**State of **

**Manufactory in **

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1859, and ending May 31, 1860, as enumerated by me.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of hands employed at any one time during the year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value of materials including half house and post, under which business was conducted.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value of Product (including half house and post, under which business was conducted).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Remarks.**

- **General:**
- **Specific:**

*Note: The document contains detailed entries and calculations related to manufactories, including names, quantities, and specific details about production and employment.*
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.) Lumber Mills and Saw 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 Robinson County in the County of Greene, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Eugene Greene County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Value of Product in 1879</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Water Power in Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. H. Thomas Blacksmith</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, to be less in experience, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, or blacksmithing, coopering, shoeing, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the goods made were sold locally, including the use of materials. Enumerators will take pains to ascertain all the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in the County of Greene, State of New York, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Enumerator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Principal or Manufacturer</th>
<th>Name of Stockholder</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Average Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Which Business Conducted</th>
<th>Price used in Manufacture</th>
<th>Value of Goods Sold</th>
<th>Price of Goods Sold</th>
<th>Value of Goods in Stock</th>
<th>Number of Cents per 100 Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter D. Cressy</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 6 7</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19</td>
<td>20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred B. Johnson</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7 8 9 10</td>
<td>11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Baker</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin H. W.</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James L. D.</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
The term "Products of Industry" must be understood to include not only of factories and shops, but also the agricultural utensils and machinery, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the goods or service rendered is of any importance. The enumerator will take note of all the products of industry, large and small, within their several limits.

Columns 2 and 3: These columns are to be filled in the same manner as the column 2 of District No. 4. The number of hands employed will not be included in the column 2, the number of months in which business was conducted will be included in the column 3, and the value of goods sold will be included in the column 4.

Columns 4 and 5: These columns are to be filled in the same manner as the column 4 of District No. 4. The average number of hands employed will not be included in the column 4, and the value of goods in stock will be included in the column 5.

Columns 6 and 7: These columns are to be filled in the same manner as the column 6 of District No. 4. The price used in manufacture will not be included in the column 6, and the value of goods sold will be included in the column 7.

Columns 8 and 9: These columns are to be filled in the same manner as the column 8 of District No. 4. The value of the goods in stock will not be included in the column 8, and the value of goods sold will be included in the column 9.

Columns 10 and 11: These columns are to be filled in the same manner as the column 10 of District No. 4. The number of cents per 100 pounds will not be included in the column 10, and the value of goods sold will be included in the column 11.

Columns 12 and 13: These columns are to be filled in the same manner as the column 12 of District No. 4. The number of hands employed will not be included in the column 12, and the value of goods sold will be included in the column 13.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and set up on this Schedule, viz:

1. Mill and Shoe Pansies.
2. Cheese and Butter Factories.
3. Flouring and Grain Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

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

A. T. Wilson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Office:</th>
<th>Average number of hands employed</th>
<th>Value and State of Labor</th>
<th>Market in which the articles or products are sold</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. The term "Manufacturers" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product reaches a satisfactory market value.

2. The kind and character of the product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Spinning Mules, Covers, Fustians, Parasols, Machine Sewing, Coping, Blacksmithing, &c.

3. If any establishment is on a private stock, blacksmith shop, &c., it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In these cases, column 11 will not be filled.

4. If the year is less than one year, the amount of the column 15 is to be divided by the number of months in the year, and the result entered.

5. The value of the product, the cost of materials, and labor, and average price of goods, is to be determined by the assessor.

6. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

7. If the goods are sold for cash, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

8. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

9. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

10. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

11. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

12. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

13. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

14. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

15. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

16. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

17. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

18. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

19. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

20. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

21. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

22. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

23. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

24. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

25. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

26. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

27. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

28. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

29. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

30. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

31. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

32. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

33. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

34. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

35. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

36. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

37. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

38. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

39. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

40. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

41. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

42. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

43. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

44. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.

45. If the value of the goods produced is less than $100, the first column should be filled in, but not the others.
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.) Flax Spinning and Grist Mills.
(4.) Saw Milling.
(5.) Number 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 Bois D'Arc, in the County of Greene, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Bois D'Arc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Manufacturer</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product</th>
<th>Capital and Stock</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Pounds of Products Sold</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park W. H. Saddleman</td>
<td>Saddleman</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>10 9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells J. Tr. Carpenters</td>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>10 9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan J. Blacksmith</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10 9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks.**—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, as Blacksmithing, shaping, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop should be counted, provided the products can be sold in the market, and subject to the usual duties and taxes. The following columns should be filled in as specifically as possible:

- **Column 3.**—The kind of labor or the character of the product should be described as specifically as possible. Thus, Workings, Canvas, Fencing, Fencing, Metal Works, Cooking, Hardening, etc.
- **Columns 12-20.**—The hours of the day should be recorded in the order of the columns, the 12th hour, 24 hours on full time, 4 hours on half time, and 1 hour on half time total 12 hours.
- **Columns 21-25.**—The rate of pay should be recorded in the columns, and the annual wage should be calculated, and the average rate of pay should be recorded in the columns.
- **Columns 26-30.**—The value of the product, the number of sold and rejected products, the amount of the wages, and the average rate of pay should be recorded.
- **Columns 31-35.**—The value of the product, the number of sold and rejected products, the amount of the wages, and the average rate of pay should be recorded.

**Endorsement.**—M. J. Millard, Enumerator.
### Schedule 3.—Manufactures.

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

**Post Office:** Springfield

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Charter or Removal of Business</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufacturer, or Proprietor</th>
<th>Average Value of Land and Improvements</th>
<th>Wages and Value of Labor</th>
<th>Month in Which Operates</th>
<th>Power used in Establishment</th>
<th>If water power is used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Carriage Co.</td>
<td>Barnes and 3000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Carriage Co.</td>
<td>Barnes and 3000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Anthony Carriage Factory</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. B. Montgomery Carriage Factory</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Thomas, Boots &amp; Shoes</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**
1. The term "Manufacture" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only the sweaters and labor parts, but also the mechanical trades, in blacksmithing, coopering, reaping, etc. The establishment must be worked, provided the production exceeds $100 annually, including the cost of materials. Establishments will include the value of the products, small and large, and within their several classes.
2. Column 2—The kind of business or the character of product should be classified as specified in Appendix 3, as found in machines, text, weeding, brick kilns, etc.
3. Column 4—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
4. Column 5—The kind of establishment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
5. Column 6—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
6. Column 7—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
7. Column 8—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
8. Column 9—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
9. Column 10—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
10. Column 11—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
11. Column 12—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
12. Column 13—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
13. Column 14—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
14. Column 15—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
15. Column 16—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
16. Column 17—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
17. Column 18—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
18. Column 19—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
19. Column 20—The kind of employment (mechanical, labor, laborer, etc.) can be found in the minutes of the committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data 1</td>
<td>Data 2</td>
<td>Data 3</td>
<td>Data 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data 5</td>
<td>Data 6</td>
<td>Data 7</td>
<td>Data 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data 9</td>
<td>Data 10</td>
<td>Data 11</td>
<td>Data 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table is filled with sample data.*
# SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Springfield, in the County of Greene, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** Springfield, 1880.

**Enumerator:** K. Kema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation (Company, etc.)</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufacture, or Trade</th>
<th>Average Number of Laborers</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Years</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
<th>Price used in Manufacture</th>
<th>Price used in Market</th>
<th>Place used in Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thompson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Textile Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:** The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood, in its largest signification, to embrace not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, woodwork, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product makes 60% annually, including the cost of materials. Estimates will take place to each of the manufacturing establishments, large and small, within the annual factory.

**Columns:**
- The kind of business or the character of product should be described as accurately as possible, either by name of place, county, division, factory, machine-shop, cotton Derby, blacksmithing, etc.
- Columns 11-13 will be filled in such manner that no ordinary laborers are employed. In the case columns 11 will not be filled.

**Columns 9-10:** All the 14 months of the year should be assigned for the purpose of the column 11-13. If months as full time, or months as full time and 1/2 each on half time, or 11 months on full time and 2 months on half time. Each month or day being one of those in which both persons were kept.

**Columns 11-13:** The cost of materials. Here, freight, wages to workers, and other general expenses of manufacturing establishments are not to be filled in. Material and Price should be filled in. If proposed and Post should be included.

**Columns 15-18:** The name of the product. In the case of mills and factories, producing a distinct market, across the statistical price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, at fixed rates, for the neighborhood only, the sales of the product across the price charged in the shop.

**Columns 19-20:** All owners and those who have large enough to be included in the frame.

**Columns 21 and 22:** Only the value of labor and goods used in the manufacture are to be reported.

**Columns 23 and 24:** This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz.:

1. Shot and Shoe Factories.
2. Cheese and Butter Factories.
3. Flouring and Grind Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

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

[Table with columns for various data related to manufacturing establishments, including names, addresses, capital, goods, and transactions.]

**Notes:**
- The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop shall not be excluded, provided the production involves $100 annually, selling the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

**Columns:**
- Column A: Name of Manufacturer, Factory, or Establishment.
- Column B: Name of Factory or Establishment.
- Column C: Number of Hands or Operatives.
- Column D: Capital (Capital and stock in trade).
- Column E: Goods (Value of goods in trade).
## SCHEDULE 3.—Manufactures.—Products of Industry in West Springfield, in the County of Greene, State of New York, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** West Springfield

**Enquirer:** Bell, St. Louis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Nature of Business, Machine, or Process</th>
<th>Capital and Fixed Capital</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Monthly in Three Months</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. T. A. &amp; Co. Lumber</td>
<td>Sawmill and Lumber</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. M. A. &amp; Co. Lumber</td>
<td>Sawmill and Lumber</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. M. &amp; Co. Lumber</td>
<td>Sawmill and Lumber</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. &amp; Co. Steel</td>
<td>Rolling-Mill</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. &amp; Co. Lumber</td>
<td>Sawmill and Lumber</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. &amp; Co. Lumber</td>
<td>Sawmill and Lumber</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. &amp; Co. Lumber</td>
<td>Sawmill and Lumber</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remark:** 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, in the building, carpentry, cooperage, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the process makes $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.

**Note:** The kind of capital or the character of product should be described as concisely as possible: thus, Sawing-Mill, Cooper, Printer, Print Shop, Machine Shop, Bucket-Making, &c.

**Note:** Every establishment (or concern, shop, blacksmith, etc.) will be found that no ordinary business is omitted. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

**Note:** Column 16—If the 12 months of the year should be accounted for by one or more of the columns 16 to 21, then 12 months on 30 days, or 6 months on 50 days, and 4 months on half-pay, or 18 months on full-pay and 5 months idle.

**Note:** The cost of wages is to be entered, without the wages of proprietors or partners, or the value of the products in peace, or the cost of materials, but the wages of those engaged in the manufacturing establishment must be included in the total. If wages paid are not thought, the whole of the goods in peace, or the price charged at the shop.

**Note:** The wages on a very small shop is the charge of wages to the goods, or the price charged at the shop.

**Note:** The wages in this column is the largest sum or charge to which the goods are.