

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
 Enumeration Dist. No. 77

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL, RESIDING IN THE VALUE OF \$100 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 wages for an skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an unskilled laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing machines.	Number of pressing machines.	Number of graining and rubbing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides 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.									
Pounds of sole 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.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
										Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS.			Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
Number.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.																	
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, RESIDING IN THE VALUE OF \$100 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 wages for an skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an unskilled laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sole leather back.	Sources whence sole leather back is procured.	Number of sole oak bark.	Sources whence sole oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
						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	21	22
<i>O Jones & Son</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>12</i>							<i>100</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1500</i>

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
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.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.			IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
												Kind.	Number in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34								
<i>1500</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>500</i>										

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 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 reasonable 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. 5

Enumeration Dist. No. 77

[7-342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

August 8, 1880.

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

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

J. M. Simmes

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL, PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 12 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for an unskilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	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 riveting and nail machines.	Number skins and leathers.	Number sides upper leathers.
						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.									
Tanned 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.)	Height of fall, in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
											WHEELS.				HORSE-POWER.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.						MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.							
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 12 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to Novem- ber.	November to May.	Average day's wages for an unskilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary shoemaker.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of one hundred bush- els.	Source whence hemlock bark is pro- cured.	Number of one hundred bush- els.	Source whence oak bark is procured.	Number of skins.	Number of skins.	Total value of materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
O Jones & Sharp	2000 1200 800	2	1			11	9		52	150	12						100	Hick	1000	600	500	1500

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRIEING.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.	
Number of skins of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of skins of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of skins of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS.				HORSE-POWER.					
												Number.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horsepower.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.				
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51			
1500	600	2000	100	500	120	600	100	500	500												

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

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

Products of Industry in 1154th District G. M., in the County of Terrell, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. Mc Simmore

50 ① Jay & Price
50 ② W. C. Nelson & Co.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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 cost of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the whole sale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

Only water wheels 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.

Received August 280.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
Enumeration Dist. No. 79

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.Products of Industry in 1134th District G. M., in the County of *Terrell*, State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.**LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.**

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.			
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of months the ordinary day of labor.					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 cutters.	Number of hand-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (excluding value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand shingles.
						May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled man.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during 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
Jay & Price	3000.	14	8	—	—	10	10	50	15.00	12					1	1				5200	250	5450	2000	1000	
W. H. Price	3000.	13	13	—	—	11	9	130	50	10.00	7				1					2000	150	2150	5700		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand feet of bolts and split stock.	Total value of all products (excluding value of lumber).	Total value of all other products.	Do you manufacture any of the following? (If so, give total value of each.)	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do any sawing? (If so, give total value of each.)	Do you do any planing? (If so, give total value of each.)	Do you do any molding? (If so, give total value of each.)	Do you do any other work? (If so, give total value of each.)	IF WATER IS USED.											
										WHERE:											
										On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Length, in feet.	Production per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of rollers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1			9260						200	20	no							1	1	24	
2			3825						200	all	no							2	1	30	
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

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 months the ordinary day of labor.					On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of brick used.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Total value of all products.
						May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled man.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.								
Number of thousand common bricks.	Number of thousand fire bricks.	Number of thousand glazed bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of other 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.	Amount, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															

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 various relative therein. 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, its 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. HUMAN POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
 Enumeration Dist. No. 77

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in *909th District of M*, in the County of *Terrell*, State of *Georgia*
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. M. Simmer

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 during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED:			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.				
			Male above 15 years.	Female above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to September.	October to May.	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 three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of mill saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand slabs.
Simon & William J. ...	1000	5	5			10	9	50	50	150			4	8			1				600	100	500	120	1500	

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand feet of building and good stock.	Number of all other products.	Total value of all other products.	Do you do any other business? If so, what? (Specify in each column.)	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do any other logging? If so, what? (Specify in each column.)	Do you do any other logging? If so, what? (Specify in each column.)	Do you do any other logging? If so, what? (Specify in each column.)	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Width, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of rollers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of rollers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.

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 November.	December to May.	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 three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords used.	Value of all other material.
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 common bricks.	Number of thousand fire-bricks.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drainage.	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.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		

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

The inquiries in regard 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 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. 5 }
 Enumeration Dist. No. 78 } Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in *Station 517 + 511 - 5th St.*, in the County of *Fessell*, State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

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.	GROSS VALUE OF ALL PRODUCTS OF THE YEAR.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
			Males above 18 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.					Number of months.					Value of materials.			Number of thousand feet of lumber.		
						May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a full-time worker.	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 all time.	On three-quarter time only.	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 feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Miller & Thomas</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>.75</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>10</i>			<i>2</i>		<i>1900</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>1920.00</i>	<i>300</i>		
<i>Gumpbell & Gumpbell</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>.50</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>12</i>			<i>X</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>1920.00</i>	<i>300</i>		
<i>W. H. R. R. R.</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>.50</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>12</i>			<i>X</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>1920.00</i>	<i>300</i>		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	IF WATER IS USED.									
																		ON WHAT RIVER OR STREAM? (See note below.)					HEIGHT OF FALL IN FEET.				
																		WHERE—									
																		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
																		Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		

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.	GROSS VALUE OF ALL PRODUCTS OF 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.					Number of months.					Value of materials.		
						May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a full-time worker.	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 all time.	On three-quarter time only.	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 common bricks.	Number of thousand face bricks.	Number of thousand and pressed bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of stoneware.	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.	Breadth, 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

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for: 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 reasonable 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.

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

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

[illegible]

Received August 2, 1880

Page No.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5

Enumeration Dist. No. 7977

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. | | |

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

Post Office:

J. M. Simmons

Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual producing the value ascertained annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.				Value of Material (including Mill Suppliment, fuel, etc., not including freights) for a dollar.	Value of Product (including freights) for a dollar.	Power used in Manufacture.											
			Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Hours in the ordinary day of labor.					Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation.				If water power is used.											
				Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled man.	Average day's wages for an unskilled man.	On full time.		On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.			On 1/8 time only.	On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Beliers.	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
Hart Thomas J. Dawson	Carriage & Harness	5000	16	14	2	10 9 1/2	25	60	60	12						6,450	15,000											
Reynolds S. W. Dawson	Carriage & Harness	3500	6	5		10 9 1/2	25	50	3,125	12						4,625	9,750											
Dawson Wm. Co. Dawson	Carriage & Harness	11,000	16	12		10 9 1/2	25	75	3,200	4	8					6,000	11,000											
Proctor P. H. Dawson	Carriage & Harness	2,000	8	8		10 10	25	60		12						800	1,500											
Ellis & Boyd	Blacksmith Shop	400	3	18		10 10	25	75		12						400	950											
Wm. & Smith	Blacksmith Shop	200	4	13		10 10	25	75		12						600	1,350											
Prigyan Sam	Carriage & Harness	400	3	23		10 10	25	85	250	6						6,200	3,000											

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

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

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

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5 } Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.
 Enumeration Dist. No. 77

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

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

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

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.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for all hands.	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.	Mts.	Total number of horses slaughtered.	Average gross weight of horses in pounds.	Total value of horses 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.		
<u>See below</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>150</u>		<u>12</u>				<u>220</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>1320</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>285</u>		

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.										PRODUCTS.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Value of all other materials used, including cartage.	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 and tallow.	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.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.								
<u>1690</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>44,000</u>			<u>2,000</u>	<u>6525</u>			<u>120</u>	<u>8138</u>																			

SALT 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.		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.	Average day's wage for all hands.	Average day's wage for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three- quarter time only.	On half time only.	Mts.	MACHINERY.								
														Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of bottles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.			
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.	Number of barrels salt.	Value.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER IS USED.			IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.							
Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Total value of all materials.				Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51				

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 Slop 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 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 gross importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Enumeration Dist. No.

(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:

James W Roberts

Enumerator

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual producing to the value of \$100 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed at any one time during the year.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Power used in Manufacture.													
			Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youth.	May to November. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages paid to all hands included.	Average day's wages per man or woman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/3 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	On 1/5 time only.	On 1/6 time only.	On 1/7 time only.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies) consumed during the year of a dollar.	Value of Product (including shipping charges) of a dollar.	If water power is used, On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
Whitby John Hartford 116	Whitby Mill Hartford 116	15000	2	1					150	1							2500	2500	Long Creek	40	12	3	100	12					
		25000	2	2					200	2									Charlton	40	18								
Barnard & Schell & Co. No code 8/28																													

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

QUESTIONS 1.—The kind of business or the character of the product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

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

QUESTIONS 11.—If the kind of business or the character of the product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

QUESTIONS 12.—If the kind of business or the character of the product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

QUESTIONS 13 to 17.—All the 17th of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 12 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months on half time.

QUESTIONS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in answering them, especially in the case of small shops where book accounts are not kept.

QUESTIONS 19 and 20.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in answering them, especially in the case of small shops where book accounts are not kept.

[15].—The cost of superintendence, Rent, Fuel, oil of grist, and other general 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.

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

QUESTIONS 21 and 22.—Only movable mills and engines are to be reported.

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

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
 Enumeration Dist. No. 7477

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

 Products of Industry in 909th District 4M, in the County of Terrell, 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.				Estimated maximum capacity per day in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, in custom grinding of what grain?	Is there an elevator connected with the mill? If so, what capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.						
			Male above 15 years.	Female above 15 years.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE HANDS WERE EMPLOYED.			Average day's wages for all hands.	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.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.										
					Children (all years).	May to Novem.	Novem. to May.								WHEREAS.										
																		On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, 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
<i>Wm. Miller & Co.</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>11 10</i>		<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>500</i>					<i>2</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>All custom mill custom.</i>								

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 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	45	46
<i>1 10</i>			<i>1200</i>	<i>7500</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>7500</i>							<i>648000</i>	<i>74000</i>			<i>110000</i>		

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.	Greatest number of hands employed during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows furnished with milk during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.						INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.			
			Men above 15 years.	Female above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for all hands.	Average day's wages for all hands.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Do you employ any hands in the summer?	Do you employ any hands in the winter?						Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of finishing 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	25	26

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

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.—Cont'd.													INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.																		IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.					
Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Value of finished milk and cream per 100 pounds.	Value of finished milk and cream per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average number of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Value of finished milk and cream per 100 pounds of milk sold for the season.	Average price per pound of milk sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	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 skim-milk and cream milk sold.	Number of pounds of finished milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS.										
																			Number.	Kind.	Bricks, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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

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

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 factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

Only servicable boilers and engines are to be reported.

Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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 to 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 78

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in *Station 37-811th*, in the County of *Merrell*, 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.						MOTIVE IN OPERATION.						Do you do custom work, or make what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
			Males above 15 years.		NUMBER OF HOURS IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.					ON FULL TIME.						IF WATER-POWER IS USED.												
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for an ordinary day.	Average day's wages for an skilled machanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day in bushels.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)			Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Depth, 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			
McChesney + McChesney	\$1000.00	1					10	8		40	720	12			1	75		Unchaford Creek	1	Thomas Wheel	24	120	120	120	120			

FLOURING-AND GRIST-MILLS-Continued.

MATERIALS.										PRODUCTS.									
Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.	Number of salm.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
				<i>4000</i>	<i>3500.00</i>	<i>175.00</i>	<i>10695</i>	<i>1475.00</i>					<i>24000</i>	<i>140000</i>	<i>8000</i>	<i>3840</i>	<i>14480</i>	<i>125000</i>	

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

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.														INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.							FORMS 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.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Do you do custom grinding?	Do you do custom making?	Average number of cows this season, with bearing cows included.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., including factory.	Total number of pounds of cheese made during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	State of cheese.	Average number of milk used this season, with bearing cows included.	Average price per pound of milk this season, with bearing cows included.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of fermenting per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average number of milk used this season, with bearing cows included.	Average price per pound of milk this season, with bearing cows included.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of fermenting per 100 pounds.				
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the season.																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.—Cont'd.														IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.						
Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds.	Value of cream and skim milk sold.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for this season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for this season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for finishing cream.	Price per 100 pounds paid for finishing cheese.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk evaporated.	On what river or stream? (then note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Result, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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 screwless 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 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. 5
 Enumeration Dist. No. 7977

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in The City of Lawrence, in the County of Jerrell, 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.						Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work, or make only for a market? If the former, in what quantity, and for what period?	Is there an elevator connected with the mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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			Males above 15 years.						Females above 15 years.						Children and youth.						Males above 15 years.						Females above 15 years.						Children and youth.						Average day's wages for a mill hand.						Average day's wages for a mill hand.						Average day's wages for a mill hand.						Average day's wages for a mill hand.						Total amount paid in wages during the year.						On full time.						On three-quarter time only.						On half time only.						Idle.						Number of runs of mill.						Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.						Do you do custom work, or make only for a market? If the former, in what quantity, and for what period?						Is there an elevator connected with the mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued.						MATERIALS.						PRODUCTS.											
If steam-power is used.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines or horse-power.	Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of all supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of 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						
			<u>1</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>13800</u>	<u>11350</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>16850</u>	<u>950</u>		<u>664700</u>	<u>112000</u>	<u>22000</u>	<u>18850</u>							
						<u>1300</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>40</u>		<u>460</u>			<u>70000</u>	<u>62400</u>	<u>2600</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>1440</u>						

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.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows fed with milk during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. If bought at the factory, state the name of the factory.	Total number of pounds of products of the factory during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound of cheese received at the market during the year.	Price per 100 pounds paid for feeding.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound of butter received at the market during the year.	
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a factory hand.	Average day's wages for a factory hand.	Average day's wages for a factory hand.	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.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—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 manufacturing per 100 pounds.	Value of butter and condensed milk produced.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound of milk and cream sold for butter.	Average price per pound of milk and cream sold for cheese.	Price per 100 pounds paid for butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for cheese.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of butter and condensed milk produced.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.										IF SEWAGE-POWER IS USED.											
																		Number.	Kind.	Width, in feet.	Depth, in feet.	Permissible per cent. waste.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.													
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				

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 distant stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

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

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

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

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

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