	1	50	1.50	2	14	14	14	14	200													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	470	4	3			10	10	1	50	2.80	4	8	8	8	8	1200	Water	141	14	14	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	350	6	5			10	10	1	50	1.00	2	10	10	10	10	225													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	600	11	11			10	10	1	50	1.00	2	10	10	10	10	200													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	270	6	5			10	10	1	50	1.00	2	10	10	10	10	175													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	260	8	4			10	10	1	50	7.5	1	110	200	800															
McCarthy, John	Carpenter	200	2	2			10	10	1	50	2.00	6	6	6	6	6	300													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	75	6	3			10	10	1	50	1.50	6	6	6	6	6	400													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	700	5	5			10	10	1.00	50	2.25	4	8	8	8	8	1400													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	800	14	14			12	12				2	10	10	10	10	300													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	400	2	2			10	10	1	50	3.00	10	2	3	3	3	300													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	375	2	2			10	10	1	50	3.00	8	4	4	4	4	400													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	900	4	4			10	10	1	50	3.00	7	2	3	3	3	300													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	500	2	2			10	10	1	50	3.00	6	6	6	6	6	250													
McCarthy, John	Carpenter	200	1	1			10	10	1	50	1.50	6	6	6	6	6	300													
McCarthy, John	Blacksmith Shop	170	2	2			10	10	1	50	2.00	6	6	6	6	6	400													

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 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 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months on half time.

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.

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 Supplies and Fuel should be included.

COLUMN 21.—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 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 200
Enumeration Dist. No. 140

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in 476 dist 4m, in the County of Rockdale, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James M. Bentley
Enumerator

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL, ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS, OR THE VALUE OF THE BUSINESS.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.			MATERIALS.					
			Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.						On full time.			Total value of goods slaughtered.					
			May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for an ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for an extraordinary day of labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time only.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs slaughtered.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep slaughtered.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	577	3			11	15	15	15	15			125	107	1,600	50	50	150

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.				PRODUCTS.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Value of all other materials used, including scrapings.				Total value of all materials.	Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	(On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
															Number.	Kind.	Revolutions in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
	107	3575	50.00			2000	18000			2000		3.75											

SALT WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL, ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS, OR THE VALUE OF THE BUSINESS.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.							
			Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.						On full time.			IF WATER IS USED.							
			May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for an ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for an extraordinary day of labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time only.	IF WATER IS USED.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

SALT WORKS—Continued.

IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued.				IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
MATERIALS.				MATERIALS.						IF WATER IS USED.									
Number of tons used.				Number of tons.						IF WATER IS USED.									
Value.				Aggregate area in square feet.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.									
				Total value of all materials.															
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

REMARKS.—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 less. 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 accessible 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.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

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

Walter E. Bentley

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRO- DUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER of hands employed at any one time during the year.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.							MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.									
			Number of hands in the or- dinary day of labor.	Number of hands in May to November.	Number of hands in Nov- ember to May.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total number of livestock slaughtered.	Average gross weight of livestock in pounds.	Total value of livestock slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.						
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. <i>Optimum</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>600</i>				<i>100</i>	<i>3000</i>	<i>1400</i>	
<i>1. L.O.A.</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>			<i>8</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>300</i>				<i>20</i>	<i>2500</i>	<i>200</i>	

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
Value of all other materials used, including freightage.	Total value of all materials.	Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and ham.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	IF WATER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER, OR OTHER.				
														WHEREAS.					Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
														Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.					
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
	20	226	1400			12000	1000	500	300	140	925												
	25	125	800			2500			60	100	700												

SALT WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				IF BY BOILING PROCESS.								
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.		Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MACHINERY.							
																Number of clocks.	Number of stills.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	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		

SALT WORKS—Continued.

IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued.						IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION.			PRODUCT.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
MATERIALS.						MACHINE.		MATERIALS.			IF WATER IS USED.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	
Number of tubs used.	Value.	Number of cords used.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Total value of all materials.			Number of tubs and mills.	Value.	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.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	

All the 12 months of the year should be accounted 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 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 movable 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.

Enumeration Dist. No

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

Thos G. McCall

Thos G. McCall

Bond & Calanog	15.00.	2		10 10	100	12	2	60	Both	no	Big Haynes 18	1	Delmore	23	18
E. B. Ross	38 100	1	1	10 10	150	375	9	3	Both	no	Little Haynes 24	2	1st & 2nd crushed	152	30
Quincy & Haynes	400.	1	1	10 10	100	200	12	2	Custom	No	Big Haynes 25	2	crushed	8	25

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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 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 in doing town, it means the retail price. 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 very small, the power used in manufacturing may be estimated by the following formula: $P = \frac{W \times V}{33,000}$, where P is the power in horsepower, W is the weight of water in pounds per second, and V is the velocity in feet per second. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHE

100

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.

COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture

COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of commodities.

James

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in *561 Dist. 9th*, in the County of *Rockdale*, State of *Georgia*
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

A. J. Haygood

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MILLS IN OPERATION.					Do you do custom work, or make your own flour, or both?	Is there an engine connected with the mill? If so, state its capacity in horse-power.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.						
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.	May to November.	Normal to May.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Average day's wages for skilled workmen.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	on full time.	on part-time time only.	on full time only.	on half time only.	Number of mill-dw. #s.			Estimated machinery capacity per day, in bushels.	Is there an engine connected with the mill? If so, state its capacity in horse-power.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.
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
Tucker M.	2000.	1	1			10	8	75	75	200.	9	3		2	60	Custom			Howe's Creek South River	18	3	2	10	8	2000

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

MATERIALS.										PRODUCTS.									
Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.					
<i>3500</i>	<i>4375.</i>	<i>4500</i>	<i>3375.</i>	<i>1750</i>	<i>9250.</i>	<i>700</i>				<i>252000</i>				<i>8537.</i>					

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.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.																													
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.						Days when manufacturing was suspended.	Days when manufacturing was suspended.	Average number of cows fed during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total amount of pounds of milk used at the factory during this year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average number of milk used per pound of cheese produced during the year.	Average price per pound of milk used in the manufacture of cheese.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average number of milk used per pound of butter produced during the year.	Average price per pound of milk used in the manufacture of butter.	Average price per pound of butter.
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a dayman.	Average day's wages for a woman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.																				
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

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 - CATTLE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Price per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Value of butterfat and skim milk.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average price per pound of butter.	Average price per pound of cheese.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	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Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound of milk used.	Average price per pound

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 values 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 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 shops.

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

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

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

Supervisor's Dist. No. *108*
 Enumeration Dist. No. *108*

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in _____, in the County of *Rock*, State of *G.*
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. *Wm. E. Parry*

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, AND THE VALUE OF HIS ANNUAL 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.				ESTIMATED CAPACITY, IN BUSHELS, OF THE MILL.	Do you do custom work in whole or in part? If so, state the amount of grain ground for custom during the year.	Is there an independent millwright employed? If so, state his capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	Nov. 1 to May.	Average day's wages for 100 bushels of grain.	Average day's wages for 100 bushels of grain.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	(a) Full time.	(b) Part-time only.	(c) Part-time only.	(d) Part-time only.				(If what river or stream? See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Brass, in feet.	Brass, in feet.
<i>Wm. E. Parry</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>			<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>12</i>				<i>3</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>40</i>						

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, AND THE VALUE OF HIS ANNUAL PRODUCT.	MATERIALS.						PRODUCTS.							
	Number of bushels of grain.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of bushels of rye flour.	Number of bushels of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of lard.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of honey.	Total value of all products.
<i>Wm. E. Parry</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>8000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>7000</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>13000</i>	<i>1000</i>				<i>375,000</i>	<i>134,000</i>		<i>15,800</i>

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, AND THE VALUE OF HIS ANNUAL 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.				Do you do manufacturing work in whole or in part? If so, state the amount of product made for custom during the year.	Do you do manufacturing work in whole or in part? If so, state the amount of product made for manufacturing during the year.	Average number of cows (or other stock) kept during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. if bought for factory use.	Total number of pounds of milk used in the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.					INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.				
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for 100 pounds of milk.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.						Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese (not including the weight of the cheese).	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter (not including the weight of the butter).	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	
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.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, AND THE VALUE OF HIS ANNUAL PRODUCT.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter (not including the weight of the butter).	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese (not including the weight of the cheese).	Average price per pound of milk (not including the weight of the milk).	Average price per pound of milk (not including the weight of the milk).	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Kind of condensed milk.	(If what river or stream? See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Brass, in feet.	Brass, in feet.	Home-power.	Number of tubs.	Number of engines.	Home-power.						

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 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.

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

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

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

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

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF MANUFACTURER, 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.				ESTIMATED MAXIMUM CAPACITY per DAY, IN BUSHELS.	Do you do custom work of grinding and pounding of grain, or of any other kind, in connection with your product?	Do you do any other work of grinding and pounding of grain, or of any other kind, in connection with your product? If so, state quantity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Slaves or convicts.	Novembers to May.	Average day's wages for a full day's work.	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.	On less than half time.	Number of runs of Engine.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.				Breasts, 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								
Geo. B. Brown	1000	4	2	0	0	12	9	150	50	400	3	0	9	0	1	40	all	no	South	17	2	Butter	30	150	25								
																		Rocky Branch	30	1	Butter	25	1	80									
																		into South River															

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

MATERIALS										PRODUCTS									
Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of humanity.	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	6000				6000	1200	600	0	0	0	4000	2000	0	6000					
0	0	840	600	500	2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					

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 MANUFACTURER, 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				Do you manufacture cheese?	Do you manufacture butter?	Average number of cows for which you have milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 pounds during the year 1879.	Total number of pounds of cheese or butter manufactured during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.		INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.	
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Slaves or convicts.	Average day's wages for a full day's work.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of product during the year.						Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Kind of butter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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 COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.													MILK FACTORIES ONLY.												
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
																(In what river or stream? (See note below.)		WHEELS.		Breasts, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power, not	Number of valves.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
Name of manufacturer, 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 during the year.	Average number of hands employed during the year.	Average number of hands employed during the year.	Average price per pound of milk, exclusive of cream, for which butter was sold during the season.	Average price per pound of milk, exclusive of cream, for which cheese was sold during the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk during the year.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk during the year.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of butter and skim-milk sold.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breasts, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.						

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 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 reversible 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.

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