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.) Chaise and Boller Factories.
(3.) Fencing and Groin 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 Clay Township, in the County of Lafayette, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** St. Stephens

**Sign:** Geo. P. Stebbins

**Enumerator.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Proprietor</th>
<th>Character of Business</th>
<th>Number of Hands</th>
<th>Quantity of Material</th>
<th>Months in Year</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of Hands</th>
<th>Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS.**—The term "Production Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, such as blacksmithing, coppersing, repromising, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production was 500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take care to mark all of the productive establishmants, large and small, within their several districts.

**Commentary.**—The kind of business or the character of the product should be entered on individually as possible. Gas, Steam Engines, Grains, Prints, Fencing, Machine Shop, Coppering, Blacksmithing, &c.

**Guidelines:**
- All the hands employed should be counted as in one instance of the column 11 to 11: that 11 months of full time, 10 months of half time and 3 months idle.
- The age of the products, if not entire or fully finished, but for a small market, warrant the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods of high grade, the value of the product minus the price of the shop.
# 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.

**Post Office:**

**Enumeration District:**

## Table of Manufactures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Manufactured Articles</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Monthly in This Establishment</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haggard &amp; Company, Farmers' Institute</td>
<td>Leather Goods</td>
<td>$3000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haggard &amp; Company, Farmers' Institute</td>
<td>Leather Goods</td>
<td>$3000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
The term "Products of Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but all the mechanical trades, at Photographers, carpenters, etc. The workmen should not be omitted, provideth the pro-duction reaches 80000 annually, including the cost of materials. The enumerator will take pains to make out all the production and labour, large and small, under that annual section.

**Columns:**

1. Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual
2. Name of Manufactured Articles
3. Wages and Hours of Labor
4. Monthly in This Establishment
5. Power used in Manufacture

**Instructions:**

1. The kind of business or character of product should be described as particularly as possible, thus: Bookbinding, Carnation, Printing, Publishing, etc.
2. Use of power should be indicated. In the case of steam, it will be indicated as steam, and so on for water and gas engines.

**Columns 15 to 18:**

- All the 12 months of the year should be indicated as in or out of the column, 14th of text.
- 12 months are full year, 6 weeks are half year, 3 months are half year, and 6 months are full year.

**Column 16:**

- This is reserved for other information. The costs of purchase of all materials should be included in the column, 16th of text. All wages and freight should be included in the column, 16th of text. The name of the person who bought materials or who paid freight should be included.

**Column 17:**

- The value of the product, in the case of sales and factors, producing for a distant market, unless the wholesale prices of the produce, in the case of small stores producing goods, or selling goods, lie in the calculation only, the value of the produce in the price charged at the shop.

**Column 18:**

- If the precision is extremely small, then the larger area or close line with it there.
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 Lexington, in the County of Kentucky, State of Kentucky, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.**

**Post Office:** Lexington, Kentucky

**Enumerators:**

**NOTE:** The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the incidental trades, as huckstering, Coopering, overworking, etc. The numbers above should not be entered, provided the persons numbered below annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerations will take place to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, until data are secured.

- The term "manufacturing industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the incidental trades, as huckstering, coopering, overworking, etc. The numbers above should not be entered, provided the persons numbered below annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerations will take place to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, until data are secured.

**Column II:** In each manufacturing (or separate shops, throughout the state, etc.) it will be found that the above industries are employed. In the case where there is no trade, it will not be filled.

- Stonecutting: 10-25 months of the year should be covered, if in one season of the column 10-25, average 10 months of 20 days each, or 8 months on 20 days, or 10 weeks on 20 days, or 5 weeks on 30 days, or 8 weeks on 30 days.

- The use of the railroad, bridge, Fayetteville, Georgia, etc., and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment (are not to be included in the statistics). All supplies and materials should be included.

- The use of the railroad, bridge, Fayetteville, Georgia, etc., and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment (are not to be included in the statistics). All supplies and materials should be included.

- In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the products must be priced in the shop.

**Notes:**

- **Note I:** In the above tables, 29, 39, and 40 are to be included. The average of all the above is to be reported.

- In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the products must be priced in the shop. **Note II:** This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Lexington*, in the County of *Lafayette*, State of *Missouri*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** Lexington, Missouri

**Examiner:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Person, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Name of Resident, Manufacturer, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Capital (Cash)</th>
<th>Value of Real and Personal Property in the neighborhood</th>
<th>Average number of hands employed</th>
<th>Number and Name of Laborers</th>
<th>Monthly Wages</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
<th>Description of Power used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes:**

- The term "manufactured" is to be understood as including only the net earnings of the labor employed in manufacturing, and not the wages paid for the labor employed in the manufacture of other products.

- The power used in manufacture is to be described as follows: Steam, Water, &c.

- The description of the power used in manufacture is to be given in the form of "Steam Engine."
### SCHEDULE 3—MANUFACTURES—Products of Industry in Nodaway County, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** Nodawayville

**Enumerator:** James Devine

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual Manufacturer</th>
<th>Year of Business, Residence, or Location</th>
<th>Average number of Employees</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Price per Share of Stock</th>
<th>Products Used in Manufacture</th>
<th>If more than 50 shares</th>
<th>If more than 200 shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Note:** The word "Indirect Industry" must be understood, to be larger significances, to include not only all factories and workshops, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, etc. The product should not be counted, provided the product is not in the state.

**Column I:** The kind of business or the nature of the product should be described as specifically as possible, such as: Boot and Shoe Manufacturing, Milling, Corn Milling, Flour Milling, etc.

**Column III:** In many establishments (as in some shops) the count is made up in the same way. If a man is over the age of 18 and has been employed for a month or less of the month, he is to be counted as a part-time worker, or as a worker for 15 days and 3 hours, or 9 days, etc.

**Column IV:** The amount of raw material, etc., used and sold by each manufacturer, should be reported. Other material requirements, such as fuel and labor, etc., should be included in the production. Mill supplies and fuel should be included.

**Column V:** This column should be used to report the size and type of each establishment, such as the number of employees, size of the workforce, etc.

**Column VI:** This column should be used to report the amount of raw materials and other inputs used in the production process.
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. Grist and Flouring Mills.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
5. Brick Mills.
7. Saw Mills.
10. Agricultural Implement Works.
11. Quarries.

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

Post Office: Concordia, Mo.

Examiner: Albert Mcguire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Establishment</th>
<th>Capital (in $)</th>
<th>Description of Product</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Mach. hrs. in year</th>
<th>Power used in Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McQuillan, C.</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Cotton Yarn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Steam Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McQuillan, C.</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Cotton Yarn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Steam Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McQuillan, C.</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Cotton Yarn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Steam Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McQuillan, C.</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Cotton Yarn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Steam Power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks—The term "Manufactures" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only the factors and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, waggoner, carpenter, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the products exceed $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

Columns 1 and 2—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as accurately as possible, thus: Sawing-Mach., Gun-Mach., Spool-Mach., Machine-Way, Carpentering, Blacksmithing, &c.

Columns 3 and 4—The number of hands employed in each shop should be stated, thus: 10 men, 20 women, 5 boys, &c. The first number should be the average of all hands employed during the year, and the second number should be the largest number employed within the year.

Columns 5 and 6—The amount of products in each shop should be given, thus: 500 yards of cloth, 250 yards of calico, &c. If the amount of products is less than one hundred feet, &c., no entry is to be made.

Columns 7 and 8—The amount of products in each shop should be given, thus: 500 yards of cloth, 250 yards of calico, &c. If the amount of products is less than one hundred feet, &c., no entry is to be made.

Columns 9 and 10—The number of machinery employed in each shop should be stated, thus: 10 power looms, 5 treadling looms, &c.

Columns 11 and 12—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 13 and 14—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 15 and 16—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 17 and 18—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 19 and 20—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 21 and 22—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 23 and 24—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 25 and 26—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 27 and 28—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 29 and 30—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 31 and 32—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 33 and 34—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 35 and 36—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.

Columns 37 and 38—The amount of power used in each shop should be given, thus: 200 horsepower, 100 horsepower, &c.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on the present Schedule, viz:

1. Boot and Shoe Factories.
2. Cheese and Butter Factories.
3. Flouring and Grind Mills.
5. Brick Yards and Tile Works.
7. Coal Mines.
9. Quarries.

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

**Post Office:***

**Examiner:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Industry, Description, or Product</th>
<th>Capital Invested or Expenditure</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Market in These States</th>
<th>Power or in Manufacture</th>
<th>Town or Post Office Where Located</th>
<th>Other Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- The term “Productive Industry” means its operates, and its products, in its largest production, is included as one of the classes of manufactures, and a separate table is prepared for each such industry, including the number of employees, the amount of capital invested, the value of the products, and the cost of materials and labor used. The products should be stated in such a manner that their value can be readily ascertained.

- The tables should be filled in accurately and completely, and all necessary information should be included. The tables should be signed by the Examiner, and the whole return should be sent to the County Agent in the manner prescribed by law.

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- The tables should be filled in accurately and completely, and all necessary information should be included. The tables should be signed by the Examiner, and the whole return should be sent to the County Agent in the manner prescribed by law.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz.:

1. Saw and Shear Factories.
2. Olive and Boiler Factories.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in District 42, in the County of Lafayette, State of Louisiana, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Office</th>
<th>Quleer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Company, Factory, or Establishment</th>
<th>Name of Wages or Wages and Hours of labor</th>
<th>Making in your Factory</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>Monthly Wages</th>
<th>Hours per week</th>
<th>Weekly Payroll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Ryan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The unit "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and mills, but also the mechanical trades, in the building, repairing, reparing, etc. The material shop shall not be included, unless the production makes $20 weekly, including the cost of material. Remarks or notes shall be placed in all of the products not determined in kind and made in trade show what changes the manufacturer makes in the process of manufacture.

**Columns:**
- Column 1 shall be filled in with the name of the company, factory, or establishment, and in the case of products, the name of the product or products.
- Column 2 shall be filled in with the name of the wages or wages and hours of labor.
- Column 3 shall be filled in with the name of the making in your factory.
- Column 4 shall be filled in with the power used in manufacturing.
- Column 5 shall be filled in with the monthly wages.
- Column 6 shall be filled in with the hours per week.
- Column 7 shall be filled in with the weekly payroll.

**Explanations:**
- Columns 1 through 7 shall be filled in with the name of the company, factory, or establishment, and in the case of products, the name of the product or products.
- Columns 8 through 10 shall be filled in with the name of the wages or wages and hours of labor.
- Columns 11 through 15 shall be filled in with the power used in manufacturing.
- Columns 16 through 20 shall be filled in with the monthly wages.
- Columns 21 through 25 shall be filled in with the hours per week.
- Columns 26 through 30 shall be filled in with the weekly payroll.

**Columns 31 and 32:** These columns are of particular importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the entries within them, especially in the case of small shops where both accuracy and time are valuable.

**Columns 33 and 34:** The value of the product, in case of products and fabrics producing for a domestic market, must be noted at wholesale prices of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product during the week charged at the shop.

**Columns 35 and 36:** This column is of particular importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.