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.  
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.  
5. Lumber Mills.  
10. Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Benton Township, in the County of Cass, 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 Manufacturing Company or Individual Manufacturer</th>
<th>Name of Business, Occupation, or Product</th>
<th>Capital Investment, Amount of Capital, Value of Stock, or Value of Machine, Etc.</th>
<th>Average number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Amount of Capital, Value of Stock, or Value of Machine, Etc.</th>
<th>Products of Industry, Amount of Production, Value of Production, Etc.</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>Residence of Principal, Number of Minutes, Horse-power.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. S. Keegans, Shoemaker, 230 Main St.</td>
<td>Keegans, Shoemaker, 230 Main St.</td>
<td>$280.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>$280.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$280.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Cooper, Blacksmith, 202 Main St.</td>
<td>Cooper, Blacksmith, 202 Main St.</td>
<td>$342.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>$342.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$342.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. S. Lewis, Basket Maker, 120 Main St.</td>
<td>Lewis, Basket Maker, 120 Main St.</td>
<td>$300.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>$300.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$300.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Young, Lumber Yard, 100 Main St.</td>
<td>Young, Lumber Yard, 100 Main St.</td>
<td>$320.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>$320.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$320.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. S. Brooks, Joiner, 102 Main St.</td>
<td>Brooks, Joiner, 102 Main St.</td>
<td>$250.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>$250.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$250.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. F. Taylor, Blacksmith, 104 Main St.</td>
<td>Taylor, Blacksmith, 104 Main St.</td>
<td>$270.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>$270.24</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$270.24</td>
<td>1000</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 smallest shop should be included, provided the products were manufactured in or near the township. The kind of work or the measure of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus, Brickmaking, Lumber, Faience, Fencing, Joinery, Machining, Carpentering, Blacksmithing, etc.
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.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.  
(4.) Flouring and Grist 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 Crawford, in the County of Osage, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.**

**Post-office:** Line Osage Co., Mo.

**Enumeration Dist. No. 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer, Company, or Business</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufac- ture, or Trade</th>
<th>Capital (and Loan Capital)</th>
<th>Wage-rolls of Labor</th>
<th>Master or Owner and Capital</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. B. Johnson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Iron Works</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. D. baker</td>
<td>Brick Yard</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Smith</td>
<td>Saw Mill</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- The term "productive infanty" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as bricklaying, carpenter, paper-making, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product makes money annually, including the cost of materials. Examination will take place to each of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several States.
- In enumerating the size of the factory or shop, the number of hands and the amount of capital, the largest should be used.
- In enumerating the size of the factory or shop, the number of hands and the amount of capital, the largest should be used.
- The cost of such machinery, First, Profit of goods in market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are to be included in Missouri.  All wages and Raw should be included.
- The value of the product in the case of mills and factories producing from a distant 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 must the price charged at the shop.
- The terms "large" and "small" are used in this schedule, also in the larger stores or work that is done.
- The terms "large" and "small" are used in this schedule, also in the larger stores or work that is done.
- 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: 
(5.) Black and Shoe Factories. 
(6.) Leather Mills and Saw Mills. 
(7.) Brick Yards and Tile Works. 
(8.) Paper Mills. 
(9.) Coal Mines. 
(10.) Agricultural Implement Works. 
(11.) Quarries.

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

Post Office: 

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Industry, Factory, or Plant</th>
<th>Capital Expenditures</th>
<th>Product Expenditures</th>
<th>Wages and Rent of Labor</th>
<th>Market in Other States</th>
<th>Market in Foreign Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haas, Harder</td>
<td>Waggon-Making</td>
<td>350.2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>110.31</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hensler</td>
<td>Machining</td>
<td>1800.2</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>120.31</td>
<td>300.51</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>Force used in Manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The text "Prospectus Industry" must be understood to be largest significance, to include not only all factories and large stores, but also the small manufacturers, blacksmiths, cooperers, carpenters, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production exceeds $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Examinations will take place in each of all of the productive establishments, large and small, within five several divisions.

Column 5—The kind of material or the character of product should be classified as specifically as possible, thus: Sowing, Mowing, Corn, Poultry, Poultry, Middle Way, Coaching, Marketing, &c.

Column 11—In large establishments for separate shops, blacksmith shops, &c. it will be found that an ordinary balance sheet is negligible. In the case of columns 4 and 11, the balance sheet will be the basis.

Column 12—All sales of the year should be recorded for in one or more of the columns 10 to 15, thus: 10 months in full time, or 5 months on half time, or 10 months on full time and 5 months on half time.

Columns 13 and 14—These are very important. Care and judgment should be exercised in making the above entries; the greater part of the columns when balances are not kept.

(3) The data of the present, in the case of small and interior producing firms, indicates that the wholesaler price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product must be the price receivable from the consumer.

The table continues with similar information for multiple entries.
The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

1. (a) Boot and Shoe Factories.
2. (b) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
3. (c) Flouring and Grist Mills.
4. (d) Brick, Yarn and Tile Works.
5. (e) Paper Mills.
7. Agricultural implement Works.
8. Quarries.

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

**Post Office:** Rich Fountain

**Enumerator:** J. P. Wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Factory</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Difference in Numbers during the Year</th>
<th>Average number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Hours in which the Work is Done</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>Value of Products manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Blacksmith</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Carpenter</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shoemaker</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Millwright</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- The term "Manufacture" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the machine works, in blacksmithing, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the products made are $50 annually, including the cost of materials. Businessmen will take pains to track all of the products manufactured, large and small, within their own stores.

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**Columns:**
- The kind of business or the character of product should be inserted as nearly as possible, thus: Advertising, Books, Ironware, Furniture, Canvas, Canvas, Cloth, Paper, Brewing, Blacksmithing, &c.
- The number of men employed in a factory shop, by the hour, should be entered here.
- The number of the year should be inserted here.
- The manufacturing is to be included in the value of the products.
- The work is to be done in the usual way, on the days and hours that are usual in the trade.
- The power used in manufacturing is to be included in the value of the products.
- The value of the products is to be included in the value of the products.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
- The work is to be done by men employed in the factory shop, but not by men employed in the factory shop, or by men employed in the factory shop.
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 Oats 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

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

*H. W. Lewis*

**Enquirer**

**Post Office:** Snowflake

| Name of Business, Number, Name of Owner, or Description | Capital and Stock | Value of Goods in Stock | Monthly Wage of Laborers | Average number of Hands employed | Hours of Labor per Day | Days of Work per Week | Hours of Factory per Week |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------.|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. McFarland David McFadden, 700 feet 2.7               | 1000              | 200                     | 10                       | 10              | 12              | 6               | 12                     |
| 2. Thompson John Thompson, 2000 feet 1.5               | 1000              | 300                     | 10                       | 10              | 12              | 6               | 12                     |
| 3. Fisk C. F. R. Ishler, 1500 feet 3.8                 | 1000              | 200                     | 10                       | 10              | 12              | 6               | 12                     |
| 4. Waters M. H. Ishler, 500 feet 2.8                  | 1000              | 200                     | 10                       | 10              | 12              | 6               | 12                     |
| 5. Craft C. H. Ishler, 1000 feet 1.7                  | 1000              | 200                     | 10                       | 10              | 12              | 6               | 12                     |

Note: I did not report the kind of goods or any daily work.
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.) Chinese and Butter Factories.  
(3.) Flouring and Grain Mills.  
(4.) Print 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 Washington County, in the County of , 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 Occupant, Owner, or Manager</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufac- ture, or Product</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Year</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>If water power in use</th>
<th>If steam power in use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henderson, John</td>
<td>Boots &amp; Shoes</td>
<td>10.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomeroy, John</td>
<td>Boots &amp; Shoes</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good, Henry</td>
<td>Boots &amp; Shoes</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, James</td>
<td>Boots &amp; Shoes</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Blank Lines Follow:**

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**Explanation:** The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentry, saw-milling, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided it produces merely $50 annually, including the cost of materials. Taxation will take place in each of the products manufactured, large and small, within that section.

**Columns:**
- Name of Occupant, Owner, or Manager: Name of business, manufacture, or product.
- Wages and Hours of Labor: Wages paid and hours of labor.
- Months in Year: Number of months the business operated.
- Power used in Manufacturing: Type of power used.
- If water power in use: Indicate if water power was used.
- If steam power in use: Indicate if steam power was used.

**Notes:**
- The term "water power" includes all power derived from water, whether from streams, lakes, or other sources.
- "Steam power" refers to power derived from steam produced by burning fuel.

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**End of Table:**

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**Additional Notes:**
- The table provides a detailed view of manufacturing establishments within the given region, highlighting various aspects such as wages, hours of labor, and power sources. This information is crucial for understanding the economic activities of the time.
- The table structure allows for a clear comparison of different manufacturing businesses, showing variations in wages, months of operation, and power sources.
- The explanation notes provide context about the terms used, ensuring clarity in the interpretation of the data presented.