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.) Cloth and Basket Factories.  
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.  
(4.) Saw 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 this County, 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>Recomuna, County of</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Person Manufacturing the Product</th>
<th>Name of Product, Material, or Process</th>
<th>Average Number of Workmen</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:** The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The sections hereinafter provided for the occupation of blacksmiths and mechanics should be filled in as nearly as possible, that the labor and wages paid in such trades may be shown. The following trades are established for the reception of the returns of laborers in the various trades:  
### Schedule 3—Manufactures.

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

**Post Office: Monroe**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufacturer, or Merchant</th>
<th>Average number of Employees</th>
<th>Wages and Salaries of Employees</th>
<th>Number of Hours Worked</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanatory Notes:**

1. The term "Manufactures" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentry, coppersmithing, &c. The small shop shall not be included, provided the person who operates it be classed as a laborer. Estimates shall be made to include all of the productive establishments, large and small, within this several district.

2. The class of business or the character of product shall be classified in accordance with the classification of the products of the manufacturing establishments, namely: Blacksmithing, Coppersmithing, Foundry, Machinist Shop, Carpenter, Milling, &c.

3. In some establishments (as foundries, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no solitary laborers are employed. In this case a column 8 will not be filled.

4. Columns 9 and 10—These columns are for the purpose of giving the number of hours worked in the month of December.

5. The market value of mills and factories producing for a distant market, with the wholesale prices of the goods in the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the products being the prime cost of the products.

6. If the demand is very small, the larger demand or order for which it seems.

7. Only applicable to steam and engine manufacturers.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

1. Woot and Hose Factories.
2. Vinegar and Brandy Factories.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
5. Commer of Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

**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: Branson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Contractor, Company, Factory, \ etc.</th>
<th>Nature of Business, Manufacture, or Product</th>
<th>Capital and Shares in Stock, etc.</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Average Number of Hands, \ etc.</th>
<th>Signs and Names of Labor, \ etc.</th>
<th>Months in Which Product Manufactured</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| John Doe | 1500 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 24 | June to Oct
| Sarah Smith | 400 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | June to Oct
| John Brown | 1000 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | June to Oct

Remarks:

- The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, ropemaking, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product is made there.

Columns 5 to 9 show the number of hands employed in each establishment, the number in each district, the number of months the product was manufactured, and the power used in manufacturing.
Schedule 3—Manufactures.—Products of Industry in Princeton, in the County of Mercer, State of New Jersey, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Princeton, Mercer Co., N.J.

Enumerators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Business, Merchandising, or Product</th>
<th>Number of Men</th>
<th>Number of Women</th>
<th>Value of Property (Dollars)</th>
<th>Value of Wages (Dollars)</th>
<th>Value of Living (Dollars)</th>
<th>Value of Product (Dollars)</th>
<th>Value of Stock (Dollars)</th>
<th>Value of Raw Materials (Dollars)</th>
<th>Value of Stock, Raw Materials, &amp; Living (Dollars)</th>
<th>Value of Product, Stock, Raw Materials &amp; Living (Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Doe</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Johnson</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Brown</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Jones</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>255,000</td>
<td>255,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Lee</td>
<td>Milling</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks.—The term "Product of Industry" must be understood, to the largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the residential trade, as blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The annual value should not be counted, only the products the business is engaged in, and the stock in trade, etc.

Columns 1-10.—The kind of business or the degree of product should be entered as specifically as possible, thus: Spinning, Machining, Coopering, Photographer, etc.

Columns 11-12.—All the horses of the year should be entered for use in or the product of or over $17,500. Horses on fall and winter 5 months on fall and spring 4 months on winter and 3 months on fall and spring 3 months on fall and spring 2 months on fall and spring 1 month on fall and spring.

Columns 13-14.—These figures are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the entries, whether or not the class of small shops where both returns are not kept.

[1] The value of the product, to the value of the business, or the value of the premises, or the value of the goods, in the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood, the value of the product across the price charged at the shop.

Columns 15-16.—For return in a very small shop, mention here the larger returns or smaller sums which they.

Columns 17-18.—Only meritorious failures and failures are to be reported.

Columns 19-20.—This is an index of great importance. The last information 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.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Oat 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 ... 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: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Manufacturer</th>
<th>Name of Person, Master, or Principal</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Marital Condition</th>
<th>Hours of Labor per Day</th>
<th>Wage or Allowance per Week</th>
<th>Hours of Labor per Week</th>
<th>Total Hours of Labor per Week</th>
<th>Power used in Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</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 truthfully made in accordance with law and my oath of office. 

[Signature]

Enumerators.
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 Grain Mills.
- Salt Works.
- 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 [Town Name], in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name], during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** [Town Name], [County Name], [State Name].

**Enumerator:** [Name].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturing Establishment</th>
<th>Capital (in dollars)</th>
<th>Number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Wage &amp; Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Monthly Expenditures</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
<th>Steam power in horse power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. L. March, Wagon Works</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. W. B. C. Blacksmithing</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**

- The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, in blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The word "shop" should not be used, provided the place be more than 100 feet long.

- Order and arrangement of these columns is not essential, but the enumeration should include every manufacturing establishment, large or small, which has been a part of the output of any of the above classes.

- The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distinct market, must be the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, the value must be the price received by the manufacturer, or the price of material, if the goods are manufactured solely for the external trade.

- It is necessary to have the names and addresses of all persons employed in each establishment.
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 Milling Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Quarry, etc.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 

Washington County, in the County of 


State of 

Wisconsin, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

[signed] Wm. Jones

Enumerators.

| Establishment | Number of Hand-Workers | Capital (Cash and Stock) | Number of Men | Number of Women | Hours of Labor | Month in which
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Gilliss Blacksmith</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownell's Wagon Works</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks—The term "productive industry" must be understood, in the largest sense, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, in blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, etc. This work of shop should be noted, provided the production exceeds $100 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, with, their several classes.

Columns 9 to 11—All the 20 months of the year should be accounted for, in one or more of the columns A to D, while 12 months on 60 times, or 4 months on 120 times, or 8 months on 64 times, or 3 months on 80 times, or 4 months on 64 times, or 3 months on 80 times.

Columns 9 and 10—These figures are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book accounts are not kept.

[18.] The data in the case of mills and factories producing for a future market, the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, in doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product versus the price of the material shown in Column 11.

Columns 5 and 6.—These are in hourly of great importance. The best information afforded should be used in filling these columns.