SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Establishment</th>
<th>Capital and</th>
<th>Average Number of</th>
<th>Weeks and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Materials in Use</th>
<th>Quantity of Material</th>
<th>Power used in Manuf.</th>
<th>u</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid</td>
<td>in hands</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- "Productive Industry" must be understood to be of great importance to include not only of factories and large shops, but also the mechanical trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentry, masonry, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production is of any size, even if the product is used only for household purposes.
- **Columns 1-2:** The kind and quantity of each product should be described as specifically as possible, e.g., Shoes—Moccasins, Boots, Petticoats, Pantaloons, Maidservants, Carpenter, Machinists, etc.
- The area of the establishment, the amount of material used, the number of employees attending, the total labor, and the power used should be accurately recorded.
- The value of the product should be estimated for purposes of taxation and economic analysis.
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 Johnson T. P., 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: .  

Examiner: .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturing Company or Establishment</th>
<th>Name of Resident Manufacturer or Proprietor</th>
<th>Capital out and present worth</th>
<th>Number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Value of improvements</th>
<th>Value of stock in trade</th>
<th>Value of raw materials</th>
<th>Value of finished goods</th>
<th>Total value of property</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>Value of property used</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name and Address of Manufacturer or Proprietor</th>
<th>Quantity of Product</th>
<th>Product of</th>
<th>General Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

REMARKS.—The term "productive industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, in locomotives, machinery, engine-building, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product was worth $50 annually, including the cost of materials. Estimates will take place at each of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several States.

Column 3.—The kind of industry or the character of the product should be described as specifically as possible. For example, Machine-Cutters, Machinists, Tinsmiths, Fishermen, Hat-makers, Wool, Gray, Black, &c., Blacksmithing, &c.

Column 4.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 5.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 6.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 7.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 8.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 9.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 10.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 11.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.

Column 12.—The hands employed in the productive shops, whether engaged in the manufacture of articles, should be counted. The average number of hands employed in the various industries shall be regarded as the basis of valuation, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries, provided that the annual average may be estimated by the average number of hands employed in the different industries.
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 Grice Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

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

**Post Office:** Macon City

**Inscriber:** D. E. Wilson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Business</th>
<th>Capital Invested</th>
<th>Value of Goods in Stock</th>
<th>Name of Owner</th>
<th>Number of Hands</th>
<th>Wage &amp; Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Marrying in Operation</th>
<th>Power and in Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Walker</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>J. H. Walker</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>J. Johnson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Bros.</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>A. Davis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones &amp; Co.</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>G. Jones</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown &amp; Co.</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>F. Brown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**
- The term "Manufacturing" must be understood, in its loosest sense, to include not only all factories and large works, but also all mechanical trades, including those producing articles for domestic use.
- The total of wages and salaries should be ascertained, and the average daily wages for all labor engaged in each factory should be calculated.
- The quantity produced in each factory should be noted, and the average number of hours worked per day by each class of labor should be determined.

**Additional Notes:**
- The values of the products should be ascertained, and the average cost of materials and labor should be calculated.
- The average value of the products should be noted, and the average value of the materials and labor should be calculated.

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**Footnotes:**
- The average number of hours worked per day by each class of labor should be calculated.
- The average value of the products should be noted, and the average value of the materials and labor should be calculated.
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 Grain Mills.  
(4.) Baker Mills.  
(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 Macon city, in the County of Macon, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** Macon city, Mo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Name of Occupancy, Business, or Product</th>
<th>Average number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wages and Stale of Labor</th>
<th>Machinery by Class of Product</th>
<th>Value of Products</th>
<th>Price paid by Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wren, James W.</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11 10 07</td>
<td>200 9</td>
<td>237 94</td>
<td>200 8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, William H.</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>10 10 03</td>
<td>125 12</td>
<td>200 60</td>
<td>200 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**—The term "Manufactures" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carriage, printing, &c. The number of people employed in factories must be understood to include all of the products of establishments, large and small, while they were working.

Columns 8-10: The kind of labor or the character of product should be described as fully and correctly as possible. See: South Minsky, Count, Fertilizer, Franklin, Mankato Ship, Ogden, Southaven, &c.

Columns 11-12: The average amount of (origer size, burned size, whole, &c.) to be found. These entries are not to be entered in the space above the line, but on the line below. The average amount of 12 months or less, and 2 months or less.

Columns 13 and 14: These figures are of prime importance. Any error or judgment would be marked in making the proper entries. (Note especially in the case of small shops, when book accounts are not kept.)

Columns 15-18: 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, at doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price is produced.

Columns 19 and 20: This is an import 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:

- Boot and Shoe Factories
- Cheese and Butter Factories
- Flouring and Grist Mills
- Lumber Mills and Saw Mills
- Brick Yards and Tile Works
- Paper Mills
- Coal Mines
- Agricultural Implement Works
- Quarries

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Lytle Township, in the County of Macoupin, 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 Company</th>
<th>Name of Business</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Wage Earned by Hands</th>
<th>Number of Days Worked</th>
<th>Number of Hours Worked</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>If any power in use</th>
<th>If any power in use for</th>
<th>If any power in use for</th>
<th>If any power in use for</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Post Office: Alliance, Macoupin County, Illinois

Received July 26, 1880,

J. C. Hyatt, Collector
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this page: —

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 Township , in the County of Mason, State of Michigan, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Review

| Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual whose name is required here | Nature of Product | Capital Investments | Average Number of Hands Employed | Wages and Salary of Labor | Months in Which Operated | Power used in Manufacturing | Number of Cases of Goods | Value of Goods | Amount of Labor | Number of Horses, Mules, or Oxen used in Manufacturing | Number of Wagons, Carts, or Other Vehicles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canoe, Inc. | Blacksmithing | 2,500 | 10 | 2,500 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Compton, Inc. | Blacksmithing | 3,000 | 10 | 3,000 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Thompson, Inc. | Blacksmithing | 2,500 | 10 | 2,500 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

END. —The term "Manufacture" is to be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only all factories and large works, but also all mechanical beings, as blacksmithing, ropewalking, ropemaking, etc. The smallest shop should not be excepted, provided the product made is in fact made, and hence the name is required here.

Column A.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, that is, building, fencing, canoe, ropemaking, ropemaking, etc.

Column B.—This column is devoted to the name of the person who is the principal operator or manager, or the owner, or the manager, etc. of the establishment described in Column A.

Columns C and D.—Columns C and D show the number of cases of goods manufactured, and the number of laborers employed in manufacturing, respectively.

Columns E and F.—Columns E and F show the value of the goods manufactured, and the number of horses, mules, or oxen used in manufacturing, respectively.

Columns G and H.—Columns G and H show the number of wagons, carts, or other vehicles used in manufacturing, respectively.

Additional Notes:

1. The term "Manufacture" when used in this schedule includes not only factories and large works, but also mechanical beings, as blacksmithing, ropemaking, etc.

2. The smallest shop should not be excepted, provided the product made is in fact made, and hence the name is required here.
I certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the Abstract of Alien and free persons and that the returns have been duly and faithfully made, in accordance with law and my oath of Office.

June 21st 1842

Thomas Richards
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. China and Glass Factories.
7. Agricultural Implement Works.

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

Post Office, Bloomington.

Examiner, J. B. Wise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Place of Manufacture</th>
<th>Nature of Industry</th>
<th>Number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Hours of Labor per Day</th>
<th>Days per Week</th>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Average weekly wages</th>
<th>Number of hands employed</th>
<th>Hours of Labor per Day</th>
<th>Days per Week</th>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Average weekly wages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Blount</td>
<td>Bloomington</td>
<td>Boot and Shoe</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes—The term "productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only the manufacture of goods, but also the mechanical trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentry, etc. The number of hands employed must be given without regard to sex. Hours of labor per day are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Time of day is to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Average weekly wages are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Hours of labor per day are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Time of day is to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Average weekly wages are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. 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Hours of labor per day are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Time of day is to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Average weekly wages are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Hours of labor per day are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Time of day is to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Average weekly wages are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Hours of labor per day are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Time of day is to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. Average weekly wages are to be calculated from the time the workman enters the shop to the time he leaves. 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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.
(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 Town of , in the County of , State of , during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by .

Post Office: New Canaan, .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Value of Production</th>
<th>Capital invested</th>
<th>Number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I hereby certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the district ending with the last name of .

David Roberts

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. Distilleries.
2. Cheese and Butter Factories.
3. Flouring and Oats Mills.
5. Lumbering Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in the County of Macou, State of 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 producing with Date</th>
<th>Capitalization or Fixed Capital</th>
<th>Number of Sources, Wages, or Profit</th>
<th>Number of Hands</th>
<th>Wet or Dry</th>
<th>Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Sources of Power</th>
<th>Forging or Molding</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Seth, Shoe Manufacturing</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15, 12, 8, 18</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Water power</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommendation:—The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product contains $100 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to make all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several divisions.

1. The kind of laborer or the manner of product should be indicated as accurately as possible, thus, German Mason, Carpenter, Printer, Plumber, Machinist, Carpenter, Blacksmithing, etc.

2. In every establishment, as respects shops, like foundry shops, etc., it will be required that satisfactory laborers are employed. In the case of small shops, it will not be required.

3. In the case of small shops, the 10 officers of the year should be assumed to be in charge of one of the officers and 10 men. In large shops, 10 men in full time, 20 men in half time, and 4 men on half time, or 10 men in full time and 2 men in half time.

4. The cost of the product, in the case of mills and factories, is that of the material, with the immediate pay of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work for the neighborhood only, the values of the products must be given in the tabular form.

5. The name of the corporation, company, or individual producing with date must be indicated, also the largest amount of time which is shown.

6. The number of Benevolent and religious sects to be reported.

7. The tabular form of the products must be given in the tabular form. The best information available should be used for these tables.