

Page No. 1
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 6
 Enumeration Dist. No. 145

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 *Westpoint Lwp*, in the County of *Bates*, State of *Missouri*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: _____

David C. Braden

Enumerator

1	2	3	4	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.			18	19	Power used in Manufacture.																			
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15	16	17	If water power is used.			If steam power is used.													
Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of \$500 annually.		Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 3/4 time only.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horsepower.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horsepower.						
1	<i>Lipton Harmons</i>	<i>Blacksmithing</i>	<i>150</i>					<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>					<i>12</i>				<i>50</i>	<i>500</i>																
2	<i>Hugh Alexander</i>	<i>Shoemaker</i>	<i>50</i>															<i>200</i>	<i>100</i>																
3	<i>Parks Ben</i>	<i>Harness maker</i>	<i>200</i>					<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>					<i>12</i>				<i>800</i>	<i>1000</i>																
4	<i>Evans Saul</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>80</i>					<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>					<i>12</i>				<i>100</i>	<i>400</i>																
5	<i>Goodrich Wm</i>	<i>Harness maker</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>X</i>				<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>200</i>				<i>12</i>				<i>1500</i>	<i>3000</i>																
6	<i>Harris Wm</i>	<i>Blacksmithing</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>X</i>				<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>					<i>12</i>				<i>200</i>	<i>600</i>																
7	<i>Hockett Thos</i>	<i>Blacksmithing</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2</i>				<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>300</i>				<i>12</i>				<i>200</i>	<i>1000</i>																
8	<i>Barton John R</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1</i>														<i>50</i>	<i>300</i>																

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

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

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

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

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

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

[19].—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Fleming

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 6
Enumeration Dist. No. 147

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

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

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Homer, in the County of Rates, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Mulberry Rates Co Mo

E. B. Wickman
Enumerator

1	2	3	4	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.				18	19	Power used in Manufacture.																					
				5	6	7	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.		11	12	Months in Operation.			If water power is used.				If steam power is used.																					
							8	9			10	13	14	15	16			17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29											
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 3/4 time only.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies, Charcoal, Charring, Trunking, etc.) of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, Omitting fractions of a dollar).	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.												
1	Reck James A. Blk Smith Shop	4000	3	18			10	10	250	175	150	12				125	1000																						
2	Kirkpatrick Edgar Harness Shop	175	2	1			10	10	275	175	75	12				500	1300																						
3	Williams Thomas A. Blk Smith Shop	50	1	1							4					8	70	80																					
4	Parkin Samuel R. Carpenter Shop	125	1	1					200	175	0	2				10	40	60																					

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

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

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

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

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

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

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Ferris

Received July 31, 80.

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

Page No. 52
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 6
 Enumeration Dist. No. 157

- (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 *New Home*, in the County of *Rails*, State of *Missouri*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: *New Home*

B. H. Smith Enumerator

1	2	3	4	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.				18	19	20	Power used in Manufacture.																				
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				16	17	If water power is used.			If steam power is used.															
																				Wheels.																		
1	Crozier J.D. Blacksmithing	80	X				11	9				8	4			200	700	✓																				
2	Hamblin & Belfrage	700	3	2			11	9	2 ⁰⁰	1	560	10	2			1200	2400	✓																				
3	Winston & Bobbitt	300	3	2			11	9				10	2			720	1200	✓																				
4	Williams & Charles	200	3	2			10	9				10	2			400	1200	✓																				
5	Diamond & Good	200	3	2			11	9				11	2			200	800	✓																				
6	Wells E.	300	3	2			10	10				8	4			250	800	✓																				
7-44																																						

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

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

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

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

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

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

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Furness 6

500

Received July 20, 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 6
Enumeration Dist. No. 152

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

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

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Deer Creek Tp., in the County of Bates, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Crescent Hill Mo.

Wm. S. Mahan
Enumerator.

1	2	3	4	5			6				7	8	9	10				11	12	13				14	15	16	17	18	19	20							
				Average number of hands employed.		Wages and Hours of Labor.		Months in Operation.		Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, omitting fractions of a dollar).				Value of Product (including tooling and repairing, omitting fractions of a dollar).	If water power is used.					If steam power is used.																	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.						Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On $\frac{3}{4}$ time only.			On $\frac{1}{2}$ time only.	Idle.	On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.							Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse-power.	
1	McLeran James W. Blacksmithing	\$400.00	2	12			12	8	1.50			\$200.00	12				400	800	None																		
2	Misener M. Wagon Maker	\$750.00	2	12			12	8	2.00			25.00	12				150	500	None																		
3-5																																					
6-11	These are all the Industrial Institutions required to be listed in my District																																				
12-17																																					
18-23																																					
24-29																																					
30-35																																					
36-41																																					
42-47																																					

Wm. S. Mahan
Enumerator

Terminated

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

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

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

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 6
 Enumeration Dist. No. 157

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

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

SCHEDULE 3. MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Mt Pleasant, in the County of Bates, State of Mo, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Butler, Bates Co. Mo.

F. Coleman Smith

Enumerator.

1	2	3	4	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.				18	19	Power used in Manufacture.																													
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	20	If water power is used.				If steam power is used.																							
Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of \$50 annually.			Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.			Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.			greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.			Males above 16 years.			Females above 15 years.			Children and youth.			Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average daily wages for a skilled mechanic.		Average daily wages for an ordinary laborer.		Total amount paid in wages during the year.		On full time.		On ¾ time only.		On ½ time only.		On ¼ time only.		Idle.		Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.		Wheels.		If steam power is used.	
1	McClintock & Son	Woolen Manufactory	8000	11	7	3	10	2	1	1200	6	—	—	—	6	4300	6500	Mag. Powell.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8																				
2	Wellington Ritter	Sorghum ^{degeron} Mill	220	4	—	—	12	10	1	75	100	3	—	—	9	1000	1500		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																					

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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.

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

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

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

F. Coleman

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

Page No. _____

Supervisor's Dist. No. 6

Enumeration Dist. No. 158

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.

(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.

(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.

(4.) Salt Works.

(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.

(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.

(7.) Paper Mills.

(8.) Coal Mines.

(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.

(10.) Quarries.

Received July 27, 1880

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 13th of 6th, in the County of Bates and, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Butler Bates Co. Mo.

A. B. W. Garland
Enumerator.

Table with 29 columns: 1-3: 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. 4-7: Average number of hands employed at any one time during the year (Males above 16 years, Females above 15 years, Children and youth). 8-12: Wages and Hours of Labor (Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor, Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic, Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer, Total amount paid in wages during the year). 13-17: Months in Operation (On full time, On 3/4 time only, On 1/2 time only, On 1/4 time only, Idle). 18-19: Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, Omitting fractions of a dollar); Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing, Omitting fractions of a dollar). 20-29: Power used in Manufacture (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).

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.
COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.
COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.
COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.
COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.
[18].—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
[19].—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

All correct as far as able to get
A. B. W. Garland
Enumerator

Butler Bates Co. Mo.

Received July 27, 1880.

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

Page No.

Supervisor's Dist. No. *5*

Enumeration Dist. No. *161*

- (1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
- (2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
- (3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
- (4.) Salt Works.

- (5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
- (6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
- (7.) Paper Mills.

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

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Prairie Township* in the County of *Patoka*, State of *Mo.*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: *Prairie City*

John B. Durand
Enumerator.

omit

1	2	3	4	Average number of hands employed			Wages and Hours of Labor					Months in Operation				18	19	Power used in Manufacture									29										
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28									
1	<i>Geo. Roberts</i>	<i>Sorghum Mill</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>15</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>9</i>		<i>450</i>	<i>300</i>																						<i>X</i>
2	<i>H. Heinberger</i>	<i>Wagon Maker</i>	<i>10</i>				<i>10</i>					<i>12</i>		<i>300</i>	<i>600</i>																						
3	<i>Fred Heim</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>12</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>12</i>			<i>500</i>	<i>200</i>																						
4	<i>John Sanderson</i>	<i>Iron Shop</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>12</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>12</i>			<i>400</i>	<i>800</i>																						
5	<i>John Hartman</i>	<i>Wagon Maker</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>12</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>12</i>			<i>500</i>	<i>1000</i>																						
6	<i>H. Heim</i>	<i>Wagon Maker</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>12</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>12</i>				<i>500</i>	<i>300</i>																						
7	<i>John Hartman</i>	<i>Boots & Shoes</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>200</i>		<i>50</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>500</i>	<i>1000</i>																					<i>Transferred from Special Sched. 9 & 11</i>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

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

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Ferris