

harvested during the year; orchards in which the crop was a failure (which was, in accordance with instructions, to have been included with cropland harvested); land both cropped and pastured during the year; and land with shrubby woody growth or with scattered trees. For farms with new operators, the cropland harvested and the individual crops may have been incompletely enumerated. Comparisons of the classifications made by different enumerators in the same general area and of the same enumeration districts for the different censuses indicate that enumerators often influenced the reports made for the various classes of land. There has been a tendency on the part of some enumerators to report a figure for cropland harvested and to enter all the remaining acreage in one total under one of the other classes of land. The enumerator's reports on the several uses of land on individual farms were left unchanged except when obviously in error. If reports of other enumerators in the same general area or reports from previous censuses indicated that there might be some doubt as to the proper classification of the land, the returns were allowed to stand as enumerated.

**Farms reporting.**—The term "farms reporting," as used in the tables, indicates the number of farms for which the specified items shown in the particular table were reported.

In 1945, there were 3,429 farms in Nevada. Of these 2,839 harvested crops in 1944. Therefore, the number of farms reporting cropland harvested for 1944 was 2,839, as shown in the tables herein. Although, in general, the farms reporting a particular item represent the number of farms having that item, in some instances it may represent a minimum statement of the number of farms having the item. The total number of farms is used as farms reporting "Land in farms" and "Value of land and buildings."

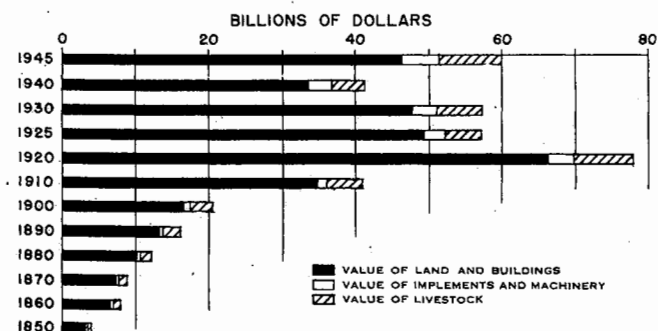
**Value of specified classes of farm property.**—Three classes of farm property are included in this value, as follows:

1. **Value of farms (land and buildings).**—The market value of the real estate represented in the farm. The enumerator was asked to obtain from the farm operator his estimate of the current market value of the farm he was operating. Thus, for owner-operated land the value represents the owner's appraisal and, for tenant-operated land, the tenant's appraisal. This item is shown by tenure of operator in chapter III.

2. **Value of implements and machinery.**—The market value of all farm implements and farm machinery (except automobiles), such as tractors, trucks, tools, wagons, harnesses, dairy equipment, threshing machines, combines, etc. Machinery and equipment used primarily for nonfarm purposes were to be excluded. Permanently installed irrigation and drainage equipment was to be enumerated under the value of land and buildings. The value of implements and machinery used jointly by two or more farmers was to be enumerated for the farm where the machinery was located.

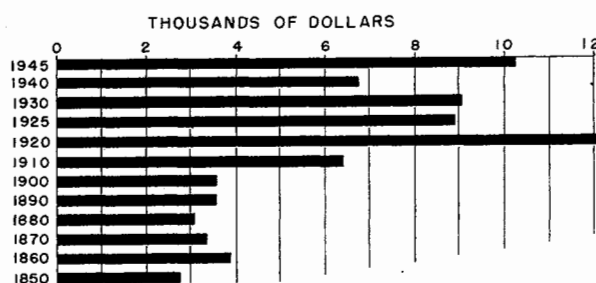
3. **Value of livestock.**—The value of livestock was obtained by multiplying the inventory numbers of livestock and poultry on the farms in each county by county-unit prices obtained cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census. (See chapter VII for the numbers and classes of livestock included for the various censuses.)

VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES: 1850-1945



The values of these three classes of farm property, except the value of implements and machinery in the 1935 Census, have been obtained in each census, beginning with 1850. For all censuses, the value of farms (land and buildings) and value of implements and machinery represent enumerated values. The value of livestock reported for the censuses of 1850 to 1920 represent enumerated values; those reported for 1925 and later represent computed values. The values for livestock shown for 1940 and

AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1945



1930 were calculated on a county level in the same manner as those shown for 1945; the 1935 value was calculated on a State basis applying State-unit prices; and the 1925 value was calculated on a county level, using unit prices for crop-reporting districts (groups of contiguous counties within the State).

The value figures shown for each census presumably represent the market value on the census date, although specific mention in the instructions for the 1900 Census. Prior to that time, the inquiries asked for "cash value" or merely "value," without further qualification. Except for 1870, the values presented in this chapter for each census are as shown in the reports for those censuses. The 1870 figures are as carried in the reports for 1880 and subsequent censuses and represent an adjustment of the original figures to a gold basis. These figures were approximately one-fifth less than the figures reported in 1870. The value of farms, for the United States, is shown as \$9,262,803,861 in the 1870 report and as \$7,444,054,462 in subsequent reports; the value of implements and machinery as \$336,878,429 in 1870 and \$270,913,678 in later reports; and the value of livestock as \$1,525,276,457 in 1870 and \$1,229,889,610 in the later reports.

The kinds of property representing each of the three major classes were essentially the same for each census, with the exception of the exclusion of automobiles in 1945 from the value of implements and machinery and some differences as to the minor classes of livestock included in the censuses of 1925 to 1945. In the censuses of 1920 to 1940, the schedule inquiry relating to the value of implements and machinery used in operating the farm specifically mentioned automobiles as one of the items to be included. Since many automobiles on farms were used primarily for nonfarm purposes and are often owned by persons other than the farm operator, it was not possible to determine to what extent the value of automobiles was included. Therefore, the inquiry for 1945 for value of implements and machinery specifically excluded the value of automobiles.

The value of many farms includes some increment not attributable to agricultural use. The value of a farm may be affected materially by its proximity to a city, the presence of minerals, or buildings as in the case of a country estate. In general, the inclusion of nonagricultural values does not affect the usefulness of the figures for comparing the agricultural worth of farm real estate for large areas, but it does affect comparisons on a county or minor civil division level.

AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER ACRE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1850-1945

