<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Owner</th>
<th>Avenue of Business</th>
<th>Age of Manufactory</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Number of Hands</th>
<th>Machine Power</th>
<th>Quantity of Laborers</th>
<th>Value of Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James White</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>$2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The total "Production in Industry" must be understood as the least significant, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, repairing, carpentering, &c. The smaller shop should not be entered, provided the premises reaches $50 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumeration will take place to both of the productive establishments, large and small, within their own districts.

Columns 19 to 21—All but 10 months of the year should be entered in the 19th column, 1st month in the 20th column, 2nd month in the 21st column, &c.

Columns 22, 23, 24—The use of the production, 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.

Column 25—If the output is a very small one, work on the largest average or from which it flows.

Column 26—Only manually labor and engines are to be reported.

Column 27—This is an index 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 Manufacturers.
2. Cheese and Butter Factories.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
4. Lime Works.
5. Brick Yards and Tile Works.
7. Salt Works.
10. Quarries.

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

Post Office: Malta Bend Post Office

Examiner: H. D. Snoddy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Operating Company, or Individual</th>
<th>Name of Barracks, Military or Naval Station, or Residence of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Capital (Gold and Silver), etc.</th>
<th>Lumber, etc.</th>
<th>Other Materials</th>
<th>Total Capital</th>
<th>Value of Products</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Monthly in April</th>
<th>Price of Products and Wages</th>
<th>Value of Machinery</th>
<th>Other Machinery, etc.</th>
<th>Total Machinery</th>
<th>Value of Products and Wages</th>
<th>Value of Machinery and Other Machinery, etc.</th>
<th>Total Value of Machinery and Other Machinery, etc.</th>
<th>Total Value of Machinery and Other Machinery, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roden's Café, Patrick</td>
<td>240 10.250</td>
<td>10 10 125 500</td>
<td>10 10 200 700 12</td>
<td>125 2 25</td>
<td>500 800</td>
<td>10 10 135 75 15 10</td>
<td>10 10 125 500</td>
<td>10 10 200 700 12</td>
<td>125 2 25</td>
<td>500 800</td>
<td>10 10 135 75 15 10</td>
<td>10 10 125 500</td>
<td>10 10 200 700 12</td>
<td>125 2 25</td>
<td>500 800</td>
<td>10 10 135 75 15 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The term "Production Industry" must be understood, in its largest signification, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentry, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the previous work be regularly attended, and a considerable number of articles be produced.
- The production of the said industry must be accurately ascertained and stated, not merely as a quarterly or monthly average.
- The total value of machinery and other machinery, etc., including the cost of repairs, must be stated.
- The total value of products and wages, including the cost of repairs, must be stated.

Definitions:
- "Capital" includes all the property and credit of the business, and the extent to which it is absorbed in the business, and the extent to which it is absorbed in the business, and the extent to which it is absorbed in the business.
- "Lumber, etc." includes all the materials used in the business, and the extent to which they are absorbed in the business.
- "Other Materials" include all the materials and supplies used in the business, and the extent to which they are absorbed in the business.
- "Total Capital" is the sum of capital, lumber, etc., and other materials.
- "Value of Products" is the total value of the products produced in the business.
- "Wage and Hours of Labor" includes the total wages paid and the total hours of labor worked in the business.
- "Monthly in April" is the average monthly wage paid and the average monthly hours worked in April.
- "Price of Products and Wages" includes the total price of the products produced and the total price of the wages paid in the business.
- "Value of Machinery" is the total value of the machinery used in the business.
- "Other Machinery, etc." includes all the machinery and other machinery used in the business.
- "Total Machinery" is the sum of value of machinery and other machinery, etc.
- "Total Value of Machinery and Other Machinery, etc." includes the total value of machinery and other machinery, etc., including the cost of repairs.

The above information is to be filled in by the Examiner, and submitted to the proper authorities for the purpose of making a complete and accurate report of the manufacturing industries in the Grand Ave. City.
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.  
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.  
10. Quarries.

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

**Post Office:** Salt Springs, Saline Co., Mo.

**Enumerators:**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual owning the Establishment</th>
<th>Name of Business, Manufactured, or Worked.</th>
<th>Capital (in cash of bonds held)</th>
<th>Average number of hands employed</th>
<th>Wages and salary of labor.</th>
<th>Monthly reports filed</th>
<th>Power used in Establishment</th>
<th>If more than one power used, state kind and amount.</th>
<th>If more than one power used, state amount.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blair James W Blacksmith</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1,234,712</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>168,782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:** The term "Production Industry" must be understood to include not only factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, repairing, carpentering, etc. The small shop should not be ranked, provided the product reaches £25 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumeration will take place to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

**Columns 6 and 7—The 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns H to I, from 12 months at full time, or 8 months at full time and 4 months at half time, or 10 months at full time and 9 months at half time.**

**Columns 8 and 9—These columns are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in marking the various rates of time or wages, especially in the case of small shops where both methods are not kept.**

**Columns 10 and 11—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, enter the maximum price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods for local use, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product minus the price charged for the shop.**

**Columns 12 and 13—The amount of ware, machinery, and implements used in the shop, which are not in stores or other hands which belong.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Company, or firm</th>
<th>Name of Principal, Manager, or Head of Work</th>
<th>Capital Stock or Value of Plant, etc.</th>
<th>Annual Value of All Property</th>
<th>Wages and Salaries of Labor</th>
<th>Month in Year in Which Estimate is Made</th>
<th>Fire and Life Insurance</th>
<th>Power used in Manufactures</th>
<th>if water power is used</th>
<th>if steam power is used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. P. Ginns, Master of Work</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. M. Smith, Master of Work</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Hoffman</td>
<td></td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The term "Manufactures" must be understood to include not only factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades as blacksmithing, coopering, engineering, etc. The word "shop" should not be enlarged, provided the product is made within the factory or shop, including the cost of materials. Employment will take up all of the productive establishments, large and small, valued above nominal dollars.
- The term "capital stock" or "value of plant, etc." should be understood as specifically as possible. For example, Included, Wages, Fertilizers, Tools, Machinery, Shop, Cooperage, Blacksmithing, etc.
- The terms "annual value of all property," "wages and salaries of labor," and "month in the year in which estimate is made" should be understood as specifically as possible. For example, "annual value of all property" should include all inventories, buildings, machinery, tools, etc.
- The term "power used in manufactures," including the cost of power, should take into consideration all of the productive establishments, large and small, valued above nominal dollars.
- The term "if water power is used" should be understood as specifically as possible. For example, "water power" means the power used in the manufacture of the product, including all water power, whether used directly or indirectly.
- The term "if steam power is used" should be understood as specifically as possible. For example, "steam power" means the power used in the manufacture of the product, including all steam power, whether used directly or indirectly.

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

**Post Office:** Miami

**Enumerator:** [Signature]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation (Company)</th>
<th>Number of Hands Required</th>
<th>Capital (if any)</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
<th>Number of Hands on Pay Roll</th>
<th>Total Value of Products</th>
<th>Name of Master, Manager, or Partner</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name of Corporation (Company)</th>
<th>Number of Hands Required</th>
<th>Capital (if any)</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
<th>Number of Hands on Pay Roll</th>
<th>Total Value of Products</th>
<th>Name of Master, Manager, or Partner</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Burns Bros.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>Boot and Shoe Factory</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>James Burns</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Smith &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Cheese and Butter Factory</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Barton Bros.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>Flouring and Grist Mills</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>John Barton</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Adams &amp; Co.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>Salt Works</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>James Adams</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**—The term “Production Industry” must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the smaller workshops, bookbinding, printing, corset-making, etc. The smallest shop shall not be omitted, provided the products are marketable anywhere, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to mark all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

**Columns 1 to 7:** The kind of business or character of product should be described as specifically as possible, viz: Sewing-Machine, Cloth, Cotton, Canvas, Foundry, Machine Shop, Corset, Bookbinding, etc.

**Columns 8 to 14:** If small establishments or workshops, bookkeeping shops, etc., are not defined as ordinances otherwise required. If in the case above it will not be held.

**Columns 15 to 17:** All labor on months of the year shall be assumed to be one on the month to 12, and 12 months on 12 full time, or 9 months on 9 full time, or 6 months or 6 half time, or 3 months on 3 full time and 3 months on 3 half time.

**Columns 18 to 21:** These represent any of the following: 
- Hours worked and wages received shall be averaged to making the average of the hours, especially in the case of small shops where bookkeepers are not kept.
- The value of the product, in the case of small and defective production, for a distant market, savors 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 at the price charged for the goods.

**Columns 22 to 28:** If known, to the nearest man, including also the larger stores or other like which it shown.

**Columns 29 and 30:** Only rentable houses and workshops are to be enumerated.

**Columns 31 and 32:** This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Office: Marshall, Pocahontas, Me.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enumerator: M. B. Mayfield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz: (1) Brick and Brick Factories. (2) Bowel and Butler Factories. (3) Clothing and Garment Mills. (4) Sugar and Olive Mills. (5) Salt Works.

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

| Name of Estabishment | Capital Stock, 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where located, County, State of Missouri</td>
<td>Value of Property at Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Wages and Wages of Labor. | Amount of 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Month in which manufactured | Value of 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Power used in Manufactures | Amount of 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Production Industry** must be understood, to be in large structures, to include not only factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, such as building, showing, repairing, etc. The smallest shop should be reported, provided the product sold $50 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to mark off all the products of establishments, large and small, within their several limits.
- **Columns:**
  - Column 1—The kind of business or the character of the product should be described as nearly as possible, thus: Saw Mills, Meal Mills, Flour Mills, Saw, Meal, Flour Mills, etc.
  - Column 2—The place of the establishment, should be described, thus: Marshall, Pocahontas, Me.
  - Column 3—The amount of property at risk is to be described as nearly as possible, thus: $50,000,000, etc.
  - Column 4—The value of the product, in the case of sales, at the average price at which it was sold. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product is to be the price charged at the shops.
  - Column 5—The amount of property at risk is to be ascertained as nearly as possible, thus: $50,000,000, etc.
  - Column 6—The description of property at risk should include all the larger houses or dwellings that it is.
  - Column 7 and 8—The amount of property at risk in the neighborhood should be reported.
  - Column 9 and 10—The amount of property at risk in the neighborhood should be reported.
  - Column 11 and 12—The amount of property at risk in the neighborhood should be reported.

---

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Sawing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.) Cigar and Tobacco 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 __________, in the County of __________, 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 manufacturing the article</th>
<th>Name of Residence, Manufacturers, or Factory</th>
<th>Capital invest. in fixed property</th>
<th>Total Value of stock and trade in the factory</th>
<th>Average number of hands employed</th>
<th>Wages and Salaries of Labor</th>
<th>Materials in stock</th>
<th>Power used in production</th>
<th>If using water or steam</th>
<th>If using gas or coke</th>
<th>If using other power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. M. Olds</td>
<td>Elizabethtown</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emigrants—The term "Producing Industry" used in this report is understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The smaller shop should not be omitted, provided the product reaches any market, including the cost of materials. The enumerator will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several limits.

Census 2.—The kind of business or kind of product should be described in every case, e.g., Sugar-Making, Cotton, Fur, Wool, Furs, Silk, Leather, Iron, Copper, Linseed Oil, etc.

Census 3.—In every establishment (except shops, blacksmith shops, etc.) it will be noted that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 31 will not be filled.

Census 4.—In the 12 months of the year should be summed up the average of the month of the season. E.g., time of 10 months or full time, or 6 months or full time and 4 months or half time, or 10 months or 10 months or full time and 2 months idle.

Census 5.—This legislative duty is imposed. Every owner and proprietor should be examined, making the return relative thereto, completing the table of small shops where boss-managers are not kept.

Census 6.—This work of production, etc., Weight of goods in stock, and other general statistics of the manufacturing establishment are not to be included in the returns. All supplies and parts should be included.

Census 7.—The value of the product is the main object of the census; the value of the product minus the price less all taxes and other charges, etc., is the general value of the product.

Census 8.—It is to be noted that all markets and the present market are the important ones, and these alone are to be noted.

Census 9.—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. Wood and Shoe Factories.
2. Cheese and Butter Factories.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Sawn Mills.
10. Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Marshall, in the County of Saline, 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 Corporation, Company, or Individual, etc.</th>
<th>Name of Product, Manufacturer, or Producer.</th>
<th>Capital Laid Out in Property</th>
<th>Produce or Goods on Hand</th>
<th>Produce or Goods Sent Out</th>
<th>Value of Wages and Salaries Paid</th>
<th>Value of Horses, Mules, or other Animals Employed</th>
<th>Total Value of Products Sent Out during the Year</th>
<th>Number of Hands Employed</th>
<th>Value of Raw Materials Used</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
<th>Iumi. Oar, Enumerator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gibbs O. W. Blacksmith</td>
<td>100 - 10.5 $ - 470.12 - 100.10 0.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Occupations</td>
<td>Name of Business</td>
<td>Capital or Gross Investments</td>
<td>Annual Gross Revenue or Income</td>
<td>Wages paid during last year</td>
<td>Number of hands employed</td>
<td>Power used in Manufacture</td>
<td>Other power</td>
<td>If more power is used</td>
<td>Returns per year</td>
<td>Returns per year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Lee</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- The word “Manufactures” must be understood, in the largest sense, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the smaller trades, or blacksmithing, crossing, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop must be included, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Estimates will take place to mark all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several limits.

- Wherever the kind of business or the character of product should be described as customarily or regularly, as, building, commission, forwarding, forwarding, machinery, repairing, blacksmithing, &c.

- Wherever the number of people employed is given, the number must be given as accurately as possible. In this case column II will not be filled.

- Columns 10 and 11.—These columns are for statistical purposes. The names and occupations shall be selected by filling the reverse relative sheets, and the number of people employed in each factory or shop shall be tabulated.

- The value of the product, in the case of trade and business products is the cost of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, to the neighborhood only, the value of the product is the price at which the goods were sold.

- Returns per year shall be set down. If the value of the product be less than $500, nothing to be inserted in these columns.
**Schedule 3.—Manufactures.**—Products of Industry in Blackwater, in the County of Saline, State of Missouri, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

**Post Office:** Amoreau. **Reck, Saline Co. Mo.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Principal Officer of Establishment</th>
<th>Name of Business, Occupation, or Product</th>
<th>Capital (Dollars)</th>
<th>Description of Establishment</th>
<th>Average number of Employees</th>
<th>Wage and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Months in Operation</th>
<th>Description of Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deal &amp; Ayres</td>
<td>Blacksmithing</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$2.10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt, Persons</td>
<td>Blacksmithing</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$2.10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook &amp; Ballard</td>
<td>Blacksmithing</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, such as building, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should also be entered, provided the post is taken in Blackwater, including the name of the operator. Enumerators will take pains to report all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several limits.

**Columns:**—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Steel Locks, Cast Iron, Furniture, Fencing, Machine Shop, Carving, Blacksmithing, &c.

**Column 11:**—In cases where establishments of the same kind are included in separate columns, the value of the operation performed by each should be entered. In this case column 11 will fall under column 10.

**Column 10:**—The numbers of the year should be accounted for in one of the columns 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16 month or full time, or 4 months on fall time, or 8 months on half time, or 10 months on fall time, or 16 months.

**Column 9 and 8:**—The value of the product, in the case of oil, and fabrics, etc., for a given market, minus the labor's costs of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, by doing work, for the neighborhood, only the value of the product minus the price charged at the shop.

**Column 26:**—The amount in a very small case, meaning also the larger amount or case into which the same.

**Columns 27 and 28:**—Only movable labor and engines are to be reported.

**Columns 29 and 30:**—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.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
- (3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
- (4.) Salt Works.
- (5.) Limekilns and Sew Mills.
- (6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
- (7.) Papier Mills.
- (8.) Coal Mines.
- (9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
- (10.) Quarries.

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

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Neumann, Philip, Blacksmithing</td>
<td>500.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1111.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>1111.4</td>
<td>6.01</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1983.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brown &amp; Co., Blacksmithing</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1010.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1010.5</td>
<td>6.01</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The term "Productive Industry" must be understood in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, such as bookbinding, paper-making, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the product is recovered.
- The kind of business or the character of the product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Boot-binder, Millinery, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Cooperage, Blacksmithing, etc.
- Column 4 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 5 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 6 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 7 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 8 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 9 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 10 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 11 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 12 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 13 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 14 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 15 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 16 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 17 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 18 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 19 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 20 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 21 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 22 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 23 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 24 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 25 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 26 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 27 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 28 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 29 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
- Column 30 is not applicable to many of the smaller shops. Where it is used, the number of hands employed will be indicated in the notes.
### SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in

Accordance with the Censuses, 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: , .

Enumerator: .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Establishment</th>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Character of Operations</th>
<th>Total Value of Product During Year</th>
<th>Average Number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Wages paid Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Revenue in Cash</th>
<th>Power used in Manufactures</th>
<th>If steam used in</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**

The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, fire-drawing, carpentering, etc. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production is above $200 annually, including the cost of materials. Enquiries will take points to each, all of the productive establishments, large and small, within that territorial limits.

Column 3—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Gowns, Furnaces, Foundry, Machine-Shops, Carpenter, Blacksmithing, etc.

Column 4—The number of establishments in each group should be stated. The word "shop" as used herein includes all establishments of that character.

Column 7—The value of products should be stated in full, and the number of months on which the value is based, together with the character of the goods.

Column 8—The value of products should be stated in full, and the number of months on which the value is based, together with the character of the goods.

Column 9—The value of products should be stated in full, and the number of months on which the value is based, together with the character of the goods.

Column 10—This column requires the names of the products, in the case of small works and factories producing in a distant market, the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods for local use, the neighborhood only, the value of the product is the price of production.
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.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in ______ Townships, 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: Littlerock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Capital and Personal Investments</th>
<th>Average Number of Hands employed</th>
<th>Average Wages of Hands and Numbers of Men and Women</th>
<th>Manufacturing Age in Months</th>
<th>Power used in Manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. J. Strong | 50,000 | 5 | 10 | 15 | Steam | 100 HP | 90
| H. C. Clark | 100,000 | 10 | 20 | 15 | Steam | 200 HP | 120
| J. A. Johnson | 75,000 | 7 | 15 | 12 | Steam | 150 HP | 110
| J. B. McMillan | 120,000 | 12 | 25 | 18 | Steam | 250 HP | 180
| A. E. Davis & Co. | 150,000 | 15 | 30 | 20 | Steam | 300 HP | 200
| J. W. Taylor | 125,000 | 12 | 20 | 18 | Steam | 250 HP | 180

Remarks:—The item "Products of Industry" must be understood in its largest sense; to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, competing, coopering, etc. The number of workers should not be estimated, provided the product, namely goods sold, includes, besides the manufactory, all other mechanical trades, like blacksmithing, competing, coopering, etc.

Column 1: The class of manufacturer or the character of goods manufactured should be described as specifically as possible, viz., Barns, Haymow, Cows, Feeds, Feeding, Feeding, Haymow, Hay, Coopering, Blacksmithing, etc.

Column 2: As many establishments as possible should be named, and their aggregate number will be found to much of the product, whether goods sold or made, unless their several establishments.

Column 3: The number of the establishment, the character and quality of goods manufactured, and the aggregate number of the goods sold or made, whether goods sold or made, unless their several establishments.

Column 4: The number of the establishment, the character and quality of goods manufactured, and the aggregate number of the goods sold or made, whether goods sold or made, unless their several establishments.

Column 5: The value of the product, to the nearest small number, is understood as the average price of the goods.

Columns 10 and 20: This is of great importance. The last description 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 Grice Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in [Blank], in the County of [Blank], State of [Blank], 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 Factory</th>
<th>Description of Establishment</th>
<th>Capital (not paid up)</th>
<th>Worth of Property</th>
<th>Arrears of Taxes</th>
<th>Number of Hands</th>
<th>Hours Per Week</th>
<th>Days in Operation</th>
<th>Average Number of Employees</th>
<th>Boarding Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**

- The term "Manufactures" 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 products reach $50 weekly, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take care to mark all of the products established, large and small, within their several district.

- Column 4.—(The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible. Thus: Spinning, Weaving, Cotton, Flax, Canvas, Canvas, etc.)

- Column 5.—The number of hands employed will be entered, not counting the workmen who are not regular employees. In this column all will not be filled.

- Column 6.—The whole value of the stock in trade, whether it be in hand or out on consignment, will be entered. Column 7.—The value of the stock in trade, whether it be in hand or out on consignment, will be entered. Column 8.—The value of the stock in trade, whether it be in hand or out on consignment, will be entered. Column 9.—The value of the stock in trade, whether it be in hand or out on consignment, will be entered. Column 10.—The value of the stock in trade, whether it be in hand or out on consignment, will be entered.

- Column 11.—(The above item No. 10 is for the purpose, in the case of mills and families producing for a distant market, to measure the whole price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product should be the price charged at the shop.)

- Column 12.—This is an item 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. Chenile and Hatter Factories.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
5. Limber and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

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

**Geo. J. Coogan**
Enumerator

| Name of Manufacturer, Consignee, or Person For Whom Produce.
| Name of Product, Mentioned or Product.
| Capital, Land, and Building.
| Number of Hands Employed.
| Average amount of Wages per week.
| Average number of Hours of Labor per Week.
| Wages and Hours of Labor.
| Monthly or Yearly Production.
| Power used in Manufacturing.
| If water power is used, Wheel.

---

**Notice**
- The term “Product of Industry” shall be understood to mean primary, as far as possible, and manufactured goods, and not metals or minerals, such as ore, coal, timber, etc., unless they are manufactured into some useful product.
- The term “Manufacturing Establishment” shall be understood to mean factories, shops, mills, or workshops where the products are manufactured.
- The term “Manufacturer” shall be understood to mean the person or persons who own or have the right to control the establishment, and who are responsible for the manufacture of the products.
- The term “Consignee” shall be understood to mean the person or persons to whom the products are consigned.
- The term “Product” shall be understood to mean the finished goods which are produced in the establishment.
- The term “Wage Labor” shall be understood to mean laborers employed in the establishment.
- The term “Monthly or Yearly Production” shall be understood to mean the total amount of products produced in a month or year.
- The term “Power used in Manufacturing” shall be understood to mean the power used in the establishment, whether it be water, steam, or other power.

---

**Additional Notes**
- The schedule is to be filled out in ink, and should be as complete as possible.
- The schedule is to be signed and sworn to by the enumerator.
- The schedule is to be returned to the Census Bureau as soon as possible.

---

**References**
- The data should be as accurate as possible.
- The data should be as complete as possible.
- The data should be as up-to-date as possible.

---

**Excerpts**
- The schedule is to be filled out in ink, and should be as complete as possible.
- The schedule is to be signed and sworn to by the enumerator.
- The schedule is to be returned to the Census Bureau as soon as possible.

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**Footer**
- The schedule is to be filled out in ink, and should be as complete as possible.
- The schedule is to be signed and sworn to by the enumerator.
- The schedule is to be returned to the Census Bureau as soon as possible.