

Supervisor's Dist. No. 6
Enumeration Dist. No. 87

[7-342.]

Recd Aug 2, 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

Products of Industry in _____, in the County of Webster, State of Ga
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 \$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 15 years.	Children and youths under 15 years.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an unskilled or 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 pegging machines.	Number of creasing and nailing machines.	Number skins sole 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
1 <i>Simmons Mills & Co.</i>	<i>1400</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>			<i>10</i>		<i>1.00</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>720.00</i>		<i>3/4</i>		<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>400</i>	<i>600</i>
2 <i>Shaw's Mills & Co.</i>																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
Parcels of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of 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.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
											Number.	Kind.	Depth, 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		
1000	30		57	2.12	1772	1572			Delaware	8				18 1/2	1.0					

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL, RESIDING IN 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 15 years.	Children and youths.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wage for a man.	Average day's wage for a woman.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Lath.	Number of long horseback bark.	Sources whence horseback bark is procured.	Number of one oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
						May to November.	September to May.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Simmons Mills & Co.	1400	13	13			10	1.0	1.00	60	720.00	3/4		4				50	372	150	1500	4000

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.				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 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.			WHEELS.					Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
												Number.	Kind.	Depth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.					
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
1000	100	3500																			

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

Received August 2, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 51

Enumeration Dist. No. 56

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

J. B. Hudson

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.			
		Grand total number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wage for a full time man.	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.	On full time.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of mule saws.	Number of hand saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Smith & Co. R. S.	1200	2	2			8	8		50	100	7				5	X	X	1	1	150.	150.	250.	30		
James W. S.	700	2	1			10	10		50	100	6				6	X	X	1	1	150.	150.	250.	30		
James W. S.	2000	8	8			10	10		100	200	3				9					150.	150.	250.	30		
Bill & Co. S.	1000	3	3			10	10		50	100	5				9					150.	150.	250.	30		

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 bolts and spool stock.	Total value of all products manufactured.	Total value of all other products.	Do you manufacture any of the following? (If yes, give the number of hands employed in each branch.)	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you deliver each log? (Yes or no.)	If so, what proportion of your logs do you deliver? (Yes or no.)	Do you deliver each log? (Yes or no.)	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Branch, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
			600.			At Home	Yes			Chor Creek	8	1	Sub wheel	3					
			500.			At Home	Yes			12	1	Overhead	6	23					
			800.			At Home	Yes			Sanchez	4	1	Sub wheel	3					
			550.			At Home	Yes												

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.	Grand total number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.		
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wage for a full time man.	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.	On full time. Mk.	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	

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 bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of other prod- ucts.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Number.	Kind.	Branch, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be 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 thirds.

The description in regard to the value of material and product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the return relative thereto.

The cost of transportation, rent, freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The cost 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 of river into which it flows.

Only superficial 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No.

Enumeration Dist. No.

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

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

Post Office:

Enumerator

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of \$500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed.				Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.				Value of Materials (including Mill Supplies and Fuel), Omitting fractions of a dollar.				Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, Omitting fractions of a dollar).				Power used in Manufacture.					
			Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.		Average number of hands employed.		Wages and Hours of Labor.		Months in Operation.		Value of Materials (including Mill Supplies and Fuel), Omitting fractions of a dollar.		Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, Omitting fractions of a dollar).		Power used in Manufacture.														
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14																

REMARKS—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the products are of a useful character. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

CONTRACTS. — The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Carriage Building, etc. If the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. If the production is less than \$500 annually, the kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Carriage Building, etc. If the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. If the production is less than \$500 annually, the kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Carriage Building, etc.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary business is kept; but that the workmen are paid by the piece or by the month. In such cases, the number of months worked should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months on half time.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one of these columns, especially in the case of small shops. **Materials.**—The cost of materials consumed in the manufacture of the goods should be included in this column. **Mill Supplies and Fuel.**—The cost of mill supplies and fuel should be included in this column. **Repairs.**—The cost of repairs to machinery and buildings should be included in this column. **General Expenses.**—The cost of general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. **Salaries.**—The cost of salaries of the management and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. **Depreciation.**—The cost of depreciation of machinery and buildings should be included in this column. **Interest.**—The cost of interest on capital should be included in this column. **Profit.**—The cost of profit should be included in this column. **Losses.**—The cost of losses should be included in this column. **Waste.**—The cost of waste should be included in this column. **By-products.**—The cost of by-products should be included in this column. **Other.**—The cost of other items should be included in this column.

Column 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. (18) 1.—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighbourhood only, the value of the

[19.]—The value of the product

(19.)—The value of the property charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the number of persons using the stream. Only accessible boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boats and rigs.

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

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

Georgia

J B Hudson

Enumerator

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[illegible]

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, etc.) 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 this page.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making these entries. The value of the product means the price received for the product, less the cost of the materials and the cost of the labor. The value of the product should be entered in column 18, and the cost of the materials and the cost of the labor should be entered in column 19. The value of the product should be entered in column 18, and the cost of the materials and the cost of the labor should be entered in column 19. The value of the product should be entered in column 18, and the cost of the materials and the cost of the labor should be entered in column 19.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, means the wholesale price of the goods. "In the case of small shops producing goods, the value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods."

[19].—The value of the product, in the case of goods sold by weight or measure, shall be charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
 Enumeration Dist. No. 86

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August 2, 1880.

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

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

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

J. H. Addison

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$100 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	GROSS 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 flour for sale? If so, state the quantity of flour produced in custom grinding.	Is there a mill or grist-mill in your establishment? If so, state its capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
			MONTHS IN OPERATION.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.			WHEELS.																			
			MONTHS IN OPERATION.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.			WHEELS.																			
			MONTHS IN OPERATION.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.			WHEELS.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
1) Birmingham Stone P	3000.	1	1			10	9	50	50	150.	12				2	80	Custom work	No	Clear Creek	1	Thomas wheel	3			160			
2) Cantrell Heng.	800	1	1			10	10	25	25	100.	12				1	40	Custom work	No	Mill Creek	1	Sub wheel	3	160		160			
3) Bell James W.	600	1	1			10	10			50	12				1	40	Custom work	No		14	Overhead	6	23		160			
4) Bell Alfred	3000	1	1			10	10			60	15	0			3	200	Custom work	No	Lamont Creek	8	3	Richard	4	100		360		

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

MATERIALS.										PRODUCTS.									
IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		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 barrels of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of soft meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
<i>1</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>4000</i>	<i>3200</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>4250</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1600</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>2500</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>2315</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>18500</i>	<i>10600</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>18860</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</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 PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$100 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Gross number of hands employed during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Duration manufacturing season lasted.	Average number of cows fed during the year 1910.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. of fat brought to the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used as the factory feed during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used for each pound of cheese produced.	Average pounds of cream per pound of cheese produced.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of cheese produced.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of cheese produced.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	Average pounds of milk and cream per pound of butter made.	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CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.									
IF WATER-POWER IS USED.		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 barrels of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of soft meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

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.

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NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

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

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

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

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

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

COLUMNS 41 to 46 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

COLUMNS 47 to 52 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

COLUMNS 53 to 58 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

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

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8. Recd Aug 2, 80

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

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

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.																													
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, IN 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.					Is there an elevator connected with your mill or grist mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Is there an elevator connected with your mill or grist mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
			Men above 15 years.	Female above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May 1st to Nov. 1st.	Nov. 1st to May 1st.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Average day's wages for an ordinary female.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of mill of stone.			Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.									
																				WHEREAS.									
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				
																				Number.	Kind.								
Harold Bird B 2000		1	1			18	8	46	240 30				6	1	35				Union River	14	1	overhead	14	6	10				
Harold Bird B 400		1	1			18	8	50	240 40				8	4	25				Union River	2	1	bank	4	5	4				
Harold Bird																													
Harold Bird B 570		1	1			18	8	55	25 40				6	6	25				Union River	1	1	bank	3	60	6				
Harold Bird B 1600		1	1			9	8	50	240 40				6	6	25				Union River	10	1	bank	2	180	6				

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE - Continued.										PRODUCTS.									
STEAM POWER IN H.P.			MATERIALS.					PRODUCTS.											
Number of engines.	Number of boilers.	Horsepower.	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		
			66	700	1370	1000 992	30	1730	112				70360	10840		2100			
1			400	500	1000	800	20	1320	80				54000	7600		1800			
2																			
3													64800	6600		1850			
4			500	625	1400	1120	25	1770	100				75600	9800		2500			
5																			
6																			
CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.																			

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, IN 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.					Is there an elevator connected with your factory? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Is there an elevator connected with your factory? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Average number of cows fed on your premises during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. in the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk produced during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average number of cows fed on your premises during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. in the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk produced during the year.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average number of cows fed on your premises during the year.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. in the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk produced during the year.				
			Men above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer for ordinary labor.	Total value of other products manufactured in the factory.	Total value of all products manufactured 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 COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER AND CHEESE ONLY—(Cont'd.)												IF WATER-POWER IS USED.									
												WHEELS.									

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 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. Milk 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. Only superintendence, rent, and engine are to be reported. The best information available should be used in filling these columns. Only superintendence, rent, and engine are to be reported. 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 these factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
 Columns 34 to 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.