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.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills. 
(4.) Flouring and Grist Mills. 
(5.) Brick Yards and Tile Works. 
(6.) Paper Mills. 
(7.) Coal Mines. 
(8.) Agricultural Implement Works. 
(9.) Quarries.

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

**Post Office:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Name of Company, Company, or Name of Person</th>
<th>Number of Employees in Distillery</th>
<th>Number of Years in Business</th>
<th>Number of Months in Which Product is Made</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months to Operate</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
<th>If steam power is used</th>
<th>If water power is used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clayton</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Duncan Distillers</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Thompson &amp; Son</td>
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<td><strong>Cowley County</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pike County</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adair County</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DeKalb County</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:** The word "Distillery" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only all vats and large vats, but also the smaller vats used in blacksmithing, coopering, manufacturing, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the products made are 500 barrels, including the best distillers. Employers will take pains to teach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several limits. 

1. The first column should be filled in for each new establishment, or successive shops, blacksmith shops, &c. It will be filled in by any office hours are employed. In this case column 1 will be filled in.

2. The 10 months of the year should be computed as the one or more of the months in the year. Thus, 2 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.

3. The cost of labor is to be included in the cost of the product, as well as the wages paid in the production of a distillery, the wholesale price of the goods. In case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product must be taken as the price

4. The value of the product, in the case of wines and spirits, producing for a distant market, the wholesale price of the goods. In case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product must be taken as the price

5. The value of the product, in the case of wines and spirits, producing for a distant market, the wholesale price of the goods. In case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product must be taken as the price
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 Booneville, in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.  
H. J. Peckholz  
Examiner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer,</th>
<th>Capital and Stock,</th>
<th>Average number of hands employed</th>
<th>Wages and Value of Labor</th>
<th>Monthly cost of materials</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John A. Young</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Miller</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the above named men and that the returns have been duly and faithfully made in accordance with law and my oath of office.  

Noted June 22nd 1880.  
H. J. Peckholz  
Examiner.
SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in __________, in the County of __________, State of __________, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Capital stock</th>
<th>Wage and labor cost</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Value of output</th>
<th>Time of operation</th>
<th>Power used in manufacture</th>
<th>If water power is used</th>
<th>If steam power is used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmithing</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood to be a process carried on to the largest extent, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentry, &c. The smallest shop need not be entered, provided the product be marketable, and the labor and capital employed not more than $100 per month. The wages paid for the work done are to be entered under the head of wage and labor cost. The materials used are to be entered under the head of materials used. The capital stock is to be entered as the amount invested in the business, and not the amount paid in. The value of the output is to be entered as the wholesale value of the goods. The time of operation is to be entered as the number of complete months the establishment was in operation. The power used is to be entered as water or steam. If water power is used, the number of horse power is to be entered. If steam power is used, the number of horse power is to be entered. The notes at the end of the schedule are to be entered in the table.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:
(1.) Wool and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flooring and Groat 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 Utterville Township, in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Person</th>
<th>Name of Product, Description, or Process</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Power used by Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The term "Production Industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, etc. The smallest ship should not be omitted, provided the production is sufficiently large.
- In many manufactories or separate shops, blacksmith shops, etc., it will be found that ordinary machines are employed. In this case, column 11 will not be filled.
- All the months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 11 to 18. If months of 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.
- The last column in Table 2 is of great importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the entries, always choosing the most advantageous of the two last columns when both reaches are entered.

**Instructions:**
- The value of the product in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods for a local market, the value of the product means the price at which the goods are sold in the market at which the business is conducted.
- All the columns are in yards and roods, unless otherwise stated in the notes.

**Notes:**
- This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these blanks.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz: 

1. Brick and Stone Factories.
2. Cheese and Butter Factories.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in [Pilot Grove], in the County of [Custer], State of [South Dakota], during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: [Pilot Grove], Custer County, S.D.

NAME OF MANUFACTURER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, Association, or Person.</th>
<th>Name of Branch, Manufac-</th>
<th>Capitalized</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Average number of</th>
<th>Wages and Salaries</th>
<th>Monthly in open</th>
<th>Power used to manufac-</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Years in which</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[R. W. Williams, Jr.]</td>
<td>[Blacksmith]</td>
<td>[50]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
<td>[8]</td>
<td>[8]</td>
<td>[10]</td>
<td>[10]</td>
<td>[10]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[J. B. Simmons]</td>
<td>[Furniture Manufacturer]</td>
<td>[450]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[J. R. Smith]</td>
<td>[Blacksmith]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td>[3]</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPLANATION.—The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trade, as blacksmithing, wagonmaking, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop shall not be omitted, provided the product amounts to $100 annually, including the cost of materials. enumerators shall take pains to reach each of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COL. 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described or specifically as possible, that: Butter, Madison, Covey, Pianos, Frozen, Match Box, Carrying, Blacksmithing, &c.

COL. 11.—In many establishments (carpenters shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that one or more businesses are employed. In this case column 11 will not be blank.

COL. 12.—This is the number of years in which the product was manufactured. In the case of establishments that have been in business 10 months or 1 day to 2 months the 11/2 months shall be entered.

COL. 13.—These specifications are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in estimating the average relative values, and the value of the product must be multiplied by the number of years the product was manufactured.

COL. 14.—The value of the product in the case of a small factory, producing for a distant market, is the whole product and not the raw material. In the case of a small shop producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product must be multiplied by the number of years in which the product was manufactured.

COL. 15.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Examiner: [Blank]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Office: Cornville, Cooper County, Mo.</th>
<th>Enumerators' Names</th>
<th>Total Number of Hands</th>
<th>Wages paid at Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Hours in Open Season</th>
<th>Power used in Establishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

**Remarks:**
- The term "Manufactures" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the smaller kinds, as blacksmithing, masonry, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the process makes $50 weekly, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.
- It is required that the name, number, and description of the business be given, as well as the total number of hands employed. This should be done in full detail, and the business should be described as correctly as possible. This is to be filled in after the enumeration has been completed.
- In the case of establishments (in separate shops, blacksmith shops, etc.) it will be filled in after the number of hands employed is known. This should be filled in after the enumeration has been completed.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
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- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
- The kind of business or the character of the establishment should be described as accurately as possible, as Blacksmithing, Masonry, Carpentry, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Bootmaking, etc.
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.) Beet Sugar and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in **Bonnville** **Twp.**, in the County of **Rock** , State of **Illinois** , during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company or Individual</th>
<th>City, Town or Place of Manufacture</th>
<th>Capital, Stock, or Value of Fixed Assets</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Kind of Business</th>
<th>Hours of Labor Per Week</th>
<th>Hours of Work Per Year</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. J. A. Smith, Hardware</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>$2,520</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the District assigned to me, and that the returns have been duly and faithfully made in all cases with care and any oath of office.

June 15, 1880.

[Signature]

Enumerator.
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.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufacturing, or Product</th>
<th>Capital and Personal Investment</th>
<th>Average number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
<th>Power used to Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood to include, not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trade, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, providing the products exceed $100 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.
- The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, e.g., Sawing, Milling, Grain, Forging, Foundry, Machine-shop, Cutlery, Blacksmithing, etc.
- Cultivation 11. — Any establishment or employer who, for any period, has been a manufacturer on this list and has been engaged in any one of the industries of the schedule, shall be counted as having been engaged in that industry, unless the materials or articles produced in such establishment have been solely for domestic use.
- The use of all kinds of power employed in manufacturing establishments, whether water, steam, or other, shall be recorded in the column under "Power used to Manufacture."
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

- (1.) Brick and Clay 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 Montgomery Township, in the County of Boone, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.**

*Post Office: Boonville, Boone County, Mo.*

*Enumerator: Wm. A. Terry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>State of Manufacture</th>
<th>Capital Stock</th>
<th>Average Capacity of Workmen</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operations</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
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**Schedule Notes:**
- The term "Producing Fabrics" must be understood to include all factories and large works, but not the mechanical ranks, as boilermaking, carpentering, etc. The smaller shops should not be counted, provided the production exceeds 2,000 annually, including the use of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the producing establishments, large and small, within their several charges.
- Column 8—The kind of trade or the character of the products should be indicated as exactly as possible, such as: Woven, Made, Canned, Processed, Woven, Made, Processed, Printed, Unprocessed, etc.
- Column 14—To apply the 12 months of the year should be accounted for: 12 months of the column 12, or 10 months of the column 13, or 8 months of the column 14, or 6 months of the column 15, or 4 months of the column 16, or 2 months of the column 17, or 1 month of the column 18, or 0.5 months of the column 19, or less than 0.5 months of the column 20, or 0 months of the column 21.

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**Received July 31, 1880.**
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 Saw 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 [Illegible] Township in the County of [Illegible], State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Overton

Enquirer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufactures, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>Capital and Property Investments</th>
<th>Average number of Employees</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Number of Hours Worked</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
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EXPLANATION.—The term "Manufactured Industry" must be construed, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, manufacturing, &c. The method of stating the cost of materials, including the labor of materials, will be by the method in accordance with the rules, in the present Census, in the first column. The cost of materials, including the labor of materials, will be by the method in accordance with the rules, in the present Census, in the first column.
SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Parvilet House Township, in the County of Bragar, State of Minnesota, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

| Post Office: Parvillet House |

**Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturing</th>
<th>Capital and Stock</th>
<th>Average Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Which Worked</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
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**Remarks**

1. The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The smaller shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $800 or more, including the cost of materials. Enumerations will take place to study all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

2. The list of factories or the degree of product should be marked as specifically as possible, thus: Satisfying Manufacture, Cotton, Flax, Wool, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, etc.

3. In many establishments (or separate shops, blacksmith shops, etc.) it will be found that no ordinary likeness can be traced. In this case column 1 will not be filled.

4. Column 4 in 51 to 63 includes all manufactures that are accounted for in one or more of the columns 31 to 37. That 18 months or full time, 9 months on full time, or 6 months on full time and 2 months on half time, or 12 months on full time and 2 months on half time.

5. Column 7 and 8. These divisions are of prime importance. Good care and judgment should be exercised in marking the various industries, especially in the case of small shops where book-keepers are not kept.

6. The value of the product, in the case of sales and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, including work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

7. The sum of is very small, in no case does it exceed twice the value of the goods.

8. Columns 4, 5, 6, and 7. These columns relate before and ought not to be repeated.