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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Name of Residence, Manufactures, or Business</th>
<th>Capital or Other Investment in Plant and Property</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Average Wage of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Total Value of [\text{Product} ]</th>
<th>Value of Property in State, [\text{in} ]</th>
<th>Power used by Manufacturer</th>
<th>If Water Power is used, [\text{in} ]</th>
<th>If Steam Power is used, [\text{in} ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archibald C. A.</td>
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<td>O. W.</td>
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<td>Isaac M. H.</td>
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<td>Joseph M. H.</td>
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<td>Richard W.</td>
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</table>

**Explanatory Note:**—The term "Manufactures" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works but also all detailed trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, &c. The utmost care should be taken not to report the production under the general head of "Manufactory," large and small, unless their several classes.

**Column A:**—The kind of business or the character of the product should be described as specifically as possible, that is, Banking, Machine, Barren, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Hardware, &c.

**Column B:**—In many establishments in Superior shops, this column will be found less important than it appears. The same is true in the case of Barren shops.

**Column C:**—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in the case of the columns II to II, inclusive. If no record be kept, or if 8 months or 9 months or 10 months or 11 months, or 12 months, or 1 month or 2 months or 3 months, &c., are reported, the numbers should be given.

**Columns D and E:**—When the business is one of small businesses, the usual care and judgment should be exercised in selecting the numbers to be included, especially in the case of small shops where such errors are not large.

**Column F:**—That part of the product which is manufactured under the control of Master, and other general expenses of manufacturing which are not costed in Master's bill, Sundry and Fuel should be included.

**Column G:**—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing in a different manner, either the chromatic value of the goods, in the case of small shops and in the case of other goods, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product under the plans established at the time.

**Column H:**—If the product is a very small one, or if the larger variety to define which it consists.

**Column I and J:**—Any remarks below and above are to be reported.

**Columns 18 and 19:**—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.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Furniture Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Paper Mills.
(7.) Coal Mines.
(8.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(9.) Quarries.

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

**Insights**

- The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood, to include not only those engaged in the manufacture of large articles, but also the mechanical trade, as blacksmithing, carpentering, coopering, etc. The smallest shop should not be overlooked, provided the product merited the name of manufacture, including the sort of materials. Resistance will also point to nearly all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several spheres.

- The results of this schedule were recalled by a special committee of the Wisconsin legislature and published in the 1881 volume of the Wisconsin Industrial Census. The committee aimed to collect data from the Wisconsin industrial sector, which was quickly growing due to the state's economy transitioning from agriculture to manufacturing. The results were published as the Wisconsin State Census of Manufactures for 1881.
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. Cane and Splint Factories.
3. Flooring and Grist Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

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

**Post Office:** High Point, Missouri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Business</th>
<th>Capital [if any] belonging to the Establishment</th>
<th>Average number of Workmen</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Name of Business</th>
<th>Capital [if any] belonging to the Establishment</th>
<th>Average number of Workmen</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
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</thead>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Business</th>
<th>Capital [if any] belonging to the Establishment</th>
<th>Average number of Workmen</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Business</th>
<th>Capital [if any] belonging to the Establishment</th>
<th>Average number of Workmen</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Examiner:** Lloyd A. McFarland

**Notes:**
- The term "producing Industry" must be understood to include all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop should be included, provided the products are manufactured.
- The term "capital investment" includes all the means of production, fixed and movable, used at the time of the census.
- The term "average number of workmen" includes all the persons employed, whether regularly employed or not, during the month of census.
- The term "wage and hours of labor" includes all persons employed, whether regularly employed or not, during the month of census.
- The term "months in operation" includes all the months during which the establishment was in operation.

**Columns:**
- Columns 1 and 2—Name of Business and Capital [if any] belonging to the establishment.
- Column 3—Average number of workmen.
- Column 4—Wage and hours of labor.
- Column 5—Months in operation.

**Footnotes:**
- Footnote 1: The term "producing Industry" includes all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, etc.
- Footnote 2: The term "capital investment" includes all the means of production, fixed and movable, used at the time of the census.
- Footnote 3: The term "average number of workmen" includes all the persons employed, whether regularly employed or not, during the month of census.
- Footnote 4: The term "wage and hours of labor" includes all persons employed, whether regularly employed or not, during the month of census.
- Footnote 5: The term "months in operation" includes all the months during which the establishment was in operation.

2d Johnson
### SCHEDULE 3.—Manufactures.—Products of Industry in California, in the County of Monterey, State of California, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** Monterey

**Enumerators:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor.</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Supervisors' Dist. No.:**

**Enumeration Dist. No.:**

**Page No.:**

**End of July 31, 80**

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**Notes:**

1. The term “Products of Industry” must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop should not be missed, provided the product reaches $50 weekly, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the products or establishments, large and small, within their assigned districts.

2. The kind of product or character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing Machine, Grist, Flouring, Foundry, Match Shop, Company, Blacksmithing, etc.

3. All establishments, such as coal mines, blacksmith's shops, etc., will be found in ordinary laborers employed. In the case of coal miners, the power used should be noted.

4. All establishments should be reported. Those in which prices of products are reported should be enumerated in making the return. Laborers employed in the case of coal shops where bookkeepers are not kept.

5. The value of the product, in the case of coal and fixtures, purchasing for a distant market, must be the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of coal, the power used, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the power charged to the shop.

6. This is an entry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling the columns.
**SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in M.own County, in the County of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.**

**Post Office:** California, Mo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Nature of Business, Occupation, or Trade</th>
<th>Capital invested in said business, occupation, or trade</th>
<th>Average number of each kind of labor employed</th>
<th>Hours labored per week</th>
<th>Wages and salary of laborers, &amp;c., during the year</th>
<th>Month in which laborers engaged</th>
<th>Power used in manufacturing</th>
<th>If water power is used</th>
<th>If steam power is used</th>
<th>If other power is used</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</table>

**Remarks.**—The term "Manufacture Industry" means, in the largest sense, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, tinsmithing, &c. The smaller shop should not be excluded, provided the production reaches 500 steadily, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will have access to all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

**Column 1:** The kind of inclusion in the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, that: Mixing Machine, Crown, Tinplate, Fencing, Machine Shop, Venting, Machining, &c.

**Column 2:** In every establishment or corporation shops, blacksmith shop, &c., it will be found that no ordinary values are employed. In all cases column 3 will not be filled.

**Column 3:** On the meaning of the term "capital," it is understood that the term includes the cost of materials, labor, and all expenses of the factory, whether it be a shop or factory on a half-hire, or 12 months or full time, and 10 months life.

**Column 4:** These figures are of primary importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in deducting the various relative figures; especially in the case of small shops where such statements are not kept.

**Column 5:** The value of the products, 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, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

Columns 6 and 7 should be filled in on the larger scale, or river into which it flows.

Columns 8 and 9.—This is an item of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.