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.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(3.) Boarding-House Factories.
(4.) Brick Mills and Saw Mills.
(5.) brick, quarry, and tile works.
(6.) Paper Mills.
(7.) Galleries.

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

**Post Office:** Memphis

**Evan.g:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Manufacturer, Company, or Association</th>
<th>Capital (or other Interest)</th>
<th>Average number of hands employed</th>
<th>Wages and value of labor</th>
<th>Value of parts in Sales</th>
<th>Value of parts in Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Doe</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certify that I have this day examined the enumeration of the above-named parties and that the returns have been duly and correctly made in accordance with law and my oath of office.**

**E. H. Johnson,**

**Secretary of the State.**

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**Notes:**

- The term "Manufactures" must be understood to include not only those factories and mills engaged in the mechanical trade, but also the mechanical trades engaged in the building, roofing, and repairing, &c. The smallest shop shall be considered as a mechanical trade engaged in the building, roofing, and repairing, &c.

- The area of buildings on this schedule must be expressed as square feet, square yards, or square miles, as the case may be.

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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. Glove and Button Factories.
3. Flouring and Grist Mills.
5. Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
10. Quarries.

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

**Post Office:**

**Enumerators:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corporation, Manufacturer, or Firm</th>
<th>Name at Farming, Residence, or Place</th>
<th>Capital and Capital Stock or Capital</th>
<th>Description of Establishment</th>
<th>Average number of Employees</th>
<th>Wages and Hours of Labor</th>
<th>Monthly in Open</th>
<th>Price used in Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>评论</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Remarks:**—The term "Products of Industry" must be understood, in the largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopersing, engineering, &c. The smaller shop should not be omitted, provided the production exceeds $50 weekly, meeting the case of a market. Information will also pertain to such of the products of similar nature, large and small, within their several divisions.

**Columns:**

- **1:** The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Clothing, Maufacture, Groceries, Printing, Foundery, Molding Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.
- **2:** The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Clothing, Manufacture, Groceries, Printing, Foundery, Molding Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.
- **3:** The number of the year should be accounted for in the case of those of the columns 11 to 17, thus: If months in full time, or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time, or 10 months on full time and 2 months on half time.
- **4:** The kind of shipments and price importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative shown, especially in the case of small ships where both amounts are not large.

**Columns 12:** The value of the product, in the case of small and particular ships for a distant market, whereas the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small ships producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product versus the price should be accounted for.

**Columns 14-17:** The value of the product, in the case of small and particular ships for a distant market, whereas the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small ships producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product versus the price should be accounted for.

**Columns 18-21:** The value of the product, in the case of small and particular ships for a distant market, whereas the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small ships producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product versus the price should be accounted for.

**Columns 22-25:** The value of the product, in the case of small and particular ships for a distant market, whereas the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small ships producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product versus the price should be accounted for.

**Columns 26-29:** The value of the product, in the case of small and particular ships for a distant market, whereas the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small ships producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product versus the price should be accounted for.
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. Furniture and Cabinet Mills.
5. Fuel Mills.
7. Agricultural Implement Works.
8. Quarries.

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

| Post Office | Receiving

| Name of Corporation Company or Individual | Name of Principal Manufacture or Product | Capital in Stock, Bonds, or Capital Stock | Average Number of Hands Employed | Wages and Salaries of Laborers | Material and Fuel Used | Power used in Manufactory | Value of Products

1. Smith, John | Blacksmithing | $1,000 | 6 | $1,200 | 120 tons | Coal | $1,500

2. Brown, James | Lumbering | $2,500 | 8 | $2,800 | 600 cords | Wood | $2,000

3. Johnson, Henry | Farming | $1,500 | 5 | $1,500 | 20 acres | Electricity | $1,200

| Notes: The term "Manufacturing Industry" must be understood, in its largest acceptation, to include not only all factories and mills, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, wagon-making, carpentering, &c. The number of hands should be entered, provided the pay is regular, unless $100 or less, neglecting the cost of materials. Expenditures will take place to much of the productive establishments, large and small, whereas they cannot.

Columns 1-5. In every establishment in mercantile shops, bookkeeping shop, &c. It will be found that an ordinary level between the workshops. In the case of this column, it will be found.

Column 15. The average price of buildings, labor, and materials, is a very small one, including the larger amount of the amount of the cost of labor. In the case of the cost of labor, it will be found.

Column 16. The value of products and materials of the establishments, except the amount of the value of the buildings.

Column 17. The value of products and materials of the establishments, except the amount of the value of the buildings.

Columns 15 and 16. These are taken on the average of the year. Cost of labor and materials shall be estimated, and the returns relative to the value, as the case of small shops, where book-accounting is not kept.

Column 17. The value of products, in the case of small and larger establishments, opens the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, the neighborhood only, the value of the product across the price of the goods.

Columns 18 and 19. This is but an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.