

Supervisor's Dist. No. 45
Enumeration Dist. No. 100

[7-342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Received July 19, 1930

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

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

Charles W. Bellum

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Grants of privilege or franchise, and the value thereof, at any time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			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.		Average day's wage for an ordinary man.	Average day's wage for an ordinary woman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of pressing machines.	Number of stitching and finishing machines.	Number skins and leather.	Number skins upper leather.
						May to September.	November to May.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
Processed 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 unsupplied products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.					
										Height of fall, in feet.	Number of wheels.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	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																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Grants of privilege or franchise, and the value thereof, at any time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			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.		Average day's wage for an ordinary man.	Average day's wage for an ordinary woman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tanneries.	Source whence tanneries are procured.	Number of tanneries.	Source whence tanneries are procured.	Number of skins.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
						May to September.	November to May.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<u>Chas. Bellum</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>2</u>				<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>12</u>						<u>20</u>	<u>Talbot Co</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>600</u>

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.			PRODUCTS.				IF WATER-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.	WHEELS.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	
												Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
600	100	1200	600	100	40	1300	600	100	600										

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

Supervisor's Dist. No. 45
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Received July 19, 1930

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

Charles W. Bellum

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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.					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.		Average day's wage for an unskilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary workman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of pressing machines.	Number of stitching and finishing machines.	Number skins and leather.	Number skins upper leather.
						May to September.	November to May.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
Produced 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 unsupplied products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
										Height of fall in feet.	Running.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL 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.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.						
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wage for an unskilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary workman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tannin bark.	Source whence tannin bark is procured.	Number of oak bark.	Source whence oak bark is procured.	Number of skins.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
						May to September.	November to May.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<u>Chas. Bellum</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>2</u>				<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>12</u>						<u>20</u>	<u>Talbot Co</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>600</u>

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.	Revolutions, 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
600	100	1200	600	100	100	1300	600	100	600										

Notes.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED BY 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. 45
Enumeration Dist. No. 100

[7-342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Received July 19, 1930.

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

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

Charles W. Bellum

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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.					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.		Average day's wage for an unskilled hand.	Average day's wage for an ordinary workman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Ido.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of pressing machines.	Number of stitching and finishing machines.	Number skins and leather.	Number skins upper leather.
						May to November.	November to May.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
Processed 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 unsupplied products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		Height of fall, in feet.	Number of falls.	Kind.	Runoff, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

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.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.						
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Supplies of hours in the ordinary day of labor.				Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Ido.	Number of tannin bark bark.	Source whence tannin bark is procured.	Number of oak bark.	Source whence oak bark is procured.	Number of skins.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
						May to September.	October to May.	Average day's wage for an unskilled hand.	Average day's wage for an ordinary workman.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
① <i>Chas. Brown</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>2</i>					<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>12</i>					<i>20</i>	<i>Talbot Co</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>600</i>
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

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.	Runoff, 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.
600	100	1200	600	100	100	1300	600	100	600										

Notes.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED BY 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. *4*
Enumeration Dist. No. *1000*

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

Received July 19, 1889

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

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

Charles M. Bethune

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.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a full-hand.	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 double cuts.	Number of hand-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Kind and value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL, REAL AND PERSONAL, INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	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.				Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Kind and value of all materials (including value of logs).									
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL, (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.			
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to September. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	September to May. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a male above 15 years.	Average day's wages for an adult male.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time. On full time.	On three-quarter time only. On three-quarter time only.	On half time only. On half time only.	Idles.	Number of cubic 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	
Seaborn W Thornton	10000	20	12		8	10	10	150	75	1600 1200	5		9		175	20	500	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCERS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of independent concerns operating.	Number of sawmills located.	Number of thousand gross lumber.	Value of title.	Value of saw-tips.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height or fall, in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
									Number.	Kind.	Hours, in feet.	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
	300					2000										

Notes.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of superintendence, rent, freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only 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 July 19, 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 122

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.Products of Industry in (Hatch) 886th, in the County of Talbot, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.Thos. L. Johnson**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.			
		Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.			On full time.	On three-quarter time only.			Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.			Value of full supplies.	Total value of all materials (including labor on logs).			Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.		
			Males above 18 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.		May to November.	November to May.	On half time only.		On full time only.	Number of circular saws.	Number of mill saws.		Number of hand-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of full supplies.		Total value of all materials (including labor on 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	
German Bros.	1500	4	3			12	10	35	300		12					2				3000	75	3075	32000	12000		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS Continued.

PRIMER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
Number of thousand feet of products.	Number of thousand feet of broken and special stock.	Total value of all products, broken and special stock.	Total value of all other products.	Total value of all other products.	Do you have remanufactured any of the products of your mill? If so, state the nature of the remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? If so, state the nature of your logging.	If you do not do your own logging, state the nature of your logging.	Do you ship your product in your own cars? If so, state the nature of your shipping.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	IF WATER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.						
												Kind.	Number.	Brussels, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.			
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			4,400			around the mill for	all	no	juniper	282	Electric power		4	175	28							

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 18 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an unskilled journeyman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Misc.	Number of cubic yards.	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.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand tiles.	Number of thousand special bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of special bricks.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	Kind.	Brussels, in feet.	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

Notes.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. 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. HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4Enumeration Dist. No. 124

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 889 Miller District, in the County of Talbot Co, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. B. Warden 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.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.			PRODUCTS.		
		Greater number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 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.	Average day's wages for an skilled mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time.	Value of logs.	Value of mill engine.	Value of all other materials (including value of fuel).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.
<u>Miller District #000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PRODUCTS—Continued.					MANUFACTURES.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand feet of lumber and shingles.	Total value of all products.	Total value of all other products.	Is your establishment a mill, saw, shingle, or other manufacturing concern?	If yes, give total value of goods manufactured.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? (Yes or no)	If yes, when did you begin logging? (Year or month)	Do you ship your product to your own warehouse? (Yes or no)	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Number of engines.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</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.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.		
		Greater number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 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.	Average day's wages for an skilled mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
Number of thousand bricks.	Number of thousand fire-bricks.	Number of thousand pavement bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of other products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Number of saws.	Number of engines.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The 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 bulwheels 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.

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

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

Post Office: Newport Hill

Enumerator

[illegible]

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in the 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.

QUESTIONS.—The question resolves \$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 the product should be described as specifically as possible, such as: Sewing Machine, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 2.—If the number of men employed is less than 10, it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMN 3.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, &c.) the men are employed by the month, or by the year, or by the season. In such cases the return should be given on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMN 4.—In 13 many establishments (as carpenter shops, &c.) the men are employed by the month, or by the year, or by the season. In such cases the return should be given on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMN 5.—In 13 many establishments (as carpenter shops, &c.) the men are employed by the month, or by the year, or by the season. In such cases the return should be given on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMN 11 AND 12.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in filling them. The return relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

COLUMN 13.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in filling them. The return relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18].—The cost of Superintendence, Kent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expense of a manufacturing establishment, 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 largest stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 21 AND 22.—Only servicable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMN 23.—This is of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received July 19, 1880.

Page No. 1

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1

Enumeration Dist. No. 123

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 Talbotton, in the County of Talbot, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by

Post Office: Talbotton Georgia

Charles M. Beltham

Enumerate:

1	2	3	Average number of hands employed.				Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.				18	19	Power used in Manufacture.								If steam power is used.			
			Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 3/4 time only.			On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies) used during the year, counting fractions of a dollar.	Value of Product (including laboring and freighting, counting fractions of a dollar).	If water power is used.				Number of Engines.	Number of Boilers.	Horse power.	
																						On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.				Revolutions per minute.
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
Turner Lumber	Blacksmithing	100	2	12			10	8	100	50	110	12			340	800													
Campbell James	Blacksmithing	250	3	22			10	8	100	50	260	12			340	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.

[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.

Enumeration Dist. No.

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

Products of Industry in *1889th Militia dist.*, in the County of *Talbot*, State of *Georgia*
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

[illegible]

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.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.									
IF WATER-POWER IS USED.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.									
QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY THE FACTORY-OWNER.										QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY THE FACTORY-MANAGER.									
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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 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.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance.

MANUFACTURING SUGAR, CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

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.

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

Charles M. Bethune

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

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

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

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 products 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 the 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 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 place of sale. PORTAL USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the largest stream or river into which it flows. Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported. The least information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

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

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 122

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 19, 1880

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

Products of Industry in 192nd Dist., in the County of Talbot, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. J. H. H.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Thos. L. Johnson

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THIS 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 ANNUM, IN bushels.	Is there any custom work or other work done by the mill? If so, specify the nature of the work.	Is there an elevator connected with the mill? If so, specify the capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			MONTHS ACTIVE (1895)		EMPLOYERS		MAY IN SCHOOL		NUMBER OF HOURS IN THE ORDINARY YEAR OF LABOR.		NUMBER OF DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND					AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE DAYS' LABOR FOR AN AVERAGE HAND		AVERAGE 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FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.																									
MATERIALS.							PRODUCTS.																		
Number of bushels of wheat.		Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.		Value.	Value of millinery.	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 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								

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

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE											INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY											INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY			
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES.				Days when manufacturing season opened.	Days when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows furnished with milk during the year 1877.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. if bought at the factory, during the year.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average cost of milk per pound of cheese produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter made.	Average cost of milk per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter made.	Average cost of milk per pound of butter made.			
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for males above 15 years.	Average day's wages for females above 15 years.	Total number 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

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

CHEESE FACTORIES; BUTTER FACTORIES; COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES; CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES; CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.																									
Name of corporation, company, or individual proprietor, to the value of \$500 annually.		INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER- AND CHEESE-FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.				INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
		Grade of finishing per 100 pounds.	Value of finished and skimmings per 100 pounds.	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 of which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound of which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of butter milk and skimmings sold.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	On what river or stream? (See below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Discharge per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.
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

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

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.

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

COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.

COLUMNS 28 to 33 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.

COLUMNS 34 to 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 11
 Enumeration Dist. No. 131

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 30, 1890.

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

Products of Industry in 681 200 9 m, in the County of Valley, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED								WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR							MONTHS IN OPERATION		Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Is there an elevator connected with this mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE							
			Men above 16 years.			Females above 16 years.		Children and youth.			Men's Seasonally.	Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor.	Number of hands for a season.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total wages paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Etc.				Number of times of storm.	Estimated maximum capacity per day in bushels.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					
			On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Bushels in feet.	Impulse, 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					
W. H. Colby	2000	2	2							10 8 125 320 480 4	12				2	150	Custom 1/8 bu	On what river or stream?	Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Bushels in feet.	Impulse, per minute.	Horse-power.						
W. H. Colby	2000	2	2							10 10 20 75 225 4	4				2	100	8 bu	On what river or stream?	Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Bushels in feet.	Impulse, per minute.	Horse-power.						

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

MATERIALS						PRODUCTS									
NO. 101-1-12 IN NORTH DAKOTA —Continued— HISTORICAL DIVISION															
Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of bushels of other grain.	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 buck- wheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of housley.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
12000 54 barrels	10600 \$ 62	25000 144	20000 84	5000 50H	30600 354H	2600				1300000	230000			10300 154H	
2200 54 barrels	2500 250H	5000	6250H	500 50H	8500 8500	40				270000	13500		125H	10300 8500	

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 PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED	WAGES										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY									
			Men above 16 years		Females above 16 years		Children and youth		Men above 16 years		Females above 16 years		Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?	Do you do business with or make use of any other mill or factory in the same locality?
			More than 15 years	From 10 to 15 years	From 5 to 10 years	From 1 to 5 years	From 1 to 5 years	From 1 to 5 years	From 1 to 5 years	From 1 to 5 years	From 1 to 5 years	From 1 to 5 years										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

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

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.														INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.—Cont'd.																IF WATER-POWER IS USED.										IF STRAIN-POWER IS USED.	
Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Value of milk and cream per 100 pounds.	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 of milk when butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound of milk when cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Price per 100 pounds paid for cream.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Price per 100 pounds paid for cream.	Value of milk and cream per 100 pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	(In what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	WHEELS.					Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.	Number of rollers.		
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		
										</																	

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

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

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

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4th
Enumeration Dist. No. 120

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 16, 1880;

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

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

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MILLS IN OPERATION.				ESTIMATED MAXIMUM CAPACITY PER DAY, IN BUSHELS.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If so, for what? (See note below.)	Is there an elevator connected with and used in connection with the mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.							
		Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Months above 15 years.			Months November to May.		Average day's wages for an unskilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	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 times of drought.				IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.												On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Direction of flow.	Direction of flow.	Direction of flow.
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	
Grain Mill	1800	6	8			1	10	8		75	250	4	1	6	1	34	ALL									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER TEST IN WATER-TUBE Boilers						PRODUCTS.											
MATERIALS.						PRODUCTS.											
Number of bushels of wheat.	Number of bushels of rye.	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 buck- wheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of honing.	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
1110	✓		8000	2710	20	2720				14400	24000			8000			8000
														</			

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

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES:																								
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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.									
Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of transporting per 100 pounds.	Value of skim milk and cream.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese.	Average price per pound of milk.	Average price per pound of milk.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of transporting per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
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

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 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 milk and butter produced 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 37 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 38 to 49 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

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

Products of Industry in 869+982 Bristles, in the County of Talbot, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Chas. E. Dozier, Ensign

FLOURING AND GRAIST-MILLS.																	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
NAME OF ORGANIZATION, FIRM, INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, OR THE VALUE OF ANY VILL.	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.	MILLS DOWN TO YEARS.	FRANCHISES IN YEARS.	CHILDREN AND YOUTH.	NUMBER OF MILLS IN THE DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF HANDS IN THE DISTRICT.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.			MONTHS OF OPERATION.			ESTIMATED PRODUCTION CAPACITY PER ANNUM.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.	IN WHAT RIVER OR STREAM?	HEIGHT OF FALL IN FEET.	WHERE.										
									NUMBER OF MILLS IN THE DISTRICT.	AVERAGE DAY'S WAGES FOR A HAND.	AVERAGE DAY'S WAGES FOR AN ORDINARY LABORER.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Our full time.	On flour-grinding only.					On half time only.	Idle.	Number of years of time.	Estimated production capacity per annum.	In there an elevator connected with your mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	If no, state required in bushels.	Number.	Kind.	Breasts in feet.	Rotations per minute.	Horsepower.
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				
Galler O.V.	\$1000.	2	2				12	10	50	\$1.00	8	3	1	2	50					27	12								
M. C. G. G. G.	\$3000	2	2				8	8	50	150.		4	8	2	80					35	2								

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

NUMBER OF BARRLS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES D 15410		MATERIALS				PRODUCTS									
Number of barrels Number of cwt Hides (cwt)	Number of barrels of wheat	Value	Number of bushels of other grains	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
	500	150	350	1350	25	1750	120	9			16500	10000			1400
	600	900	2500	2800		3400					115000				2200

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

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: MILK FACTORIES.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																			
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.																			
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL OF THE FACTORIES ONLY.—Cont'd.										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.																			
										WHEELS.																			
										Kind.																			
										Horse-power.																			
										Number of horses.																			
										Number of engines.																			
										Horse-power.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 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 incidental 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. PORTER TAKED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the largest stream or river into which it flows. Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

NOTES RELATIVE TO COLUMNS

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