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

**Post Office:** Prairie Home

**Enumerators:** Henry Brady and Frank S. Schofield

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Occupation, Property, or Place</th>
<th>Name of Village, Settlement, or Parish</th>
<th>Average number of weeks employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Monthly Average</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
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**Notes:**

1. The term "Manufactures" must be understood, in the largest sense, to include not only all factories and mills, but also the mechanical trades, or blacksmithing, repairing, sailmaking, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production was $50 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to work up all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

2. The 1st column of the table should be filled up in as specifically as possible, that is, Sheet Metal, Canvas, Painted, Powder, Machine Shop, Coopering, Bricklaying, etc.

3. In many establishments, consisting of shops, backshops, stores, etc., it will be found that an ordinary division cannot be made. In these cases, it is recommended that all such be included.

4. The average number of weeks employed is to be given on the average number of employees employed on all operations, regardless of the number of months.

5. The average wages of the laborer are to be given on the average wages of the laborer while actually engaged at the shop.

6. The average hours of labor are to be given on the average hours of labor actually engaged at the shop.

7. The average number of months employed is to be given on the average number of months employed by all employees, regardless of the number of operations.

8. The power used in manufacturing is to be given on the average power used in manufacturing on all operations, regardless of the number of months.

9. The average power used in manufacturing is to be given on the average power used in manufacturing on all operations, regardless of the number of months.

10. The kind of power used in manufacturing is to be given on the average power used in manufacturing on all operations, regardless of the number of months.

11. The average number of hours of work per day is to be given on the average number of hours of work per day by all employees, regardless of the number of operations.

12. The kind of work per hour is to be given on the average kind of work per hour by all employees, regardless of the number of operations.

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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. Boot 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 Richwood Township, in the County of **Mills**, State of **Kentucky**, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** Richcliff

** Enumerator:** Wm. Livingston

| Name of Corporation, Society, or Proprietor | Name of Establishment, or Place | Capital and Liquidation, or Description of Establishment | Average number of hands employed | Value of Materials and Supplies | Wages, &c., of Labor | Moneys by which Manufacturing, &c., are operated | Power used in Manufacturing | Value of Products in Sale | Value of Products in Ware
|
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| James Brown | Richwood Mills | $5,000 | 5 |
| John Doe | Smith & Son | $10,000 | 10 |

**Instructions:**

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 works, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product reaches $500 in value, including the cost of materials. Enterprises will take place in each of the manufacturing establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

2. The kind of business or the character of the product should be classified as specifically as possible, thus: Sealing-Machines, Green, Finisher, Polisher, Bailer-Mill, Cooperage, Blacksmithing, &c.

3. In any establishment, or separate shop, blacksmith shop, &c., it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

4. Columns 11 to 25—If the 12 months of the year should be accounted for by one or more of the column 11 or 12, and 14 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, &c.

5. The value of products is of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exerted in marking the names of industries, &c., in the case of small shops whose products are not kept.

6. The value of the product, in the case of small shops producing for the domestic market, means the commercial value of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price returned to the manufacturer.