SUPPLEMENT FOR NEVADA

POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

75261°—13——37

CHAPTER 1.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the population of Nevada, by counties and minor civil divisions, as enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, taken as of April 15, 1910, with comparative statements of population where possible, and a statement and discussion for the state as a whole of the population living in urban and in rural territory. The statistics are given in detail in two general tables.

Table 1 (p. 572) shows the population of Nevada, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, at the last three censuses, namely, those of 1910, 1900, and 1890. The arrangement of counties and of the primary divisions in each county is alphabetical. The figures for secondary divisions are printed in italics. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that have taken place since 1900 are indicated in the footnotes to the table. For changes between 1890 and 1900 reference must be made to the census report of 1900.

It may be noticed from Table 1 that the county totals for 1900 in eight counties exceed the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions as shown in the table. This is for the most part due to the fact that some of the minor civil divisions existing in these counties in 1900 have been abolished, their territory having been annexed to other divisions or taken to form new divisions. Duck Valley Indian Reservation, which lies partly in Nevada and partly in Idaho, was enumerated independently in 1900 as a division lying entirely in Nevada.

In 1890 population was not returned for minor civil divisions, except for Virginia City, Carson City, and Reno. Virginia City is the only minor civil division in Storey County for which population was separately reported in 1900, and for five other counties comparisons by minor civil divisions for 1900 with 1910 can not be made. This is because of the organization of one new county, the redistricting of three old ones, and numerous changes in the minor civil divisions of another. In the remaining nine counties of the state comparisons by minor civil divisions for 1910 and 1900 are made for all divisions existing in 1910, except those organized since 1900 and one precinct for which no population was reported in 1910.

Table 2 (p. 574) shows the cities and the one incorporated town in Nevada, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The population of Nevada, by counties, at each of the last five censuses, from 1870 to 1910, inclusive; the increase during the last two decades; the density of the total and the rural population at the census of 1910; and the distribution of the population at the last two censuses according to urban and rural districts, are given in Table I of Chapter 2.

The tables and text of the present chapter contain few technical expressions whose meaning is not apparent. The census usage in regard to certain terms is, however, explained below:

Density of population.—The density of population of a state or county is obtained by dividing its total population by the number of square miles in its land area. In calculating the density of rural population, the same divisor is used as it is not practicable to ascertain and deduct the exact area covered by the urban districts, and even if this could be done with accuracy the deduction of this area from the total land area would ordinarily make no appreciable difference in the resulting quotient.

Minor civil divisions.—The counties are divided generally into smaller political units which bear different designations in the different parts of the country, such as towns, townships, election precincts, etc. Of these minor civil divisions those which rank next to the county as geographic areas are termed primary divisions. In many instances, however, these primary divisions contain political units of still smaller area, such as cities, incorporated villages, towns, or boroughs. These smaller political units are referred to as secondary divisions.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—This state takes its name from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which lie just beyond its western and southwestern borders. Nevada is a Spanish word signifying "snow clad" or "white as snow."

The first white man to enter the region now constituting Nevada was probably Francisco Garces, a Franciscan friar, who passed through the southern part in 1775 on his way from Sonora to California. Other friars followed him, but no settlements were made. In 1825 the Humboldt River was discovered by Peter S. Ogden, an employee of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1849 a trading post was founded on or near the present site of Genoa for the purpose of furnishing supplies to gold seekers on their way to California. Although many such emigrants passed through the region now included within the limits of Nevada, it had very few inhabitants until the discovery of the famous Comstock Lode in 1859, after which miners and prospectors came in large numbers.

This region formed a part of the Spanish possessions in America until the Mexican revolution in 1821, after which it became a part of Mexico. By the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, in 1848, at the close of the war with Mexico, that country ceded to the United States its claims to territory north of the Rio Grande and Gila Rivers and extending westward to the Pacific Ocean.

In 1850 the area between California and Texas was organized into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, and the greater part of what is now Nevada was included in the former territory, while that portion lying south of the thirty-seventh parallel (the northern boundary of New Mexico) was made a part of the latter. In March, 1861, that part of Utah lying west of the thirty-ninth meridian from Washington (approximately the one hundred and sixteenth from Greenwich) was organized as Nevada territory.

In 1864, under authority of an enabling act passed by Congress in the same year, a state constitution was adopted, and in October of that year Nevada, with eastern boundary at longitude 38° west from Washington, was admitted to the Union. Two years later the thirty-seventh meridian from Washington was made the eastern boundary, and at the same time the area lying south of the thirty-seventh parallel and extending from California to the Colorado River and the thirty-seventh meridian from Washington was taken from the territory of Arizona and added to Nevada.

Urban and rural population defined.—The Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural population as that residing outside of such incorporated places.

The comparisons of the urban and rural population in 1910 with that at earlier enumerations may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classes at successive enumerations or with respect to the increase between enumerations. In order to contrast the *proportion* of the total population living in urban or rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rural at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions *as they existed* at each census. In this comparison a place having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and over 2,500 in 1910 is classed with the rural population for 1900 and with the urban for 1910. On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities, as regards their *rate of growth*, it is necessary to consider the changes in population for the *same* territory which have occurred from one decennial census to another. For this purpose the territory which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1900 for the same territory (so far as separately reported at that census) is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class. This avoids the disturbing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage, for example, of communities formerly classed as rural into the urban group. These two distinct forms of comparison are made in Table I of Chapter 2 for the state as a whole and for each county separately for the last two censuses.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.—The population of Nevada is 81,875. Compared with a population of 42,335 in 1900, this represents an increase during the last decade of 39,540, or 93.4 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. During the two preceding decades, 1880–1890 and 1890–1900, the population of the state decreased 23.9 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

The following table shows the population of Nevada at each census from 1860 to 1910, inclusive, together with the increase and per cent of increase during each decade, in comparison with the per cent of increase for the United States as a whole.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE[1] OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent of increase for the United States.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1910	81,875	39,540	93.4	21.0
1900	42,335	−5,020	−10.6	20.7
1890	[2] 47,355	−14,911	−23.9	25.5
1880	62,266	19,775	46.5	30.1
1870	42,491	35,634	519.7	22.6
1860	6,857	.....	.....	.....

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease. [2] Includes population (1,594) of Indian reservations specially enumerated.

Nevada was organized as a territory in 1861. The population of the territory now constituting the state was enumerated for the first time at the census of 1860. During the 20 years from 1860 to 1880 the population of Nevada increased 55,409, and was in 1880 nine times as great as in 1860. Each of the following two decades showed decreases. In the last decade, however, the increase was enormous, and in 1910 the population of Nevada was almost twice as great as in 1900.

A comparison of the rates of increase for the state with those for the United States, as given in the preceding table, shows that during the two decades 1860–1870 and 1870–1880 the rates for the state were greater than those for the country as a whole. From 1880 to 1900 the population of the state decreased 32 per cent, while that of the United States increased 51.5 per cent. During the last decade the rate of increase for the state was about four and one-half times as great as the rate for the United States.

Principal cities.—Nevada has seven cities. Reno, the largest, has a population of 10,867, and Searchlight, the smallest city, a population of 387. The aggregate population of the seven cities is 19,698, or 24.1 per cent of the total population of the state. The population in 1910 of these cities, with comparative figures where possible, for 1900 and 1890, is given in Table 2.

Counties.—Nevada has 15 counties. The population of these counties ranges from 1,786 in Lander County to 17,434 in Washoe County.

The following territorial change has been made since 1900: Part of Lincoln County was taken in 1909 to form Clark County.

Owing to the organization of this new county from part of another county, the comparison of increase or decrease in population is made for only 13 counties and for one combination of counties. The counties combined are Lincoln and Clark. In order to determine the actual rate of increase for these counties, it is necessary to compare their combined population at the time of the 1910 census with the population of Lincoln County in 1900. Eleven counties and the one combination of counties have increased in population during the last decade. The rates of increase

of the 11 counties range from 16.4 per cent in Lander County to 559 per cent in Nye County, and the absolute increases range from 252 in Lander County to 8,293 in Washoe County. The one combination of counties, Lincoln with Clark, increased 3,526, or 107.4 per cent. Eureka and Storey Counties decreased in population 6.3 per cent and 17.1 per cent, respectively. The aggregate increase of population from 1900 to 1910 in the one combination of counties and in the 11 counties that showed an increase was 40,292; the aggregate decrease of population in the two counties that showed a decrease was 752. The difference, 39,540, is, of course, the total increase of population in the state.

The maps on page 570 show the increase or decrease in the total and the rural population, respectively, of each county of Nevada during the last decade. In the counties shown in white the population decreased; for the other counties the different rates of increase are indicated by differences in shading.

Density of population.—The total land area of the state is 109,821 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 0.7; in both 1900 and 1890 it was 0.4. The average number per square mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9. Nevada has a lower density of population than any other state of the United States.

The density of population is given by counties in Table I of Chapter 2 and in the maps on page 571, both for the entire population and for that living in rural territory, excluding in the latter case the population of places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, but not excluding the land area of such places.

Nye County, with 18,294 square miles, has the largest area. Ormsby County, with 156 square miles and 21.9 persons per square mile, has the smallest area and the highest density. Douglas, Esmeralda, Lyon, Storey, and Washoe are the only other counties averaging more than 1 person per square mile.

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In Nevada the counties are divided into 243 primary divisions, comprising 240 election precincts, 2 townships, and 1 district. There are also 8 secondary divisions, comprising 7 cities and 1 town. Of these divisions, 5 cities form parts of the precincts in which they are located. One city and the 1 town are coextensive with the precincts in which they are located, while the remaining city comprises 1 precinct and parts of several others. Besides these minor civil divisions there are 4 Indian reservations and part of another in the state, 2 unincorporated cities, and 1 unincorporated town.

Urban and rural population compared.—The following table presents the population of Nevada at the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, respectively, distributed between urban and rural territory, together with the percentage of the total population contained in each class at each of the censuses named. The classification is based upon the population of each place as it existed at each census.

CLASS OF PLACES.	1910		1900		1890		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1910	1900	1890
Total population	.....	**81,875**	.....	**42,335**	.....	[1] 47,355	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Urban territory	2	13,367	2	7,195	3	16,024	16.3	17.0	33.8
Rural territory	.....	68,508	.....	35,140	.....	[1] 31,331	83.7	83.0	66.2

[1] Includes population (1,594) of Indian reservations specially enumerated.

The urban population comprised in 1910 that of Reno and Sparks; in 1900, that of Reno and Virginia City; and in 1890, that of Reno, Virginia City, and Carson City. Virginia City had a population of over 2,500 in 1900 and 1890; although unincorporated it was, at these censuses, considered as urban territory. The rural population included that living in the remainder of the state.

As shown by the above table, there was a decrease in the proportion of urban population from 33.8 per cent in 1890 to 17 per cent in 1900 and to 16.3 per cent in 1910. For the United States as a whole the urban population constituted 46.3 per cent of the total population in 1910 and 40.5 per cent of the total population in 1900.

Table I of Chapter 2 shows that Washoe, the only county having urban population both in 1900 and 1910, had a larger proportion in 1910 than in 1900. One county which was partly urban in 1900 was wholly rural in 1910, while 11 counties and the one combination of counties were wholly rural at both censuses.

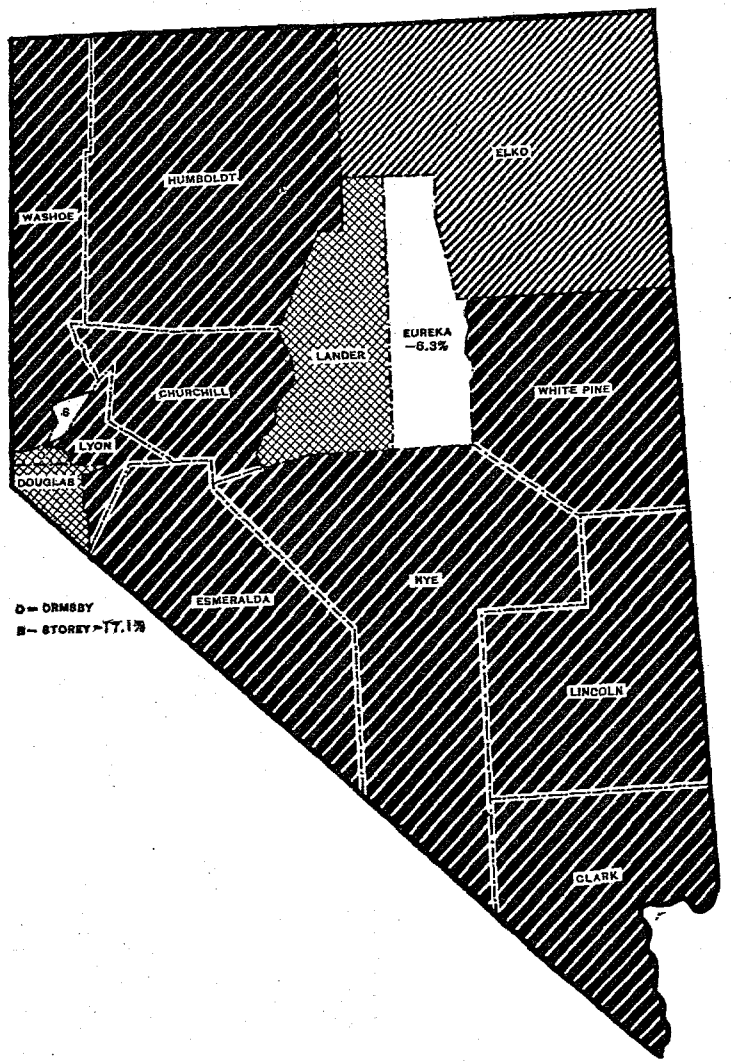
In the following table the population for the state as a whole is distributed so as to show, for 1910 and 1900, the combined population of cities having, in 1910, 2,500 inhabitants or more and the population of the remainder of the state.

CLASS OF PLACES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE: 1900–1910	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
The state	**81,875**	**42,335**	**39,540**	**93.4**
Cities of 2,500 or more in 1910	13,367	4,500	8,867	197.0
Remainder of the state	68,508	37,835	30,673	81.1

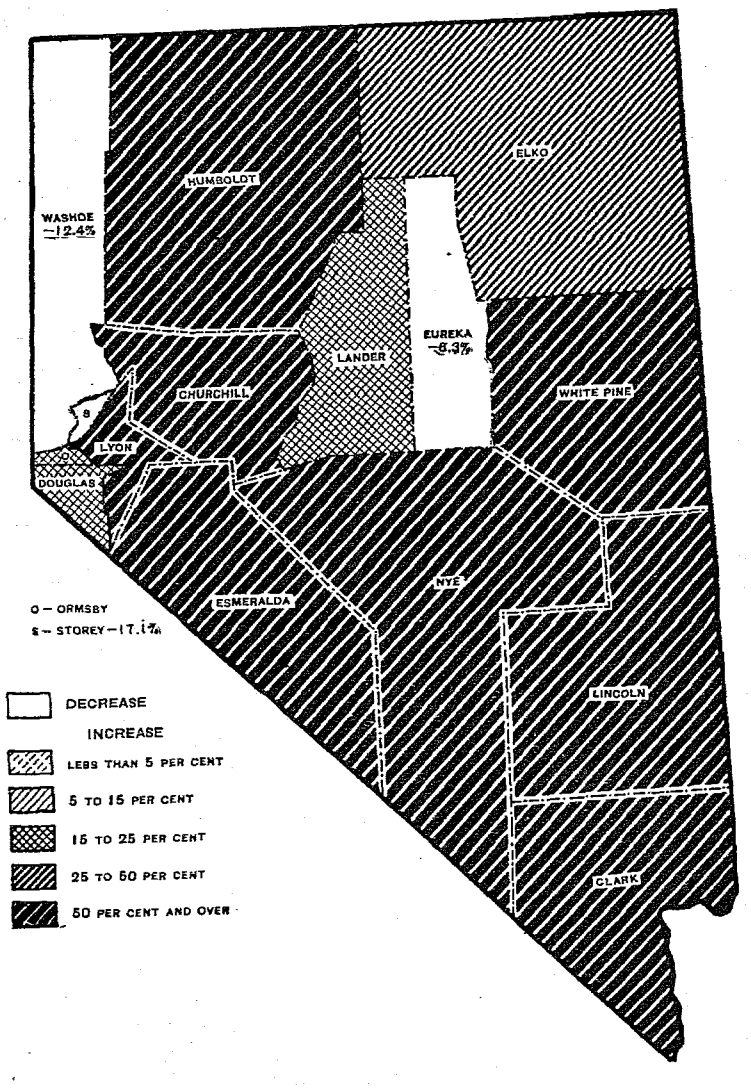
PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION OF NEVADA, BY COUNTIES: 1900–1910.

In case of decrease the per cent is inserted under the county name.

TOTAL POPULATION.



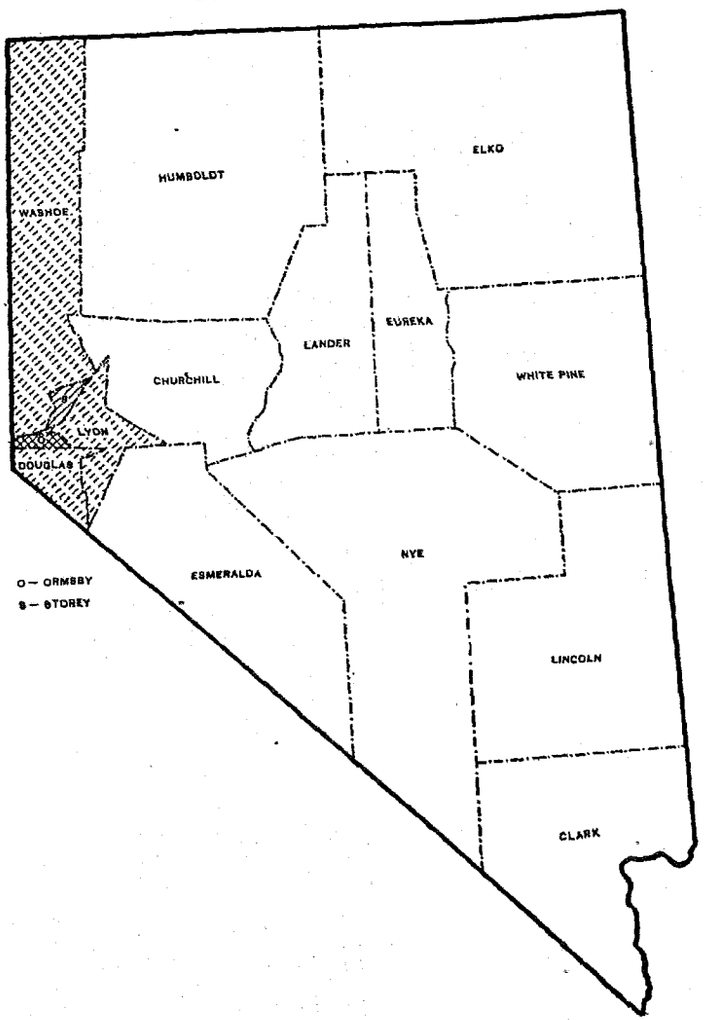
RURAL POPULATION.



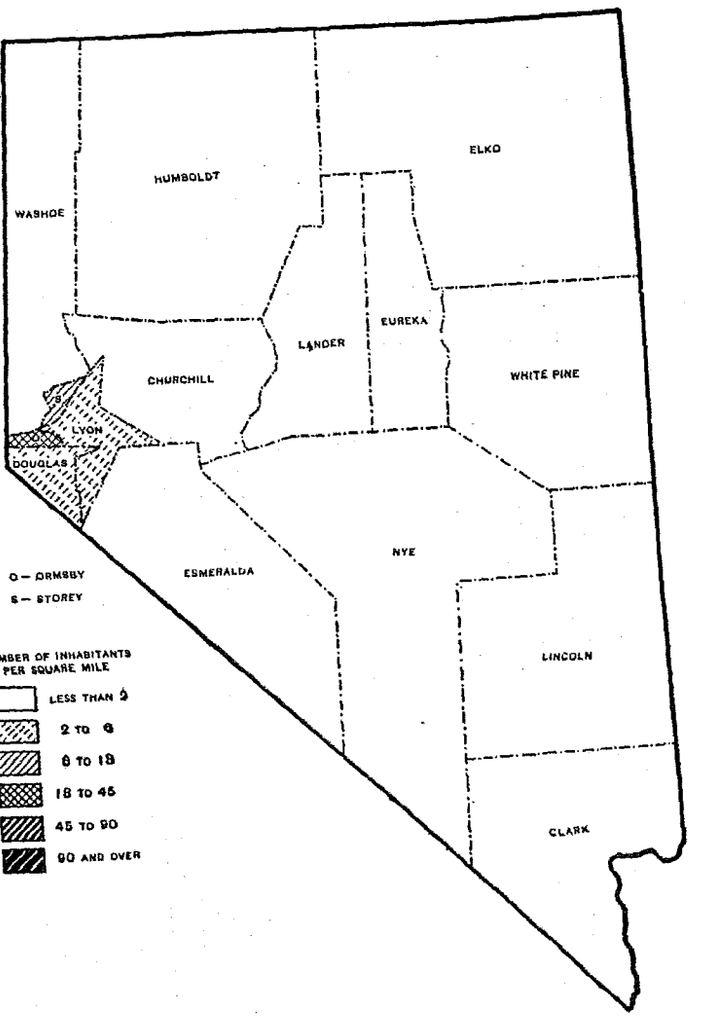
Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF NEVADA, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

TOTAL POPULATION.



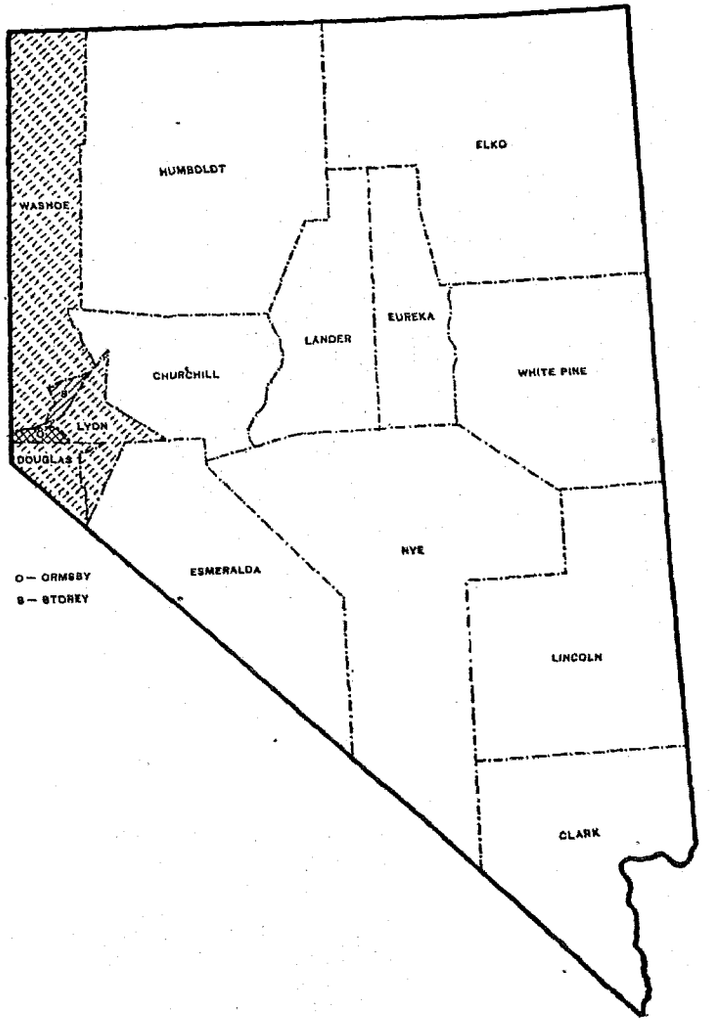
RURAL POPULATION.



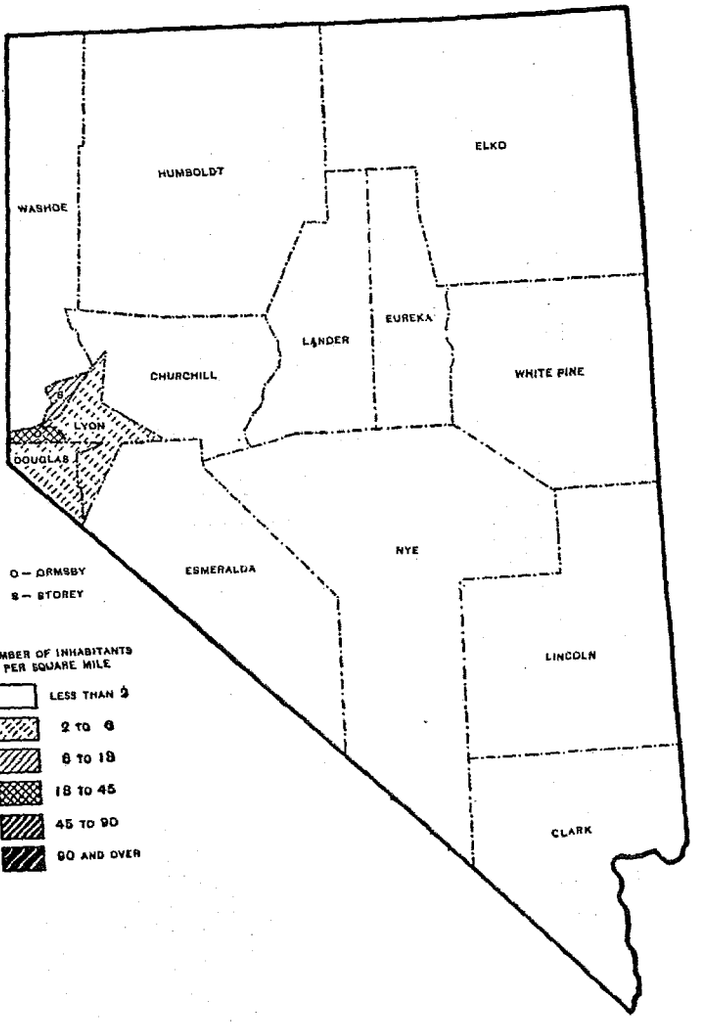
Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF NEVADA, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

TOTAL POPULATION.



RURAL POPULATION.



Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Churchill County	**2,811**	[1] 830	[2] 703
Copperried precinct	26	.....	.....
Fairview precinct	99	.....	.....
Hazen precinct	144	.....	.....
Huxley precinct	78	.....	.....
Jessup precinct	28	.....	.....
New River precinct, including Fallon city	1,625	.....	.....
Fallon city [3]	*741*	.....	.....
Ward 1	*210*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*209*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*322*	.....	.....
St. Clair precinct	460	.....	.....
Sand Springs precinct	11	.....	.....
Stillwater precinct	195	.....	.....
White Rock precinct	76	.....	.....
Wonder precinct	69	.....	.....
Clark County [4]	**3,321**	.....	.....
Alunite precinct	4	.....	.....
Arden precinct	107	.....	.....
Bunkerville precinct	270	.....	.....
Crescent precinct	68	.....	.....
Gold Butte precinct	7	.....	.....
Good Springs precinct	129	.....	.....
Indian Springs precinct	10	.....	.....
Las Vegas precinct	945	.....	.....
Logan precinct	99	.....	.....
Mesquite precinct	215	.....	.....
Moapa precinct, including Moapa Indian Reservation	222	.....	.....
Moapa Indian Reservation	*123*	*137*	.....
Nelson precinct	128	.....	.....
Overton precinct	268	.....	.....
Potosi precinct	22	.....	.....
St. Thomas precinct	93	.....	.....
Sandy precinct	62	.....	.....
Searchlight precinct, including Searchlight city	613	.....	.....
Searchlight city [5]	*337*	.....	.....
Ward 1	*104*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*155*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*128*	.....	.....
Fort Mojave Indian Reservation	59	.....	.....
Douglas County	**1,895**	[6] 1,534	[2] 1,551
Buckskin precinct [6]	16	.....	.....
Cave Rock precinct [7]	43	67	.....
East Fork precinct [8]	1,130	746	.....
Genoa precinct	261	323	.....
Jacks Valley precinct	70	74	.....
Mottsville precinct	375	311	.....
Elko County	**8,133**	[8] 5,688	[2] 4,794
Bryan precinct	1,143	61	.....
Carlin precinct	423	344	.....
Cloverdale precinct [9]	90	27	.....
Clover Valley precinct	219	195	.....
Columbia precinct	16	69	.....
Contact precinct [10]	148	85	.....
Edgemont precinct [11]	78	.....	.....
Elko precinct	1,677	849	.....
Fort Halleck precinct	40	58	.....
Halleck Station precinct	117	100	.....
Huntington precinct [12]	55	134	.....
Island Mountain precinct	78	111	.....
Jack Creek precinct	33	74	.....
Lamoille precinct [13]	255	147	.....
Mardis precinct	81	41	.....
Midas precinct [14]	220	.....	.....
Montello precinct [15]	355	.....	.....
Mound Valley precinct	129	109	.....
Mountain City precinct, including part of Duck Valley Indian Reservation	440	[16] 100	.....
Duck Valley Indian Reservation [17] *(part of)*	*308*	*439*	.....
North Fork precinct	133	122	.....
North Ruby precinct	164	137	.....
O'Neils precinct	49	47	.....
Railroad precinct	51	34	.....
Ruby Valley precinct	156	169	.....
Shafter precinct [18]	33	.....	.....
South Fork precinct	140	156	.....
Sprucemont precinct	20	69	.....
Starr Valley precinct	502	416	.....
Tecoma precinct [15]	97	124	.....
Toano precinct [18]	125	127	.....
Tuscarora precinct [14]	342	669	.....
Weilands precinct	58	45	.....
Wells precinct	598	440	.....
White Rock precinct [11]	68	132	.....
Esmeralda County	**9,369**	[19] 1,972	[2] 2,148
Aurora precinct	93	.....	.....
Blair precinct	366	.....	.....
Buena Vista precinct	45	.....	.....
Cambridge precinct	111	.....	.....
Candelaria precinct	32	.....	.....
Columbia precinct	549	.....	.....
Cuprite precinct	20	.....	.....
Diamondfield precinct	48	.....	.....
Douglass precinct	51	.....	.....
Fish Lake precinct	93	.....	.....
Goldfield precinct 1, comprising part of Goldfield town	665	.....	.....
Total for Goldfield town, [20] *coextensive with precincts 1 to 7*	*4,883*	.....	.....
Goldfield precinct 2, comprising part of Goldfield town	1,033	.....	.....
Goldfield precinct 3, comprising part of Goldfield town	1,049	.....	.....
Goldfield precinct 4, comprising part of Goldfield town	548	.....	.....
Goldfield precinct 5, comprising part of Goldfield town	609	.....	.....
Goldfield precinct 6, comprising part of Goldfield town	337	.....	.....
Goldfield precinct 7, comprising part of Goldfield town	597	.....	.....
Gold Mountain precinct	27	.....	.....
Granite precinct	7	.....	.....
Hawthorne precinct	471	.....	.....
Horn Silver precinct	50	.....	.....
Lida precinct	98	.....	.....
Lucky Boy precinct	281	.....	.....
Luning precinct	124	.....	.....
Marietta precinct	18	.....	.....
Millers precinct	274	.....	.....
Mina precinct	359	.....	.....
Palmetto precinct	23	.....	.....
Pine Grove precinct	42	.....	.....
Rawhide precinct	518	.....	.....
Schurz precinct, including Walker River Indian Reservation	540	.....	.....
Walker River Indian Reservation	*396*	*392*	.....
Silver Peak precinct	112	.....	.....
Sodaville precinct	44	.....	.....
Sonoma precinct	11	.....	.....
Sweetwater precinct	108	.....	.....
Valcalda precinct	16	.....	.....
Eureka County	**1,830**	[21] 1,954	[2] 3,275
Alpha precinct [22]	98	26	.....
Beowawe precinct	155	99	.....
Diamond Valley precinct [23]	113	120	.....
Eureka precinct	661	[24] 877	.....
Garrison Mine precinct	235	158	.....
Mineral Hill precinct	58	42	.....
Palisade precinct	242	181	.....
Prospect precinct	65	.....	.....
Ruby Hill precinct	182	263	.....
Lynn district [25]	21	.....	.....

[1] No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted in 1908.
[2] Not returned by precincts in 1890.
[3] Incorporated in 1908.
[4] Organized from part of Lincoln County in 1909.
[5] County total includes population (13) of Hobart precinct, annexed to Cave Rock precinct since 1900.
[6] Buckskin precinct organized from part of East Fork precinct in 1906.
[7] Hobart precinct annexed in 1901.
[8] County total includes population (58) of Pleasant Valley precinct, annexed to Lamoille precinct since 1900; and population (439) of Duck Valley Indian Reservation, returned independently in 1900.
[9] Name changed from Butte Valley in 1902.
[10] Name changed from Salmon River in 1903.
[11] Edgemont precinct organized from part of White Rock precinct in 1903.
[12] Returned as Huntington Valley in 1900.
[13] Returned as Lamoille Valley in 1900. Pleasant Valley precinct annexed since 1900.
[14] Midas precinct organized from part of Tuscarora precinct in 1908.
[15] Montello precinct organized from part of Tecoma precinct in 1904.
[16] Exclusive of population of Duck Valley Indian Reservation.
[17] Returned in 1900 as in Elko County, Nevada, only. Total population for Duck Valley Indian Reservation in Owyhee County, Idaho, and Elko County, Nevada, in 1910, 488, and in 1900, 439.
[18] Shafter precinct organized from part of Toano precinct in 1908.
[19] No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted in 1910.
[20] Not incorporated.
[21] County total includes population (188) of Fish Creek Valley and Whites Ranch precincts, abolished since 1900.
[22] Returned as Pine Station in 1900.
[23] Returned as Diamond Mine in 1900.
[24] Includes population (92) of Antelope Valley and Spring Valley settlements, in Eureka precinct, incorrectly reported as precincts in 1900.
[25] Not attached to any precinct.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Humboldt County	**6,825**	**[1] 4,463**	**[2] 3,434**
Adelaide precinct	31	19	.....
Bartlett Creek precinct [3]	170	156	.....
Dun Glen precinct	82	47	.....
Foltz precinct	112	71	.....
Golconda precinct	430	423	.....
Imlay precinct [4]	326	112	.....
Jackson Creek precinct [3]	77	.....	.....
Kennedy precinct	93	96	.....
Kings River precinct	27	23	.....
Lovelock precinct [5]	1,421	1,204	.....
McDermott precinct [6]	443	207	.....
Mazuma precinct [5]	284	.....	.....
Mill City precinct [7]	153	62	.....
National precinct [6]	372	.....	.....
Norths Ranch precinct	36	42	.....
Paradise precinct	400	449	.....
Pueblo precinct	61	31	.....
Rebel Creek precinct	127	133	.....
Red Butte precinct [8]	52	.....	.....
Rosebud precinct [8]	80	.....	.....
Rye Patch precinct	28	105	.....
Tip Top precinct [9]	8	.....	.....
Unionville precinct	85	71	.....
Vernon precinct [5]	53	.....	.....
Willow Point precinct	88	74	.....
Winnemucca precinct	1,786	1,110	.....
Lander County	**1,786**	**[10] 1,534**	**[2] 2,266**
Austin precinct No. 1 [11]	456	397	.....
Austin precinct No. 2	299	305	.....
Battle Mountain precinct	878	365	.....
Bullion precinct [12]	12	10	.....
Cortez precinct	67	117	.....
Dean precinct [13]	[14]	16	.....
Galena precinct	19	74	.....
Gold Park precinct [15]	13	.....	.....
Tenabo precinct [12]	42	.....	.....
Lincoln County [16]	**3,489**	**[17] 3,284**	**[2] 2,466**
Alamo precinct	233	.....	.....
Barclay precinct	83	.....	.....
Caliente precinct	1,755	.....	.....
Delamar precinct	78	.....	.....
Fay precinct	99	.....	.....
Geyser precinct	109	.....	.....
Hiko precinct	81	.....	.....
Jackrabbit precinct	8	.....	.....
Newlands precinct	30	.....	.....
Oneota precinct	11	.....	.....
Panaca precinct	311	.....	.....
Pioche precinct	585	.....	.....
Tem Piute precinct	3	.....	.....
Ursine precinct	103	.....	.....
Lyon County	**3,568**	**[18] 2,268**	**[2] 1,987**
Buckskin precinct [19]	35	.....	.....
Canal precinct [20]	159	.....	.....
Dayton precinct [21]	517	458	.....
Mason Valley precinct, [22] including Yerington city	1,136	709	.....
Yerington city [23]	*682*	.....	.....
Morningstar precinct [24]	19	.....	.....
Mound House precinct	100	45	.....
Plummer precinct	288	197	.....
Ramsey precinct [25]	62	.....	.....
Silver City precinct, coextensive with Silver City town	337	307	.....
Silver City town	*337*	*307*	*342*
Smith Valley precinct [26]	335	282	.....
Spragg precinct [27]	383	.....	.....
Sutro precinct [28]	52	109	.....
Wabuska precinct	145	103	.....

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Nye County	**7,513**	**[29] 1,140**	**[2] 1,290**
Beatty precinct	122	.....	.....
Bellehelen precinct	51	.....	.....
Belmont precinct	117	.....	.....
Berlin precinct	192	.....	.....
Clifford precinct	21	.....	.....
Currant precinct	170	.....	.....
Duckwater precinct	130	.....	.....
Florine precinct	32	.....	.....
Golden precinct	31	.....	.....
Golden Arrow precinct	46	.....	.....
Goldyke precinct	66	.....	.....
Hot Creek precinct	63	.....	.....
Johnnie precinct	179	.....	.....
Lodi precinct	29	.....	.....
Manhattan precinct	631	.....	.....
Phonolite precinct	21	.....	.....
Reveille precinct	21	.....	.....
Round Mountain precinct	362	.....	.....
Rhyolite precinct	675	.....	.....
Sharp precinct	102	.....	.....
Silver Bow precinct	24	.....	.....
Smoky Valley precinct	231	.....	.....
Springdale precinct	293	.....	.....
Tonopah precinct No. 1, comprising part of Tonopah city	1,833	.....	.....
Total for Tonopah city, [30] *coextensive with Tonopah precincts Nos. 1 and 2*	*3,900*	.....	.....
Tonopah precinct No. 2, comprising part of Tonopah city	2,067	.....	.....
Tybo precinct	4	.....	.....
Ormsby County	**3,415**	**2,893**	**[31] 4,883**
Carson township, including Carson City	3,230	2,649	.....
Carson City	*2,466*	*2,100*	*3,950*
Ward 1	*1,273*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,193*	.....	.....
Empire township	185	244	.....
Storey County	**3,045**	**[32] 3,673**	**[33] 3,806**
Derby precinct	152	.....	.....
Gold Hill precinct	649	.....	.....
Virginia City [30]	2,244	2,695	8,511
Ward 1	*560*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*714*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*688*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*282*	.....	.....
Washoe County	**17,434**	**[32] 9,141**	**[2] 6,437**
Bald Mountain precinct [34]	96	.....	.....
Dewey precinct [35]	308	74	.....
Franktown precinct	157	148	.....
Huffakers precinct [36]	334	456	.....
Jumbo precinct [37]	54	.....	.....
Olinghouse precinct [38]	169	.....	.....
Reno precinct No. 1, [39] including part of ward 1 of Reno city	1,651	.....	.....
Reno city (part of)	*1,390*	.....	.....
Total for Reno city, [40] *comprising precinct 4, and parts of precincts 1 to 3 and 5 to 7*	*10,867*	*4,500*	*3,563*
Ward 1	*2,941*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,676*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,410*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*2,672*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*2,168*	.....	.....
Reno precinct No. 2, [39] including ward 2 of Reno city	1,827	.....	.....
Reno city (part of)	*1,676*	.....	.....
Reno precinct No. 3, [39] including ward 3 of Reno city	1,574	.....	.....
Reno city (part of)	*1,410*	.....	.....

[1] County total includes population (6) of Central precinct, annexed to Mill City precinct; and population (22) of Sulphur Mine precinct, taken to form Red Butte and Rosebud precincts, since 1900.
[2] Not returned by precincts in 1890.
[3] Jackson Creek precinct organized from part of Bartlett Creek precinct in 1900.
[4] Name changed from Humboldt House in 1909.
[5] Mazuma and Vernon precincts organized from parts of Lovelock precinct since 1900.
[6] National precinct organized from part of McDermott precinct in 1908.
[7] Central precinct annexed in 1904.
[8] Organized from part of Sulphur Mine precinct in 1904.
[9] Organized in 1907.
[10] County total includes population (159) of Hess precinct, annexed to Austin precinct No. 1; and population (91) of Lewis precinct, annexed to Dean precinct, since 1900.
[11] Part taken to form Gold Park precinct in 1906; Hess precinct annexed in 1904.
[12] Tenabo precinct organized from part of Bullion precinct in 1906.
[13] Lewis precinct annexed in 1904.
[14] No population reported.
[15] Organized from part of Austin precinct No. 1 in 1906.
[16] Part taken to form Clark County in 1909.
[17] No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted in 1909.
[18] County total includes population (43) of Churchill precinct, annexed to Ramsey precinct; and population (15) of Como Mining precinct, annexed to Dayton precinct, since 1900.
[19] Organized from part of Smith Valley precinct in 1906; part taken to form part of Morningstar precinct in 1908.
[20] Organized from part of Ramsey precinct in 1908.
[21] Como Mining precinct annexed in 1908.
[22] Parts taken to form Spragg precinct and part of Morningstar precinct in 1908.
[23] Incorporated in 1907.
[24] Organized from parts of Buckskin and Mason Valley precincts in 1908.
[25] Organized from part of Sutro precinct and Churchill precinct annexed in 1908; part taken to form Canal precinct in 1908.
[26] Part taken to form Buckskin precinct in 1906.
[27] Organized from part of Mason Valley precinct in 1908.
[28] Part taken to form Ramsey precinct in 1908.
[29] No comparison of population can be made; numerous changes made since 1900.
[30] Not incorporated.
[31] Not returned by townships in 1890.
[32] No comparison of population can be made; not returned by precincts in 1900 and 1890.
[33] County total includes population (570) of Glendale precinct, part taken to form Sparks precinct and part annexed to Reno city; and population (5,076) of Reno precinct, taken to form Reno precincts Nos. 1 to 7, since 1900.
[34] Organized from part of Salt Marsh precinct in 1909.
[35] Returned as Pyramid in 1900.
[36] Returned as Browns in 1900.
[37] Organized from part of Washoe precinct in 1908.
[38] Organized from part of Wadsworth precinct in 1902
[39] Organized from part of Reno precinct in 1908.
[40] Incorporated as a city in 1901 and part of Glendale precinct annexed in 1908.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Washoe County—Continued.			
Reno precinct No. 4,[1] comprising part of ward 4 of Reno city	1,911	.....	.....
Reno precinct No. 5,[1] including ward 5 of Reno city	2,310	.....	.....
Reno city (part of)	*2,168*	.....	.....
Reno precinct No. 6,[1] including part of ward 1 of Reno city	1,687	.....	.....
Reno city (part of)	*1,551*	.....	.....
Reno precinct No. 7,[1] including part of ward 4 of Reno city	890	.....	.....
Reno city (part of)	*761*	.....	.....
Salt Marsh precinct [2]	199	279	.....
Sparks precinct,[3] including Sparks city	2,918	.....	.....
Sparks city [4]	*2,600*	.....	.....
Ward 1	*874*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,104*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*622*	.....	.....
Verdi precinct	543	400	.....
Wadsworth precinct [5]	212	1,309	.....
Washoe precinct [6]	103	124	.....
Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation	491	705	.....
White Pine County	**7,441**	**[7] 1,961**	**[8] 1,721**
Blackhorse precinct [9]	42	.....	.....
Cherry Creek precinct [10]	365	414	.....
East Ely precinct [11]	738	.....	.....
Ely City precinct,[12] coextensive with Ely city [13]	2,055	.....	.....
Ward 1	*625*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*814*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*616*	.....	.....
Hamilton precinct	107	221	.....
Lane City precinct [14]	104	.....	.....
Lund precinct [15]	253	.....	.....
McGill precinct [11]	1,904	.....	.....
Melvin precinct [6]	64	.....	.....
Muncy precinct [17]	138	131	.....
Newark precinct [18]	73	91	.....
Osceola precinct [9]	176	176	.....
Pleasant Valley precinct [19]	43	.....	.....
Preston precinct [15]	182	.....	.....
Riepetown precinct [12]	967	.....	.....
Ruby Mountain precinct [18]	36	.....	.....
Snake Valley precinct	137	144	.....
Tippetts precinct [20]	25	.....	.....
Ward precinct [11]	32	.....	.....

[1] Organized from part of Reno precinct in 1908.
[2] Part taken to form Bald Mountain precinct in 1909.
[3] Organized from part of Glendale precinct in 1906.
[4] Incorporated in 1905.
[5] Part taken to form Olinghouse precinct in 1902.
[6] Part taken to form Jumbo precinct in 1908.
[7] County total includes population (525) of Ely precinct, taken to form East Ely, Ely City, Lane City, McGill, Riepetown, and Ward precincts; and population (259) of White River precinct, taken to form Lund and Preston precincts, since 1900.
[8] Not returned by precincts in 1890.
[9] Blackhorse precinct organized from part of Osceola precinct in 1906.
[10] Parts taken to form Melvin precinct in 1908 and Tippetts precinct since 1900.
[11] Organized from part of Ely precinct in 1908.
[12] Organized from part of Ely precinct in 1907.
[13] Incorporated in 1907.
[14] Organized from part of Ely precinct since 1900.
[15] Organized from part of White River precinct in 1904.
[16] Organized from part of Cherry Creek precinct in 1908.
[17] Name changed from Aurum in 1908.
[18] Ruby Mountain precinct organized from part of Newark precinct since 1900.
[19] Organized from part of Tippetts precinct in 1908.
[20] Organized from part of Cherry Creek precinct since 1900; part taken to form Pleasant Valley precinct in 1908.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890	CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890
Carson City	Ormsby	2,466	2,100	3,950	Searchlight city	Clark	387	.....	.....
Ely city	White Pine	2,055	.....	.....	Silver City town	Lyon	337	307	342
Fallon city	Churchill	741	.....	.....	Sparks City	Washoe	2,500	.....	.....
Reno city	Washoe	10,867	4,500	3,563	Yerington city	Lyon	682	.....	.....

CHAPTER 2.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Introduction.—The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of Nevada by counties and minor civil divisions, the decennial increase and the density of population, and the proportions urban and rural, the present chapter deals with the composition and characteristics of the population. The two chapters cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and ownership of homes.

Description of the tables.—The greater part of this chapter consists of three general tables, which present statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, as follows: Table I for the state and counties; Table II for Reno, the only city of more than 10,000 inhabitants; and Table III for Sparks, a city of 2,500 inhabitants.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 12) reproduces from the general tables the more important state totals, and presents also certain additional data relative to state of birth, age, and marital condition.

On account of the wide differences in characteristics among the different classes of the population, the statistics on each subject are shown according to race, and for the whites according to nativity and parentage. Classification according to nativity and parentage is scarcely necessary for the other races, since nearly all negroes and Indians are native born of native parentage, and nearly all Chinese and Japanese either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. As the second and third classes do not differ greatly in characteristics, they are combined in some of the tables; in a few cases all three native white classes are combined.

Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population, the two classes are distinguished in connection with several of the subjects. Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, includes that of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, the remainder being classified as rural.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

Color and nativity (Table 1).—Of the total population of Nevada, 35,326, or 43.1 per cent, are native whites of native parentage; 20,951, or 25.5 per cent, are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 17,999, or 22 per cent, are foreign-born whites; and 5,240, or 6.4 per cent, are Indians. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 35.7, 27.7, 20.3, and 12.3, the proportion of native whites of native parentage having increased during the decade. In 1910 Chinese and Japanese each constituted 1.1 per cent of the population and negroes 0.6 per cent. By counties the percentage of foreign-born whites ranges from 12.9 in Churchill to 30.1 in White Pine, and the percentage of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage from 18.4 in Churchill to 41.3 in Storey. (See maps on page 581.)

Of the urban population, 49.8 per cent, approximately one-half, are native whites of native parentage; of the rural population, a smaller proportion, 41.8 per cent. The percentage of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage is 26 in the urban population and 25.4 in the rural; of foreign-born whites, 19.3 in the urban and 22.5 in the rural; all other classes combined, comprising negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, 4.8 in the urban and 10.2 in the rural.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population of the state there are 52,551 males and 29,324 females, or 179.2 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 153 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 153.4 to 100 and among foreign-born whites 331.4 to 100. In the urban population there are 133.1 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 190.4.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—34.8 per cent were born in Nevada and 65.2 per cent outside the state; of the native white population, 70.2 per cent were born outside the state; of the native Indian, 9.3 per cent; and of the native negro, 91.1 per cent.

Foreign nationalities (Table 5).—Of the foreign-born white population of Nevada, persons born in Italy represent 15.7 per cent; Germany, 10.6; Canada,

10.2; England, 10; Ireland, 9.5; Greece, 5.8; Austria, 4.6; Spain, 4.3; Mexico, 4; Sweden, 3.9; France, 3.6; Denmark, 3.4; all other countries, 14.3. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Ireland contributed 15.4 per cent; Germany, 13.7; England, 12.9; Canada, 10.5; Italy, 10.3; Scotland, 3.6; Denmark, 3.4; Sweden, 3.1; Greece, 2.7; Austria, 2.7; France, 2.6; Spain, 2.3.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 40,026, representing 48.9 per cent of the population. Of such males, 38 per cent are native whites of native parentage, 21.6 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 31.9 per cent foreign-born whites, while 8.5 per cent are in all other classes combined, comprising negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. Of the 12,767 foreign-born white males of voting age, 5,606, or 43.9 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 29,383.

Age (Tables 7 and 8).—Of the total population, 7.8 per cent are under 5 years of age, 12.9 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 16.2 per cent from 15 to 24, 41.2 per cent from 25 to 44, and 21.2 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 1.9 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while more than four-fifths (82 per cent) are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 57.9 per cent are 25 and over, and of the native whites of native parentage, 55.6 per cent.

The age composition of the urban population does not differ materially from that of the rural. Of the urban population, 41.1 per cent are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 41.2 per cent.

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 16,132, of whom 10,141, or 62.9 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 196 children under 6 and 220 persons 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 59.3; for girls, 66.9. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 83.2. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 86.3; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 88.8; among foreign-born whites, 76.7. (See Table I.) The percentage attending school for children from 6 to 14 was 85.6 in the urban population and 82.8 in the rural; for persons from 15 to 20 the corresponding percentages were 43.3 and 32.4, respectively.

Illiteracy (Table 10).—There are 4,702 illiterates in the state, representing 6.7 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 13.3 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 0.4 among native whites, 7.6 among foreign-born whites, 71.7 among Indians, and 5.5 among negroes.

For all classes combined, the percentage of illiterates is 2.6 in the urban population and 7.5 in the rural. For each class separately, except the Indians, the percentage is higher in rural communities than in urban.

For persons from 10 to 20 years, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 6.2. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Table 11).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 51.3 per cent of the males are single and 21 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 41.4 for males and 67.1 for females, and the percentage widowed 4.6 and 10.1, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 1.4 and 1.3, respectively, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due partly to the excess of males in the total population and partly to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 13.4 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 0.6 per cent of the males, and 58.2 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years of age are married, as compared with 12.7 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the percentages are 80.9 and 39.4, respectively; in the age group 35 to 44 they are 84.7 and 55.6; and for persons 45 and over, they are 63.9 and 54.4. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 38.5 for males and 71.2 for females; native whites of native parentage, 42.6 and 67, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 39.9 and 65.4; Indians, 61.9 and 67.1; negroes, 44.5 and 45.5.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married for males is higher in the urban population than in the rural, but for females it is higher in the rural.

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in Nevada is 23,044, and the total number of families 23,677, indicating that in comparatively few cases does more than one family occupy a dwelling. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 3.6, and the average number per family, 3.5.

TABLE 1.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
THE STATE.						
Total population	**81,875**	**42,335**	**47,355**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
White	74,276	35,405	39,121	90.7	83.6	82.6
Negro	513	134	242	0.6	0.3	0.5
Indian	5,240	5,216	5,156	6.4	12.3	10.9
Chinese	927	1,352	2,833	1.1	3.2	6.0
Japanese	864	228	3	1.1	0.5	(1)
All other [2]	55	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....
Total native	62,184	32,242	32,649	75.9	76.2	68.9
Total foreign born	19,691	10,093	14,706	24.1	23.8	31.1
Native white, total	56,277	26,824	27,227	68.7	63.4	57.5
Native parentage	35,326	15,111	14,821	43.1	35.7	31.3
Foreign parentage	12,320	7,147	8,387	15.0	16.9	17.7
Mixed parentage	8,631	4,566	4,019	10.5	10.8	8.5
Foreign-born white	17,999	8,581	11,894	22.0	20.3	25.1
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total	**13,367**	**7,195**	**16,024**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
White	12,729	6,794	14,526	95.2	94.4	90.7
Negro	101	37	107	0.8	0.5	0.7
Indian	250	160	346	1.9	2.2	2.2
Chinese and Japanese	287	204	1,045	2.1	2.8	6.5
Native white, total	10,148	5,238	10,069	75.9	72.8	62.8
Native parentage	6,662	2,869	4,743	49.8	39.9	29.6
Foreign parentage	2,011	2,369	5,326	15.0	32.9	33.2
Mixed parentage	1,475			11.0		
Foreign-born white	2,581	1,556	4,457	19.3	21.6	27.8
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total	**68,508**	**35,140**	**31,331**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
White	61,547	28,611	24,595	89.8	81.4	78.5
Negro	412	97	135	0.6	0.3	0.4
Indian	4,990	5,056	4,810	7.3	14.4	15.4
Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	1,559	1,376	1,791	2.3	3.9	5.7
Native white, total	46,129	21,586	17,158	67.3	61.4	54.8
Native parentage	28,664	12,242	10,078	41.8	34.8	32.2
Foreign parentage	10,309	9,344	7,080	15.0	26.6	22.6
Mixed parentage	7,156			10.4		
Foreign-born white	15,418	7,025	7,437	22.5	20.0	23.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [2] Includes 52 Hindus and 3 Koreans.

TABLE 2.—SEX.

[See also Tables 7 and 8.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total population	**52,551**	**29,324**	**179.2**	**25,603**	**16,732**	**153.0**
White	47,892	26,384	181.5	21,318	14,087	151.3
Negro	263	250	105.2	82	52	(1)
Indian	2,633	2,607	101.0	2,692	2,524	106.7
Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	1,763	83	(1)	1,511	69	(1)
Native white, total	34,065	22,212	153.4	15,257	11,567	131.9
Native parentage	21,809	13,517	161.3	8,879	6,232	142.5
Foreign parentage	7,336	4,984	147.2	3,941	3,206	122.9
Mixed parentage	4,920	3,711	132.6	2,437	2,129	114.5
Foreign-born white	13,827	4,172	331.4	6,061	2,520	240.5
Urban population	7,633	5,734	133.1	3,896	3,299	118.1
Rural population	44,918	23,590	190.4	21,707	13,433	161.6

[1] Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NATIVE POPULATION, DISTINGUISHED AS BORN IN STATE OR OUTSIDE STATE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910	1900	1890	Urban: 1910	Rural: 1910
Total native population	**62,184**	**32,242**	[1] **31,055**	**10,526**	**51,658**
Born in state	21,640	17,937	14,531	3,083	18,557
Born outside state [2]	40,544	14,305	16,524	7,443	33,101
Per cent outside state	65.2	44.4	53.2	70.7	64.1
Native white population	56,277	26,824	[1] 27,190	10,148	46,129
Born in state	16,795	12,948	12,015	2,836	13,959
Born outside state [2]	39,482	13,876	15,175	7,312	32,170
Per cent outside state	70.2	51.7	55.8	72.1	69.7
Native negro population	494	129	(3)	96	398
Born in state	44	28	(3)	6	38
Born outside state [2]	450	101	(3)	90	360
Per cent outside state	91.1	78.3	(3)	(4)	90.5
Native Indian population	5,236	5,215	(3)	250	4,986
Born in state	4,751	4,942	(3)	232	4,519
Born outside state [2]	485	273	(3)	18	467
Per cent outside state	9.3	5.2	(3)	7.2	9.4

[1] Exclusive of 37 whites and 1,557 Indians, not distributed by state of birth.
[2] Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.
[3] Comparable figures not available.
[4] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total native	**62,184**	**32,242**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Nevada	21,640	17,937	34.8	55.6
Other states	40,544	14,305	65.2	44.4
California	7,170	3,185	11.5	9.9
Utah	3,417	1,478	5.5	4.6
Illinois	2,488	819	4.0	2.5
New York	2,293	1,120	3.7	3.5
Missouri	2,269	830	3.6	2.6
Ohio	1,918	741	3.1	2.3
Iowa	1,908	601	3.1	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,823	632	2.9	2.0
Colorado	1,808	83	2.9	0.3
Michigan	1,273	324	2.0	1.0
Wisconsin	1,119	313	1.8	1.0
Indiana	1,041	329	1.7	1.0
All other [1]	12,017	3,850	19.3	11.9
DIVISIONS.				
New England	1,809	1,201	2.9	3.7
Middle Atlantic	4,411	1,881	7.1	5.8
East North Central	7,839	2,526	12.6	7.8
West North Central	6,599	1,778	10.6	5.5
South Atlantic	1,303	428	2.1	1.3
East South Central	1,340	445	2.2	1.4
West South Central	1,312	329	2.1	1.0
Mountain	28,461	19,880	45.8	61.7
Pacific	8,266	3,513	13.3	10.9
Other [1]	844	261	1.4	0.8

[1] Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY.

FOREIGN COUNTRY IN WHICH BORN, OR, IF NATIVE, IN WHICH PARENTS WERE BORN.	WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR FOREIGN PARENTAGE: 1910						Foreign-born white population: 1900
	Total.		Foreign born.		Native.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Both parents foreign born.	One parent foreign born.	
All countries	**38,950**	**100.0**	**17,999**	**100.0**	**12,320**	**8,631**	**8,581**
Australia	95	0.2	64	0.4	3	28	23
Austria	1,041	2.7	822	4.6	147	72	102
Canada—French	621	1.6	272	1.5	129	220	222
Canada—Other	3,463	8.9	1,572	8.7	461	1,430	808
Denmark	1,316	3.4	616	3.4	393	307	339
England	5,038	12.9	1,793	10.0	1,439	1,806	1,167
Finland	233	0.6	174	1.0	44	15	51
France	1,024	2.6	653	3.6	201	170	303
Germany	5,334	13.7	1,916	10.6	2,114	1,304	1,182
Greece	1,060	2.7	1,051	5.8	3	6	4
Ireland	6,002	15.4	1,702	9.5	2,706	1,594	1,425
Italy	4,012	10.3	2,831	15.7	888	293	1,296
Mexico	866	2.2	727	4.0	72	67	97
Montenegro	154	0.4	149	0.8	1	4	.....
Norway	453	1.2	254	1.4	107	92	50
Portugal	420	1.1	305	1.7	72	43	176
Russia	186	0.5	135	0.8	40	11	42
Scotland	1,387	3.6	469	2.6	369	549	247
Spain	880	2.3	778	4.3	81	21	178
Sweden	1,193	3.1	708	3.9	293	192	278
Switzerland	858	2.2	468	2.6	254	136	344
Wales	481	1.2	168	0.9	145	168	128
All other	[1] 2,833	7.3	372	2.1	[1] 2,358	103	119

[1] Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

TABLE 6.—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES OF VOTING AGE—21 AND OVER.				MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44.	
	Number.		Per cent.			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	**40,026**	**17,710**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**29,383**	**11,596**
White	36,632	14,652	91.5	82.7	27,136	9,852
Negro	229	70	0.6	0.4	164	37
Indian	1,527	1,571	3.8	8.9	1,040	977
Chinese, Japanese, and all other.	1,638	1,417	4.1	8.0	1,043	730
Native white	23,865	8,855	59.6	50.0	17,845	6,803
Native parentage	15,219	5,431	38.0	30.7	11,069	3,655
Foreign or mixed parentage	8,646	3,424	21.6	19.3	6,776	3,148
Foreign-born white	12,767	5,797	31.9	32.7	9,291	3,049

TABLE 7.—AGE, FOR THE STATE.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN.		CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER.	
					Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.									
	1910	1900	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number.	**81,875**	**42,335**	**52,551**	**29,324**	**21,809**	**13,517**	**12,256**	**8,695**	**13,827**	**4,172**	**263**	**250**	**2,633**	**2,607**	**1,763**	**83**
Under 5 years	6,383	3,754	3,306	3,077	2,018	1,837	967	929	41	27	10	16	263	259	7	9
Under 1 year	1,360	771	739	621	457	362	223	194	5	5	3	3	51	54	.....	3
5 to 9 years	5,670	3,622	2,837	2,333	1,656	1,659	836	816	80	64	7	11	250	278	8	5
10 to 14 years	4,936	3,388	2,563	2,373	1,349	1,291	819	787	78	51	8	10	292	233	17	1
15 to 19 years	5,263	3,479	2,927	2,336	1,301	1,150	792	793	540	125	6	9	226	253	62	6
20 to 24 years	8,038	4,111	5,169	2,869	1,860	1,322	1,102	959	1,745	364	17	24	226	189	219	11
25 to 29 years	9,606	3,782	6,263	3,343	2,343	1,411	1,327	1,146	2,106	537	30	33	198	199	259	17
30 to 34 years	9,280	3,372	6,233	3,047	2,339	1,324	1,501	990	1,942	518	42	38	174	172	235	5
35 to 39 years	8,263	3,157	5,624	2,639	2,194	1,060	1,404	843	1,652	498	42	38	168	193	164	7
40 to 44 years	6,568	2,791	4,658	1,910	1,769	719	1,116	554	1,447	428	32	23	168	179	126	7
45 to 49 years	5,172	2,544	3,822	1,350	1,441	534	938	348	1,162	321	19	17	120	127	142	3
50 to 54 years	4,068	2,334	3,033	1,035	1,200	359	622	229	908	303	15	13	126	127	162	4
55 to 59 years	2,729	1,688	1,959	770	757	278	359	130	659	274	11	7	67	75	106	6
60 to 64 years	2,255	1,595	1,605	650	574	206	224	74	572	260	6	4	103	106	126	.....
65 to 74 years	2,265	1,759	1,512	753	585	270	160	83	574	301	9	3	116	94	68	2
75 to 84 years	729	410	508	221	193	68	62	9	179	86	5	1	61	57	8	.....
85 to 94 years	112	74	71	41	23	5	4	2	12	10	1	1	27	23	4	.....
95 years and over	14	25	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....
Age unknown	524	450	454	70	207	24	23	3	129	4	3	2	42	37	50	.....
All ages, per cent.	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	.....
Under 5 years	7.8	8.9	6.3	10.5	9.3	13.6	7.9	10.7	0.3	0.6	3.8	6.4	10.0	9.9	0.4	.....
5 to 9 years	6.9	8.6	5.4	9.7	7.6	12.3	6.8	9.4	0.6	1.5	2.7	4.4	9.5	10.7	0.5	.....
10 to 14 years	6.0	8.0	4.9	8.1	6.2	9.6	6.7	9.1	0.6	1.2	3.0	4.0	11.1	8.9	1.0	.....
15 to 19 years	6.4	8.2	5.6	8.0	6.0	8.5	6.5	9.1	3.9	3.0	2.3	3.6	8.6	9.7	3.5	.....
20 to 24 years	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	8.5	9.8	9.0	11.0	12.6	8.7	6.5	9.6	8.6	7.2	12.4	.....
25 to 34 years	23.1	16.9	23.8	21.8	21.5	20.2	23.1	24.6	29.3	25.3	27.4	28.4	14.1	14.2	28.0	.....
35 to 44 years	18.1	14.0	19.6	15.5	18.2	13.2	20.6	16.1	22.4	22.2	28.1	24.4	12.8	14.3	16.4	.....
45 to 64 years	17.4	19.3	19.8	13.0	18.2	10.2	17.5	9.0	23.9	27.8	19.4	16.4	15.8	16.7	30.4	.....
65 years and over	3.8	5.4	4.0	3.5	3.7	2.5	1.8	1.1	5.5	9.5	5.7	2.0	8.0	6.9	4.5	.....

TABLE 8.—AGE, FOR URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.				NEGRO.				INDIAN.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
All ages, number	**7,633**	**44,918**	**5,734**	**23,590**	**5,513**	**28,552**	**4,635**	**17,577**	**1,677**	**12,150**	**904**	**3,268**	**59**	**204**	**42**	**208**	**117**	**2,516**	**133**	**2,474**
Under 5 years	482	2,824	488	2,589	459	2,526	474	2,202	12	29	3	24	2	8	2	14	8	255	6	253
Under 1 year	111	628	89	532	107	573	85	471	.....	5	.....	5	2	1	1	2	2	49	2	52
5 to 9 years	473	2,364	457	2,376	447	2,045	431	2,044	20	60	13	51	2	5	2	9	3	247	11	267
10 to 14 years	410	2,153	373	2,000	387	1,781	364	1,714	12	66	6	45	.....	8	2	8	5	287	1	232
15 to 19 years	476	2,452	499	1,837	408	1,685	448	1,495	39	501	37	88	2	4	2	7	6	220	12	241
20 to 24 years	744	4,425	615	2,254	537	2,425	503	1,778	152	1,593	88	276	4	13	5	19	18	208	14	175
25 to 34 years	1,721	10,775	1,299	5,091	1,111	6,399	1,012	3,859	483	3,565	233	822	21	51	12	59	30	342	34	337
35 to 44 years	1,491	8,791	984	3,565	1,007	5,476	748	2,428	403	2,696	199	727	13	61	11	50	18	318	24	348
45 to 64 years	1,512	8,907	784	3,021	958	5,157	523	1,635	446	2,855	231	927	11	40	5	36	20	396	23	412
65 years and over	296	1,802	234	788	176	851	132	305	104	662	93	305	4	11	1	4	9	201	8	172
Age unknown	29	425	1	69	28	207	.....	27	6	123	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	42	.....	37
All ages, per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	.....	**100.0**	.....	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	6.3	6.3	8.5	11.0	8.3	8.8	10.2	13.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	.....	3.9	.....	6.7	6.8	10.1	4.5	10.2
5 to 9 years	6.2	5.3	8.0	10.1	8.1	7.2	9.3	11.6	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.6	.....	2.5	.....	4.3	2.6	9.8	8.3	10.8
10 to 14 years	5.4	4.8	6.5	8.5	7.0	6.2	7.9	9.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.4	.....	3.9	.....	3.8	4.3	11.4	0.8	9.4
15 to 19 years	6.2	5.5	8.7	7.8	7.4	5.9	9.7	8.5	2.3	4.1	4.1	2.7	.....	2.0	.....	3.4	5.1	8.7	9.0	9.7
20 to 24 years	9.7	9.9	10.7	9.6	9.7	8.5	10.9	10.1	9.1	13.1	9.7	8.4	.....	6.4	.....	9.1	15.4	8.3	10.5	7.1
25 to 34 years	22.5	24.0	22.7	21.6	20.2	22.4	21.8	22.0	28.8	29.3	25.8	25.2	.....	25.0	.....	28.4	25.6	13.6	25.6	13.6
35 to 44 years	19.5	19.6	17.2	15.1	18.3	19.2	16.1	13.8	24.0	22.2	22.0	22.2	.....	29.9	.....	24.0	15.4	12.6	18.0	14.1
45 to 64 years	19.8	19.8	13.7	12.8	17.4	18.1	11.3	9.3	26.6	23.5	25.6	28.4	.....	19.6	.....	17.3	17.1	15.7	17.3	16.7
65 years and over	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.7	6.2	5.4	10.3	9.3	.....	5.4	.....	1.9	7.7	8.0	6.0	7.0

TABLE 9.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.						FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.			INDIAN.		
				Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.											
	Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.																		
6 to 20 years, inclusive	**16,132**	**10,141**	**62.9**	**8,208**	**5,806**	**70.7**	**4,889**	**3,354**	**68.6**	**1,280**	**255**	**19.9**	**52**	**30**	.....	**1,574**	**671**	**42.6**
Male	8,606	5,104	59.3	4,191	2,898	69.1	2,476	1,665	67.2	1,005	149	14.8	22	12	.....	795	363	45.7
Female	7,526	5,037	66.9	4,017	2,908	72.4	2,413	1,689	70.0	275	106	38.5	30	18	.....	779	308	39.5
6 to 9 years	4,476	3,391	75.8	2,588	2,039	78.8	1,321	1,081	81.8	120	82	68.3	14	12	.....	422	172	40.8
10 to 14 years	4,936	4,442	90.0	2,640	2,475	93.8	1,606	1,519	94.6	129	109	84.5	18	15	.....	525	313	59.6
15 to 17 years	2,831	1,724	60.9	1,412	960	68.0	929	578	62.2	188	50	26.6	9	3	.....	268	126	47.0
18 to 20 years	3,889	584	15.0	1,568	332	21.2	1,033	176	17.0	843	14	1.7	11	.....	.....	359	60	16.7
Under 6 years	.....	196	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....
21 years and over	.....	220	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	.....
Total attending school	.....	10,557	.....	.....	6,026	.....	.....	3,480	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	705	.....
URBAN POPULATION.																		
6 to 14 years	1,518	1,300	85.6	927	801	86.4	518	453	87.5	46	33	.....	5	5	.....	15	5	.....
15 to 20 years	1,212	525	43.3	689	344	49.9	357	161	45.1	108	14	13.0	5	1	.....	32	2	.....
RURAL POPULATION.																		
6 to 14 years	7,894	6,533	82.8	4,301	3,713	86.3	2,409	2,147	89.1	203	158	77.8	27	22	.....	932	480	51.5
15 to 20 years	5,508	1,783	32.4	2,291	948	41.4	1,605	593	36.9	923	50	5.4	15	2	.....	595	184	30.9

TABLE 10.—ILLITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.						
Total illiterate, 1910	**4,702**	**6.7**	**2,829**	**6.1**	**1,873**	**8.0**
Native white	187	0.4	120	0.4	67	0.4
Native parentage	103	0.4	64	0.4	39	0.4
Foreign or mixed parentage	84	0.5	56	0.5	28	0.4
Foreign-born white	1,344	7.6	1,139	8.3	205	5.0
Negro	26	5.5	15	6.1	11	4.9
Indian	3,005	71.7	1,425	67.2	1,580	76.3
Total illiterate, 1900	**4,645**	**13.3**	**2,648**	**12.1**	**1,997**	**15.2**
Native white	133	0.6	89	0.7	44	0.5
Native parentage	81	0.7	56	0.8	25	0.6
Foreign or mixed parentage	52	0.6	33	0.7	19	0.5
Foreign-born white	641	7.5	443	7.3	198	7.9
Negro	29	23.0	17	.....	12	.....
Indian	3,419	83.2	1,704	80.7	1,715	85.9
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total illiterate, 1910	**302**	**2.6**	**158**	**2.4**	**144**	**3.0**
Native white	17	0.2	12	0.3	5	0.1
Native parentage	10	0.2	6	0.2	4	0.2
Foreign or mixed parentage	7	0.2	6	0.4	1	0.1
Foreign-born white	97	3.8	56	3.4	41	4.6
Negro	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Indian	167	75.2	73	68.9	94	81.0
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total illiterate, 1910	**4,400**	**7.5**	**2,671**	**6.7**	**1,729**	**9.3**
Native white	170	0.5	108	0.5	62	0.5
Native parentage	93	0.4	58	0.4	35	0.5
Foreign or mixed parentage	77	0.5	50	0.6	27	0.5
Foreign-born white	1,247	8.2	1,083	9.0	164	5.1
Negro	22	5.9	12	6.3	10	5.4
Indian	2,838	71.5	1,352	67.1	1,486	76.0

TABLE 11.—MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
THE STATE.														
Total, 1910	**43,845**	**22,508**	**51.3**	**18,160**	**41.4**	**2,023**	**608**	**21,041**	**4,411**	**21.0**	**14,109**	**67.1**	**2,124**	**275**
Total, 1900	*20,085*	*10,657*	*53.1*	*8,049*	*40.1*	*1,020*	*190*	*11,486*	*3,059*	*26.6*	*6,847*	*59.6*	*1,445*	*102*
15 to 19 years	2,927	2,877	98.3	19	0.6	.....	.....	2,336	1,982	84.8	312	13.4	10	3
20 to 24 years	5,169	4,451	86.1	654	12.7	11	9	2,869	1,114	38.8	1,669	58.2	33	34
25 to 34 years	12,496	7,255	58.1	4,924	39.4	131	107	6,390	894	14.0	5,169	80.9	189	114
35 to 44 years	10,282	3,968	38.6	5,713	55.6	353	203	4,549	273	6.0	3,855	84.7	344	70
45 years and over	12,517	3,833	30.6	6,809	54.4	1,525	288	4,827	134	2.8	3,083	63.9	1,543	54
Age unknown	454	124	27.3	41	9.0	3	1	70	14	.....	21	.....	5	.....
Native white:														
Native parentage [2]	16,786	8,314	49.5	7,153	42.6	828	289	8,730	2,028	23.2	5,849	67.0	683	136
15 to 24 years	3,161	2,835	89.7	291	9.2	3	6	2,472	1,530	61.9	887	35.9	15	20
25 to 44 years	8,645	4,001	46.3	4,259	49.3	210	143	4,514	445	9.9	3,792	84.0	177	92
45 years and over	4,773	1,409	29.5	2,587	54.2	615	140	1,720	49	2.8	1,159	67.4	488	24
Foreign or mixed parentage [2]	9,634	5,172	53.7	3,841	39.9	399	155	6,163	1,631	26.5	4,030	65.4	403	79
15 to 24 years	1,894	1,728	91.2	143	7.6	2	1	1,752	1,141	65.1	580	33.1	8	12
25 to 44 years	5,348	2,602	48.7	2,498	46.7	122	95	3,533	467	13.2	2,837	80.3	170	51
45 years and over	2,369	833	35.2	1,192	50.3	273	59	875	23	2.6	612	69.9	224	16
Foreign-born white [2]	13,628	7,493	55.0	5,252	38.5	596	148	4,030	420	10.4	2,868	71.2	703	33
15 to 24 years	2,285	2,141	93.7	127	5.6	3	1	489	189	38.7	292	59.7	5	.....
25 to 44 years	7,147	3,997	55.9	2,947	41.2	106	63	1,981	185	9.3	1,680	84.8	93	22
45 years and over	4,067	1,315	32.3	2,167	53.3	486	83	1,556	44	2.8	894	57.5	605	11
Negro [2]	238	106	44.5	106	44.5	21	5	213	51	23.9	97	45.5	52	13
15 to 24 years	23	21	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	33	19	.....	11	.....	1	2
25 to 44 years	146	66	45.2	73	50.0	5	2	132	22	16.7	71	53.8	29	10
45 years and over	66	17	.....	30	.....	16	3	46	8	.....	15	.....	22	1
Indian [2]	1,828	489	26.8	1,132	61.9	135	6	1,837	264	14.4	1,232	67.1	271	12
15 to 24 years	452	342	75.7	93	20.6	3	1	442	209	47.3	204	46.2	13	3
25 to 44 years	708	107	15.1	555	78.4	32	2	743	39	5.2	625	84.1	60	7
45 years and over	626	36	5.8	479	76.5	100	3	615	10	1.6	396	64.4	197	2
URBAN POPULATION.														
Total	**6,268**	**2,755**	**44.0**	**3,163**	**50.5**	**251**	**76**	**4,416**	**1,096**	**24.8**	**2,789**	**63.2**	**464**	**57**
15 to 24 years	1,219	1,100	90.2	115	9.4	1	1	1,114	742	66.6	352	31.6	7	8
25 to 44 years	3,212	1,202	37.4	1,895	59.0	65	44	2,283	312	13.7	1,826	80.0	105	37
45 years and over	1,808	434	24.0	1,150	63.6	185	31	1,018	42	4.1	610	59.9	352	12
Age unknown	29	19	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Native white—Native parentage	2,912	1,244	42.7	1,498	51.4	116	40	2,126	580	27.3	1,318	62.0	193	32
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	1,308	598	45.7	637	48.7	48	22	1,240	341	27.5	771	62.2	108	17
Foreign-born white	1,633	709	43.4	830	50.8	78	12	882	139	15.8	594	67.3	143	4
Negro	55	25	.....	25	.....	4	1	36	6	.....	20	.....	7	3
Indian	101	33	32.7	63	62.4	4	.....	115	25	21.7	76	66.1	12	1
RURAL POPULATION.														
Total	**37,577**	**19,753**	**52.6**	**14,997**	**39.9**	**1,772**	**532**	**16,625**	**3,315**	**19.9**	**11,320**	**68.1**	**1,660**	**218**
15 to 24 years	6,877	6,228	90.6	558	8.1	10	8	4,091	2,354	57.5	1,629	39.8	36	29
25 to 44 years	19,566	10,021	51.2	8,742	44.7	419	266	8,656	855	9.9	7,198	83.2	428	147
45 years and over	10,709	3,399	31.7	5,659	52.8	1,340	257	3,809	92	2.4	2,473	64.9	1,191	42
Age unknown	425	105	24.7	38	8.9	3	1	69	14	.....	20	.....	5	.....
Native white—Native parentage	13,874	7,070	51.0	5,655	40.8	712	249	6,604	1,448	21.9	4,531	68.6	490	104
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	8,326	4,574	54.9	3,204	38.5	351	133	4,923	1,290	26.2	3,259	66.2	295	62
Foreign-born white	11,995	6,784	56.6	4,422	36.9	518	136	3,148	281	8.9	2,274	72.2	560	29
Negro	183	81	44.3	81	44.3	17	4	177	45	25.4	77	43.5	45	10
Indian	1,727	456	26.4	1,069	61.9	131	6	1,722	239	13.9	1,156	67.1	259	11

[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

[2] Totals include persons of unknown age.

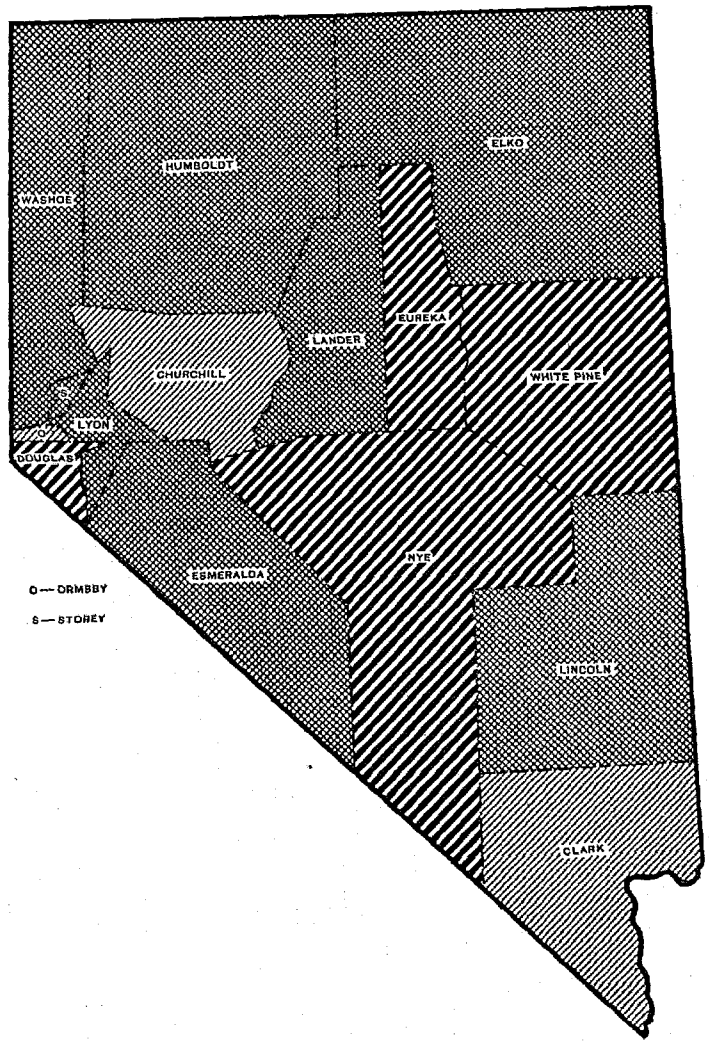
TABLE 12.—INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATION, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	INDIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
The state	**5,240**	**5,216**	[1] 5,156	**927**	**1,352**	**2,833**	**864**	**228**	3
Churchill	231	262	230	9	7	30	48	24	.....
Clark	233	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Douglas	292	55	117	14	19	56	12	1	.....
Elko	603	807	301	151	191	311	174	13	.....
Esmeralda	628	832	406	64	115	277	60	1	.....
Eureka	121	179	194	30	101	284	6	.....	.....
Humboldt	647	526	425	162	225	377	122	178	.....
Lander	94	160	382	24	71	87	44	.....	.....
Lincoln	114	296	355	32	72	34	119	4	.....
Lyon	285	307	.....	24	39	86	41	1	.....
Nye	523	372	414	59	7	23	4	1	.....
Ormsby	449	234	134	118	152	760	10	.....	.....
Storey	71	113	100	44	76	245	6	.....	.....
Washoe	750	866	303	155	246	217	150	5	3
White Pine	199	207	238	25	31	46	45	.....	.....

[1] Includes 1,557 Indians specially enumerated in 1890, not distributed by counties.

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE OF NEVADA, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN TOTAL POPULATION.



PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN TOTAL POPULATION.

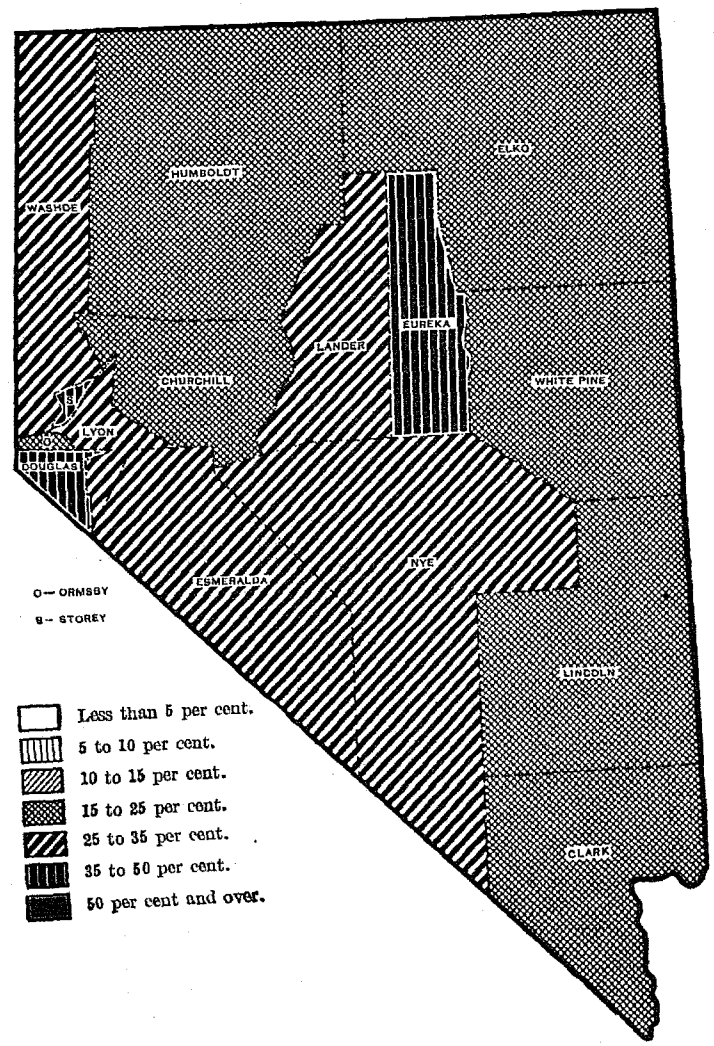


TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Churchill.	Clark.[1]	Douglas.	Elko.[1]	Esmeralda.[1]	Eureka.[1]	Humboldt.[1]
POPULATION								
Total population, 1910	81,875	2,811	[2] 3,321	1,895	8,133	9,369	1,830	6,825
1900	42,335	830	(2)	1,534	5,688	1,972	1,954	4,463
1890	[3] 47,235	703	.....	1,551	4,794	2,148	3,275	3,434
1880	[4] 62,266	479	.....	1,581	5,716	3,220	7,086	3,490
1870	[4] 42,491	196	.....	1,215	3,447	1,553	.....	1,916
Increase, 1900–1910	39,540	1,981	[2] 3,321	361	2,445	7,397	−124	2,362
Per cent of increase	93.4	238.7	(2)	23.5	43.0	375.1	−6.3	52.9
Increase, 1890–1900	−5,020	127	.....	−17	[5] 455	[5] −568	−1,321	1,029
Per cent of increase	−10.6	18.1	.....	−1.1	[5] 9.5	[5] −26.4	−40.3	30.0
Land area (square miles)	109,821	5,050	8,045	733	17,059	7,432	4,157	15,857
Population per square mile, 1910	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.4
Rural population per square mile, 1910	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.4
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.								
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	13,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same places in 1900	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910	197.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910	68,508	2,811	[2] 3,321	1,895	8,133	9,369	1,830	6,825
Same territory in 1900	37,835	830	(6)	1,534	5,688	1,972	1,954	4,463
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910	81.1	238.7	(6)	23.5	43.0	375.1	−6.3	52.9
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	7,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	35,140	830	(2)	1,534	5,688	1,972	1,954	4,463
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	16.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLOR AND NATIVITY								
White	74,276	2,522	3,034	1,570	7,167	8,518	1,663	5,858
Number in 1900	*36,405*	*537*	.....	*1,453*	*4,660*	*1,024*	*1,664*	*3,514*
Number in 1890	[7] *39,121*	*443*	.....	*1,366*	*4,156*	*1,464*	*2,777*	*2,584*
Negro	513	1	12	7	38	99	1	36
Number in 1900	*134*	.....	.....	*6*	*17*	.....	*10*	*20*
Number in 1890	*242*	.....	.....	*12*	*26*	*1*	*20*	*48*
Black	323	1	12	5	23	50	1	25
Mulatto	190	.....	.....	2	15	49	.....	11
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other (see Tables 1 and 12)	7,086	288	275	318	928	752	166	931
Native white—Native parentage	35,326	1,642	1,880	391	3,801	4,011	507	2,828
Number in 1900	*15,111*	*232*	.....	*361*	*2,412*	*412*	*421*	*1,633*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	20,951	517	710	687	1,867	2,527	655	1,544
Number in 1900	*11,713*	*109*	.....	*645*	*1,319*	*886*	*688*	*951*
Native white—Foreign parentage	12,320	282	341	458	1,027	1,487	432	976
Native white—Mixed parentage	8,631	235	369	229	840	1,040	223	568
Foreign-born white	17,999	363	444	492	1,499	1,980	501	1,486
Number in 1900	*8,581*	*96*	.....	*447*	*929*	*526*	*555*	*990*
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
Native white—Native parentage	43.1	58.4	56.6	20.6	46.7	42.8	27.7	41.4
Per cent in 1900	*35.7*	*40.0*	.....	*23.5*	*42.4*	*20.9*	*21.5*	*36.6*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	25.6	18.4	21.4	36.3	23.0	27.0	35.8	22.6
Per cent in 1900	*27.7*	*18.1*	.....	*42.0*	*23.2*	*14.5*	*35.2*	*21.3*
Foreign-born white	22.0	12.9	13.4	26.0	18.4	21.1	27.4	21.8
Per cent in 1900	*20.3*	*11.6*	.....	*29.1*	*16.3*	*16.5*	*28.4*	*20.8*
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES								
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in*—								
Australia	64	1	.....	1	1	7	.....	3
Austria	822	15	9	5	17	104	4	23
Canada—French	272	8	6	9	5	35	6	22
Canada—Other	1,572	45	42	22	95	252	39	100
Denmark	616	14	14	48	60	40	12	88
England	1,793	30	54	8	146	222	85	94
Finland	174	2	.....	.....	9	35	2	39
France	653	7	4	28	60	65	10	91
Germany	1,916	55	48	230	143	259	27	186
Greece	1,051	.....	1	.....	81	26	1	99
Ireland	1,702	27	43	14	106	286	40	112
Italy	2,831	76	32	34	284	155	199	171
Mexico	727	3	111	3	13	48	1	19
Montenegro	149	.....	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....
Norway	254	13	5	5	17	55	.....	8
Portugal	305	13	1	7	32	5	5	45
Russia	135	.....	3	1	6	20	.....	10
Scotland	469	10	17	4	54	71	9	46
Spain	778	9	1	11	214	38	5	197
Sweden	708	15	20	9	75	108	7	57
Switzerland	468	4	6	50	37	43	34	38
Wales	168	5	9	1	12	12	12	13
Other foreign countries	372	11	18	2	31	65	3	25
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in*—								
Austria	147	4	.....	.....	5	17	.....	3
Canada—French	129	3	6	10	3	12	.....	9
Canada—Other	461	19	8	6	37	64	8	22
Denmark	393	8	4	24	32	15	6	67
England	1,439	26	37	14	121	150	94	89
France	201	6	1	3	14	17	2	35
Germany	2,114	61	43	265	174	265	35	187
Ireland	2,706	50	76	23	209	435	60	189
Italy	888	10	5	3	37	34	93	34
Norway	107	3	4	2	16	24	1	7
Russia	40	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	2
Scotland	369	10	14	5	50	47	4	28
Sweden	293	8	11	2	34	27	.....	6
Switzerland	254	7	16	16	20	11	21	30
Wales	145	3	7	4	11	18	9	4
All others of foreign parentage [8]	2,634	64	109	81	262	344	99	264

[1] For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 587. [2] For combined figures for Clark and Lincoln Counties, see Note 1 on page 587.
[3] State total includes population (1,594) of Indian reservations specially enumerated in 1890, not distributed by counties.
[4] State totals include population (286 in 1880; 133 in 1870) of Roop County, annexed to Washoe County in 1883.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES.

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Churchill.	Clark.[1]	Douglas.	Elko.[1]	Esmeralda.[1]	Eureka.[1]	Humboldt.[1]
SEX								
Total...Male	**52,551**	**1,694**	**2,078**	**1,167**	**5,546**	**5,992**	**1,183**	**4,677**
Female	**29,324**	**1,117**	**1,243**	**728**	**2,587**	**3,377**	**647**	**2,148**
White...Male	47,892	1,537	1,909	984	4,895	5,546	1,083	4,058
Female	26,384	985	1,125	586	2,272	2,972	580	1,800
Negro...Male	263	.....	5	3	16	44	.....	16
Female	250	1	7	4	22	55	1	20
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number	**40,026**	**1,165**	**1,508**	**789**	**4,240**	**4,910**	**880**	**3,728**
Number in 1900	*17,710*	*356*	.....	*597*	*2,472*	*919*	*820*	*2,210*
Native white—Native parentage	15,219	588	730	150	1,762	1,955	240	1,434
Number in 1900	*5,431*	*150*	.....	*134*	*893*	*191*	*165*	*681*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	8,646	206	325	185	889	1,195	216	713
Number in 1900	*3,424*	*47*	.....	*126*	*447*	*113*	*129*	*337*
Native white—Foreign parentage	5,676	130	193	133	556	795	167	480
Native white—Mixed parentage	2,970	76	132	52	333	400	49	233
Foreign-born white	12,767	253	329	333	1,104	1,428	349	1,127
Number in 1900	*5,797*	*67*	.....	*284*	*673*	*260*	*368*	*690*
Negro	229	.....	5	3	14	38	.....	12
Number in 1900	*70*	.....	.....	*3*	*9*	.....	*3*	*9*
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	3,165	118	119	118	471	294	75	442
PER CENT OF TOTAL.								
Native white—Native parentage	38.0	50.5	48.4	19.0	41.6	39.8	27.3	38.5
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	21.6	17.7	21.6	23.4	21.0	24.3	24.5	19.1
Foreign-born white	31.9	21.7	21.8	42.2	26.0	29.1	39.7	30.2
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.								
Naturalized	5,606	106	147	185	461	838	206	418
Having first papers	1,282	44	34	43	97	196	31	102
Alien	4,479	75	120	88	476	238	93	364
Unknown	1,400	28	28	17	70	156	19	243
ILLITERACY								
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.								
Total number illiterate	**2,399**	**72**	**80**	**90**	**244**	**250**	**70**	**160**
Per cent illiterate	6.0	6.2	5.3	11.4	5.8	5.1	8.0	4.3
Per cent in 1900	*12.8*	*19.4*	.....	*4.7*	*15.2*	*30.8*	*15.2*	*10.9*
Native white, number illiterate	95	4	2	1	13	13	1	7
Per cent illiterate	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	968	12	10	2	57	55	31	27
Per cent illiterate	7.6	4.7	3.0	0.6	5.2	3.9	8.9	2.4
Negro, number illiterate	15	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Per cent illiterate	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.								
Total number	**69,822**	**2,245**	**2,667**	**1,526**	**6,987**	**8,205**	**1,551**	**5,852**
Number illiterate	**4,702**	**195**	**163**	**207**	**452**	**523**	**131**	**352**
Per cent illiterate	6.7	8.7	6.1	13.6	6.5	6.4	8.4	6.0
Native white, number	45,559	1,638	1,992	791	4,683	5,517	915	3,552
Number illiterate	187	9	6	4	21	20	2	13
Per cent illiterate	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Foreign-born white, number	17,787	357	441	488	1,480	1,967	495	1,470
Number illiterate	1,344	17	10	4	72	73	41	36
Per cent illiterate	7.6	4.8	2.3	0.8	4.9	3.7	8.3	2.4
Negro, number	469	.....	12	7	29	93	1	32
Number illiterate	26	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	1
Per cent illiterate	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	11,656	445	489	335	1,234	1,041	301	813
Number illiterate	718	41	16	35	57	44	20	54
Per cent illiterate	6.2	9.2	3.3	10.4	4.6	4.2	6.6	6.6
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	**16,132**	**655**	**711**	**463**	**1,657**	**1,475**	**414**	**1,177**
Number attending school	**10,141**	**401**	**503**	**278**	**972**	**1,030**	**255**	**669**
Per cent attending school	62.9	61.2	70.7	60.0	58.7	69.8	61.6	56.8
Number 6 to 9 years	4,476	210	222	128	423	434	113	364
Number attending school	3,391	137	178	90	301	377	89	258
Number 10 to 14 years	4,936	208	219	159	494	498	121	329
Number attending school	4,442	179	206	133	452	458	112	282
Number 15 to 17 years	2,831	105	125	79	270	249	92	188
Number attending school	1,724	64	92	41	163	147	50	99
Number 18 to 20 years	3,889	132	142	97	470	294	88	296
Number attending school	584	21	27	14	56	43	4	30
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	9,412	418	441	287	917	932	234	693
Number attending school	7,833	316	384	223	753	835	201	540
Per cent attending school	83.2	75.6	87.1	77.7	82.1	89.6	85.9	77.9
Native white—Native parentage, number	5,228	312	308	70	561	489	66	336
Number attending school	4,514	256	269	64	492	444	54	270
Per cent attending school	86.3	82.1	87.3	.....	87.7	90.8	.....	80.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	2,927	64	93	172	231	314	139	196
Number attending school	2,600	49	88	156	208	295	131	169
Per cent attending school	88.8	.....	.....	90.7	90.0	93.9	94.2	86.2
Foreign-born white, number	249	8	6	4	20	25	10	21
Number attending school	191	7	4	2	14	25	7	15
Per cent attending school	76.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro, number	32	1	.....	.....	4	7	.....	5
Number attending school	27	1	.....	.....	4	7	.....	4
Per cent attending school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number	23,044	801	1,012	380	2,268	3,778	532	1,715
Families, number	23,677	808	1,034	384	2,321	3,876	535	1,760

[5] See Note 2 on page 587.
[6] Comparable figures not available; for combined figures, see Note 1 on page 587.
[7] Includes 37 whites specially enumerated in 1890, not distributed by counties.
[8] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

SUBJECT.	Lander.[1]	Lincoln.[1]	Lyon.	Nye.[1]	Ormsby.	Storey.	Washoe.[1]	White Pine
POPULATION								
Total population, 1910	**1,786**	**[2] 3,489**	**3,568**	**7,513**	**3,415**	**3,045**	**17,434**	**7,441**
1900	1,534	[2] 3,284	2,268	1,140	2,893	3,673	9,141	1,961
1890	2,266	2,466	1,987	1,290	4,883	8,806	6,437	1,721
1880	3,024	2,637	2,409	1,875	5,412	16,115	5,664	2,682
1870	2,815	2,985	1,337	1,087	3,668	11,359	3 091	7,189
Increase, 1900–1910	252	[2] 205	1,300	6,373	522	−628	8,293	5,480
Per cent of increase	16.4	[2] 6.2	57.3	559.0	18.0	−17.1	90.7	279.4
Increase, 1890–1900	−732	[3] 681	281	−150	−1,990	−5,133	[3] 1,999	240
Per cent of increase	−32.3	[3] 27.6	14.1	−11.6	−40.8	−58.3	[3] 31.1	13.9
Land area (square miles)	5,721	10,511	1,509	18,294	156	251	6,251	8,795
Population per square mile, 1910	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.4	21.9	12.1	2.8	0.8
Rural population per square mile, 1910	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.4	21.9	12.1	0.7	0.8
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.								
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,367	.....
Same places in 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197.0	.....
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910	1,786	[2] 3,489	3,568	7,513	3,415	3,045	4,067	7,441
Same territory in 1900	1,534	([4])	2,268	1,140	2,893	3,673	4,641	1,961
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910	16.4	([4])	57.3	559.0	18.0	−17.1	−12.4	279.4
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,695	4,500	.....
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	1,534	[2] 3,284	2,268	1,140	2,893	978	4,641	1,961
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.7	.....
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.4	49.2	.....
COLOR AND NATIVITY								
White	1,617	3,217	3,214	6,853	2,782	2,914	16,221	7,126
Number in 1900	*1,293*	*2,897*	*1,920*	*760*	*2,495*	*3,475*	*7,991*	*1,722*
Number in 1890	*1,796*	*2,068*	*1,900*	*849*	*3,933*	*8,424*	*5,887*	*1,437*
Negro	7	7	4	74	56	10	115	46
Number in 1900	*10*	*15*	*1*	.....	*12*	*9*	*33*	*1*
Number in 1890	*1*	*9*	*1*	*4*	*56*	*37*	*27*	.....
Black	1	6	4	44	53	9	70	19
Mulatto	6	1	.....	30	3	1	45	27
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other (see Tables 1 and 12)	162	265	350	586	577	121	1,098	269
Native white—Native parentage	634	1,745	1,407	3,005	1,453	913	8,041	3,063
Number in 1900	*406*	*1,479*	*791*	*299*	*1,049*	*772*	*4,008*	*736*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	553	646	926	1,907	840	1,257	4,435	1,820
Number in 1900	*537*	*851*	*635*	*297*	*908*	*1,632*	*2,875*	*580*
Native white—Foreign parentage	325	382	513	1,205	460	784	2,615	1,033
Native white—Mixed parentage	228	264	413	762	380	473	1,820	787
Foreign-born white	430	826	881	1,881	489	744	3,745	2,238
Number in 1900	*350*	*567*	*494*	*164*	*538*	*1,071*	*1,708*	*406*
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
Native white—Native parentage	35.5	50.0	39.4	40.0	42.5	30.0	46.1	41.2
Per cent in 1900	*26.5*	*45.0*	*34.9*	*26.2*	*36.3*	*21.0*	*43.8*	*37.5*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	31.0	18.5	26.0	26.2	24.6	41.3	25.4	24.5
Per cent in 1900	*35.0*	*25.9*	*23.0*	*26.1*	*31.4*	*44.4*	*24.9*	*29.6*
Foreign-born white	24.1	23.7	24.7	25.0	14.3	24.4	21.5	30.1
Per cent in 1900	*22.3*	*17.3*	*21.8*	*14.4*	*18.6*	*29.2*	*18.7*	*20.7*
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES								
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in*—								
Australia	1	5	9	9	5	1	16	5
Austria	6	14	25	252	5	26	58	259
Canada—French	1	5	17	24	18	11	78	27
Canada—Other	25	33	61	227	79	83	345	124
Denmark	24	14	17	22	14	8	183	58
England	67	67	41	203	56	166	330	224
Finland	.....	4	.....	70	1	1	8	3
France	19	3	21	23	12	14	259	37
Germany	20	35	84	160	101	61	354	153
Greece	2	4	.....	6	3	.....	126	702
Ireland	33	43	64	256	79	208	254	137
Italy	74	41	339	198	42	70	913	203
Mexico	2	447	1	33	13	4	26	3
Montenegro	5	4	10	97	.....	.....	.....	3
Norway	5	5	8	32	3	7	46	45
Portugal	19	6	67	9	7	6	73	10
Russia	2	6	6	7	1	2	51	20
Scotland	12	20	7	55	16	17	98	33
Spain	65	2	29	21	5	.....	151	30
Sweden	14	20	23	105	9	17	155	65
Switzerland	10	17	36	22	13	24	115	19
Wales	10	11	2	22	4	9	24	22
Other foreign countries	14	11	14	28	3	9	82	56
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in*—								
Austria	4	1	4	20	1	6	21	61
Canada—French	3	2	9	9	9	5	32	17
Canada—Other	11	5	19	55	32	38	101	36
Denmark	12	16	2	10	5	14	116	62
England	55	80	63	136	51	120	227	176
France	10	3	3	13	3	1	83	7
Germany	37	41	105	161	102	68	424	146
Ireland	55	74	75	365	121	346	434	194
Italy	15	15	63	68	14	28	426	43
Norway	4	4	.....	10	1	3	16	12
Russia	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	18	4
Scotland	18	14	10	43	7	6	77	36
Sweden	6	10	10	47	11	6	64	51
Switzerland	10	6	22	8	12	13	55	7
Wales	11	7	4	25	3	8	23	8
All others of foreign parentage[5]	74	98	124	234	88	122	498	173

[1] For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 587. [2] For combined figures for Clark and Lincoln Counties, see Note 1 on page 587. [3] See Note 2 on page 587.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES—Continued.

SUBJECT.	Lander.[1]	Lincoln.[1]	Lyon.	Nye.[1]	Ormsby.	Storey.	Washoe.[1]	White Pine.[1]
SEX								
Total...Male	**1,198**	**2,516**	**2,339**	**4,959**	**1,944**	**1,781**	**10,307**	**5,170**
Female	**588**	**973**	**1,229**	**2,554**	**1,471**	**1,264**	**7,127**	**2,271**
White..Male	1,082	2,286	2,138	4,609	1,545	1,693	9,553	4,974
Female	535	931	1,076	2,244	1,237	1,221	6,668	2,152
Negro..Male	3	6	2	39	38	3	67	21
Female	4	1	2	35	18	7	48	25
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number	**900**	**1,809**	**1,724**	**4,075**	**1,344**	**1,361**	**7,654**	**3,939**
Number in 1900	*652*	*1,438*	*900*	*435*	*1,059*	*1,339*	*3,679*	*834*
Native white—Native parentage	293	657	592	1,466	500	280	3,201	1,371
Number in 1900	*157*	*472*	*273*	*106*	*335*	*227*	*1,407*	*240*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	212	324	336	952	325	538	1,450	780
Number in 1900	*151*	*524*	*169*	*97*	*232*	*415*	*647*	*190*
Native white—Foreign parentage	148	205	196	639	203	380	953	498
Native white—Mixed parentage	64	119	140	313	122	158	497	282
Foreign-born white	307	637	629	1,425	318	469	2,411	1,648
Number in 1900	*235*	*434*	*336*	*121*	*319*	*581*	*1,122*	*307*
Negro	3	6	2	33	34	3	59	17
Number in 1900	*2*	*11*	*1*	.....	*8*	*7*	*16*	*1*
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	85	185	165	199	167	71	533	123
PER CENT OF TOTAL.								
Native white—Native parentage	32.6	36.3	34.3	36.0	37.2	20.6	41.8	34.8
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	23.6	17.9	19.5	23.4	24.2	39.5	18.9	19.8
Foreign-born white	34.1	35.2	36.5	35.0	23.7	34.5	31.5	41.8
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.								
Naturalized	164	155	245	746	201	315	959	460
Having first papers	20	31	42	227	12	40	206	157
Alien	108	426	302	395	45	76	812	861
Unknown	15	25	40	57	60	38	434	170
ILLITERACY								
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.								
Total number illiterate	**21**	**289**	**271**	**168**	**82**	**47**	**365**	**190**
Per cent illiterate	2.3	16.0	15.7	4.1	6.1	3.5	4.8	4.8
Per cent in 1900	*19.8*	*8.1*	*12.4*	*24.8*	*4.8*	*6.0*	*14.0*	*10.8*
Native white, number illiterate	2	9	3	6	6	2	21	5
Per cent illiterate	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	.....	241	160	36	33	11	102	131
Per cent illiterate	.....	37.8	25.4	2.5	10.4	2.3	6.7	7.9
Negro, number illiterate	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....
Per cent illiterate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.								
Total number	**1,517**	**2,899**	**3,000**	**6,560**	**2,952**	**2,615**	**14,896**	**6,350**
Number illiterate	**58**	**414**	**479**	**415**	**180**	**102**	**710**	**321**
Per cent illiterate	3.8	14.3	16.0	6.3	6.1	3.9	4.8	5.1
Native white, number	953	1,834	1,815	4,162	1,909	1,750	10,135	3,883
Number illiterate	4	19	7	12	20	6	31	13
Per cent illiterate	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Foreign-born white, number	423	819	869	1,862	489	740	3,680	2,207
Number illiterate	1	318	229	47	45	29	250	172
Per cent illiterate	0.2	38.8	26.4	2.5	9.2	3.9	6.8	7.8
Negro, number	5	7	4	70	52	10	107	40
Number illiterate	.....	2	.....	.....	5	2	5	.....
Per cent illiterate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.7	.....
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	246	578	528	805	686	456	2,655	1,044
Number illiterate	12	105	78	86	37	13	69	51
Per cent illiterate	4.9	18.2	14.8	10.7	5.4	2.9	2.6	4.9
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	**356**	**792**	**737**	**1,144**	**901**	**625**	**3,625**	**1,400**
Number attending school	**231**	**460**	**442**	**676**	**671**	**391**	**2,404**	**758**
Per cent attending school	64.9	58.1	60.0	59.1	74.5	62.6	66.3	54.1
Number 6 to 9 years	110	214	209	339	215	169	970	356
Number attending school	93	161	151	249	163	145	737	262
Number 10 to 14 years	114	219	236	367	322	195	1,075	380
Number attending school	100	195	207	299	295	172	1,011	341
Number 15 to 17 years	62	117	122	191	185	124	701	218
Number attending school	34	78	65	105	150	61	460	115
Number 18 to 20 years	70	242	170	247	179	137	879	446
Number attending school	4	26	19	23	63	13	196	40
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	224	433	445	706	537	364	2,045	736
Number attending school	193	356	358	548	458	317	1,748	603
Per cent attending school	86.2	82.2	80.4	77.6	85.3	87.1	85.5	81.9
Native white—Native parentage, number	108	328	246	373	254	200	1,137	440
Number attending school	101	281	213	321	214	179	971	385
Per cent attending school	93.5	85.7	86.6	86.1	84.3	89.5	85.4	87.5
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	87	77	157	217	93	148	717	222
Number attending school	80	67	135	196	80	129	628	189
Per cent attending school	.....	.....	86.0	90.3	.....	87.2	87.6	85.1
Foreign-born white, number	6	7	13	17	.....	8	72	32
Number attending school	4	7	8	16	.....	8	54	20
Per cent attending school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro, number	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	6	4
Number attending school	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	3
Per cent attending school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number	456	895	849	3,076	910	831	3,737	1,804
Families, number	463	902	869	3,121	944	857	3,965	1,838

[1] Comparable figures not available; for combined figures, see Note 1 on page 587.
[5] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE II.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF RENO.

SUBJECT.	Reno.[1]
COLOR AND NATIVITY	
Total population, 1910	10,867
1900	4,500
Native white—Native parentage	5,397
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	2,946
Foreign-born white	2,059
Negro	93
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	372
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES	
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in*—	
Austria	39
Canada—French	38
Canada—Other	244
Denmark	100
England	222
France	148
Germany	243
Greece	38
Ireland	144
Italy	372
Mexico	13
Norway	34
Portugal	30
Russia	40
Scotland	62
Spain	50
Sweden	98
Switzerland	49
Wales	19
Other foreign countries	67
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in*—	
Austria	17
Canada—French	13
Canada—Other	74
Denmark	54
England	152
France	63
Germany	321
Ireland	306
Italy	187
Norway	14
Russia	16
Scotland	53
Sweden	42
Switzerland	24
Wales	20
All others of foreign parentage[2]	359

SUBJECT.	Reno.[1]
SEX	
Total...Male	6,114
Female	4,753
White...Male	5,791
Female	4,611
Negro...Male	53
Female	40
MALES OF VOTING AGE	
Total number	4,555
Native white—Native parentage	2,074
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	963
Foreign-born white	1,239
Negro	47
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.	
Naturalized	591
Having first papers	117
Alien	294
Unknown	237
ILLITERACY	
Total number 10 years old and over	9,370
Number illiterate	191
Native white 10 years old and over	6,907
Number illiterate	9
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	2,023
Number illiterate	62
Negro 10 years old and over	85
Number illiterate	3
Illiterate males of voting age	87
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE	
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	2,220
Number attending school	1,480
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.	
Total number	1,212
Number attending school	1,021
Native white—Native parentage, number	737
Number attending school	636
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	425
Number attending school	363
Foreign-born white, number	33
Number attending school	23
Negro, number	5
Number attending school	5
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES	
Dwellings, number	2,313
Families, number	2,524

[1] Part of Glendale precinct annexed in 1908.
[2] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE III.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF SPARKS.

SUBJECT.	Sparks.[1]
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY	
Total population, 1910	2,500
1900	.....
Male	1,519
Female	981
Native white—Native parentage	1,265
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	540
Foreign-born white	522
Negro	8
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	165
MALES OF VOTING AGE	
Total number	1,119
Native white—Native parentage	506
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	175
Foreign-born white	338
Naturalized	113
Negro	5

SUBJECT.	Sparks.[1]
ILLITERACY	
Total number 10 years old and over	2,097
Number illiterate	111
Native white 10 years old and over	1,430
Number illiterate	8
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	510
Number illiterate	35
Negro 10 years old and over	8
Number illiterate	1
Illiterate males of voting age	51
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE	
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	510
Number attending school	365
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.	
Native white, number	283
Number attending school	265
Foreign-born white, number	13
Number attending school	10
Negro, number	.....
Number attending school	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES	
Dwellings, number	550
Families, number	561

[1] Incorporated in 1905.

NOTES REGARDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC., OF COUNTIES

CLARK.—Organized from part of Lincoln in 1909. (See also Note 1.)
ELKO.—Part of Lander annexed in 1871.
ESMERALDA.—Part of Nye annexed in 1875.
EUREKA.—Organized from part of Lander in 1873.
HUMBOLDT.—Part annexed to Lander in 1873.
LANDER.—Part annexed to Elko in 1871; part taken to form Eureka in 1873; part of Humboldt annexed in 1873.
LINCOLN.—Part taken to form Clark in 1909. (See also Note 1.)
NYE.—Parts annexed to Esmeralda and White Pine in 1875.
WASHOE.—Roop annexed in 1883.
WHITE PINE.—Part of Nye annexed in 1875.

NOTE 1.—*Clark and Lincoln Counties combined.*—Tota population 1910, 6,810; 1900, 3,284; increase, 1900-1910, 3,526; per cent of increase, 107.4. Rural population—1910, 6,810; same territory in 1900, 3,284; per cent of increase, 107.4. Rural population—1900, 3,284.

NOTE 2.—In computing this increase the population of Indian reservations in 1900 has been deducted from the total population of the county in order to make that total comparable with the total for 1890, which does not include the population of Indian reservations. The population thus deducted in the several counties was as follows: Elko, 439; Esmeralda, 392; Lincoln, 137; Washoe, 705.

CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Nevada collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to April 15, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least $250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) *share-cash tenants*—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as $7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Total value of farm products.—No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:

(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the same total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by means of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but, aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was accordingly not included in the schedule for 1910.

(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items) does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.

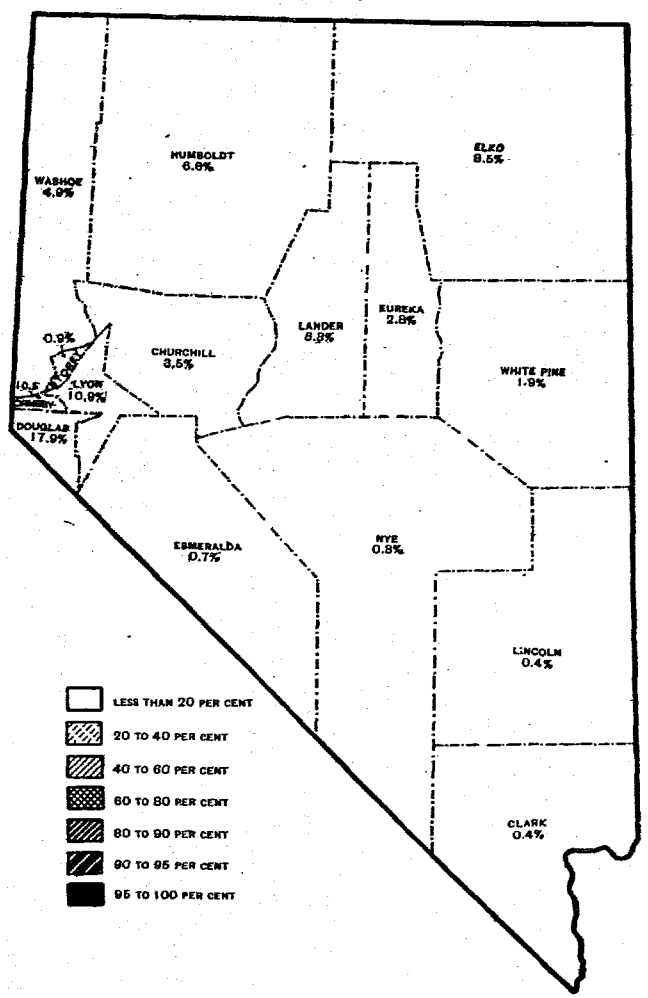
(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special difficulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently understatements, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated. In the belief that no accurate result could be obtained from such an inquiry, the Bureau of the Census did not even attempt to ascertain the total quantity and value of certain by-products, such as straw and cornstalks, which are of considerable importance, the schedule calling only for the value of such by-products sold.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE, IN NEVADA, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.

[Per cent for the state, 3.9.]

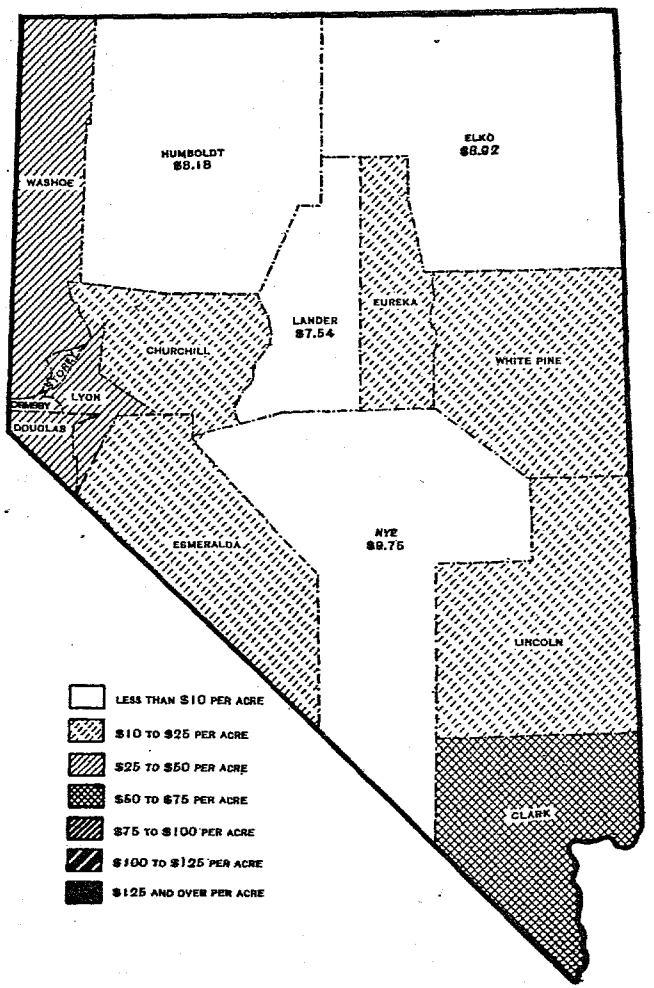
The per cent of land area in farms, when less than 20, is inserted under the county name.



AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE.

[Average for the state, $12.99.]

When the value is less than $10 per acre, it is inserted under the county name.



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Nevada ranks sixth in land area and forty-ninth in population among the states and territories of continental United States. The greater part of the state of Nevada lies at altitudes of over 4,000 feet. The surface features consist chiefly of long, nearly parallel, north and south mountain ranges, interspersed by broad valleys. Practically all of the state lies within the Great Basin Region which has no outlet to the sea. A small portion of the southeastern section of the state drains into the Colorado River while a similar small portion in the northern part drains into the Columbia River. Sandy soils of Æolian origin and sandy and gravelly soils deposited by torrential desert streams, together with the heavier loams and clays deposited as lake sediments within the Basin Region, constitute the leading soils of the state.

The rainfall throughout the state, except for isolated spots, is insufficient for the growing of crops without irrigation, the normal annual precipitation being slightly under 10 inches. Irrigation is practiced throughout the state wherever water is available.

The two maps on the opposite page show, by counties, the proportion of the total land area which is in farms, and the average value of farm land per acre. Only 3.9 per cent of the state's entire land area is in farms, and, as shown by the first map, in several counties in the southeastern part of the state the proportion of land in farms is less than 1 per cent. For the state as a whole the average value per acre of farm land, exclusive of buildings, is $12.99. As shown by the second map, this average varies considerably in the different counties, ranging from $7.54 in Lander County to $61.55 in Clark County.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the state the more significant facts relating to population and land area, the number, value, and acreage of farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE.[1]	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Population	81,875	42,335	39,540	93.4
Number of all farms	2,689	2,184	505	23.1
Approximate land area of the state.....acres..	70,285,440	70,285,440	.....	.....
Land in farms.....acres..	2,714,757	2,565,647	149,110	5.8
Improved land in farms.....acres..	752,117	572,946	179,171	31.3
Average acres per farm	1,009.6	1,174.7	−165.1	−14.1
Value of farm property:				
Total	$60,399,365	$28,673,835	$31,725,530	110.6
Land	35,276,599	13,275,620	22,000,979	165.7
Buildings	4,332,740	2,340,090	1,992,650	85.2
Implements and machinery	1,576,096	888,560	687,536	77.4
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	19,213,930	12,169,565	7,044,365	57.9
Average value of all property per farm	$22,462	$13,129	$9,333	71.1
Average value of land per acre	$12.99	$5.17	$7.82	151.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

NOTE.—Ranges or ranches using the public domain for grazing purposes but not owning or leasing land were counted as farms in 1910 and 1900. They were included as owned or managed, free from mortgage, and under 3 acres in size. The counting of these ranges as farms affects all totals, averages, and percentages in which the number of farms is a factor. In 1910 there were 67 such ranges included as farms.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 39,540, or 93.4 per cent, in the population of the state. During the same period the number of farms increased 505, or 23.1 per cent. The total farm acreage increased only 149,110, or 5.8 per cent, while the acreage of improved land increased 179,171, or 31.3 per cent.

The total wealth of the state in the form of farm property in 1910 was $60,399,000, of which 65.6 per cent represented land and buildings, 31.8 per cent live stock, and 2.6 per cent implements and machinery. The total value of farm property more than doubled between 1900 and 1910, the actual increase being $31,726,000, or 110.6 per cent. This increase is made up of an increase of $22,001,000 in the value of land, of $1,993,000 in the value of buildings, and of $7,732,000 in the value of farm equipment, which includes implements and machinery and live stock, over nine-tenths of which last item represents the gain in the value of live stock. In considering the increase of values in agriculture the general increase in the prices of all commodities in the last 10 years should be borne in mind.

The average value of a farm with its equipment in 1900 was $13,129, while 10 years later it was $22,462. The average value of land rose from $5.17 per acre in 1900 to $12.99 in 1910.

Irrigation.—Of the 2,689 farms in the state, 2,406, or 89.5 per cent, were irrigated in 1909. The acreage reported as irrigated in 1909 was 701,833 acres, or 93.3 per cent of the improved land in farms. The irrigation plants existing in 1910 were capable of supplying water to 840,962 acres, and the total acreage included in projects completed or under way in 1910 was 1,232,142.

Population, number of farms, and farm acreage: 1860 to 1910.—The table following presents, for the state as a whole for each census from 1860 to 1910, inclusive, a statement of the total population, the number of farms, the acreage of farm land, and of improved land in farms. It also gives the percentage of the land area in farms, the percentage of farm land improved, and the percentage of increase during each decade in the number of farms and in the land in farms.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	FARMS.		LAND IN FARMS.			Per cent of land area in farms.	Per cent of farm land improved.
				All land.				
		Number.	Per cent of increase.[1]	Acres.	Per cent of increase.	Improved land (acres).		
1910	81,875	2,689	23.1	2,714,757	5.8	752,117	3.9	27.7
1900	42,335	2,184	71.0	2,565,647	54.4	572,946	3.7	22.3
1890	47,365	1,277	—9.0	1,661,416	213.0	723,052	2.4	43.5
1880	62,266	1,404	35.5	530,862	154.6	344,423	0.8	64.9
1870	42,491	1,036	1,038.5	208,510	271.6	92,644	0.3	44.4
1860[2]	6,857	91	.....	56,118	.....	14,132	0.1	25.2

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
[2] No data prior to 1860. Organized as a territory in 1861.

Between 1860 and 1880 the population of Nevada increased from 6,857 to 62,266; during the next two decades it decreased, probably on account of a decline in the mining industry, until in 1900 it was 42,335; during the last decade, however, largely as the result of the discovery of other deposits of the precious metals, the population nearly doubled, the figure for 1910 being 81,875.

There has been an almost continuous increase in the number of farms since 1860. The decrease of 127 between 1880 and 1890 corresponds to the very rapid decrease in the population during that period.

The total land surface of Nevada is approximately 70,285,440 acres, of which only 2,714,757 acres, or 3.9 per cent, are included in farms. Of the total farm acreage, 752,117 acres, or 27.7 per cent, are reported as improved land. Since 1860 the total farm acreage has increased rapidly. The reported acreage of improved land increased continuously from 14,132 in 1860 to 723,052 in 1890, but between 1890 and 1900 it decreased to 572,946 acres; and in 1910 it only surpassed the figures of 1890 by about 29,000 acres. The decline in the proportion of improved land from 64.9 per cent in 1880 to 22.3 per cent in 1900 was due to the bringing into farms of large quantities of grazing land, much of which had previously been utilized as free public range.

Values of farm property: 1860 to 1910.—The agricultural changes in Nevada since 1860, as reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property, are shown in the table which follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	FARM PROPERTY.							
	Total.		Land and buildings.		Implements and machinery.		Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase.
1910	$60,399,365	110.6	$39,609,339	153.7	$1,576,096	77.4	$19,213,930	57.0
1900	28,673,835	53.5	15,615,710	26.6	888,560	65.3	12,169,565	109.8
1890	18,678,710	86.4	12,339,410	128.2	537,480	41.9	5,801,820	37.0
1880	[1] 10,020,862	223.8	5,408,325	264.1	378,788	131.4	[1] 4,233,749	192.9
1870[2]	3,094,672	530.2	1,485,505	391.3	163,718	1,377.4	1,445,449	713.7
1860[3]	491,059	.....	302,340	.....	11,081	.....	177,638	.....

[1] Includes estimated value of range animals.
[2] Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.
[3] No data prior to 1860. Organized as a territory in 1861.

The growth in the valuation of farm property in Nevada has been very rapid throughout the 50 years covered by the table. The value reported in 1870 was more than six times that in 1860; the value in 1880 more than three times that in 1870; the value in 1900 nearly three times that in 1880; and, as has already been stated, the value in 1910 more than twice that in 1900.

The increase in value for the classes of farm property shown in the table during the 30 years from 1880 to 1910 has been greatest in land and buildings and least in implements and machinery.

Average acreage and values per farm: 1860 to 1910.—The changes which have taken place during the past 50 years in the average acreage of Nevada farms and in the average values of the various classes of farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buildings, are shown in the following table:

CENSUS YEAR.	Average acres per farm.	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM.[1]				Average value of land and buildings per acre.
		All farm property.	Land and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
1910	1,009.6	$22,462	$14,730	$586	$7,145	$14.59
1900	1,174.7	13,129	7,150	407	5,572	6.09
1890	1,301.0	14,627	9,663	421	4,543	7.43
1880	378.1	[2] 7,137	3,852	270	[2] 3,015	10.19
1870[3]	201.3	2,987	1,434	158	1,395	7.12
1860[4]	616.7	5,396	3,322	122	1,952	5.39

[1] Averages are based on "all farms" in state.
[2] Includes estimated value of range animals.
[3] Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.
[4] No data prior to 1860. Organized as a territory in 1861.

One of the striking characteristics of Nevada is the great area of arid land, utilized, if at all, for grazing purposes only. Upon this land are some very large farms or ranches, often 50,000 to 100,000 acres in extent, whose inclusion in the census reports results in a high average acreage per farm for the state. The farms

other than those used almost exclusively for grazing purposes are not, on the average, unusually large.

During the 50 years since 1860 the average size of Nevada farms has increased greatly. In 1890 the average size, 1,301 acres, was more than six times as great as in 1870. The increase had been continuous, averaging 55 acres per year for the 20 years, but was most considerable in the decade 1880 to 1890. In the 20 years following 1890, however, the average size decreased continuously at the rate of 14.6 acres per year until in 1910 it reached 1,009.6 acres.

The average value of a Nevada farm in 1910, including its equipment, is $22,462, of which $14,730 represents the value of land and buildings, $7,145 the value of live stock, and $586 the value of implements and machinery. The average value of land and buildings is $14.59 per acre, or more than twice as much as 10 years earlier. This is a much greater gain than occurred in any previous decade; indeed, the censuses of 1900 and 1890 each showed a considerable decrease in the average.

Farm tenure: 1880 to 1910.—The following table shows the distribution of the farms of the state according to character of tenure at each census since 1880:

TENURE.	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms	2,689	2,184	1,277	1,404
Farms operated by owners and managers	2,356	1,935	1,181	1,268
Farms consisting of owned land only	2,061	1,666	(1)	(1)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land	114	143	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by managers	181	126	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by tenants	333	249	96	136
Share tenants	96	87	46	73
Share-cash tenants [2]	7			
Cash tenants	191	162	50	63
Tenure not specified [3]	39			
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers	87.6	88.6	92.5	90.3
Tenants	12.4	11.4	7.5	9.7
Share and share-cash	3.8	4.0	3.6	5.2
Cash and nonspecified	8.6	7.4	3.9	4.5

[1] Not reported separately.
[2] Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900, 1890, and 1880.
[3] Prior to 1910 nonspecified tenants were included with cash tenants.

Of the increase of 505 in the total number of farms during the last decade, 421 was in farms operated by owners and managers and 84 in farms operated by tenants, the latter class, however, showing the greater relative increase.

The relative extent of farm tenancy in Nevada has thus far been small, conforming to the usual condition in newly settled sections of the United States. In 1880 about 10 out of every 100 farms were operated by tenants; in 1890 the proportion was less than 8 out of every 100; and although there was some increase during the next two decades, the proportion in 1910 was only about 12 out of every 100, or less than one-third the proportion for the country as a whole. Of these rented farms the proportion rented for cash (including those for which the form of tenure was not reported) has continuously increased since 1890.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms operated by owners (including part owners), managers, and tenants, respectively:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	2,714,757	2,565,647	752,117	572,946	$39,609,339	$15,615,710
Owners	1,032,432	1,461,483	386,132	354,990	21,731,515	10,428,400
Managers	1,524,130	1,002,307	310,527	177,290	13,908,493	3,917,070
Tenants	158,195	101,857	55,458	40,666	3,969,331	1,270,240

The following table shows the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the items in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	80.9	82.8	38.0	57.0	51.3	62.0	54.9	66.8
Managers	6.7	5.8	56.1	39.1	41.3	30.9	35.1	25.1
Tenants	12.4	11.4	5.8	4.0	7.4	7.1	10.0	8.1

It will be seen that, in 1910, 38 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 56.1 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 5.8 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for owners being lower and that for managers and for tenants higher than in 1900.

As shown by the next table, the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (8,420.4 acres) was nearly eighteen times as great as that of farms operated by tenants (475 acres) or by owners (474.7 acres). The average size of farms operated by owners decreased between 1900 and 1910, while that of farms operated by managers and by tenants increased. In 1910 the percentage of farm land improved was highest for farms operated by owners and lowest for those operated by managers.

FARMS OPERATED BY—	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	All land.		Improved land.				Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	1,009.6	1,174.7	279.7	262.3	27.7	22.3	$14,730	$7,150	$14.59	$6.09
Owners	474.7	807.9	177.5	196.2	37.4	24.3	9,992	5,765	21.05	7.14
Managers	8,420.4	7,954.8	1,715.6	1,407.1	20.4	17.7	76,843	31,088	9.13	3.91
Tenants	475.0	409.0	166.5	163.3	35.1	39.9	11,920	5,101	25.09	12.47

Farm mortgages: 1890 to 1910.—The Eleventh Census (1890) was the first to collect data relating to mortgage debt on farms. The basis of the returns was the "farm home" occupied by its owner. The same class of information was secured by the population schedules of the Twelfth Census (1900). The

agricultural schedules of the Thirteenth Census (1910) secured practically the same information, except that the basis was "owned farms" instead of "owned farm homes"—a difference involving, however, no appreciable incomparability.

The following table relates to farms operated by persons owning all or part of the land, and shows for 1910 (1) the number of such farms reported as free from mortgage; (2) the number reported as mortgaged; and (3) the number for which no mortgage reports were secured. Comparable items are included for 1900 and 1890.

CLASS.	OWNED FARMS.[1]		OWNED FARM HOMES.		OWNED FARM HOMES.[2]	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent.[3]	Number.	Per cent.[3]	Number.	Per cent.
Total	2,175		1,815		1,270	
Free from mortgage	1,805	83.3	1,435	80.7	1,052	82.8
Mortgaged	361	16.7	344	19.3	218	17.2
Unknown	9		36			

[1] Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.
[2] The 35 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.
[3] Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

In 1910 the total number of farms owned in whole or in part by the operators was 2,175. Of this number, 1,805 were reported as free from mortgage; 361 were reported as mortgaged; and for 9 no report relative to mortgage indebtedness was obtained. The number of mortgaged farms constituted 16.7 per cent of the total number of owned farms, exclusive of those for which no mortgage report was obtained. The percentage is somewhat smaller than it was in 1900, and slightly smaller than in 1890. It may be noted that the percentages given for the three censuses are comparable, but that the number of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms reported in 1890 is not entirely comparable with the numbers reported at the later censuses because at the census of 1890 the farms for which no reports were secured were distributed between the two classes of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms. It can be seen, however, that from 1890 to 1910 the number of farms free of mortgage increased much more than the number which were mortgaged.

The statement of mortgage debt and of the value of mortgaged farm property is restricted to the farms of those farmers who own all of their land and report the amount as well as the fact of indebtedness. Of the 361 farms reported as mortgaged, 329 are wholly owned by the farmers, and for 309 of these the amount of mortgage debt is reported. Only these last-mentioned farms are included under 1910 in the next table, which presents data relating to mortgaged farms for 1910 and 1890. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 the amount of mortgage debt of farms with incomplete reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from farms with full reports, but that no such estimate is here made for 1910. The table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms owned entirely by their operators and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debt per farm, and the average equity per farm for 1910 and 1890. Data regarding the amount of mortgage debt were not obtained in 1900.

	OWNED FARMS OR FARM HOMES MORTGAGED.		INCREASE.	
	1910[1]	1890[2]	Amount.	Per cent.
Number	309	218		
Value—Land and buildings	$4,297,144	$2,438,892		
Amount of mortgage debt	$1,464,084	$807,919		
Per cent of debt to value	34.1	33.1		
Average value per farm	$13,907	$11,188	$2,719	24.3
Average debt per farm	$4,738	$3,706	$1,032	27.8
Average equity per farm	$9,169	$7,482	$1,687	22.5

[1] Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.
[2] Includes all owned farm homes, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

The average debt of mortgaged farms increased in the 20 years from $3,706 to $4,738, or 27.8 per cent, while the average value of such farms rose from $11,188 to $13,907, or 24.3 per cent. Thus the owner's equity increased from $7,482 to $9,169, or 22.5 per cent. As a result of the greater relative increase in farm debt than in farm values, the mortgage indebtedness, which was 33.1 per cent of the value of the mortgaged farms in 1890, had increased to 34.1 per cent of the value in 1910.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900:

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE.[1]		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total	2,689	2,184	505	23.1	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres	87	60	27	45.0	3.2	2.7
3 to 9 acres	79	76	3	3.9	2.9	3.5
10 to 19 acres	105	99	6	6.1	3.9	4.5
20 to 49 acres	320	231	89	38.5	11.9	10.6
50 to 99 acres	411	217	194	89.4	15.3	9.9
100 to 174 acres	555	407	148	36.4	20.6	18.6
175 to 259 acres	174	174			6.5	8.0
260 to 499 acres	366	331	35	10.6	13.6	15.2
500 to 999 acres	248	262	−14	−5.3	9.2	12.0
1,000 acres and over	344	327	17	5.2	12.8	15.0

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Of all Nevada farms, 20.6 per cent are between 100 and 174 acres in size, 15.3 per cent between 50 and 99 acres, and 13.6 per cent between 260 and 499 acres. The number of farms of 1,000 acres and over is relatively high, this class representing 12.8 per cent of the total number, as compared with a corresponding proportion of eight-tenths of 1 per cent for the country as a whole.

It may be noted that more than one-third of all the farms in the state are in the two groups which contain farms of 50 to 174 acres. Slightly more than one-fifth are under 50 acres in size, while more than two-fifths are over 174 acres. A study of the distribution of farms by size groups discloses the fact that the only group showing a decrease is that containing farms of 500 to 999 acres. The percentage of all farms in this group, as well as in the remaining three groups containing farms of 175 acres and over, and in the two groups containing those of 3 to 19 acres, is less than it was in 1900, while the percentage in the number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms and the percentages in the three groups containing farms of 20 to 174 acres are greater than in 1900.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 271), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 540):

SIZE GROUP.	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	**2,714,757**	**2,565,647**	**752,117**	**572,946**	**$39,609,339**	**$15,615,710**
Under 20 acres	1,874	1,976	1,585	1,430	601,713	190,410
20 to 49 acres	10,328	7,586	6,937	4,347	1,023,280	260,200
50 to 99 acres	31,455	16,013	16,478	9,666	1,973,575	488,930
100 to 174 acres	81,615	59,684	38,579	28,255	3,464,547	1,575,190
175 to 499 acres	167,232	158,427	81,679	73,853	6,431,919	2,770,600
500 to 999 acres	175,691	179,984	79,122	72,977	4,804,820	2,053,980
1,000 acres and over	2,246,562	2,141,977	527,737	382,418	21,309,485	8,276,400

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by size groups, of the items presented in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All lands in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 20 acres	10.1	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.2
20 to 49 acres	11.9	10.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	2.6	1.7
50 to 99 acres	15.3	9.9	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.7	5.0	3.1
100 to 174 acres	20.6	18.6	3.0	2.3	5.1	4.9	8.7	10.1
175 to 499 acres	20.1	23.1	6.2	6.2	10.9	12.9	16.2	17.7
500 to 999 acres	9.2	12.0	6.5	7.0	10.5	12.7	12.1	13.2
1,000 acres and over	12.8	15.0	82.8	83.5	70.2	66.7	53.8	53.0

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 82.8 per cent was in farms of 1,000 acres and over, this being from the standpoint of aggregate acreage by far the most important size group, although it comprised only 12.8 per cent of the total number of farms. There were no notable changes between 1900 and 1910 in the distribution of farm acreage by size groups.

In general, as shown by the next table, the percentage of farm land improved diminishes as the size of the farms increases. For this reason, and also because buildings have normally a higher value in proportion to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land also diminishes with the increase in the size of the farms; it is very much higher for the farms under 20 acres in size than for those of any other group.

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
			Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	**27.7**	**22.3**	**$14,730**	**$7,150**	**$14.59**	**$6.09**
Under 20 acres	84.6	72.4	2,220	810	321.08	96.36
20 to 49 acres	67.2	57.3	3,198	1,126	99.08	34.30
50 to 99 acres	52.4	60.4	4,802	2,253	62.74	30.53
100 to 174 acres	47.3	47.3	6,242	3,870	42.45	26.39
175 to 499 acres	48.8	46.6	11,911	5,486	38.46	17.49
500 to 999 acres	45.0	40.6	19,374	7,840	27.35	11.41
1,000 acres and over	23.5	17.9	61,946	25,310	9.49	3.86

Color and nativity of farmers: 1910.—Prior to the Thirteenth Census no attempt was made to secure information on the farm schedules concerning the nativity of farmers. The table which follows shows the color and nativity of farm operators by character of tenure for 1910:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	FARM OPERATORS.							
	Total.					Per cent of total.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.
Total	**2,689**	**100.0**	**2,175**	**333**	**181**	**80.9**	**12.4**	**6.7**
Native white	1,661	61.8	1,325	192	144	79.8	11.6	8.7
Foreign-born white	867	32.2	698	133	36	80.5	15.3	4.2
Negro and other nonwhite	161	6.0	152	8	1	94.4	5.0	0.6

Slightly more than three-fifths of the Nevada farmers were native whites and a little more than three-tenths were foreign-born whites. Only 161, or 6 per cent of all the farmers, were nonwhites, 148 of these being Indians, 7 Chinese, and 6 negroes. Of the native white farmers, 11.6 per cent were tenants and 8.7 per cent managers, as compared with 15.3 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively, of the foreign-born white farmers. Thus the proportion of farm operators who were owners was about the same in the two classes of white farmers.

Of the 867 foreign-born white farmers in Nevada in 1910, 196 were born in Italy; 143 in Germany; 73 in Ireland; 72 in Canada; 71 in Denmark; 70 in England; and 60 in Switzerland. Other European countries were represented by a total of 166 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by 16.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.—The census of 1910 was taken as of April 15 and that of 1900 as of June 1. Since a great many domestic animals are born during the six weeks between April 15 and June 1, and on the other hand a considerable number of older animals are slaughtered or die during the same period, the numbers of the different classes of animals for the two censuses are not closely comparable, and the same is true in somewhat less degree of the values. For this reason the figures for 1900 are not presented in this chapter, but in the general reports of the census the figures for the several states will be presented and the extent to which their comparability is affected by the change in the date of enumeration will be discussed.

The following table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals on farms for the state, recorded as of April 15, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, and swine are presented by age groups only.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	2,548	94.8	.....	$19,071,809	.....
Cattle	2,138	79.5	449,681	9,766,723	$21.72
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	1,978	73.6	17,084	662,885	38.80
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	1,222	45.4	210,546	4,818,802	22.89
Heifers born in 1909	1,400	52.1	53,441	789,125	14.77
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910	1,360	50.6	28,434	215,110	7.57
Steers and bulls born in 1909	1,082	40.2	49,800	863,850	17.35
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909	748	27.8	71,883	1,960,577	27.27
Unclassified cattle	27	1.0	18,493	456,374	24.68
Horses	2,465	91.7	68,453	3,770,402	55.08
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909	2,440	90.7	56,077	3,450,674	61.53
Colts born in 1909	1,085	40.4	8,916	235,208	26.39
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	588	21.9	2,736	58,100	21.26
Unclassified horses	7	0.3	724	26,270	36.28
Mules	416	15.5	2,786	233,800	83.92
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909	360	13.4	2,163	207,363	95.87
Mule colts born in 1909	114	4.2	521	23,689	45.47
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	45	1.7	102	2,748	26.94
Asses and burros	221	8.2	912	35,995	39.47
Swine	1,317	49.0	23,160	151,851	6.56
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910	1,195	44.4	14,284	126,632	8.87
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910	667	24.8	8,876	25,219	2.84
Sheep	314	11.7	1,154,795	5,101,328	4.42
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910	275	10.2	681,410	3,512,039	5.15
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910	195	7.3	143,465	666,280	4.64
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910	218	8.1	329,920	923,009	2.80
Goats	64	2.4	4,849	11,710	2.41

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 2,548, or 94.8 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being only 141.

Cattle are reported by 79.5 per cent of all farms, "dairy cows" by 73.6 per cent, and "other cows" by 45.4 per cent. The number of "other cows" is, however, more than twelve times as great as that of "dairy cows."

The farms reporting "dairy cows" show an average of less than 9, while those reporting "other cows" show an average of about 172. All classes of cattle except calves increased materially during the decade. The census of 1900 was taken as of June 1, after all the spring calves were born, while that of 1910 was taken as of April 15, before the close of the calving season and when the calves on hand were on the average younger than at the enumeration of 1900. As a result, the calves enumerated were fewer in number and of lower average value in 1910 than in 1900, the number decreasing from 81,061 to 28,434, and the average value from $10.51 to $7.57.

Horses and colts are reported by 91.7 per cent of all the farms in the state. It is noteworthy that 40.4 per cent report colts born in 1909, and 21.9 per cent spring colts, showing that Nevada is a horse raising state. The average value of mature horses is $61.53, or over three times that reported in 1900. About one farm out of every six reports mules, yet the number of this class of animals is only 4.1 per cent of the number of horses and colts. The average values of mules of the different age groups are considerably higher than those of horses.

Sheep and lambs are reported from 314 farms, or 11.7 per cent of all farms in the state. Of these 314 farms, 69.4 per cent report spring lambs, the number of the latter being equal to 48.4 per cent of the number of ewes. This comparatively small proportion is doubtless due to the early date of the enumeration. Ewes are reported from all but 39 of the farms reporting sheep, and for the farms reporting the average is 2,478 ewes per farm. The farms reporting rams and wethers show an average of 736 per farm. The average flock, excluding spring lambs, is 2,627, while in 1900 it was only 2,228.

Of all farms, 49 per cent report swine, the average number being 18 per farm reporting. Only 24.8 per cent of all farms report spring pigs, this relatively small proportion being to some extent due to the early date of enumeration. The average value of the swine reported under the head of "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," is $8.87.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The increase in the number of fowls on Nevada farms during the last decade amounts to 23.9 per cent, while the value shows an increase from $55,800 to $93,700, or 67.8 per cent. The number of farms reporting poultry increased from 1,690 to 1,982, or 17.3 per cent; thus the average

number of fowls per farm reporting increased from 64 to 67. The number of poultry other than chickens is small. The value of poultry and the number of farms reporting were obtained in 1900 for the total of all fowls only, and not for each kind as in 1910.

The following table gives the numbers of the various kinds of poultry reported in 1910 and 1900, together with their value and the number of farms reporting each kind in 1910:

KIND.	1910 (April 15)				1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.	Value.	Number of fowls.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			
Total	1,982	73.7	133,217	$93,668	107,538
Chickens	1,977	73.5	126,599	82,817	100,661
Turkeys	478	17.8	2,839	8,115	3,618
Ducks	221	8.2	1,139	1,053	2,379
Geese	117	4.4	510	1,037	880
Guinea fowls	23	0.9	68	78	(1)
Pigeons	109	4.1	2,062	568	(2)

[1] Included with chickens. [2] Not reported.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees has decreased from 278 in 1900 to 176 in 1910, or 36.7 per cent. The number of colonies of bees increased from 5,692 to 8,401, or 47.6 per cent, and their value increased from $20,131 to $48,453, or 140.7 per cent. The average value of bees per farm reporting was $72.41 in 1900 and $275.30 in 1910. Over six farms in every hundred report bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the table below age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity, but it may be noted that in cities and villages a comparatively small proportion of the animals of each class are in the younger age groups.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	2,239	.....	$883,013	.....
All cattle	507	2,006	57,966	$28.90
Dairy cows	472	842	37,003	43.95
Horses	1,978	6,944	652,502	93.97
Mules	130	931	86,529	92.94
Asses and burros	137	349	7,945	22.77
Swine	76	592	5,213	8.81
Sheep	31	20,058	72,606	3.62
Goats	13	62	252	4.06

Horses are by far the most important class of domestic animals not on farms when value is considered, but the number of sheep is greater than the number of horses.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The following table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total	.....	$19,954,822	.....	$19,071,809	.....	$883,013
All cattle	451,687	9,824,689	449,681	9,766,723	2,006	57,966
Dairy cows	17,926	699,888	17,084	662,885	842	37,003
Horses	75,397	4,422,904	68,453	3,770,402	6,944	652,502
Mules	3,717	320,329	2,786	233,800	931	86,529
Asses and burros	1,261	43,940	912	35,995	349	7,945
Swine	23,752	157,064	23,160	151,851	592	5,213
Sheep	1,174,853	5,173,934	1,154,795	5,101,328	20,058	72,606
Goats	4,911	11,962	4,849	11,710	62	252

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was $19,955,000, of which the value of animals not on farms constituted 4.4 per cent.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown elsewhere, the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 1,978, but only 1,424 reported dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 1,296 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 11,365. The amount of milk reported was 4,357,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 383 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such and sold on the butter fat basis and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is $518,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

About one-fourth of the milk reported as produced by Nevada farmers in 1909 was sold as such. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at $122,000.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1899 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1899 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. There was a material decrease between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made and a still greater relative decrease in the production of cheese.

The following table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910	1,978	73.6	17,084	Head.		
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909	1,424	53.0	13,268	Head.		
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909	1,296	48.2	11,365	Head.		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported			4,356,555	Gals.		
Butter made	989	36.8	403,885	Lbs.	$121,649	$0.30
Cheese made	32	1.2	10,245	Lbs.	1,786	0.17
Milk sold	144	5.4	1,192,833	Gals.	219,554	0.18
Cream sold	125	4.6	150,775	Gals.	110,993	0.74
Butter fat sold	77	2.9	209,003	Lbs.	64,197	0.31
Butter sold	292	10.9	156,588	Lbs.	48,631	0.31
Cheese sold	8	0.3	1,355	Lbs.	213	0.16
Total receipts from sales, 1909					443,588	
Total value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909					518,179	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made	1,080	49.5	569,523	Lbs.		
Cheese made	23	1.1	94,082	Lbs.		
Butter sold			328,937	Lbs.	71,707	0.22
Cheese sold			88,227	Lbs.	8,862	0.10

Wool: 1909 and 1899.—The total number of sheep of shearing age in Nevada on April 15, 1910, was 825,000, representing an increase of 45.2 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (568,000). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 892,000 fleeces, weighing 6,274,000 pounds and valued at $1,062,000. Of these totals about one-fifth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 42.8 per cent greater than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 7 pounds, as compared with 7.8 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 17 cents, as compared with 14 cents in 1899.

The table below gives statistics as to the production of wool on farms, the figures being partly based on estimates:[1]

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910	290	824,875			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909	148		723,822	5,099,748	$864,359
On farms reporting sheep April 15, 1910	144	668,063	722,102	5,081,018	860,448
On other farms	4		1,720	18,730	3,911
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909			891,598	6,273,667	1,062,418
1899			624,546	4,842,500	692,403
Increase, 1899 to 1909			267,052	1,431,167	370,015
Per cent of increase			42.8	29.6	53.4

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.—Although 64 farmers reported 4,849 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 8 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 2,070 fleeces, weighing 5,719 pounds and valued at $1,455. In 1899 the production of goat hair and mohair was considerably greater than in 1909. Many farmers who have goats do not produce goat hair or mohair, but it is believed that the report is somewhat short of the actual production.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The total number of fowls on Nevada farms on April 15, 1910, was 133,000. Of the 1,982 farms reporting fowls, 449 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 432 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 732,000 dozens, valued at $222,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports, the production of eggs in 1899 was 589,000 dozens, the value being $123,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand

[1] Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 146 farmers who reported the possession of 156,812 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909. Probably in a large proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that they did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm, during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that in many cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910, omitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909 and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and sheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product estimated on the basis of the above assumption, is also given.

without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 870,000 dozens, valued at $264,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 191,000 fowls, valued at $116,000.

The statement below gives data relative to the production and sale of eggs and poultry.

	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT.	
			Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910	1,982	133,217		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909	1,533	113,100		
On other farms	449	20,117		
			Dozens.	
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909	1,560		732,165	$221,892
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909			870,489	263,813
1899			589,490	122,522
Increase, 1899 to 1909			280,999	141,291
Per cent of increase			47.7	115.3
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909	932		345,932	105,395
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909	1,550	115,222		
On other farms	432	17,995		
			No. of fowls.	
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909	1,591		165,040	99,907
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909			190,815	115,510
1899				71,175
Increase, 1899 to 1909				44,335
Per cent of increase				62.3
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909	912		69,328	47,220

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 176 farms reported 8,401 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 50 of these farms, with 324 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 354,905 pounds of honey, valued at $34,920, and 7,766 pounds of wax, valued at $2,082; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.—The following statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by Nevada farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Percent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold				$4,339,040	
Slaughtered				423,192	
Calves:					
Sold	220	8.2	3,655	34,177	$9.35
Slaughtered	217	8.1	1,416	13,047	9.21
Other cattle:					
Sold	981	36.5	101,190	2,744,608	27.12
Slaughtered	810	30.1	11,217	297,658	26.54
Horses:					
Sold	369	13.7	6,353	247,683	38.99
Mules:					
Sold	48	1.8	254	26,777	105.42
Asses and burros:					
Sold	14	0.5	72	1,198	16.64
Swine:					
Sold	413	15.4	9,660	85,724	8.87
Slaughtered	673	25.0	5,943	82,963	13.96
Sheep:					
Sold	113	4.2	328,046	1,198,873	3.65
Slaughtered	104	3.9	6,973	29,480	4.23
Goats:					
Slaughtered	2	0.1	10	44	4.40
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold [1]				2,260,221	
Slaughtered				270,228	

[1] Schedules called for receipts from sales of animals raised on the farms reporting.

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was $4,339,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms $423,000, making an aggregate of $4,762,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication, resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The total value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented nearly two-thirds of the total value of animals sold, and the value of sheep sold represented more than one-fourth of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to $2,260,000, and $270,000. The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

CROPS.

Summary: 1909 and 1899.—The next table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909 and 1899. It includes not only general farm crops, but also flowers and plants, nursery products, and forest products of farms. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

The total value of crops in 1909 was $5,924,000. Of this amount, 97.6 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products (straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.) derived from the same land as other crops reported,

or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 392,387, representing 52.2 per cent of the total improved land in farms (752,117 acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Nevada agriculture is indicated by the fact that only 15.6 per cent of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals, while 70.7 per cent was contributed by hay and forage and 11.2 per cent by potatoes and other vegetables.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 105.1 per cent greater than in 1899, this increase being no doubt due in part to higher prices. There was an increase of 20.2 per cent in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, increases being shown in the acreage of every important crop; the greatest absolute increase was shown by the acreage of hay and forage.

	ACRES.				PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND OCCUPIED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.					
	1909	1899	Increase.[1]				1909	1899	Increase.[1]		Per cent of total.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	1909	1899			Amount.	Per cent.	1909	1899
All crops							$5,923,536	$2,887,569	$3,035,967	105.1	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports	392,387	326,526	65,861	20.2	52.2	57.0	5,780,037	2,845,096	2,934,941	103.2	97.6	98.5
Cereals	34,958	31,075	3,883	12.5	4.6	5.4	923,763	471,090	452,673	96.1	15.6	16.3
Other grains and seeds	14	37	−23	[2]	[3]	[3]	615	1,395	−780	−55.9	[3]	[3]
Hay and forage	350,538	292,134	58,404	20.0	46.6	51.0	4,185,071	2,067,296	2,117,775	102.4	70.7	71.6
Cotton (including cotton seed)		26	−26			[3]		1,229	−1,229			[3]
Sugar crops	17	32	−15	[2]	[3]	[3]	989	743	246	33.1	[3]	[3]
Sundry minor crops		[4]				[3]		10	−10			[3]
Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams	4,870	2,240	2,630	117.4	0.6	0.4	397,681	195,676	202,005	103.2	6.7	6.8
Other vegetables	1,952	924	1,028	111.3	0.3	0.2	264,122	98,781	165,341	167.4	4.5	3.4
Flowers and plants and nursery products	1	5	−4	[2]	[3]	[3]	2,113	90	2,023	[2]	[3]	[3]
Small fruits	37	53	−16	[2]	[3]	[3]	5,683	8,786	−3,103	−35.3	0.1	0.3
Crops with no acreage reports							143,499	42,473	101,026	237.9	2.4	1.5
Seeds							3,373	1,838	1,535	83.5	0.1	0.1
Fruits and nuts							97,128	[5] 16,752	80,376	479.8	1.6	0.6
Forest products of farms							42,748	23,853	18,895	79.2	0.7	0.8
Miscellaneous							250	30	220	[2]	[3]	[3]

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease. [2] Per cent not calculated when base is less than 100. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[4] Less than 1 acre. [5] Includes value of raisins and other dried fruits, wine, cider, vinegar, etc.

General farm crops, minor grains and seeds, and sundry minor crops: 1879 to 1909.—The leading crops of the state, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay and forage, $4,185,000; potatoes, $397,000; wheat, $396,000; barley, $310,000; vegetables (other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams), $264,122; and oats, $192,000.

Hay and forage shows an acreage more than ten times as great as that of the combined cereals and a value more than four and a half times as great. Wheat represents more than two-fifths of the total acreage and total value of the cereals. Barley, with an acreage slightly less than that of wheat, has a little above one-third of the cereal acreage. The combined acreage of barley and spring wheat represents more than two-thirds of the total acreage of the cereals.

Among the hay and forage crops, "wild, salt, or prairie grasses" ranks first in acreage and second in value, covering nearly three-fifths of the total acreage and contributing over one-third of the total value. Alfalfa stands second in acreage but first in value, while "other tame or cultivated grasses" is third. The value of the alfalfa crop is a little less than five times that of wheat.

Although potatoes, the only other important crop, have an acreage only slightly over one-eighth that of all cereals, their value is equal to more than two-fifths of the total value of the cereals.

The following table presents statistics for 1909 regarding cereals, other grains and seeds, hay and forage, and potatoes:

CROP.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Cereals, total		34,958	1,165,254	Bu...	$923,763
Corn	165	585	20,779	Bu...	23,600
Oats	309	7,853	334,973	Bu...	191,968
Wheat, total	748	14,260	396,075	Bu...	396,285
Common winter	193	2,713	74,607	Bu...	74,393
Common spring	556	11,546	321,540	Bu...	321,857
Durum or macaroni	2	1	28	Bu...	35
Emmer and spelt	2	2	40	Bu...	40
Barley	460	12,200	412,149	Bu...	310,394
Rye	11	43	880	Bu...	941
Kafir corn and milo maize	9	15	358	Bu...	535
Other grains and seeds with acreage report, total [1]	15	14	222	Bu...	615
Seeds with no acreage report, total					3,373
Timothy seed	2	[2]	175	Bu...	430
Clover seed	2	[2]	134	Bu...	1,196
Alfalfa seed	16	[2]	221	Bu...	1,737
Flower and garden seeds	1	[2]			10
Hay and forage, total	2,081	350,538	521,918	Tons.	4,185,071
Timothy alone	142	14,954	21,395	Tons.	163,929
Timothy and clover mixed	157	17,141	26,157	Tons.	226,179
Clover alone	6	77	120	Tons.	965
Alfalfa	1,479	90,151	238,383	Tons.	1,955,980
Millet or Hungarian grass	7	250	467	Tons.	2,638
Other tame or cultivated grasses	212	25,928	39,898	Tons.	327,467
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	760	197,716	189,338	Tons.	1,420,450
Grains cut green	185	4,184	5,426	Tons.	83,702
Coarse forage	40	136	730	Tons.	3,711
Root forage	1	1	4	Tons.	50
Potatoes	1,252	4,864	766,826	Bu...	396,652
Sweet potatoes and yams	20	6	750	Bu...	1,029

[1] Dry edible beans.
[2] The entire acreage from which these seeds were secured is believed to be included in the acreage given elsewhere for hay and forage crops, flowers and plants, etc.

The fluctuations in the acreages of some of the principal crops during the past 30 years are shown in the following table:

CROP YEAR.	ACRES HARVESTED.					
	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Hay and forage.	Potatoes.
1909	585	7,853	14,260	12,200	350,538	4,864
1899	580	4,786	18,537	7,043	292,134	2,235
1889	274	3,490	3,631	8,081	140,199	1,301
1879	487	5,937	3,674	19,399	74,923	(1)

[1] Not reported.

The acreage of wheat, although decreasing by almost one-fourth during the last decade, shows for the whole period a more rapid gain than any of the other cereals, being almost four times as great as in 1879. The acreage of oats decreased almost one-half in the first decade (1879–1889), then increased rapidly in the second and third. The acreage of barley shows a great decrease for the first decade, and a smaller decrease for the second; but during the last 10 years it recovered somewhat, so that in 1909 it was over three-fifths as great as in 1879.

The acreage of hay and forage had increased in 1909 to more than four and a half times the acreage of 1879. The acreage of potatoes shows a rapid increase for the 20 years from 1889 to 1909.

The following table shows for 1909 and 1899 the percentage which the farms reporting specified crops represented of all farms, the percentage of improved land devoted to these crops, and the percentage of increase or decrease in the acreage of each crop during the decade, together with the average yields and average values per acre for 1909:

CROP.	PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING.		PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND.		Per cent of increase in acres: 1899 to 1909 [1]	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.
	1909	1899	1909	1899		1909	1909
Corn	6.1	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	35.5 Bu.	$40.34
Oats	11.5	11.6	1.0	0.8	64.1	42.7 Bu.	24.45
Wheat	27.8	38.0	1.9	3.2	−23.1	27.8 Bu.	27.79
Barley	17.1	17.6	1.6	1.2	73.2	33.8 Bu.	25.44
Hay and forage	77.4	86.0	46.6	51.0	20.0	1.49 Tons.	11.94
Potatoes	46.6	45.7	0.6	0.4	117.6	157.7 Bu.	81.55

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Hay and forage is reported by 77 out of every 100 farms, potatoes by 47, wheat by 28, barley by 17, oats by 12, and corn by 6. With the exception of that for potatoes, these percentages are smaller than in 1899.

The six crops included in the table cover a little more than half of the improved land of the state. The acreage of hay and forage represents 46.6 per cent of the total acreage of improved land in 1909, as compared with 51 per cent in 1899. Slight increases in the percentages of improved land occupied are shown for oats, barley, and potatoes. Wheat and hay and forage show decreases. The relative increase in the total acreage of the cereals for the past decade is 12.5 per cent, and in that of hay and forage 20 per cent.

The average value per acre of all cereals combined is $26.42, the averages for corn and wheat being above this figure and those for oats and barley below it. The average value per acre of hay and forage is less than one-half as great as that of the cereals, while the average value per acre of potatoes is more than three times as great.

The leading counties in the acreage of hay and forage are Elko and Humboldt, these two reporting over one-half the acreage of this crop, while nearly one-half of the alfalfa acreage is reported by Humboldt and Lyon. There has been a general increase in the acreage of hay and forage throughout the state, only two counties, Douglas and Ormsby, showing a decrease. Lyon and Washoe Counties report more than one-half the acreage of potatoes. Nearly one-third of the total wheat acreage is reported by Humboldt County, the next in order being Lyon, Douglas, Washoe, and Churchill, which, combined, report about one-half. With the exception of Storey County, barley is grown throughout the state, although 5 counties—Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, and Lyon—report over three-fourths of the total acreage. Nearly three-fourths of the oats acreage is reported by Douglas, Elko, and White Pine Counties.

Vegetables, flowers and plants, and nursery products: 1909 and 1899.—The table which follows shows details with regard to vegetables (not including potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, which appear elsewhere), and also with regard to flowers and plants and nursery products:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		ACRES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	1909	1899
Vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, total	[1] 1,136	42.2	1,952	924	$264,122	$98,781
Farms reporting a product of $500 or over	94	3.5	920	.....	160,373	.....
All other farms	1,042	38.8	1,032	.....	103,749	.....
Flowers and plants total	2	0.1	1	(2)	1,620	25
Farms reporting a product of $250 or over	1	(3)	.....	.....	1,600	.....
All other farms	1	(3)	.....	.....	20	.....
Nursery products, total	5	0.2	(4)	5	493	65
Farms reporting a product of $250 or over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other farms	5	0.2	.....	.....	493	.....

[1] Does not include 383 farms which reported that they had vegetable gardens, but gave no information as to their products.
[2] Less than 1 acre.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[4] Reported in small fractions.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 6,822 and their value $661,803. Excluding (so far as separately reported [1]) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 1,952 and the value $264,000, both acreage and value having more than doubled since 1899. The table distinguishes between farms which make the raising of vegetables

[1] It is probable that some of the potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams raised in farm gardens were not reported separately by farmers, but were included in their returns for vegetables.

a business of some importance (having produced vegetables valued at $500 or more in 1899) and other farms, on most of which vegetables are raised mainly for home consumption. There were, in 1909, 94 farms in the first class, representing nearly one-half of the total acreage of vegetables and more than one-half of the total value, the average acreage of vegetables per farm for these farms being 9.8 and the average value of product per acre $174.32.

The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products is unimportant in Nevada.

Small fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows data with regard to small fruits on farms:

CROP.	Number of farms reporting: 1909	ACRES. 1909	ACRES. 1899	Quantity (quarts): 1909	Value: 1909
Small fruits, total	.....	**37**	**53**	**50,287**	**$5,683**
Strawberries	19	5	14	11,189	1,218
Blackberries and dewberries	11	1	4	1,078	164
Raspberries and loganberries	33	9	7	17,841	1,901
Currants	79	11	16	8,824	1,083
Gooseberries	99	11	8	11,355	1,317
Other berries	.....	.....	4	.....	.....

The total production of all small fruits in Nevada in 1909 was 50,287 quarts and in 1899, 76,860 quarts, and the value was $5,683 in 1909, as compared with $8,786 in 1899. The most important of the small fruits in 1909 were raspberries and loganberries.

Orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The next table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable, and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 86,576 bushels, valued at $82,695. Apples contributed nearly seven-eighths of this quantity. The production of grapes in 1909 amounted to 376,205 pounds, valued at $12,045. The production of nuts and of tropical fruits in this state was unimportant.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was nearly six times as great as in 1899, while that of grapes also increased. The value of orchard fruits increased from $10,433 in 1899 to $82,695 in 1909, and that of grapes from $5,856 in 1899 to $12,045 in 1909. It should be noted that the values for 1899 include the value of more advanced products derived from orchard fruits or grapes, such as cider, vinegar, dried fruits, and the like, and may therefore involve some duplication, while the values shown for 1909 relate only to the products in their original condition.

CROP.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910 Farms reporting.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910 Number.	TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910 Farms reporting.	TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910 Number.	PRODUCT. 1909 Quantity.[1]	PRODUCT. 1909 Value.	PRODUCT. 1899 Quantity.[1]
Orchard fruits, total	.....	**94,222**	.....	**29,002**	**86,576**	**$82,695**	**15,287**
Apples	625	74,454	346	16,868	74,449	66,097	10,760
Peaches and nectarines	237	6,329	163	5,049	3,171	4,500	2,563
Pears	380	3,946	201	2,215	4,083	5,119	903
Plums and prunes	420	6,716	176	3,155	3,857	4,654	542
Cherries	199	1,588	118	787	481	894	114
Apricots	128	1,035	73	879	524	1,418	280
Quinces	22	154	19	49	11	13	[2]
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 125
Grapes	**108**	**26,607**	**45**	**7,941**	**376,205**	**12,045**	**287,600**
Nuts, total	.....	[4] **972**	.....	[4] **725**	[4] **10,250**	[4] **655**	**2,970**
Persian or English walnuts	8	39	11	148	200	20	80
Almonds	40	859	15	495	7,550	606	2,890
Tropical fruits, total	.....	**3,412**	.....	**971**	.....	**1,733**	.....
Pomegranates	57	2,887	21	541	45,550	915	[2]
Figs	63	525	34	430	29,270	818	4,290
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,970

[1] Expressed in bushels for orchard fruits and pounds for grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits.
[2] Included with "unclassified."
[3] Consists of products not separately named by the enumerator, but grouped under the designation "all other."
[4] Includes pecans, black walnuts, filberts, pistachio, and chestnuts.

The following table shows the quantities of the more advanced products manufactured by farmers from orchard fruits and grapes. Values were not called for on the schedule.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909 Number.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909 Per cent of all farms.	QUANTITY PRODUCED. Unit.	1909	1899
Cider	19	0.7	Gals....	10,610	.....
Vinegar	24	0.9	Gals....	3,210	.....
Wine and grape juice	11	0.4	Gals....	2,693	2,074
Dried fruits	32	1.2	Lbs....	64,536	6,580

Forest products: 1909 and 1899.—The census schedules for 1910 called for the "value of all firewood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, or other forest products cut or produced in 1909, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand April 15, 1910;" and also, in a separate item, for the "amount received from sale of standing timber in 1909." There were 199 farms in Nevada (7.4 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being $42,748, as compared with $23,853 in 1899, an increase of 79.2 per cent. Of the value in 1909, $17,225 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, $25,268 as that of products sold or for sale, and $255 as the amount received for standing timber. It should be noted that forest products not produced on farms are not included in this report.

Sugar crops: 1909 and 1899.—The production of sugar crops in Nevada is of but little importance. In 1909, 4 farms reported the production of sugar beets, a total of 3 acres being devoted to this crop, with a product of 36 tons, valued at $199. In 1899, 1 farm reported 2 acres, with a product of 2 tons, valued at $10. The entire product was used as forage. The production of sorghum cane is of but little more importance than sugar beets. In 1909, 12 farms reported a product of 100 tons of cane from 14 acres as compared with 21 farms, 162 tons, and 30 acres in 1899. In both years the entire product was reported as made into sirup, the respective quantities and values being 1,266 gallons, valued at $790, and 1,465 gallons, valued at $733.

Miscellaneous crops: 1909.—Straw and cornstalks derived as by-products from the production of grain and corn have a considerable value for feed and other purposes. They are, however, mainly consumed on the farms producing them. The Census Bureau made no attempt to ascertain the total quantity or value of these products, but the schedules called for the quantity and value of those sold during the year 1909. The returns show that two farmers in Nevada sold, during 1909, 42 tons of straw, for which they received $250.

SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Farm expenses: 1909 and 1899.—The next table shows the number of farms reporting expenditures for labor, feed, and fertilizer at the census of 1910, as well as the sums expended in 1909 and 1899:

EXPENSE.	1909			1899	INCREASE.	
	Farms reporting.		Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.				
Labor	1,776	66.0	$2,993,978	$1,386,650	$1,607,328	115.9
Feed	1,085	40.4	443,285	(1)	.....	.....
Fertilizer	35	1.3	8,379	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not reported at the census of 1900.

About two-thirds of the farmers hire labor, the average amount expended by the farmers hiring being $1,686. During the decade the total expenditure for labor increased $1,607,000, or 115.9 per cent. Nearly one-fourth of the amount reported as expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. At prior censuses no tabulation was made of the number of farmers reporting expenditures for labor.

Four farmers out of every ten report some expenditure for feed; but only about one out of every one hundred purchases fertilizer, the average per farm reporting being $239. The table shows that in 1899 no fertilizer was purchased.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops: 1909.—An effort was made at the census of 1910 to secure as complete a statement as possible of the sales as well as of the production of the more important feedable crops (that is, crops ordinarily fed to live stock). The following table summarizes the data reported:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING.		QUANTITY SOLD.		Amount received.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Amount.	Unit.	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,136,968
Corn	21	0.8	2,001	Bu.	1,668
Oats	116	4.3	116,172	Bu.	62,510
Barley	211	7.8	256,049	Bu.	177,485
Hay and coarse forage	631	23.5	102,744	Tons.	895,305

While the total amount expended by Nevada farmers for the purchase of feed in 1909 was $443,000, the total receipts from the sale of feed by those reporting sales amounted to $1,137,000.

COUNTY TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6, which follow, present by counties the more important agricultural data collected at the Thirteenth Census, 1910.

Table 1 shows the population, number of farms, land and farm area, value of farm property, and number and value of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as of April 15, 1910. Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 2 gives the number of farms, the farm acreage, and the reported value of farm property operated by owners, tenants, and managers, collected as of April 15, 1910. Statistics of farm mortgages are included in this table. (See explanation in text.) Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 3 gives statistics pertaining to the products of live stock on farms (dairy products, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and wool and mohair); also the number and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms for the year 1909.

Table 4 shows the total value of farm crops and the principal classes thereof, together with the acreage (or trees of bearing age) and production of the principal crops for the year 1909.

Table 5 gives statistics relating to selected farm expenses for 1909 and also shows the receipts from the sale of feedable crops.

Table 6 shows the number and value of domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms, by classes, together with the number of dairy cows and mature horses and mules, on April 15, 1910.

Change of boundaries.—In comparing the data secured in 1910 with those for 1900, the following change in county boundaries should be considered: Clark County was organized from a part of Lincoln County in 1909.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY,

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

		THE STATE.	Churchill.	Clark.[1]	Douglas.	Elko.[1]	Esmeralda.[1]	Eúreka.	Humboldt.
1	**Population**	81,875	2,811	3,321	1,895	8,133	9,369	1,830	6,825
2	*Population in 1900*	*42,335*	*830*	(2)	*1,534*	*5,688*	*1,972*	*1,954*	*4,468*
3	**Number of all farms**	2,689	354	146	132	422	105	68	312
4	*Number of all farms in 1900*	*2,184*	*77*	(2)	*117*	*398*	*37*	*68*	*241*
	Color and nativity of farmers:								
5	Native white	1,661	282	134	44	287	26	29	155
6	Foreign-born white	867	68	12	85	103	15	37	128
7	Negro and other nonwhite	161	4	.....	3	32	64	2	29
	Number of farms, classified by size:								
8	Under 3 acres	87	1	2	3	13	4	8	17
9	3 to 9 acres	79	3	3	4	.....	1	2	25
10	10 to 19 acres	105	1	29	8	2	3	.....	11
11	20 to 49 acres	320	45	46	5	12	58	5	15
12	50 to 99 acres	411	173	18	17	26	4	1	28
13	100 to 174 acres	555	66	22	27	100	9	6	53
14	175 to 259 acres	174	16	6	13	19	3	5	19
15	260 to 499 acres	366	28	11	26	64	4	11	47
16	500 to 999 acres	248	11	4	18	53	9	16	36
17	1,000 acres and over	344	10	5	11	133	10	14	61
	LAND AND FARM AREA								
18	Approximate land area.....acres	70,285,440	3,232,000	5,148,800	469,120	10,917,760	4,756,480	2,660,480	10,148,480
19	Land in farms.....acres	2,714,757	113,183	20,721	84,194	926,385	33,212	73,625	666,680
20	*Land in farms in 1900*.....acres	*2,666,647*	*56,491*	(2)	*68,151*	*885,411*	*22,798*	*173,961*	*649,458*
21	Improved land in farms.....acres	752,117	30,957	8,314	27,252	196,696	16,018	19,824	155,150
22	*Improved land in farms in 1900*.....acres	*672,946*	*30,188*	(2)	*27,069*	*170,142*	*6,610*	*23,303*	*139,143*
23	Woodland in farms.....acres	48,209	3,126	1,618	5,584	5,078	1,740	590	4,439
24	Other unimproved land in farms.....acres	1,914,431	79,100	10,789	51,358	724,611	15,454	53,211	507,091
25	Per cent of land area in farms	3.9	3.5	0.4	17.9	8.5	0.7	2.8	6.6
26	Per cent of farm land improved	27.7	27.4	40.1	32.4	21.2	48.2	26.9	23.3
27	Average acres per farm	1,009.6	319.7	141.9	637.8	2,195.2	316.3	1,082.7	2,136.8
28	Average improved acres per farm	279.7	87.4	56.9	206.5	466.1	152.6	291.5	497.3
	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY								
29	**All farm property**.....dollars	60,399,365	3,985,347	1,663,810	3,647,969	16,488,324	1,196,911	1,602,441	8,857,905
30	*All farm property in 1900*.....dollars	*28,673,835*	*1,012,386*	(2)	*1,472,035*	*8,168,193*	*366,595*	*1,513,822*	*5,878,754*
31	Per cent increase, 1900–1910	110.6	293.7	.....	147.8	101.9	226.5	5.9	50.7
32	Land.....dollars	35,276,599	2,698,365	1,275,445	2,669,665	8,261,993	630,073	752,505	5,453,195
33	*Land in 1900*.....dollars	*13,276,620*	*412,800*	(2)	*912,050*	*3,124,500*	*183,950*	*794,910*	*2,766,185*
34	Buildings.....dollars	4,332,740	310,055	104,925	388,850	790,299	254,287	78,425	417,530
35	*Buildings in 1900*.....dollars	*2,340,090*	*73,400*	(2)	*248,250*	*442,940*	*37,000*	*131,420*	*278,095*
36	Implements and machinery.....dollars	1,576,096	162,570	59,604	150,250	280,209	66,098	37,980	241,660
37	*Implements, etc., in 1900*.....dollars	*888,560*	*33,770*	(2)	*55,990*	*222,100*	*14,440*	*37,250*	*149,080*
38	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....dollars	19,213,930	814,357	223,836	439,204	7,146,823	246,453	733,531	2,745,510
39	*Domestic animals, etc., in 1900*.....dollars	*12,169,665*	*492,416*	(2)	*255,745*	*4,378,653*	*151,205*	*550,242*	*2,684,804*
	Per cent of value of all property in—								
40	Land	58.4	67.7	76.7	73.2	50.1	52.6	47.0	61.6
41	Buildings	7.2	7.8	6.3	10.7	4.8	21.2	4.9	4.7
42	Implements and machinery	2.6	4.1	3.6	4.1	1.7	5.5	2.4	2.7
43	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	31.8	20.4	13.5	12.0	43.3	20.6	45.8	31.0
	Average values:								
44	All property per farm.....dollars	22,462	11,258	11,396	27,636	39,072	11,399	23,565	28,391
45	Land and buildings per farm.....dollars	14,730	8,498	9,455	23,171	21,472	8,422	12,220	18,816
46	Land per acre.....dollars	12.99	23.84	61.55	31.71	8.92	18.97	10.22	8.18
47	*Land per acre in 1900*.....dollars	*5.17*	*7.31*	(2)	*13.58*	*3.53*	*8.07*	*4.57*	*4.26*
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)								
48	Farms reporting domestic animals	2,548	316	144	129	411	100	64	301
49	Value of domestic animals.....dollars	10,071,809	794,693	220,656	432,927	7,130,921	244,056	731,773	2,728,242
	Cattle:								
50	Total number	[3] 449,681	9,800	[3] 4,309	7,394	196,194	[3] 6,109	27,696	[3] 52,670
51	Dairy cows	17,084	819	397	1,938	3,207	675	410	1,431
52	Other cows	210,546	3,898	1,772	1,716	102,676	2,758	13,909	24,275
53	Yearling heifers	53,441	1,250	411	1,049	23,226	711	3,855	6,289
54	Calves	28,434	1,232	463	1,229	11,073	500	708	3,351
55	Yearling steers and bulls	49,800	1,002	291	925	21,877	540	3,927	5,939
56	Other steers and bulls	71,883	1,599	825	537	34,135	700	4,887	10,735
57	Value.....dollars	[3] 9,766,723	201,463	[3] 74,242	174,658	4,513,214	[3] 115,207	524,640	[3] 1,022,560
	Horses:								
58	Total number	[3] 68,453	3,449	892	1,889	25,544	[3] 1,385	3,750	[3] 8,803
59	Mature horses	56,077	2,970	797	1,648	20,599	1,023	2,990	7,174
60	Yearling colts	8,916	333	52	174	3,853	149	560	1,000
61	Spring colts	2,736	146	43	67	1,092	103	200	329
62	Value.....dollars	[3] 3,770,402	270,239	70,138	177,415	1,405,400	[3] 85,930	110,430	[3] 491,134
	Mules:								
63	Total number	2,786	361	36	59	574	56	200	404
64	Mature mules	2,163	313	35	53	449	35	120	328
65	Yearling colts	521	38	1	5	116	12	72	36
66	Spring colts	102	10	.....	1	9	9	8	40
67	Value.....dollars	233,800	39,885	4,140	5,675	42,631	4,520	17,445	38,455
	Asses and burros:								
68	Number	912	71	35	66	99	63	47	133
69	Value.....dollars	35,995	5,474	834	447	4,445	1,090	4,970	4,705
	Swine:								
70	Total number	23,160	1,914	1,452	1,830	2,125	914	337	2,077
71	Mature hogs	14,284	962	1,016	1,005	1,432	633	176	1,137
72	Spring pigs	8,876	952	436	825	693	281	161	940
73	Value.....dollars	151,851	12,828	9,557	10,658	14,766	6,287	2,294	14,512
	Sheep:								
74	Total number	1,154,705	67,578	8,100	15,368	247,913	9,133	15,887	242,463
75	Rams, ewes, and wethers	824,875	55,076	6,100	9,328	190,600	7,019	13,725	178,044
76	Spring lambs	320,920	12,502	2,000	6,040	57,313	2,114	2,162	64,419
77	Value.....dollars	5,101,328	264,531	61,500	64,946	1,150,111	30,945	71,926	1,156,603
	Goats:								
78	Number	4,849	40	58	10	57	14	15	60
79	Value.....dollars	11,710	273	245	28	354	77	68	273
	POULTRY AND BEES								
80	Number of poultry of all kinds	133,217	16,712	4,389	10,435	16,428	2,716	2,501	16,724
81	Value.....dollars	93,668	14,294	2,229	5,414	12,239	2,297	1,758	9,778
82	Number of colonies of bees	8,401	1,253	199	335	478	30	.....	1,532
83	Value.....dollars	48,453	5,370	951	863	3,663	100	.....	7,495

[1] Agricultural data for Indians on reservations in 1900 shown separately in last column of table.

BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

		Lander.	Lincoln.[2]	Lyon.[1]	Nye.	Ormsby.	Storey.	Washoe.[1]	White Pine.	Indian res.
1	**Population**	1,786	3,489	3,568	7,513	3,415	3,045	17,434	7,441	.....
2	*Population in 1900*	*1,634*	*3,284*	*2,268*	*1,140*	*2,893*	*3,673*	*9,141*	*1,961*	.....
3	**Number of all farms**	55	135	208	116	45	21	367	203	.....
4	*Number of all farms in 1900*	*69*	*229*	*168*	*90*	*50*	*23*	*331*	*163*	*123*
	Color and nativity of farmers:									
5	Native white	37	108	124	79	21	5	185	145	.....
6	Foreign-born white	18	24	84	33	22	15	166	57	.....
7	Negro and other nonwhite	.....	3	.....	4	2	1	16	1	.....
	Number of farms, classified by size:									
8	Under 3 acres	.....	11	2	6	.....	2	13	5	.....
9	3 to 9 acres	.....	6	7	.....	3	3	18	4	.....
10	10 to 19 acres	2	8	3	1	4	5	26	2	.....
11	20 to 49 acres	2	25	13	11	4	5	53	21	.....
12	50 to 99 acres	4	22	31	8	6	1	51	21	.....
13	100 to 174 acres	10	29	52	28	9	1	68	75	.....
14	175 to 259 acres	.....	10	24	1	5	1	35	16	.....
15	260 to 499 acres	14	11	37	26	8	3	45	31	.....
16	500 to 999 acres	9	9	24	17	2	.....	29	11	.....
17	1,000 acres and over	14	4	15	18	3	.....	29	17	.....
	LAND AND FARM AREA									
18	Approximate land area.....acres	3,661,440	6,727,040	965,760	11,708,160	99,840	160,640	4,000,640	5,628,800	.....
19	Land in farms.....acres	249,736	29,958	105,562	94,614	10,472	1,498	195,286	109,631	.....
20	*Land in farms in 1900*.....acres	*86,824*	*37,531*	*99,666*	*46,253*	*8,433*	*1,665*	*339,051*	*85,075*	*4,885*
21	Improved land in farms.....acres	61,913	12,045	43,806	41,576	2,959	759	57,015	77,833	.....
22	*Improved land in farms in 1900*.....acres	*23,800*	*15,094*	*33,958*	*16,143*	*2,357*	*710*	*49,643*	*34,448*	*2,338*
23	Woodland in farms.....acres	850	42	3,819	920	1,420	53	11,730	7,200	.....
24	Other unimproved land in farms.....acres	186,973	17,871	57,937	52,118	6,093	686	126,541	24,598	.....
25	Per cent of land area in farms	6.8	0.4	10.9	0.8	10.5	0.9	4.9	1.9	.....
26	Per cent of farm land improved	24.8	40.2	41.5	43.9	28.3	50.7	29.2	71.0	.....
27	Average acres per farm	4,540.7	221.9	507.5	815.6	232.7	71.3	532.1	540.1	.....
28	Average improved acres per farm	1,125.7	89.2	210.6	358.4	65.8	36.1	155.4	383.4	.....
	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY									
29	**All farm property**.....dollars	4,003,650	1,092,257	4,185,620	1,816,115	612,263	94,238	8,756,825	2,395,690	.....
30	*All farm property in 1900*.....dollars	*1,513,918*	*804,039*	*1,506,030*	*893,121*	*225,996*	*69,579*	*4,404,854*	*970,077*	*74,436*
31	Per cent increase, 1900–1910	204.7	.....	177.9	103.3	170.9	35.4	98.8	147.0	.....
32	Land.....dollars	1,883,410	492,410	3,072,280	922,815	295,050	63,550	5,659,385	1,146,458	.....
33	*Land in 1900*.....dollars	*647,090*	*402,850*	*917,450*	*286,600*	*130,480*	*39,080*	*2,195,460*	*417,430*	*37,190*
34	Buildings.....dollars	197,093	77,950	318,612	154,885	233,350	12,000	815,480	169,994	.....
35	*Buildings in 1900*.....dollars	*75,670*	*95,890*	*163,960*	*42,270*	*52,620*	*8,260*	*599,030*	*83,840*	*7,450*
36	Implements and machinery.....dollars	77,815	39,315	127,565	53,220	14,645	4,445	187,250	73,470	.....
37	*Implements, etc., in 1900*.....dollars	*37,490*	*36,280*	*59,240*	*30,040*	*15,500*	*2,910*	*151,870*	*35,240*	*6,760*
38	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....dollars	1,845,332	482,582	667,163	685,195	69,218	14,243	2,094,710	1,005,768	.....
39	*Domestic animals, etc., in 1900*.....dollars	*553,668*	*262,019*	*365,380*	*534,211*	*27,396*	*18,729*	*1,458,494*	*433,567*	*23,036*
	Per cent of value of all property in—									
40	Land	47.0	45.1	73.4	50.8	48.2	67.4	64.6	47.9	.....
41	Buildings	4.9	7.1	7.6	8.5	38.1	12.7	9.3	7.1	.....
42	Implements and machinery	1.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	4.7	2.1	3.1	.....
43	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	46.1	44.2	15.9	37.7	11.3	15.1	23.9	42.0	.....
	Average values:									
44	All property per farm.....dollars	72,794	8,091	20,123	15,656	13,606	4,488	23,861	11,801	.....
45	Land and buildings per farm.....dollars	37,827	4,225	16,302	9,291	11,742	3,598	17,643	6,485	.....
46	Land per acre.....dollars	7.54	16.44	29.10	9.75	28.18	42.42	28.98	10.46	.....
47	*Land per acre in 1900*.....dollars	*7.45*	*10.92*	*9.21*	*6.20*	*15.47*	*23.83*	*6.48*	*4.91*	*7.61*
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)									
48	Farms reporting domestic animals	53	126	194	112	44	20	350	184	.....
49	Value of domestic animals.....dollars	1,843,652	480,337	632,628	680,514	66,966	13,121	2,070,286	1,001,037	.....
	Cattle:									
50	Total number	[3] 38,139	14,846	[3] 12,329	23,371	1,341	305	[3] 36,211	18,967	.....
51	Dairy cows	366	540	2,021	602	320	105	3,151	1,102	.....
52	Other cows	14,567	7,084	4,875	13,049	440	86	10,066	9,375	.....
53	Yearling heifers	4,082	1,881	1,185	3,152	188	55	3,338	2,769	.....
54	Calves	623	1,469	1,451	1,731	173	33	3,122	1,276	.....
55	Yearling steers and bulls	2,988	1,734	877	3,299	110	22	3,908	2,361	.....
56	Other steers and bulls	7,513	2,138	545	1,538	110	4	4,533	2,084	.....
57	Value.....dollars	[3] 906,423	300,828	[3] 265,665	442,343	32,431	8,265	[3] 800,566	384,218	.....
	Horses:									
58	Total number	[3] 7,168	1,784	2,354	2,710	332	67	[3] 5,125	3,201	.....
59	Mature horses	5,742	1,548	1,986	2,321	294	60	4,181	2,734	.....
60	Yearling colts	1,041	190	238	268	24	5	656	373	.....
61	Spring colts	135	46	130	121	14	2	214	94	.....
62	Value.....dollars	[3] 238,838	111,172	205,555	118,073	31,335	3,990	[3] 322,271	128,482	.....
	Mules:									
63	Total number	207	54	157	121	.....	5	366	186	.....
64	Mature mules	147	54	129	63	.....	5	279	153	.....
65	Yearling colts	58	.....	23	57	.....	.....	70	33	.....
66	Spring colts	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
67	Value.....dollars	19,245	2,446	18,200	8,138	.....	130	22,040	10,850	.....
	Asses and burros:									
68	Number	48	9	29	111	1	.....	108	92	.....
69	Value.....dollars	1,635	392	430	3,385	1,500	.....	2,900	3,788	.....
	Swine:									
70	Total number	686	735	6,079	483	281	105	3,204	938	.....
71	Mature hogs	576	515	3,845	313	173	76	1,786	639	.....
72	Spring pigs	110	220	2,234	170	108	29	1,418	299	.....
73	Value.....dollars	7,733	5,737	33,237	3,255	1,621	528	21,842	6,996	.....
	Sheep:									
74	Total number	137,480	15,871	26,100	23,440	13	48	238,614	106,787	.....
75	Rams, ewes, and wethers	97,960	12,853	19,005	20,919	8	26	131,310	82,902	.....
76	Spring lambs	39,520	3,018	7,095	2,521	5	22	107,304	23,885	.....
77	Value.....dollars	669,778	54,626	107,139	105,320	79	208	900,536	463,980	.....
	Goats:									
78	Number	.....	2,334	1,352	.....	.....	.....	60	849	.....
79	Value.....dollars	.....	5,136	2,402	.....	.....	.....	131	2,723	.....
	POULTRY AND BEES									
80	Number of poultry of all kinds	2,184	3,966	16,622	5,623	3,450	949	24,234	6,284	.....
81	Value.....dollars	1,670	2,245	11,391	4,681	1,927	1,102	17,912	4,731	.....
82	Number of colonies of bees	1	.....	2,972	.....	65	5	1,531	.....	.....
83	Value.....dollars	10	.....	23,144	.....	325	20	6,512	.....	.....

[2] Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)

[3] Includes animals, age or sex not specified.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

		THE STATE.	Churchill.	Clark.[1]	Douglas.	Elko.[1]	Esmeralda.[1]	Eureka.	Humboldt.
	FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS								
1	**Number of farms**	2,175	323	124	100	378	97	53	233
2	*Number of farms in 1900*	*1,809*	*65*	(2)	*103*	*340*	*30*	*55*	*193*
3	Per cent of all farms	80.9	91.2	84.9	75.8	89.6	92.4	77.9	74.7
4	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*82.8*	*84.4*	(2)	*88.0*	*86.4*	*81.1*	*80.9*	*80.1*
5	**Land in farms**—acres	1,032,432	78,572	10,553	38,004	392,754	25,252	27,125	144,608
6	Improved land in farms—acres	386,132	25,064	4,347	18,879	141,366	11,908	10,172	36,443
7	**Value of land and buildings**—dollars	21,731,515	2,459,070	617,810	1,925,265	5,275,532	552,560	243,150	2,252,680
	Degree of ownership:								
8	Farms consisting of owned land only	2,061	311	107	92	358	96	53	221
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land	114	12	17	8	20	1	.....	12
	Color and nativity of owners:								
10	Native white	1,325	258	114	31	251	20	20	97
11	Foreign-born white	698	61	10	68	95	14	31	109
12	Negro and other nonwhite	152	4	.....	1	32	63	2	27
	FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS								
13	**Number of farms**	333	24	9	25	25	3	4	32
14	*Number of farms in 1900*	*249*	*10*	(2)	*11*	*34*	*5*	*6*	*24*
15	Per cent of all farms	12.4	6.8	6.2	18.9	5.9	2.9	5.9	10.3
16	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*11.4*	*13.0*	(2)	*9.4*	*8.5*	*13.5*	*8.8*	*10.0*
17	**Land in farms**—acres	158,195	22,771	3,126	5,812	16,318	580	1,720	12,388
18	Improved land in farms—acres	55,458	2,417	338	2,549	5,875	550	202	7,083
19	**Value of land and buildings**—dollars	3,969,331	173,250	171,760	283,950	261,100	10,800	15,380	494,000
	Form of tenancy:								
20	Share tenants	96	8	4	14	6	1	.....	17
21	Share-cash tenants	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
22	Cash tenants	191	16	5	11	15	1	1	11
23	Tenure not specified	39	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	4
	Color and nativity of tenants:								
24	Native white	192	18	8	9	21	2	2	21
25	Foreign-born white	133	6	1	14	4	.....	2	10
26	Negro and other nonwhite	8	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
	FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS								
27	**Number of farms**	181	7	13	7	19	5	11	47
28	*Number of farms in 1900*	*126*	*2*	(2)	*5*	*24*	*2*	*7*	*24*
29	**Land in farms**—acres	1,524,130	11,840	7,042	40,318	517,313	7,380	44,780	509,634
30	Improved land in farms—acres	310,527	3,476	3,129	5,824	49,455	3,500	9,450	111,624
31	**Value of land and buildings**—dollars	13,908,493	376,100	590,800	849,300	3,524,660	321,000	572,400	3,124,050
	MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS[3]								
	For all farms operated by owners:								
32	Number free from mortgage debt	1,805	268	107	66	326	91	43	191
33	Number with mortgage debt	361	55	17	33	51	6	10	42
34	Number with no mortgage report	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	For farms consisting of owned land only:								
35	Number reporting debt and amount	309	46	14	29	45	5	9	35
36	Value of their land and buildings—dollars	4,297,144	314,560	59,035	622,900	748,500	54,200	47,300	348,260
37	Amount of mortgage debt—dollars	1,464,084	97,565	25,811	264,600	279,775	19,050	17,230	138,385
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings	34.1	31.0	43.7	42.5	37.4	35.1	36.4	39.7

[1] Agricultural data for Indians on reservations in 1900 shown separately in last column of table. [2] Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)

TABLE 3.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

	LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS								
	Dairy Products								
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products—number	13,268	656	379	1,928	2,124	210	325	719
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced—number	11,365	593	367	1,870	1,928	208	310	509
3	Milk—Produced—gallons	4,366,555	219,950	78,936	997,132	485,977	107,915	57,415	198,089
4	Sold—gallons	1,102,833	5,380	3,139	6,730	64,930	.....	2,936	51,760
5	Cream sold—gallons	150,775	380	100	75,991	750	1,650	.....	479
6	Butter fat sold—pounds	209,003	5,872	.....	106,573	45,848	.....	.....	.....
7	Butter—Produced—pounds	403,885	48,235	13,804	12,147	47,920	16,838	12,441	34,413
8	Sold—pounds	156,588	21,180	2,880	7,349	9,613	10,581	3,711	11,179
9	Cheese—Produced—pounds	10,245	.....	125	.....	40	75	2,000	10
10	Sold—pounds	1,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	200	10
11	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream—dollars	518,179	17,040	4,632	96,388	46,852	5,902	5,318	27,421
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products—dollars	443,588	9,414	1,577	95,038	35,619	3,971	2,151	20,304
	Poultry Products								
13	Poultry—Raised—number	165,040	16,219	8,796	10,937	18,827	3,802	2,802	21,092
14	Sold—number	69,328	6,544	5,147	5,265	6,518	1,586	847	6,691
15	Eggs—Produced—dozens	732,165	84,341	25,508	75,819	64,144	10,373	13,702	88,582
16	Sold—dozens	345,932	44,563	9,752	50,039	14,377	4,580	4,752	51,714
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced—dollars	321,799	36,049	9,468	25,583	29,576	6,816	6,620	38,037
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs—dollars	152,615	18,459	4,306	15,777	8,403	3,169	2,172	19,321
	Honey and Wax								
19	Honey produced—pounds	354,905	73,584	12,110	11,452	15,320	995	.....	67,822
20	Wax produced—pounds	7,766	1,217	105	160	400	.....	.....	2,250
21	Value of honey and wax produced—dollars	37,002	6,207	750	1,218	1,554	118	.....	8,709
	Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair								
22	Wool, fleeces shorn—number	723,822	37,010	1,335	9,855	145,050	7,060	12,828	183,579
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn—number	2,070	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	5	4
24	Value of wool and mohair produced—dollars	865,814	35,634	2,044	13,632	192,890	9,600	13,268	210,821
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED								
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered—number	5,071	180	86	428	1,257	150	278	568
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered—number	112,407	2,353	687	3,373	41,094	1,349	6,774	15,143
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold—number	6,679	152	97	36	2,739	18	563	1,049
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered—number	15,603	1,521	1,213	1,735	1,842	523	197	1,539
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered—number	335,029	7,781	85	8,467	83,779	6,103	7,510	69,508
30	Receipts from sale of animals—dollars	4,339,040	105,933	23,794	167,453	1,517,451	62,042	192,258	670,485
31	Value of animals slaughtered—dollars	423,192	15,755	11,877	27,916	69,608	15,981	22,696	43,522

AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

		Lander.	Lincoln.[2]	Lyon.[1]	Nye.	Ormsby.	Storey.	Washoe.[1]	White Pine.	Indian res.
	FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS									
1	Number of farms	36	115	139	108	30	18	265	156	.....
2	*Number of farms in 1900*	*53*	*203*	*153*	*77*	*33*	*19*	*256*	*148*	*121*
3	Per cent of all farms	65.5	85.2	66.8	93.1	66.7	85.7	72.2	76.8	.....
4	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*76.8*	*88.6*	*79.2*	*85.6*	*66.0*	*82.6*	*71.3*	*90.8*	*98.4*
5	Land in farms, acres	32,140	15,828	60,478	82,494	8,540	1,305	76,102	38,617	.....
6	Improved land in farms, acres	11,018	7,809	24,585	40,461	1,960	681	34,045	17,334	.....
7	Value of land and buildings, dollars	548,300	422,000	1,902,389	928,600	194,000	65,050	3,717,690	627,419	.....
	Degree of ownership:									
8	Farms consisting of owned land only	36	104	129	108	30	18	245	153	.....
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land	.....	11	10	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....
	Color and nativity of owners:									
10	Native white	21	92	95	72	16	4	129	105	.....
11	Foreign-born white	15	21	44	32	14	14	120	50	.....
12	Negro and other nonwhite	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	16	1	.....
	FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS									
13	Number of farms	4	13	60	7	11	2	75	39	.....
14	*Number of farms in 1900*	*8*	*16*	*29*	*9*	*14*	*3*	*68*	*11*	*1*
15	Per cent of all farms	7.3	9.6	28.8	6.0	24.4	9.5	20.4	19.2	.....
16	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*11.6*	*7.0*	*17.3*	*10.0*	*28.0*	*13.0*	*20.5*	*6.7*	*0.8*
17	Land in farms, acres	2,351	2,393	17,435	2,620	1,540	185	50,782	18,174	.....
18	Improved land in farms, acres	1,535	1,301	9,713	815	723	70	9,768	12,019	.....
19	Value of land and buildings, dollars	32,300	42,860	673,503	49,100	106,900	5,500	1,437,475	211,453	.....
	Form of tenancy:									
20	Share tenants	.....	4	4	4	1	.....	12	21	.....
21	Share-cash tenants	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
22	Cash tenants	2	2	53	2	4	2	49	17	.....
23	Tenure not specified	2	6	.....	1	6	.....	12	1	.....
	Color and nativity of tenants:									
24	Native white	4	10	23	6	3	1	32	32	.....
25	Foreign-born white	.....	2	37	1	6	.....	43	7	.....
26	Negro and other nonwhite	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
	FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS									
27	Number of farms	15	7	9	1	4	1	27	8	.....
28	*Number of farms in 1900*	*8*	*10*	*6*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*27*	*4*	*1*
29	Land in farms, acres	215,245	11,737	27,649	9,500	392	8	68,402	52,840	.....
30	Improved land in farms, acres	49,360	2,935	9,508	300	276	8	13,202	48,480	.....
31	Value of land and buildings, dollars	1,499,903	105,500	815,000	100,000	227,500	5,000	1,319,700	477,580	.....
	MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS[3]									
	For all farms operated by owners:									
32	Number free from mortgage debt	34	104	94	103	26	18	187	147	.....
33	Number with mortgage debt	2	9	44	5	4	.....	75	8	.....
34	Number with no mortgage report	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
	For farms consisting of owned land only:									
35	Number reporting debt and amount	2	6	34	5	3	.....	68	8	.....
36	Value of their land and buildings, dollars	35,000	17,280	833,169	67,000	21,300	.....	1,093,600	35,040	.....
37	Amount of mortgage debt, dollars	25,000	3,820	284,069	28,275	3,950	.....	259,080	17,474	.....
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings	71.4	22.1	34.1	42.2	18.5	.....	23.7	49.9	.....

[3] No mortgage reports were secured for farms operated by tenants and managers. (See explanation in text.)

SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

	LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS									
	Dairy Products									
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products, number	315	443	1,547	436	250	97	2,861	978	.....
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, number	315	394	763	436	235	87	2,437	913	.....
3	Milk—Produced, gallons	36,325	101,725	440,525	91,830	118,280	58,630	1,165,369	198,457	.....
4	Sold, gallons	.....	4,390	430,633	4,580	30,805	42,865	503,915	40,770	.....
5	Cream sold, gallons	.....	.....	35,824	.....	3,625	.....	31,876	100	.....
6	Butter fat sold, pounds	.....	.....	20,466	.....	.....	.....	30,244	.....	.....
7	Butter—Produced, pounds	3,735	21,440	26,356	17,085	18,498	1,650	106,316	23,007	.....
8	Sold, pounds	211	6,208	7,780	3,360	8,538	680	58,959	4,359	.....
9	Cheese—Produced, pounds	.....	500	.....	80	.....	1,000	4,675	1,740	.....
10	Sold, pounds	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	.....	.....
11	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, dollars	1,724	8,945	84,721	9,940	18,063	15,359	147,261	28,704	.....
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products, dollars	72	3,746	79,316	3,762	15,388	15,007	136,306	21,917	.....
	Poultry Products									
13	Poultry—Raised, number	2,857	3,604	23,327	8,037	5,646	997	27,001	11,036	.....
14	Sold, number	702	1,043	9,704	1,961	2,188	157	14,732	6,243	.....
15	Eggs—Produced, dozens	7,043	22,303	122,134	32,381	25,639	3,770	129,783	26,643	.....
16	Sold, dozens	985	5,313	41,627	9,869	17,795	725	82,111	7,730	.....
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced, dollars	5,460	9,135	50,169	19,494	10,366	2,701	56,069	16,256	.....
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs, dollars	929	2,390	20,230	6,272	6,762	623	35,796	8,006	.....
	Honey and Wax									
19	Honey produced, pounds	.....	.....	110,375	.....	3,000	200	60,047	.....	.....
20	Wax produced, pounds	.....	.....	1,065	.....	60	.....	2,509	.....	.....
21	Value of honey and wax produced, dollars	.....	.....	11,612	.....	270	30	6,534	.....	.....
	Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair									
22	Wool, fleeces shorn, number	87,936	7,000	15,336	12,012	.....	.....	133,523	71,298	.....
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, number	.....	1,035	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
24	Value of wool and mohair produced, dollars	105,335	10,542	22,626	14,660	.....	.....	145,252	89,510	.....
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED									
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered, number	147	204	257	105	187	59	658	507	.....
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, number	12,761	2,970	4,396	6,794	193	36	8,017	6,467	.....
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, number	233	57	101	247	3	1	420	963	.....
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered, number	196	262	3,443	234	30	47	1,028	1,793	.....
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, number	49,263	701	6,397	1,490	1	115	73,679	20,150	.....
30	Receipts from sale of animals, dollars	484,852	60,654	155,793	151,636	5,188	1,578	552,123	187,800	.....
31	Value of animals slaughtered, dollars	47,201	13,609	21,373	19,431	1,955	778	27,353	84,137	.....

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF.

			THE STATE.	Churchill.	Clark.	Douglas.	Elko.	Esmeralda.	Eureka.	Humboldt.
	VALUE OF ALL CROPS									
1	**Total**	dollars	**5,923,536**	**357,069**	**180,183**	**527,651**	**1,119,281**	**136,412**	**158,152**	**1,132,055**
2	Cereals	dollars	923,763	94,475	30,428	169,274	133,186	18,356	9,165	161,048
3	Other grains and seeds	dollars	3,988	464	646	.....	1,942	.....	.....	.....
4	Hay and forage	dollars	4,185,071	211,524	49,931	317,779	920,600	92,941	132,486	920,856
5	Vegetables	dollars	661,803	40,721	82,683	18,148	46,386	22,296	16,254	42,142
6	Fruits and nuts	dollars	102,811	1,562	15,583	4,711	14,456	1,124	247	7,559
7	All other crops	dollars	46,100	8,323	912	17,739	2,711	1,695	.....	450
	SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)									
	Cereals:									
8	Total	acres	**34,958**	**4,539**	**1,368**	**5,535**	**5,815**	**716**	**270**	**6,057**
9		bushels	**1,165,254**	**125,716**	**33,979**	**236,435**	**212,989**	**16,002**	**9,884**	**194,490**
10	Corn	acres	585	19	121	.....	13	45	.....	.....
11		bushels	20,779	660	1,806	.....	160	1,535	.....	10
12	Oats	acres	7,853	565	61	1,118	3,245	65	52	193
13		bushels	334,973	22,998	2,384	56,781	147,230	2,727	2,040	10,075
14	Wheat	acres	14,260	1,541	293	1,965	1,042	245	16	4,378
15		bushels	396,075	36,514	7,557	54,446	22,630	5,092	267	143,440
16	Barley	acres	12,200	2,414	882	2,452	1,510	361	202	1,482
17		bushels	412,149	65,539	21,989	125,208	42,914	6,648	7,577	40,895
18	Rye	acres	43	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4
19		bushels	880	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	70
	Hay and forage:									
20	Total	acres	**350,538**	**14,760**	**1,290**	**13,447**	**109,459**	**5,892**	**12,047**	**85,984**
21		tons	**521,818**	**28,867**	**5,186**	**36,051**	**136,276**	**11,061**	**12,189**	**127,148**
22	All tame or cultivated grasses	acres	148,501	8,126	1,105	8,442	39,664	5,554	2,045	31,872
23		tons	326,420	23,214	4,449	28,919	61,094	10,503	3,828	81,262
24	Timothy alone	acres	14,954	.....	.....	414	12,061	84	104	570
25		tons	21,395	.....	.....	960	16,018	178	160	560
26	Timothy and clover mixed	acres	17,141	.....	.....	1,226	9,201	1,145	40	2,020
27		tons	26,157	.....	.....	2,567	13,512	1,445	120	2,040
28	Clover alone	acres	77	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
29		tons	120	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
30	Alfalfa	acres	90,151	8,112	1,105	5,443	8,165	3,613	1,110	26,847
31		tons	238,383	23,194	4,449	22,222	15,811	8,025	2,565	76,387
32	Millet or Hungarian grass	acres	250	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
33		tons	467	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
34	Other tame or cultivated grasses	acres	25,928	.....	.....	1,359	10,189	712	791	2,235
35		tons	39,898	.....	.....	3,170	15,654	855	983	1,875
36	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	acres	197,716	6,040	.....	4,846	69,324	313	9,872	52,092
37		tons	189,338	5,124	.....	6,926	74,606	523	8,184	43,373
38	Grains cut green	acres	4,184	585	77	159	471	25	130	2,020
39		tons	5,426	505	109	206	576	35	177	2,511
40	Coarse forage	acres	136	9	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41		tons	730	24	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Special crops:									
42	Potatoes	acres	4,864	451	18	106	408	153	89	292
43		bushels	766,826	66,892	1,404	15,407	53,171	28,169	9,974	42,910
44	All other vegetables	acres	1,958	140	664	66	67	34	43	67
	FRUITS AND NUTS									
	Orchard fruits:									
45	Total	trees	**94,222**	**1,754**	**4,429**	**11,260**	**9,624**	**2,452**	**845**	**6,750**
46		bushels	**86,576**	**843**	**2,741**	**5,302**	**13,372**	**1,421**	**989**	**6,093**
47	Apples	trees	74,454	1,274	461	10,074	8,488	1,787	636	5,150
48		bushels	74,449	694	253	5,010	12,726	771	969	5,612
49	Peaches and nectarines	trees	6,329	70	2,790	154	3	139	.....	346
50		bushels	3,171	.....	1,603	10	.....	50	.....	25
51	Pears	trees	3,946	200	266	325	311	215	40	429
52		bushels	4,083	105	110	194	123	251	5	71
53	Plums and prunes	trees	6,716	151	424	530	656	218	139	576
54		bushels	3,857	44	461	80	442	321	10	382
55	Cherries	trees	1,588	15	54	177	150	67	30	156
56		bushels	481	.....	100	8	58	3	5	3
57	Apricots	trees	1,035	34	332	.....	16	26	.....	75
58		bushels	524	.....	204	.....	23	25	.....	.....
59	Quinces	trees	154	10	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
60		bushels	11	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	**Grapes**	vines	26,607	31	21,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
62		pounds	376,205	.....	318,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Small fruits:									
63	Total	acres	**37**	.....	**1**	**1**	**9**	.....	.....	**3**
64		quarts	**50,287**	**300**	**730**	**1,565**	**6,936**	**580**	**120**	**1,318**
65	Strawberries	acres	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
66		quarts	11,189	.....	.....	100	755	.....	.....	50
67	Raspberries and loganberries	acres	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
68		quarts	17,841	300	.....	198	2,953	.....	.....	.....
69	Currants	acres	11	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1
70		quarts	8,824	.....	240	728	2,285	240	100	550
71	Gooseberries	acres	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
72		quarts	11,355	.....	.....	491	833	320	20	718
	Tropical fruits:									
73	Total	trees	**3,412**	.....	**3,356**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Figs	trees	525	.....	469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75		pounds	29,270	.....	28,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nuts:									
76	Total	trees	**972**	**8**	**833**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	**54**
77		pounds	**10,250**	**300**	**7,025**	.....	.....	**25**	.....	.....
78	Almonds	trees	859	.....	819	.....	.....	1	.....	16
79		pounds	7,550	.....	6,825	.....	.....	25	.....	.....

TABLE 5.—SELECTED FARM EXPENSES

1	**Labor**	Farms reporting	1,776	186	81	113	326	32	45	222
2		Cash expended dollars	2,315,496	171,047	71,516	131,120	461,662	48,304	56,009	488,387
3		Rent and board furnished dollars	678,482	66,080	15,725	40,608	116,638	22,650	17,023	105,498
4	**Fertilizer**	Farms reporting	35	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3
5		Amount expended dollars	8,379	275	5	.....	185	.....	.....	270
6	**Feed**	Farms reporting	1,085	153	64	24	197	17	34	149
7		Amount expended dollars	443,285	30,569	11,839	4,618	112,539	3,814	10,613	68,497
8	**Receipts from sale of feedable crops** dollars		1,136,968	100,120	19,149	177,064	111,468	48,203	13,196	330,599

AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

			Lander.	Lincoln.	Lyon.	Nye.	Ormsby.	Storey.	Washoe.	White Pine.	Indian res.
	VALUE OF ALL CROPS										
1	**Total**	dollars	285,257	148,761	500,470	261,834	40,598	26,007	776,520	273,286	.....
2	Cereals	dollars	34,470	25,208	97,554	17,090	5,907	528	85,154	41,920	.....
3	Other grains and seeds	dollars	.....	131	180	308	.....	.....	.....	317	.....
4	Hay and forage	dollars	231,657	83,722	274,492	191,601	26,224	16,663	527,376	187,219	.....
5	Vegetables	dollars	18,219	29,537	120,757	36,688	7,705	8,177	137,662	34,428	.....
6	Fruits and nuts	dollars	911	10,163	3,498	14,456	647	425	18,097	9,372	.....
7	All other crops	dollars	.....	.....	3,989	1,691	115	214	8,231	30	.....
	SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)										
	Cereals:										
8	Total	acres	731	491	3,895	508	335	38	2,708	1,892	.....
9		bushels	29,402	20,437	115,312	16,052	5,402	535	94,437	54,182	.....
10	Corn	acres	.....	267	15	86	.....	.....	1	18	.....
11		bushels	.....	12,364	617	3,080	.....	.....	20	527	.....
12	Oats	acres	2	51	238	122	12	.....	639	1,490	.....
13		bushels	50	2,850	8,813	2,914	749	.....	30,226	45,136	.....
14	Wheat	acres	112	24	2,082	106	317	31	1,844	264	.....
15		bushels	5,325	833	50,425	2,422	4,431	485	57,519	4,689	.....
16	Barley	acres	617	148	1,556	251	6	.....	213	106	.....
17		bushels	24,027	4,365	55,232	7,621	222	.....	6,372	3,540	.....
18	Rye	acres	.....	1	4	.....	.....	7	10	12	.....
19		bushels	.....	25	225	.....	.....	50	200	255	.....
	Hay and forage:										
20	Total	acres	21,174	4,391	23,265	11,799	1,325	392	33,507	11,806	.....
21		tons	23,078	6,731	40,132	12,649	2,342	1,855	60,565	17,780	.....
22	All tame or cultivated grasses	acres	6,790	1,357	16,315	3,327	780	350	17,509	5,265	.....
23		tons	9,349	3,340	38,519	5,480	1,602	1,765	42,622	10,474	.....
24	Timothy alone	acres	186	47	.....	173	10	.....	1,225	80	.....
25		tons	330	65	.....	394	50	.....	2,520	160	.....
26	Timothy and clover mixed	acres	37	.....	230	120	409	30	2,332	351	.....
27		tons	104	.....	430	350	828	43	4,285	433	.....
28	Clover alone	acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	1	.....	.....
29		tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3	.....	.....
30	Alfalfa	acres	3,127	1,288	15,765	2,337	325	320	8,815	3,779	.....
31		tons	6,650	3,252	37,754	3,994	690	1,722	23,787	7,881	.....
32	Millet or Hungarian grass	acres	.....	.....	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33		tons	.....	.....	35	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other tame or cultivated grasses	acres	3,440	22	300	681	8	.....	5,136	1,055	.....
35		tons	2,265	23	300	730	16	.....	12,027	2,000	.....
36	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	acres	14,384	3,017	6,898	8,452	475	42	15,529	6,432	.....
37		tons	13,729	3,322	1,570	6,990	678	90	17,073	7,150	.....
38	Grains cut green	acres	.....	6	52	11	70	.....	469	109	.....
39		tons	.....	6	43	160	62	.....	870	166	.....
40	Coarse forage	acres	.....	10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41		tons	.....	59	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Special crops:										
42	Potatoes	acres	110	155	1,219	167	60	65	1,270	301	.....
43		bushels	12,686	19,027	244,108	18,166	9,182	6,988	208,124	30,618	.....
44	All other vegetables	acres	32	116	108	152	41	41	301	80	.....
	FRUITS AND NUTS										
	Orchard fruits:										
45	Total	trees	959	4,152	4,987	15,831	1,806	314	19,910	9,149	.....
46		bushels	470	5,611	2,394	27,792	453	278	12,293	6,524	.....
47	Apples	trees	831	2,242	3,927	12,617	1,752	220	18,429	6,566	.....
48		bushels	435	3,807	1,762	24,662	392	208	11,186	5,962	.....
49	Peaches and nectarines	trees	27	808	126	997	.....	5	114	750	.....
50		bushels	.....	876	8	522	.....	.....	52	25	.....
51	Pears	trees	50	248	368	539	33	30	520	372	.....
52		bushels	10	301	539	1,749	54	52	451	68	.....
53	Plums and prunes	trees	35	598	476	1,223	21	49	698	922	.....
54		bushels	25	392	84	740	7	10	499	360	.....
55	Cherries	trees	10	86	71	286	.....	6	117	363	.....
56		bushels	.....	35	1	54	.....	.....	105	109	.....
57	Apricots	trees	6	164	16	167	.....	4	25	170	.....
58		bushels	.....	199	.....	65	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
59	Quinces	trees	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	7	6	.....
60		bushels	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	**Grapes**	vines	2	2,908	253	1,905	.....	17	12	27	.....
62		pounds	30	45,400	.....	12,075	.....	100	100	500	.....
	Small fruits:										
63	Total	acres	.....	1	4	3	.....	1	8	6	.....
64		quarts	.....	1,032	3,142	2,193	.....	250	24,590	7,531	.....
65	Strawberries	acres	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
66		quarts	.....	.....	664	20	.....	.....	9,600	.....	.....
67	Raspberries and loganberries	acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
68		quarts	.....	30	20	.....	.....	.....	14,240	100	.....
69	Currants	acres	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
70		quarts	.....	20	1,591	749	.....	250	150	1,921	.....
71	Gooseberries	acres	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
72		quarts	.....	982	857	1,424	.....	.....	200	5,510	.....
	Tropical fruits:										
73	Total	trees	.....	14	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Figs	trees	.....	14	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75		pounds	.....	350	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nuts:										
76	Total	trees	.....	13	22	38	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
77		pounds	.....	400	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Almonds	trees	.....	13	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79		pounds	.....	400	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

1	**Labor**	Farms reporting	45	73	152	68	33	13	265	122	.....
2		Cash expended	130,428	35,911	187,433	59,836	25,673	10,876	331,172	106,122	.....
3		Rent and board furnished	58,695	9,055	59,688	25,622	6,565	5,227	106,482	22,926	.....
4	**Fertilizer**	Farms reporting	.....	.....	1	12	2	.....	10	.....	.....
5		Amount expended	.....	.....	20	655	474	.....	6,495	.....	.....
6	**Feed**	Farms reporting	22	68	66	53	24	17	122	75	.....
7		Amount expended	23,360	12,404	22,170	9,854	70,625	5,010	42,849	14,524	.....
8	**Receipts from sale of feedable crops**		32,471	13,359	85,704	30,620	4,810	1,000	136,410	32,795	.....

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS **NOT** ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

		THE STATE.	Churchill.	Clark.	Douglas.	Elko.	Esmeralda.	Eureka.	Humboldt.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	2,239	69	94	73	136	268	108	199
2	Value of domestic animals.....dollars	883,013	38,270	35,423	17,377	53,137	113,055	31,180	88,229
	Cattle:								
3	Total number	2,006	27	28	57	231	86	98	416
4	Value.....dollars	57,966	1,465	1,333	2,056	6,588	3,560	2,069	10,577
5	Number of dairy cows	842	24	20	45	137	27	42	119
	Horses:								
6	Total number	6,944	251	224	146	552	736	459	594
7	Value.....dollars	652,502	30,975	24,475	14,260	45,100	78,605	22,810	48,995
8	Number of mature horses	6,746	249	223	142	520	726	425	573
	Mules and asses and burros:								
9	Total number	1,280	37	81	9	10	147	81	65
10	Value.....dollars	94,474	5,810	9,565	480	1,315	6,780	6,115	7,390
11	Number of mature mules	918	35	53	5	6	44	55	47
	Swine:								
12	Total number	592	2	5	70	24	6	14	88
13	Value.....dollars	5,213	20	50	571	134	55	176	841
	Sheep and goats:								
14	Total number	20,120	.....	.....	9	.....	8,010	2	3,056
15	Value.....dollars	72,858	.....	.....	10	.....	24,055	10	18,426

		Lander.	Lincoln.	Lyon.	Nye.	Ormsby.	Storey.	Washoe.	White Pine.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	52	93	145	240	119	132	328	183
2	Value of domestic animals.....dollars	33,582	68,803	84,050	73,138	34,434	32,001	127,047	55,287
	Cattle:								
3	Total number	56	395	95	191	25	28	142	131
4	Value.....dollars	2,052	7,898	3,790	3,984	1,225	1,250	6,980	3,139
5	Number of dairy cows	40	58	59	50	22	22	117	60
	Horses:								
6	Total number	219	476	431	716	274	294	1,019	553
7	Value.....dollars	29,295	30,055	47,891	58,570	31,680	29,610	113,098	47,083
8	Number of mature horses	212	471	417	690	266	290	1,001	541
	Mules and asses and burros:								
9	Total number	29	503	25	192	9	12	31	49
10	Value.....dollars	2,235	30,755	2,695	9,579	360	695	6,670	4,030
11	Number of mature mules	24	485	14	77	.....	6	30	37
	Swine:								
12	Total number	.....	11	87	71	.....	70	34	110
13	Value.....dollars	.....	91	605	970	.....	422	254	1,024
	Sheep and goats:								
14	Total number	.....	1	8,782	7	233	8	9	3
15	Value.....dollars	.....	4	29,069	35	1,169	24	45	11

CHAPTER 4.

STATISTICS OF IRRIGATION FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents the larger part of the statistics of irrigation for Nevada obtained in connection with the Thirteenth Census. The statistics of the number of farms and acreage irrigated, cost of operation and maintenance, and irrigated crops are for the calendar year 1909; those of irrigation works, cost of enterprises, acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, and acreage included in projects are of the date July 1, 1910.

These statistics have been collected under the law of February 25, 1910, which contained the following clause relating to irrigation:

> Inquiries shall also be made as to the location and character of irrigation enterprises, quantity of land irrigated in the arid region of the United States and in each state and county in that section under state and Federal laws; the price at which these lands, including water rights, are obtainable; the character and value of crops produced on irrigated lands, the amount of water used per acre for said irrigation and whether it was obtainable from national, state, or private works; the location of the various projects and methods of construction, with facts as to their physical condition; the amount of capital invested in such irrigation works.

The information called for by this law which could be supplied by farm operators was obtained on supplemental schedules by the regular census enumerators as a part of the agricultural census. The remaining data, which were supplied by the owners or officials of irrigation enterprises, were obtained on special schedules by special agents. The data relating to number of farms irrigated and irrigated crops are taken from the supplemental schedules, while all data relating to acreage irrigated and to irrigation works and their construction and operation are taken from the special schedules.

In accordance with the law, the data collected have been classified primarily on the basis of the state and Federal laws by virtue of which the land was brought under irrigation. The results are presented in detail at the end of this chapter and summarized in text tables.

Such of the terms used as are not self-explanatory are defined below.

Farms irrigated.—The number of "farms irrigated" is the number of farms on which irrigation is practiced and is equivalent to the term "number of irrigators" used in previous census reports.

Types of enterprise.—The types of enterprise under which the lands irrigated in 1909 are classified are as follows:

United States Reclamation Service enterprises, which operate under the Federal law of June 17, 1902, providing for the construction of irrigation works with the receipts from the sale of public lands.

United States Indian Service enterprises, which operate under various acts of Congress providing for the construction by that service of works for the irrigation of land in Indian reservations.

Carey Act enterprises, which operate under the Federal law of August 18, 1894, granting to each of the states in the arid region 1,000,000 acres of land on condition that the state provide for its irrigation, and under amendments to that law granting additional areas to Idaho and Wyoming.

Irrigation districts, which are public corporations that operate under state laws providing for their organization and management, and empowering them to issue bonds and levy and collect taxes with the object of obtaining funds for the purchase or construction and for the operation and maintenance of irrigation works.

Cooperative enterprises, which are controlled by the water users under some organized form of cooperation. The most common form of organization is the stock company, the stock of which is owned by the water users.

Commercial enterprises, which supply water for compensation to parties who own no interest in the works. Persons obtaining water from such enterprises are usually required to pay for the right to receive water, and to pay, in addition, annual charges based in some instances on the acreage irrigated and in others on the quantity of water received.

Individual and partnership enterprises, which belong to individual farmers or to neighboring farmers, who control them without formal organization. It is not always possible to distinguish between partnership and cooperative enterprises, but as the difference is slight this is unimportant.

Source of water supply.—Of the terms used in the classification according to source of water supply, none requires explanation except "reservoirs." The only reservoirs which are treated as independent sources of supply are those filled by collecting storm water or from watercourses that are ordinarily dry. When reservoirs are filled from streams or wells, the primary source is considered the source of supply.

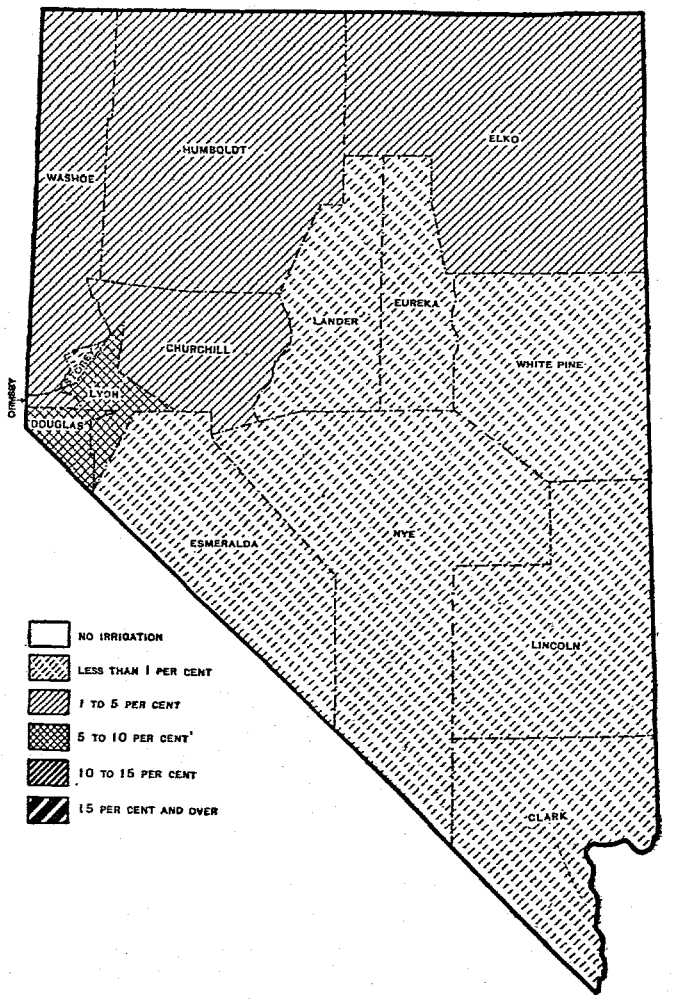
Acre-foot.—The "acre-foot," used to express the capacity of reservoirs, is the volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot, or 43,560 cubic feet.

Cost.—The cost of irrigation enterprises is that given by the owners. For the larger works the cost given is taken, in most cases, from the books of account and represents the actual cost. In the case of most of the private and partnership and many of the cooperative enterprises, however, the works were built by their owners without records of money or labor expended, and the cost given represents the owners' estimates. The cost reported for 1910 includes the cost of construction and of acquiring rights. The latter usually consists of filing fees only. In some instances it includes the purchase price of rights, but these cases are so rare that they are unimportant. The cost reported for 1899 is designated "cost of construction," but probably includes the cost of acquiring rights, as in 1910. The average cost per acre is based on the acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910 and the cost to July 1, 1910.

PER CENT OF TOTAL LAND AREA IRRIGATED, AND PER CENT OF NUMBER OF FARMS IRRIGATED, IN NEVADA, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

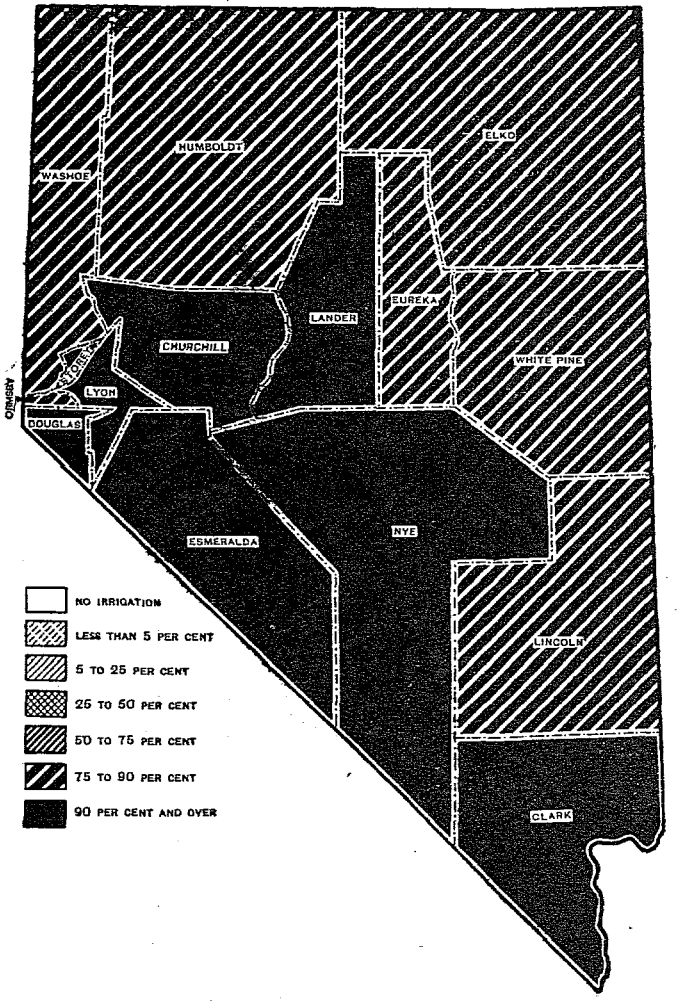
PER CENT OF TOTAL LAND AREA IRRIGATED.

[Per cent for the state, 1.]



PER CENT OF NUMBER OF FARMS IRRIGATED.

[Per cent for the state, 89.5.]



FARMS AND ACREAGE IRRIGATED.

Irrigation is an essential feature of successful agriculture throughout Nevada. The state is an arid plateau lying almost entirely within the Great Basin and shut in on either side by ranges of mountains. To the west are the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which effectually keep off the rain-bearing clouds of the Pacific, and the Wasatch Mountains and numerous detached ranges form a similar barrier to the east. The rainfall, except for isolated spots, is insufficient for the growing of crops without irrigation, the normal annual precipitation being less than 10 inches. The location of the irrigated lands of the state is indicated in a general way by the accompanying maps, in which the different counties are graphically classified according to the percentage which irrigated land forms of the total land area and the percentage which irrigated farms represent of all farms.

The following table shows, for the state as a whole, the number of farms and acreage irrigated in 1909, in comparison with the total number of farms, the total land area, the total land in farms, and the total acreage of improved land in farms in 1910, together with the areas not yet irrigated for which water has been or is being made available. Comparative data for the census of 1900 are included as far as possible. The figures in respect to the number of farms and acreage irrigated in 1899 do not include statistics for Indian reservations, which are not shown in the irrigation report for the state for that year, and therefore they are not strictly comparable with those for the total number of farms and total farm acreage in 1900, as shown in this table, or with the statistics for farms and acreage irrigated in 1909. Since, however, irrigated farms and land on reservations formed only small proportions of the totals for the state in 1909, comparisons shown in the table which follows are but little affected by the omission in the Twelfth Census report.

	CENSUS OF—		INCREASE.	
	1910	1900	Amount.	Per cent.
Number of all farms	[1] 2,689	[2] 2,184	505	23.1
Approximate land area of the state.....acres..	70,285,440	70,285,440	.....	.....
Land in farms.....acres..	[1] 2,714,757	[2] 2,565,647	149,110	5.8
Improved land in farms.....acres..	[1] 752,117	[2] 572,946	179,171	31.3
Number of farms irrigated	[3] 2,406	[4] 1,906	500	26.2
Acreage irrigated	[3] 701,833	[4] 504,168	197,665	39.2
Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating	[5] 840,962	([6])	.....	.....
Acreage included in projects	[5] 1,232,142	([6])	.....	.....
Percentage irrigated of—				
Number of all farms	89.5	87.3	2.2	.....
Approximate land area of the state	1.0	0.7	0.3	.....
Land in farms	25.9	19.7	6.2	.....
Improved land in farms	93.3	88.0	5.3	.....
Excess of acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910 over acreage irrigated in 1909	139,129	.....	.....	.....
Excess of acreage included in projects over acreage irrigated in 1909	530,309	.....	.....	.....

[1] April 15. [2] June 1. [3] In 1909. [4] In 1899, exclusive of Indian reservations. [5] July 1. [6] Not reported.

Number of farms irrigated.—The number of farms irrigated is made up of the number reported on the supplemental schedules by the regular enumerators, together with an estimate of the number of farms covered by enterprises which were reported by special agents but not by the regular enumerators. This estimate was based upon the average acreage irrigated per farm as shown by the supplemental schedules. According to the figures presented in the table, irrigation was practiced on nearly nine-tenths (89.5 per cent) of the farms of the state in 1909. In 1899 the proportion of irrigated farms was slightly higher, 87.3 per cent, while in 1889 the proportion was 91.4 per cent. It is evident that between 1889 and 1899 the number of irrigated farms in the state increased at a more rapid rate than the number of unirrigated farms. The rate of increase during the later decade in the number of irrigated farms can not be determined exactly, as the number of irrigated farms on Indian reservations in 1900 were not reported.

In 8 of the 15 counties in the state more than 90 per cent of the farms are irrigated, in 5 the proportion is between 85 and 90 per cent, while in the remaining 2 counties it is between 80 and 85 per cent. In Douglas County every farm was reported as irrigated, and in Clark and Lander Counties every farm but one. The county in which the proportion that irrigated farms form of all farms is lowest is White Pine, the percentage being 80.8.

From 1899 to 1909 the increase in the number of farms reported as irrigated was 26.2 per cent for the state as a whole. This rate of gain was exceeded in only 3 counties, namely, Churchill, Esmeralda, and

Nye, for which the percentages are, respectively, 359.2, 182.9, and 32.5. The percentage of increase shown for Esmeralda is probably excessive, owing to the fact that statistics for an Indian reservation partly located in this county are not included in the figure for 1899. The territory which comprised Lincoln County in 1899 and Clark and Lincoln Counties in 1909 shows an increase of 27.1 per cent. In 3 counties (not including Lincoln) decreases in the number of farms irrigated took place and in 1 county the number remained stationary. In each of these counties there was an increase in the acreage irrigated, indicating an increase in the acreage irrigated per farm.

Acreage irrigated.—The acreage irrigated is taken from the special schedules filled out by agents from information secured from owners or officials of irrigation enterprises and, in some instances, from public records. The acreage thus obtained is considerably larger than the irrigated acreage reported on the supplemental schedules filled out by the farm enumerators. This difference is due in a measure to the fact that the special agents found enterprises which were not reported on any schedules returned by the enumerators, indicating that the acreage reported on the supplemental schedules is under the true figure. There is, however, a natural tendency for the officials of irrigation enterprises to report as irrigated the entire area of farms of which only a part was irrigated. Furthermore, some farms are so situated as to receive water from more than one enterprise, and may be reported as irrigated by each, which results in duplication. Owing to the two causes last enumerated, it is probable that the acreage irrigated, as shown in this chapter, is somewhat excessive, but the extent of this excess can not be determined. It is believed, however, that this does not exceed 10 per cent for the state of Nevada.

The total acreage reported as irrigated in 1909 was 701,833 acres, as against 504,168 acres in 1899 and 224,403 acres in 1889. The acreage given for 1909 includes land lying in Indian reservations, while the figures for 1899 and 1889 do not, but the acreage irrigated in reservations is so small as not to change the general effect of the comparisons. The percentage of increase from 1889 to 1899 was 124.7, while that reported for the period from 1899 to 1909 was 39.2. The absolute increase during the earlier decade was 279,765 acres, as against an increase of 197,665 acres shown for the later decade.

The percentage of increase from 1899 to 1909 in the acreage irrigated was somewhat higher than that in the number of farms irrigated, the acreage irrigated per farm reported increasing from 264.5 in 1899 to 291.7 in 1909. During the same period the average size of farms in the state decreased from 1,174.7 acres to 1,009.6 acres, which change, considered in connection with the increase in the acreage irrigated per farm, indicates that farmers are irrigating larger parts of their holdings than formerly. The same tendency is shown by the increase in the ratio which the irrigated acreage bears to the total improved farm acreage, from 88.4 per cent in 1899 to 93.3 per cent in 1909. The latter figure, however, is somewhat higher than the actual percentage of improved land irrigated owing to the fact that irrigated land as reported at the Thirteenth Census includes wild grass land used for pasture, while improved land does not.

The percentage of the total land area of the state irrigated in 1909 was 1, as compared with 0.7 in 1899 and 0.3 in 1889. Humboldt County reported the largest acreage irrigated in 1909, the number of acres being 207,753, as against 124,959 in 1899. In the latter year Elko County had the largest irrigated acreage, 156,446 acres, and in 1909 it was next to Humboldt County in this respect, with 183,552 acres. In two other counties the area of irrigated land in 1909 exceeded 50,000 acres, while three counties contained irrigated areas of between 30,000 and 50,000 acres each. The county in which irrigated land formed the highest percentage of the total area was Douglas, where 6.9 per cent of the land area was irrigated. In only one other county, Lyon, was the proportion as high as 6 per cent, and in only two other counties, Humboldt and Ormsby, was it as high as 2 per cent.

Acreage included in projects.—The foregoing table shows that in 1910 existing enterprises were ready to supply water to 139,129 acres more than were irrigated in 1909. It is probable that, after allowance is made for an increase in the area irrigated in 1910 over that irrigated in 1909, there remained at the close of 1910 at least one-half as much land under ditch but not irrigated as had been brought under irrigation in the 10 years from 1899 to 1909. The acreage included in projects exceeds the acreage irrigated in 1909 by 530,309 acres, which is equal to more than two and one-half times the acreage brought under irrigation during the last decade and about three-fourths of the total area irrigated in 1909. This acreage represents the area which will be available for the extension of irrigation in the next few years upon the completion of the projects now under construction and without new undertakings. It indicates in a general way the area available for settlement, although much of this unirrigated land is in farms already settled.

Acreage irrigated, classified by character of enterprise.—The next table gives a distribution of the acreage irrigated in 1909 according to the character of the enterprise controlling the irrigation works. No Carey Act or irrigation district enterprises were reported in the state.

CHARACTER OF ENTERPRISE.	ACREAGE IRRIGATED IN 1909.	
	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
All classes	701,833	100.0
U. S. Reclamation Service	30,000	4.3
U. S. Indian Service	2,597	0.4
Cooperative enterprises	78,966	11.3
Commercial enterprises	8,864	1.3
Individual and partnership enterprises	581,406	82.8

Cooperative enterprises and individual and partnership enterprises, which together supplied about 94 per cent of the acreage irrigated in 1909, are all controlled by the water users, while United States Reclamation Service enterprises, which are to be turned over to the water users, supplied 4.3 per cent. Thus less than 2 per cent of the land irrigated was supplied by works which are not either controlled by the water users or to be turned over to them ultimately. The cooperative enterprises, which furnished water for 11.3 per cent of the land irrigated in 1909, are principally stock companies, of which the stock is owned by the water users.

Acreage irrigated, classified by source of water supply.—The table in the next column shows the distribution of the acreage irrigated according to the source of water supply.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.	ACREAGE IRRIGATED IN 1909.	
	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
All sources	701,833	100.0
Streams	661,762	94.3
Lakes	906	0.1
Wells	187	(1)
Springs	38,840	5.5
Reservoirs	138	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

From the foregoing table it is apparent that up to the present time there has been comparatively little development of any source of water supply other than streams.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The table following summarizes the data collected relating to works for supplying water for irrigation in 1910 and 1900, Indian reservations, as already noted, not being represented in the figures for the earlier census. As only a few of the items reported in 1910 were reported in 1900, there is little opportunity for comparison of the two censuses. The figures shown for the earlier census relate only to those systems which received water by gravity diversion from streams. The only other irrigation works that supplied water for any of the acreage shown in the 1900 report were wells, by which only 134 acres were irrigated in 1899.

Assuming that the enterprises in operation in 1909 were identical with those reported in 1910, the average number of acres irrigated per enterprise in 1909 was 521, and the acreage irrigated per mile of main ditch was 362.1.

There has been little utilization of underground water for irrigation up to this time. The table shows 19 flowing wells, which irrigated a total of 150 acres in 1909, and 6 pumped wells, which watered only 37 acres in 1909. The flowing wells are located in Lander, Clark, and Churchill Counties, while the pumped wells are in Humboldt, Esmeralda, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties.

Pumping for irrigation from any source has been but little practiced as yet. The total area irrigated with pumped water in 1909 was 906 acres, of which 463 acres were supplied from streams, 406 acres from lakes, and 37 acres from wells.

IRRIGATION WORKS.	CENSUS OF—		DECREASE.	
	1910	1900[1]	Amount.	Per cent.
Independent enterprises ..... number..	1,347	1,498	151	10.1
Ditches, total length ..... miles..	3,151	(2)	.....	.....
Main ditches ..... number..	994	1,498	504	33.6
Length ..... miles..	1,938	2,859	921	32.2
Capacity ..... cu. ft. per second..	17,579	(2)	.....	.....
Lateral ditches ..... number..	1,531	(2)	.....	.....
Length ..... miles..	1,213	(2)	.....	.....
Reservoirs ..... number..	109	(2)	.....	.....
Capacity ..... acre-feet..	325,953	(2)	.....	.....
Flowing wells ..... number..	19	(2)	.....	.....
Capacity ..... gals. per minute..	1,302	(2)	.....	.....
Pumped wells ..... number..	6	(2)	.....	.....
Capacity ..... gals. per minute..	1,349	(2)	.....	.....
Pumping plants ..... number..	18	(2)	.....	.....
Engine capacity ..... horsepower..	693	(2)	.....	.....
Pump capacity ..... gals. per minute..	24,295	(2)	.....	.....

[1] Figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams, outside of Indian reservations.
[2] Not reported.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE.

The table following shows the total cost of irrigation enterprises up to July 1, 1910, including construction of works and acquisition of rights but not operation and maintenance, together with the average cost per acre, based on the acreage the enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910; the estimated final cost of enterprises, including those completed and those under construction, with the average cost per acre, based on the acreage included in projects; and the total cost and average cost per acre of operation and maintenance in 1909. Data relating to the cost of construction and maintenance of systems operated in 1899 are included for comparison. The figure for average cost per acre of operation and maintenance in 1899 does not cover the cost for systems receiving water from wells, but, as indicated above, these are comparatively unimportant, having supplied only 134 acres in that year. Indian reservations, as previously stated, are not covered by the figures for the earlier census.

The cost of operation and maintenance was not reported for individual and partnership enterprises, for the reason that farmers whose land is irrigated by such systems generally clean their own ditches at odd times without keeping any record of the time spent. In the case of the larger enterprises this cost represents a cash outlay by the farmers, while in the case of many of the smaller cooperative enterprises the cost is worked out by the farmers.

	CENSUS OF—		INCREASE.	
	1910	1900	Amount.	Per cent.
Cost of irrigation enterprises	[1] $6,721,924	[2] $1,537,559	$5,184,365	337.2
Average per acre	[3] $7.99	[4] $3.05	([5])	.....
Estimated final cost of existing enterprises	$12,188,756	([6])	.....	.....
Average per acre included in projects	$9.89	([6])	.....	.....
Operation and maintenance:				
Acreage for which cost is reported	[7] 88,976	([6])	.....	.....
Total cost reported	$86,110	([6])	.....	.....
Average cost per acre	$0.97	[8] $0.18	$0.79	438.9

[1] Reported July 1.
[2] Cost of systems operated in 1899, exclusive of those on Indian reservations.
[3] Based on acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.
[4] Based on acreage irrigated in 1899, exclusive of Indian reservations.
[5] Figures not comparable. (See explanation in text.)
[6] Not reported.
[7] For 1909.
[8] Figure relates only to systems obtaining water from streams, outside of Indian reservations.

The cost of irrigation systems shows an increase of 337.2 per cent, while the average cost per acre also shows a large increase. The average cost per acre shown for 1910 is based on the acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in that year; but since the corresponding acreage for 1900 was not reported, the figure for average cost at the earlier census was based on the acreage irrigated in 1899. If computed on the basis of the acreage irrigated in 1909, the average cost in 1910 would be $9.58, representing an increase of 214.1 per cent over the figure for the average cost at the census of 1900. The year 1899 was near the close of the period of private and cooperative construction, when most of the works were built by the water users themselves, with little or no expenditure of money, and near the beginning of the present period of large-scale construction by corporations and the Federal Government. This later construction is not only on a more extensive scale, but also more difficult and of a better type. Largely as a result of these changed conditions the average cost per acre of irrigation has greatly increased. A number of large enterprises are under construction, on which considerable expenditures have been made, but which are irrigating little land as yet. On some of these projects large expenditures are yet to be made, which will still further increase the average cost per acre. The average based on the estimated final cost of existing enterprises (including those completed and those under way) and the acreage included in projects in 1910 is $9.89. This figure, however, is well under the corresponding average reported for most of the states of the arid region. The county showing the lowest average cost per acre enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910—$1.16—is Eureka, while the highest average cost per acre shown—$38.06—is that in Churchill County.

The acreage for which cost of operation and maintenance in 1909 was reported forms only 12.7 per cent of the total acreage reported as irrigated in 1909, but it constitutes 73.9 per cent of the acreage reported as irrigated by other than individual and partnership enterprises. The cost reported can be said, therefore, to represent fairly the average annual expense for operation and maintenance for all but individual and partnership enterprises.

CROPS.

As previously stated, the data relating to irrigated crops are taken from supplemental schedules filled out by the regular census enumerators. Since the special agents found enterprises which the enumerators had not reported, it is evident that the information relating to irrigated crops is incomplete to some extent. It shows, however, the relative importance of irrigated crops and affords a basis for averages of yields.

The following table shows the acreage, yield, and value of the principal crops reported as grown under irrigation, in comparison with totals for the same crops reported for the entire state:

CROP.	ACREAGE.			YIELD.			VALUE.	
	Total for state.	Irrigated.		Unit.	Total for state.	On irrigated land.	Total for state.	For irrigated land.
		Amount.	Per cent of total.					
Cereals:								
Corn	585	536	91.6	Bushels	20,779	19,085	$23,600	$21,766
Oats	7,853	7,285	92.8	Bushels	334,973	307,618	191,968	175,987
Wheat	14,260	14,010	98.2	Bushels	396,075	392,472	396,285	393,144
Barley	12,200	11,852	97.1	Bushels	412,149	401,450	310,394	302,229
Rye	43	21	48.8	Bushels	880	415	941	430
Other grains and seeds:								
Alfalfa seed	70	31	44.3	Bushels	221	69	1,737	860
Timothy seed	42	7	16.7	Bushels	175	23	430	192
Dry edible beans	14	6	42.9	Bushels	222	70	615	445
Hay and forage:								
Timothy alone	14,954	10,437	69.8	Tons	21,395	16,217	163,929	127,553
Timothy and clover mixed	17,141	9,442	55.1	Tons	26,157	15,607	226,179	133,871
Alfalfa	90,151	89,904	99.7	Tons	238,383	237,536	1,955,980	1,951,293
Other tame or cultivated grasses [1]	26,178	7,259	27.7	Tons	40,365	11,107	330,105	91,240
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	197,716	195,381	98.8	Tons	189,338	188,582	1,420,450	1,407,590
Grains cut green	4,184	1,775	42.4	Tons	5,426	2,362	83,702	28,059
Coarse forage	136	78	57.4	Tons	730	310	3,711	1,437
Sundry crops:								
Potatoes	4,864	4,711	96.9	Bushels	766,826	728,227	396,652	394,651
Orchard fruits and grapes	([2])	1,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,740	64,136
Small fruits	37	22	59.5	.....	.....	.....	5,683	3,582

[1] Includes millet or Hungarian grass.
[2] Agricultural returns show number of trees, and not acreage.

While small quantities of other crops are grown both on irrigated and unirrigated land, the leading crops of the state, as well as the leading crops grown under irrigation, are represented in the table. In the reports of the agricultural census the acreages of seed crops are not generally given, but since the growing of these crops, especially alfalfa seed, is coming to be an important industry in the irrigated sections of the country, the acreages of these crops are shown here.

Acreage.—Of the entire acreage of the crops for which totals are presented in the table, slightly more than nine-tenths is irrigated, but the proportion irrigated varies widely for the different crops.

The cereals are very generally grown under irrigation, 96.5 per cent of the total acreage of the cereal crops given in the table being irrigated. The highest percentage of acreage irrigated shown for any cereal, 98.2, is reported for wheat, and the next highest, 97.1, for barley. The proportions for oats and corn are, respectively, 92.8 and 91.6 per cent.

The hay and forage crops are less generally irrigated than the cereals, the irrigated acreage forming 89.7 per cent of the total reported for these crops. In the case of five of the seven hay and forage crops included in the table, more than half of the total acreage is irrigated. The irrigated alfalfa acreage forms 99.7 per cent of the entire acreage in alfalfa, and the irrigated acreage in "wild, salt, or prairie grasses" 98.8 per cent of the total land in that crop. For timothy alone, coarse forage, and timothy and clover mixed, the corresponding percentages are 69.8, 57.4, and 55.1.

Of the entire acreage in potatoes, 96.9 per cent is irrigated, and of that in small fruits, 59.5 per cent. The relative importance of the irrigated orchard acreage can not be determined, because the total acreage of orchards in the state is not reported, but it will be observed that more than two-thirds of the value of all orchard fruits produced in the state is that of products grown on irrigated land.

Of the total acreage of the irrigated crops shown in the table, 55.2 per cent represents "wild, salt, or prairie grasses." Alfalfa is second in respect to irrigated acreage, with 25.4 per cent of this total, and is followed by wheat, with 4 per cent, and barley, with 3.3 per cent. No other single crop covers as much as 3 per cent of the total acreage of the irrigated crops presented in the table.

While most of the crops irrigated are well distributed geographically, there is a tendency toward the concentration of certain crops in particular localities. This is shown by the following statement, which gives the counties having the largest acreage of the principal irrigated crops, with the proportions which they contain of the total irrigated acreages of these crops in the state:

Corn.—Lincoln County, 43.1 per cent; Clark, 21.3 per cent; Nye, 16.6 per cent.

Oats.—Elko County, 42.9 per cent; White Pine, 16.4 per cent; Douglas, 14.6 per cent.

Wheat.—Humboldt County, 31.2 per cent; Lyon, 14.2 per cent; Douglas, 14 per cent.

Barley.—Douglas County, 20.5 per cent; Churchill, 20.2 per cent; Lyon, 13.1 per cent.

Timothy alone.—Elko County, 77.4 per cent; Washoe, 9.7 per cent; Humboldt, 5.5 per cent.

Timothy and clover mixed.—Elko County, 56.7 per cent; Washoe, 24.7 per cent; Douglas, 10.2 per cent.

Alfalfa.—Humboldt County, 29.9 per cent; Lyon, 17.5 per cent; Washoe, 9.8 per cent.

"Other tame or cultivated grasses."—Elko County, 57.3 per cent; Douglas, 13.9 per cent; Eureka, 9.6 per cent.

"Wild, salt, or prairie grasses."—Elko County, 35.5 per cent; Humboldt, 26.7 per cent; Washoe, 7.9 per cent.

Grains cut green.—Churchill County, 38.8 per cent; Washoe, 16.4 per cent; Elko, 13.9 per cent.

Potatoes.—Lyon County, 25.9 per cent; Washoe, 25.7 per cent; Elko, 8.5 per cent.

Orchard fruits and grapes.—Washoe County, 49.5 per cent; Nye, 12 per cent; Elko, 9.1 per cent.

Yield.—In the following statement are shown the average yields per acre on irrigated land of nearly all the crops grown to any extent under irrigation. On account of the small proportion of the land in crops that was not irrigated in 1909, reliable bases for comparisons of yields on irrigated and unirrigated lands are lacking.

CROP.		Average yield per acre on irrigated land.
Corn	bushels	35.6
Oats	bushels	42.2
Wheat	bushels	28.0
Barley	bushels	33.9
Timothy alone	tons	1.55
Timothy and clover mixed	tons	1.65
Alfalfa	tons	2.64
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	tons	0.97
Grains cut green	tons	1.33
Potatoes	bushels	154.6

COUNTY TABLE.

The next table gives in detail, by counties, the data summarized above, except those relating to crops. For purposes of comparison the total number of farms in the state, the approximate land area of the state, the total land in farms, and the improved land in farms have been included in the table.

Several of the large enterprises extend into more than one county, and in some cases the reports from these enterprises do not segregate the data by counties. In such cases a distribution has been made according to the best estimates possible from all the information in the possession of the bureau. It is believed that these estimates are approximately correct.

Attention is again directed to the fact that the totals for 1899 do not cover Indian reservations, no report as to irrigation on reservations in Nevada having been made at the Twelfth Census. Since, however, the figures for the present census show that the irrigation operations on Indian reservations are unimportant relatively to those in the state as a whole, it is believed that the omissions are so small as not to affect materially comparisons between the two censuses. For this reason the percentages of increase have been computed without attempt to estimate the extent of Indian Service irrigation in 1899, and without elimination from the 1909 and 1910 totals of the figures representing irrigation on reservations at the Thirteenth Census.

Change of boundaries.—In comparing the data secured in 1910 with those for the census of 1900, it should be borne in mind that Clark County was organized from a part of Lincoln County in 1909.

ACREAGE IRRIGATED, EXTENT AND COST OF IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES, AND COST OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, BY COUNTIES: 1909 AND 1910.

[Comparative data for 1899 in italics.]

		The State.	Churchill.	Clark.	Douglas.	Elko.	Esmeralda.	Eureka.	Humboldt.
1	Number of all farms in 1910	2,689	354	146	132	422	105	68	312
2	Number of farms irrigated in 1909	2,406	326	145	132	359	99	58	270
3	Per cent of all farms	89.5	92.1	99.3	100.0	85.1	94.3	85.3	86.5
4	*Number of farms irrigated in 1899*	*1,906*	*71*	(1)	*116*	*364*	*55*	*57*	*230*
5	Per cent of increase, 1899–1909	26.2	359.2		13.8	[2] 1.4	182.9	1.8	17.4
	LAND AND FARM AREA								
6	Approximate land area, acres	70,285,440	3,232,000	5,148,800	469,120	10,917,760	4,756,480	2,660,480	10,148,480
7	Land in farms, acres	2,714,757	113,183	20,721	84,194	926,385	33,212	73,625	666,680
8	Improved land in farms, acres	752,117	30,957	8,314	27,252	196,696	16,018	19,824	155,150
9	Acreage irrigated in 1909	701,833	[3] 35,114	8,116	[3] 32,181	183,552	14,011	18,715	[3] 207,753
10	Per cent of total land area	1.0	1.1	0.2	6.9	1.7	0.3	0.7	2.0
11	Per cent of land in farms	25.9	31.0	39.2	38.2	19.8	42.2	25.4	31.2
12	Per cent of improved land in farms	93.3	113.4	97.6	118.1	93.3	87.5	94.4	133.9
13	*Acreage irrigated in 1899*	*504,168*	*29,553*	(1)	*25,861*	*166,446*	*6,181*	*21,851*	*124,959*
14	Per cent of increase, 1899–1909	39.2	18.9		24.4	17.3	126.7	[2] 14.3	66.3
15	Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	840,962	42,622	16,844	35,548	189,253	14,106	21,973	228,845
16	Acreage included in projects	1,232,142	52,030	22,016	37,649	262,315	26,538	23,608	304,152
	ACREAGE IRRIGATED AND INCLUDED IN PROJECTS								
	CLASSIFIED BY CHARACTER OF ENTERPRISE.								
17	**U. S. Reclamation Service,** irrigated in 1909	30,000	28,140						
18	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	90,185	35,325						
19	Included in projects	216,185	44,545						
20	**U. S. Indian Service,** irrigated in 1909	2,597				835	1,446		200
21	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	3,381				835	1,446		300
22	Included in projects	18,060				4,460	9,600		500
23	**Carey Act enterprises,** irrigated in 1909								
24	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910								
25	Included in projects								
26	**Irrigation districts,** irrigated in 1909								
27	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910								
28	Included in projects								
29	**Cooperative enterprises,** irrigated in 1909	78,966		4,567					23,520
30	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	88,255		11,606					23,520
31	Included in projects	129,269		13,800					43,880
32	**Commercial enterprises,** irrigated in 1909	8,864							
33	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	9,300							
34	Included in projects	24,500							
35	**Individual and partnership enterprises,** irrigated in 1909	581,406	6,974	3,549	32,181	182,717	12,565	18,715	184,033
36	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	649,841	7,297	5,238	35,548	188,418	12,660	21,973	205,025
37	Included in projects	844,128	7,485	8,216	37,649	257,855	16,938	23,608	259,772
	ACREAGE IRRIGATED								
	CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.								
38	Supplied from streams	661,762	35,014	7,234	31,393	177,599	13,240	13,951	206,983
39	By gravity	661,299	35,007	7,079	31,120	177,599	13,240	13,951	206,983
40	By pumping	463	7	155	273				
41	Supplied from lakes	906				500			
42	By gravity	500				500			
43	By pumping	406							
44	Supplied from wells	187	100	38			1		6
45	Flowing	150	100	38					
46	By pumping	37					1		6
47	Supplied from springs	38,840		844	788	5,453	770	4,704	764
48	Supplied from reservoirs	138							
49	Total acreage supplied by pumping	906	7	155	273		1		6
	IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES								
50	Independent enterprises, number	1,347	22	28	128	341	34	57	205
51	*Number in 1899* [4]	*1,498*	*31*	(1)	*109*	*398*	*43*	*67*	*237*
52	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	[2] 10.1	[2] 29.0		17.4	[2] 14.3	[2] 20.9	[2] 14.9	[2] 13.5
53	Main ditches, number	994	17	32	142	172	39	36	199
54	*Number in 1899* [4]	*1,498*	*31*	(1)	*109*	*398*	*43*	*67*	*237*
55	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	[2] 33.6	[2] 45.2		30.3	[2] 56.8	[2] 9.3	[2] 46.3	[2] 16.0
56	Length, miles	1,938	78	65	213	211	85	55	379
57	*Length in 1899* [4], miles	*2,859*	*135*	(1)	*190*	*669*	*44*	*111*	*455*
58	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	[2] 32.2	[2] 42.2		12.1	[2] 68.5	93.2	[2] 50.5	[2] 16.7
59	Capacity, cubic feet per second	17,579	1,656	203	1,688	1,529	236	280	3,368
60	Laterals, number	1,531	78	30	24	803	8	23	66
61	Length, miles	1,213	191	12	17	200	25	15	102
62	Reservoirs, number	109	2	5	4	9		21	15
63	Capacity, acre-feet	325,953	300,010	7	5,043	3,007		1,014	5,283
64	Flowing wells, number	19	2	6					
65	Capacity, gallons per minute	1,302	54	1,210					
66	Pumped wells, number	6					1		3
67	Capacity, gallons per minute	1,349					5		1,076
68	Pumping plants, number	18	1	4	2		1		3
69	Engine capacity, horsepower	693	8	72	100		2		303
70	Pump capacity, gallons per minute	24,295	490	6,750	4,000		5		1,076
	COST								
71	Cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, dollars	6,721,924	1,621,996	61,009	64,696	384,096	137,092	25,396	556,998
72	*Cost in 1899* [5], dollars	*1,537,559*	*40,791*	(1)	*45,713*	*240,460*	*22,916*	*69,115*	*466,234*
73	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	337.2	3,876.4		43.0	54.0	498.2	[2] 63.3	19.4
74	Average cost per acre enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, dollars	7.99	38.06	3.62	1.82	2.03	9.72	1.16	2.43
75	*Average cost per acre irrigated in 1899* [5], dollars	*3.05*	*1.38*	(1)	*1.69*	*1.59*	*3.71*	*3.17*	*3.73*
76	Estimated final cost of existing enterprises, dollars	12,188,756	7,016,828	67,009	64,696	385,096	150,092	25,396	608,998
77	Average per acre included in projects, dollars	9.89	134.86	3.04	1.72	1.47	5.66	1.08	2.00
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE								
78	Acreage for which cost is reported	88,976	28,140	4,503					10,520
79	Total cost reported, dollars	86,110	15,543	12,978					17,050
80	Average per acre for which cost is reported, dollars	0.97	0.55	2.88					1.62
81	*Average cost per acre in 1899* [6], dollars	*0.18*							
82	Per cent of increase, 1899–1909	438.9							

[1] Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)
[2] Decrease.
[3] Irrigated acreage includes wild grass, while improved land in farms does not.
[4] Figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams.
[5] Total cost shown for state includes $3,632, representing the cost of well systems, which was not reported by counties. County figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams.
[6] Not reported by counties. Figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams.

ACREAGE IRRIGATED, EXTENT AND COST OF IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES, AND COST OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, BY COUNTIES: 1909 AND 1910.

[Comparative data for 1899 in italics.]

		Lander.	Lincoln.[1]	Lyon.	Nye.	Ormsby.	Storey.	Washoe.	White Pine.
1	Number of all farms in 1910	55	135	208	116	45	21	307	203
2	Number of farms irrigated in 1909	54	113	196	106	39	19	326	164
3	Per cent of all farms	98.2	83.7	94.2	91.4	86.7	90.5	88.8	80.8
4	*Number of farms irrigated in 1899*	*68*	*203*	*161*	*80*	*39*	*21*	*313*	*148*
5	Per cent of increase, 1899–1909	[2] 20.6	.....	21.7	32.5	.....	[2] 9.5	4.2	10.8
	LAND AND FARM AREA								
6	Approximate land area—acres	3,661,440	6,727,040	965,760	11,708,160	99,840	160,640	4,000,640	5,628,800
7	Land in farms—acres	249,736	29,958	105,562	94,614	10,472	1,498	195,286	109,631
8	Improved land in farms—acres	61,913	12,045	43,806	41,576	2,959	759	57,015	77,833
9	Acreage irrigated in 1909	23,342	9,907	[3] 62,148	19,973	2,426	[2] 891	50,904	32,795
10	Per cent of total land area	0.6	0.1	6.4	0.2	2.4	0.6	1.3	0.6
11	Per cent of land in farms	9.3	33.1	58.9	21.1	23.2	59.5	26.1	29.9
12	Per cent of improved land in farms	37.7	82.3	141.9	48.1	82.0	117.4	89.3	42.1
13	*Acreage irrigated in 1899*	*18,803*	*9,962*	*32,422*	*12,666*	*1,563*	*690*	*43,885*	*19,566*
14	Per cent of increase, 1899–1909	24.1	.....	91.7	57.7	55.2	29.1	16.0	69.3
15	Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	24,085	15,391	116,222	28,902	2,466	925	54,551	49,229
16	Acreage included in projects	54,285	16,124	260,354	34,062	2,466	1,025	82,600	52,918
	ACREAGE IRRIGATED AND INCLUDED IN PROJECTS								
	CLASSIFIED BY CHARACTER OF ENTERPRISE.								
17	**U. S. Reclamation Service,** irrigated in 1909	.....	.....	1,675	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
18	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	.....	.....	54,675	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
19	Included in projects	.....	.....	171,455	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
20	**U. S. Indian Service,** irrigated in 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....
21	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....
22	Included in projects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....
23	**Carey Act enterprises,** irrigated in 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Included in projects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	**Irrigation districts,** irrigated in 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Included in projects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	**Cooperative enterprises,** irrigated in 1909	.....	1,857	29,507	3,126	.....	.....	14,489	1,900
30	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	.....	1,990	30,554	3,126	.....	.....	15,359	2,100
31	Included in projects	.....	2,448	43,426	5,396	.....	.....	17,819	2,500
32	**Commercial enterprises,** irrigated in 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,864	.....
33	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,300	.....
34	Included in projects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,500	.....
35	**Individual and partnership enterprises,** irrigated in 1909	23,342	8,050	30,966	16,852	2,426	706	27,435	30,895
36	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	24,085	13,401	30,993	25,776	2,466	740	29,092	47,129
37	Included in projects	54,285	13,676	45,473	28,666	2,466	840	36,781	50,418
	ACREAGE IRRIGATED								
	CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.								
38	Supplied from streams	22,648	1,417	62,123	11,382	1,942	833	49,735	26,268
39	By gravity	22,648	1,395	62,123	11,380	1,942	833	49,731	26,268
40	By pumping	.....	22	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
41	Supplied from lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	.....
42	By gravity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	By pumping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	.....
44	Supplied from wells	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
45	Flowing	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	By pumping	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
47	Supplied from springs	682	8,480	25	8,596	404	58	705	6,507
48	Supplied from reservoirs	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	58	.....
49	Total acreage supplied by pumping	.....	32	.....	2	.....	.....	410	20
	IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES								
50	Independent enterprises—number	60	51	59	101	39	17	99	106
51	*Number in 1899* [4]	*117*	*72*	*43*	*93*	*26*	*18*	*72*	*172*
52	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	[2] 48.7	.....	37.2	8.6	50.0	[2] 5.6	37.5	[2] 38.4
53	Main ditches—number	70	26	56	65	11	6	43	80
54	*Number in 1899* [4]	*117*	*72*	*43*	*93*	*26*	*18*	*72*	*172*
55	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	[2] 40.2	.....	30.2	[2] 30.1	[2] 57.7	[2] 66.7	[2] 40.3	[2] 53.5
56	Length—miles	118	37	280	83	7	10	208	100
57	*Length in 1899* [4]—miles	*261*	*83*	*199*	*193*	*25*	*33*	*279*	*182*
58	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	[2] 54.8	.....	45.2	[2] 57.0	[2] 72.0	[2] 69.7	[2] 25.4	[2] 45.1
59	Capacity—cubic feet per second	2,054	78	4,014	147	28	51	1,104	543
60	Laterals—number	29	16	269	91	12	1	17	64
61	Length—miles	13	10	520	34	4	1	29	40
62	Reservoirs—number	8	2	4	13	6	.....	8	12
63	Capacity—acre-feet	1	3	2	1,083	203	.....	10,277	20
64	Flowing wells—number	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Capacity—gallons per minute	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Pumped wells—number	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
67	Capacity—gallons per minute	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
68	Pumping plants—number	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1
69	Engine capacity—horsepower	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	193	4
70	Pump capacity—gallons per minute	.....	588	.....	10	.....	.....	11,304	72
	COST								
71	Cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910—dollars	188,431	39,262	2,761,261	56,871	11,620	16,270	678,284	118,642
72	*Cost in 1899* [4]—dollars	*43,595*	*32,814*	*146,273*	*48,750*	*8,650*	*7,400*	*293,400*	*61,716*
73	Per cent of increase, 1899–1910	332.2	.....	1,787.7	16.7	34.3	119.9	132.0	92.2
74	Average cost per acre enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910—dollars	7.82	2.55	23.76	1.97	4.71	17.59	12.43	2.41
75	*Average cost per acre irrigated in 1899* [4]—dollars	*2.32*	*3.29*	*4.51*	*3.85*	*5.53*	*10.72*	*6.66*	*3.19*
76	Estimated final cost of existing enterprises—dollars	188,431	39,262	2,761,261	56,871	11,620	16,270	678,284	118,642
77	Average per acre included in projects—dollars	3.47	2.44	10.61	1.67	4.71	15.87	8.21	2.24
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE								
78	Acreage for which cost is reported	.....	.....	26,393	.....	.....	.....	17,520	1,900
79	Total cost reported—dollars	.....	.....	25,761	.....	.....	.....	13,588	1,190
80	Average per acre for which cost is reported—dollars	.....	.....	0.98	.....	.....	.....	0.78	0.63
81	*Average cost per acre in 1899* [5]—dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Per cent of increase, 1899–1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)
[2] Decrease.
[3] Irrigated acreage includes wild grass, while improved land in farms does not.
[4] Figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams.
[5] Not reported by counties.

CHAPTER 5.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Nevada for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the chapter are three general tables.

Table I gives the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, for all industries combined and for certain important industries in 1909, 1904, and 1899. This table also shows separately for 1909 the totals for all industries combined for the city of Reno.

Table II gives statistics in greater detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Table III gives statistics in detail for 1909 for all industries combined for Reno, the only city having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminatiug the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than $500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located with in the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this chapter gives the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the

three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The distribution of this average number by sex and age has been estimated or computed for each industry on the basis of the proportions shown in the age and sex distribution reported for the wage earners employed in that industry on December 15, or the nearest representative day. It is believed that the distribution thus obtained can be accepted as typical and as sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners 16 years and over, classified by sex, with the number of both sexes under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. The change in the method of the enumeration was made to secure more precise information, but it may in some instances affect comparisons between the present and earlier censuses.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours different from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, dividends on stock, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Nevada has an area of 109,740 square miles. The population in 1910 was 81,875, as against 42,335 in 1900 and 47,355 in 1890. It ranked forty-ninth among the states and territories as regards population in 1910 and fiftieth in 1900. In its early days as a territory thousands of people were attracted to Nevada by the fabulous richness of the Comstock lode. This lode, perhaps the most remarkable deposit of the precious metals discovered in historical times, has produced hundreds of millions of dollars in gold and silver, and is still producing. The subsequent discovery of rich gold and silver mines at Tonopah and Goldfield has served to place Nevada among the great mining states of the country.

The state has but one city having a population of over 10,000, Reno, with a population of 10,867.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Though Nevada is not important as a manufacturing community, the manufactures of the state have shown at the last two censuses a marked increase in value.

The following table gives the more important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the state as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with percentages of increase from census to census.

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	1909	1904	1899	1904–1909	1899–1904
Number of establishments	177	115	99	53.9	16.2
Persons engaged in manufactures	2,650	1,016	(1)	160.8	.....
Proprietors and firm members	137	108	(1)	26.9	.....
Salaried employees	256	106	37	141.5	186.5
Wage earners (average number)	2,257	802	504	181.4	59.1
Primary horsepower	7,765	2,834	1,561	174.0	81.6
Capital	$9,807,000	$2,892,000	$1,251,000	239.1	131.2
Expenses	11,082,000	2,632,000	1,099,000	321.0	139.5
Services	2,360,000	819,000	388,000	188.2	111.1
Salaries	378,000	126,000	35,000	200.0	260.0
Wages	1,982,000	693,000	353,000	186.0	96.3
Materials	8,366,000	1,628,000	662,000	413.9	145.9
Miscellaneous	356,000	185,000	49,000	92.4	277.6
Value of products	11,887,000	3,096,000	1,261,000	283.9	145.5
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	3,521,000	1,468,000	599,000	139.8	145.1

[1] Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Nevada had 177 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 2,650 persons during the year and paid $2,360,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 2,257 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of $11,887,000, to produce which materials costing $8,366,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus $3,521,000, which figure best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Nevada as a whole showed considerable development during the five-year period 1899–1904, and a very much greater development during the more recent period, 1904–1909. During the latter period the number of establishments increased 53.9 per cent and the average number of wage earners 181.4 per cent, while the value of products increased 283.9 per cent and the value added by manufacture 139.8 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1904–1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

It is a matter of interest to note that the percentages of increase shown for wages, value of products, average number of wage earners, and other items are much larger than for the number of establishments reported.

The large percentage of increase in the cost of materials was due to the amount reported by an establishment engaged in the smelting and refining of copper, which has commenced operations since 1904. The large percentages of increase shown for other items are also to a considerable extent due to the amounts reported by this establishment.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state for which figures can be given are shown in the first table on the following page.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.[1]			
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904–1909	1899–1904	1904–1909	1899–1904
All industries	177	2,257	100.0	$11,887,000	100.0	$3,521,000	100.0	283.9	145.5	139.8	145.1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	9	818	36.2	1,033,000	8.7	696,000	19.8	94.2	79.7	124.5	67.6
Flour-mill and gristmill products	8	24	1.1	598,000	5.0	102,000	2.9	14.8	264.3	14.6	206.9
Printing and publishing	54	180	8.0	519,000	4.4	407,000	11.6	105.1	127.9	84.5	136.6
Lumber and timber products	9	186	8.2	503,000	4.2	215,000	6.1	−4.7	214.3	−20.7	310.6
Bread and other bakery products	29	47	2.1	356,000	3.0	142,000	4.0	180.3	693.8	125.4	800.0
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	9	16	0.7	326,000	2.7	37,000	1.0	65.5	33.1	2.8	71.4
All other industries	59	986	43.7	8,552,000	71.9	1,922,000	54.6	811.7	147.5	301.5	141.9

[1] Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

The most important industries listed in this table, where they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—This industry, which ranks first in importance among the manufacturing industries for which statistics are shown separately, gave employment to 818 wage earners and reported products amounting to $1,033,000.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The statistics showing number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, and value of products indicate a considerable growth in this industry.

Printing and publishing.—This industry shows marked growth both in number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, and value of products.

Lumber and timber products.—For this industry, which ranks fourth in value of products and third in value added by manufacture among the industries for which statistics are given separately, increases are shown in the number of establishments, number of wage earners, and wages paid. There was a decrease from 1904 to 1909 in capital and value of products, though there had been an increase in both items from 1899 to 1904.

Measured by value added by manufacture, these industries held generally the same relative rank as when measured by value of products, though flour-mill and gristmill products becomes fifth instead of second in order.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The bread and other bakery products industry showed a greater rate of increase in value added by manufacture both from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909 than any other of the specified industries, namely, 800 per cent and 125.4 per cent, respectively. The industry "Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies" showed a remarkable increase from 1904 to 1909 both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture. There are some striking differences among the several industries specified as regards the relative increase from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909, respectively. All but one of the specified industries showed an increase from 1904 to 1909 both in value of products and in value added by manufacture, while all but one showed a much larger increase in the value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1904 than from 1904 to 1909.

The phenomenal increase in value of products and in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909 for "All other industries" is due to the fact that details for two industries, namely, slaughtering and meat packing and smelting and refining copper, can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The latter, the largest industry in the state, was established between 1904 and 1909.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows the distribution of the average number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age in the manner already explained. (See Introduction.)

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	2,650	2,586	64
Proprietors and officials	233	225	8
Proprietors and firm members	137	131	6
Salaried officers of corporations	32	30	2
Superintendents and managers	64	64	.....
Clerks	160	130	30
Wage earners (average number)	2,257	2,231	26
16 years of age and over	2,248	2,222	26
Under 16 years of age	9	9	.....

This table shows that there were 2,650 persons returned as the average number engaged in manufactures during 1909, of whom 2,257 were wage earners. Of the remaining number, the proprietors and officials formed about three-fifths and the clerks about two-fifths. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, in the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and six important industries.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	**2,650**	**8.8**	**6.0**	**85.2**
Bread and other bakery products	86	39.5	5.8	54.7
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	25	28.0	8.0	64.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	857	1.5	3.0	95.4
Flour-mill and gristmill products	39	28.2	10.3	61.5
Lumber and timber products	224	7.1	9.8	83.0
Printing and publishing	276	24.6	10.1	65.2
All other industries	1,143	7.3	6.4	86.3

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8.8 per cent were proprietors and officials, 6 per cent clerks, and 85.2 per cent wage earners. In the bread and other bakery products industry the majority of the establishments are small and the work is done to a large extent by the proprietors or their representatives. Therefore the proportion of persons engaged in the industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for other industries. Similar conditions prevail to some extent in the manufacture of flour-mill and gristmill products and in the printing and publishing industry, where the proprietors and officials form 28.2 and 24.6 per cent, respectively, of the total persons engaged. The smallest proportion for this class is shown for cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies, and is due to the fact that these establishments are operated by corporations, for which no proprietors are reported and whose general officials are not, as a rule, assigned to the supervision of this particular branch of work.

The table following shows, for all industries combined and for some of the important industries separately, the average number of wage earners, their distribution by age periods, and for those 16 years of age and over by sex.

Clerks are not shown in this table; of the 160 clerks, 130, or 81.2 per cent were male and 30, or 18.8 per cent, female. Of the wage earners, 98.8 per cent were male and 1.2 per cent female; 99.6 per cent were 16 years or over and but 0.4 per cent under 16 years.

It may be noted that the largest number of women were employed in the bread and other bakery products, and the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industries. Of the total number of wage earners in these two industries, 10.6 and 12.5 per cent, respectively, were women.

INDUSTRY.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Average number.[1]	Per cent of total.		
		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
		Male.	Female.	
All industries	**2,257**	**98.4**	**1.2**	**0.4**
Bread and other bakery products	47	89.4	10.6	.....
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	16	87.5	12.5	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	818	99.8	.....	0.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products	24	100.0	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	186	100.0	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	180	88.3	8.3	3.3
All other industries	986	99.5	0.4	0.1

[1] For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.				
	1909		1904		Per cent of increase, 1904–1909.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	**2,650**	**100.0**	**1,016**	**100.0**	**160.8**
Proprietors and firm members	137	5.2	108	10.6	26.9
Salaried employees	256	9.7	106	10.4	141.5
Wage earners (average number)	2,257	85.2	802	78.9	181.4

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a greater percentage of increase in the wage earners than in the other two classes.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	**2,257**	**100.0**	**802**	**100.0**	**504**	**100.0**
16 years of age and over	2,248	99.6	798	99.5	487	96.6
Male	2,222	98.4	790	98.5	481	95.4
Female	26	1.2	8	1.0	6	1.2
Under 16 years of age	9	0.4	4	0.5	17	3.4

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been a decrease during the 10 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age. There has not been much change in the proportion of male and female wage earners. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 98.4 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 98.5 per cent in 1904 and 95.4 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The next table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number employed each month forms of the greatest number employed in any one month.

As there is no seasonal industry in the state, there was but little variation by months in the number of wage earners. The largest number of wage earners was employed in August and the smallest number in January. Between the percentages for these two months there was a difference of only 12.1.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	2,107	87.9	July	2,349	98.0
February	2,116	88.2	August	2,398	100.0
March	2,140	89.2	September	2,341	97.6
April	2,190	91.3	October	2,390	99.7
May	2,244	93.6	November	2,302	96.0
June	2,266	94.5	December	2,247	93.7

Prevailing hours of labor.—Establishments have been classified also according to the prevailing number of hours of labor of the bulk of their employees; that is to say, the wage earners of each establishment are all classified according to the prevailing hours of labor in the establishment, even though some may have to work a different number of hours. The table that follows shows the result of this classification. It is based on the average number of wage earners employed during the year.

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	**2,257**	**365**	**38**	**690**	**694**	**196**	**260**	**6**	**8**
Bread and other bakery products	47	7	5	9	14	4	7	1	.....
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	16	2	.....	.....	4	2	8	.....	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	818	44	.....	614	.....	42	118	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	6
Lumber and timber products	186	1	.....	46	.....	139	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	180	143	.....	.....	35	2	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	986	168	33	21	641	7	114	.....	2

It is evident from these figures that for the majority of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Nevada the prevailing number of hours of labor ranges from 54 to 60 a week, inclusive, or from 9 to 10 a day. Establishments working less than 9 hours per day employed 17.9 per cent, and those working more than 10 hours per day 12.1 per cent, of the total number. It will be noted that the industry designated "Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies" is mainly on a 9-hour-per-day basis (54 hours per week). The printing and publishing industry is chiefly on a basis of 8 hours, or less.

Location of establishments.—A separate presentation is made in the next table for the manufactures of Reno. (See Introduction.)

As statistics are shown only for cities having at least 10,000 inhabitants, there are no comparable figures for former censuses because the city did not reach the 10,000 mark until the census of 1910. The figures show that 22.6 per cent of the total number of establishments were located in Reno, that 15.7 per cent of the total value of products was reported from that city, and that 13.7 per cent of the total average number of wage earners were employed there. The value added by manufacture was $691,471, which represents 19.6 per cent, or about one-fifth of the net wealth of the state created by manufacturing operations during the year.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			Reno.	Outside districts.	Reno.	Outside districts.
Population	1910	81,875	10,867	71,008	13.3	86.7
Number of establishments	1909	177	40	137	22.6	77.4
Average number of wage earners	1909	2,257	310	1,947	13.7	86.3
Value of products	1909	$11,886,828	$1,862,285	$10,024,543	15.7	84.3
Value added by manufacture	1909	3,520,889	691,471	2,829,418	19.6	80.4

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined, comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	**177**	**2,257**	**$11,886,828**	**$3,520,889**
1904	**115**	**802**	**3,096,274**	**1,468,498**
Individual:				
1909	83	174	892,482	390,367
1904	52	123	563,796	311,470
Firm:				
1909	24	40	232,562	108,441
1904	26	62	241,614	172,550
Corporation:				
1909 [1]	70	2,043	10,761,784	3,022,081
1904	34	604	2,220,209	956,426
Other:				
1909 [2]				
1904	3	13	70,655	28,052
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	46.9	7.7	7.5	11.1
1904	45.2	15.3	18.2	21.2
Firm:				
1909	13.6	1.8	2.0	3.1
1904	22.6	7.7	7.8	11.8
Corporation:				
1909 [1]	39.5	90.5	90.5	85.8
1904	29.6	75.3	71.7	65.1
Other:				
1909 [2]				
1904	2.6	1.6	2.3	1.9
Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909	**8**	**24**	**$597,929**	**$102,206**
Individual	5	9	213,374	31,431
Corporation [3]	3	15	384,555	70,775
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	62.5	37.5	35.7	30.8
Corporation [3]	37.5	62.5	64.3	69.2
Lumber and timber products, 1909	**9**	**186**	**$503,268**	**$214,946**
Firm [4]	3	6	20,500	10,240
Corporation	6	180	482,768	204,706
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm [4]	33.3	3.2	4.1	4.8
Corporation	66.7	96.8	95.9	95.2
Printing and publishing, 1909	**54**	**180**	**$519,243**	**$406,728**
Individual	28	81	216,203	154,045
Firm	8	11	33,807	26,979
Corporation	18	88	269,173	225,704
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	51.9	45.0	41.6	37.9
Firm	14.8	6.1	6.5	6.6
Corporation	33.3	48.9	51.8	55.5

[1] Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] This group included with "Corporation."
[3] Includes the group "Firm."
[4] Includes the group "Individual."

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 39.5 per cent of the total number of establishments had in 1909 a corporate form of organization, as against 60.5 per cent for all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 29.6 per cent and 70.4 per cent, respectively. The increase in the corporate form of organization was due to the establishment of new industries, having that form of ownership, between 1904 and 1909. For all industries combined, as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, the relative importance of corporations has increased to a large extent.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for important industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	**177**	**2,257**	**$11,886,828**	**$3,520,889**
1904	**115**	**802**	**3,096,274**	**1,468,498**
Less than $5,000:				
1909	60	49	172,825	122,639
1904	47	66	144,684	113,556
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	66	168	608,654	359,561
1904	39	105	388,264	242,333
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	40	605	1,968,738	961,529
1904	21	235	895,226	460,699
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909 [1]	11	1,435	9,136,611	2,077,160
1904	8	396	1,668,100	651,910
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000:				
1909	33.9	2.2	1.5	3.5
1904	40.9	8.2	4.7	7.7
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	37.3	7.4	5.1	10.2
1904	33.9	13.1	12.5	16.5
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	22.6	26.8	16.6	27.3
1904	18.3	29.3	28.9	31.4
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909 [1]	6.2	63.6	76.9	59.0
1904	7.0	49.4	53.9	44.4
Average per establishment:				
1909		13	$67,157	$19,892
1904		7	26,924	12,770
Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909	**8**	**24**	**$597,929**	**$102,206**
$5,000 and less than $20,000	3	4	32,320	5,985
$20,000 and less than $100,000 [2]	5	20	565,609	96,221
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$5,000 and less than $20,000	37.5	16.7	5.4	5.9
$20,000 and less than $100,000 [2]	62.5	83.3	94.6	74.1
Average per establishment		3	$74,741	$12,776
Lumber and timber products, 1909	**9**	**186**	**$503,268**	**$214,946**
Less than $5,000 [3]	3	6	20,500	10,240
$20,000 and less than $100,000 [2]	6	180	482,768	204,706
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000 [3]	33.3	3.2	4.1	4.8
$20,000 and less than $100,000 [2]	66.7	96.8	95.9	95.2
Average per establishment		21	$55,919	$23,883
Printing and publishing, 1909	**54**	**180**	**$519,243**	**$406,728**
Less than $5,000	29	29	84,784	70,647
$5,000 and less than $20,000	18	59	145,581	115,830
$20,000 and less than $100,000	7	92	288,878	220,251
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	53.7	16.1	16.3	17.4
$5,000 and less than $20,000	33.3	32.8	28.0	28.5
$20,000 and less than $100,000	13.0	51.1	55.6	54.2
Average per establishment		3	$9,616	$7,532

[1] Includes the group "$1,000,000 and over."
[2] Includes the group "$100,000 and less than $1,000,000."
[3] Includes the group "$5,000 and less than $20,000."

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 177 establishments only 11, or 6.2 per cent, had a value of products exceeding $100,000. These establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, had a total average number of wage earners of 1,435, or 63.6 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 76.9 per cent of the total value of products, and 59 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of product of less than $5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (33.9 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.5 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having a product valued at not less than $100,000.

It will be seen that during the short period of five years from 1904 to 1909 extensive changes took place in the relative importance of the largest establishments as measured by value of products, value added by manufacture, and average number of wage earners, due to the fact that the largest industry in the state had been established between 1904 and 1909.

The fact that from 1904 to 1909 the average value of products per establishment increased from $26,924 to $67,157, and the value added by manufacture from $12,770 to $19,892, can scarcely be taken as an indication of a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown as above stated are due to the establishment of a large copper smelter and also, perhaps, in some degree to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

The average number of wage earners per establishment increased from 7 to 13.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for six important industries, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

Consolidating these classes to a certain extent it will be seen that 91.5 per cent of the establishments employed either no wage earners at all or less than 21 persons each. The most numerous single group consists of the 116 establishments employing less than 6 wage earners. The two groups consisting of the establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners each and no wage earners at all, respectively, are next in importance, with 23 establishments each.

Of the total number of wage earners, 47.8 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group comprising the establishments employing from 501 to 1,000 wage earners. This group employed 637 wage earners, or 28.2 per cent of the total.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—								
		No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.									
All industries	177	23	116	23	8	5	.....	1	1	.....
Bread and other bakery products	29	8	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	9	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	9	.....	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	54	9	37	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	59	6	41	7	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	2,257	.....	225	265	293	394	.....	443	637	.....
Bread and other bakery products	47	.....	31	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	818	.....	.....	22	105	248	.....	443	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	24	.....	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	186	.....	6	56	35	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	180	.....	78	70	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	986	.....	80	91	121	57	.....	.....	637	.....
	PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	100	.....	10.0	11.7	13.0	17.5	.....	19.6	28.2	.....
Bread and other bakery products	100	.....	66.0	34.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	100	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	100	.....	.....	2.7	12.8	30.3	.....	54.2	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	100	.....	58.3	41.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	100	.....	3.2	30.1	18.8	47.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	100	.....	43.3	38.9	17.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	100	.....	8.1	9.2	12.3	5.8	.....	.....	64.6	.....

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses going to make up the total.

The following table shows, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries	**3.4**	**17.9**	**75.5**	**3.2**
Bread and other bakery products	1.0	18.9	74.6	5.5
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1.6	4.6	91.7	2.1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	5.9	59.3	32.7	2.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1.5	4.3	90.2	4.0
Lumber and timber products	9.2	28.0	56.5	6.2
Printing and publishing	16.8	45.2	26.3	11.7
All other industries	2.3	11.8	83.3	2.6

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 75.5 per cent of the total expenses were incurred for materials, 21.3 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 3.2 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

Engines and power.—The following table shows for all industries combined the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

The table indicates that the increase in primary power was mainly in power generated by steam engines, while on the other hand water power showed a decided decrease. There appears to have been a more general use of gas engines, the number of such engines having increased steadily since 1899, although the horsepower per engine has increased but slightly. The figures also show that the practice of renting primary power is on the increase, 33.9 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as compared with 29.5 per cent in 1904 and only one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1899.

The practice of renting electric power in Nevada was first shown in a United States census of 1904 and the development of the use of this kind of power in manufactures is evidenced from the fact that, in 1909, of the total of all rented power, 87.7 per cent was electric, compared with 65.9 per cent in 1904. That the use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is also being rapidly developed is evident from the fact that the horsepower of such motors was 4,134 in 1909, none being reported for 1904 and 1899.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.		
	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total	**268**	**56**	**65**	**7,765**	**2,834**	**1,561**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Owned	84	56	65	5,133	1,999	1,560	66.1	70.5	99.9
Steam	40	27	35	4,533	1,092	628	58.4	38.5	40.2
Gas and oil	35	23	9	201	125	39	2.6	4.4	2.5
Water wheels	8	5	21	397	742	893	5.1	26.2	57.2
Water motors	1	1	[2]	2	40	[2]	[3]	1.4	[2]
Rented	184	.....	.....	2,632	835	1	33.9	29.5	0.1
Electric	178	.....	.....	2,307	550	1	29.7	19.4	0.1
Other	6	.....	.....	325	285	.....	4.2	10.1	.....
Electric motors	**344**	.....	.....	**6,441**	**550**	**1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Run by current generated by establishment	166	.....	.....	4,134	.....	.....	64.2	.....	.....
Run by rented power	178	.....	.....	2,307	550	1	35.8	100.0	100.0

[1] Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.
[2] Not reported. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries	**115**	**70,541**	**326**	**2,992**	**53,449**	**174**
Bread and other bakery products	.....	58	6	928	.....	174
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	.....	118	.....	382	.....	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	115	3,116	41	134	25,288	.....
		211	.....	66	129	.....
Printing and publishing	.....	67,038	279	1,482	28,032	.....
All other industries	.....					

NOTE.—In addition, there were 130 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products which do not appear on the general schedule. Data for the quantity and value of products for two important industries in Nevada are here presented.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The following tabular statement gives the data for the quantity and value of products for the last two census years for flour-mill and gristmill products:

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1909	1904	1909	1904
Total value			**$597,929**	**$530,969**
Wheat flour:				
White.....barrels..	61,380	47,186	357,200	255,598
Graham.....barrels..	558	270	3,340	1,380
Feed.....tons..	5,575	7,775	173,668	215,157
Offal.....tons..	2,631	2,393	63,721	48,659
All other products				175

This table shows that there was an increase of 14,194 barrels, or 30.1 per cent, in the quantity of wheat flour produced in 1909, as compared with the quantity reported in 1904, and a decrease of 2,200 tons in the quantity of feed produced.

Printing and publishing.—This industry, which in value of products ranks third, embraces the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals and book and job printing. There were 54 establishments in 1909, an increase of 25, or 86.2 per cent, over the number reported in 1904. There was also an increase of 113, or 168.7 per cent, in the average number of wage earners, and $129,195, or 202.3 per cent, in the amount of wages paid during the same period. The value of products for 1909 shows an increase of $266,346, or 105.3 per cent, over the amount reported for 1904.

The following table shows the number and circulation of newspapers and periodicals for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

PERIOD OF ISSUE.	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS.			AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Total	**59**	**31**	**35**	**45,544**	**19,540**	**18,153**
Daily	15	9	9	15,830	6,930	5,226
Sunday	2	.....	.....	5,551	.....	.....
Weekly	40	20	21	22,613	11,435	10,517
Triweekly	2	.....	1	1,550	.....	160
Semiweekly	.....	2	3	.....	1,175	1,750
Monthly	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	500

The number of newspapers and periodicals in the state increased from 35 in 1899 and 31 in 1904 to 59 in 1909. The 59 newspapers and periodicals reported in 1909 included 15 daily papers, 2 Sunday papers, 40 weeklies, and 2 triweeklies.

The aggregate circulation per issue of all newspapers and periodicals in 1909 was 45,544, distributed as follows: Dailies, 15,830; Sunday papers, 5,551; weeklies, 22,613; and triweeklies, 1,550.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. In 1909 there were five such establishments in the state of Nevada, one of which was in Reno.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	5
Persons engaged in the industry	119
Proprietors and firm members	2
Salaried employees	12
Wage earners (average number)	105
Total primary horsepower	149
Capital	$166,131
Expenses	150,181
Services	98,029
Materials	26,913
Miscellaneous	25,239
Amount received for work done	165,037

The most common form of organization was the corporate, with four establishments, one establishment being under firm ownership. Three establishments reported receipts for the year's business of over $20,000 but less than $100,000.

The number of persons employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	112	100.0	July	111	99.1
February	104	92.9	August	105	93.8
March	107	95.5	September	103	92.0
April	101	90.2	October	101	90.2
May	105	93.8	November	100	89.3
June	111	99.1	December	104	92.9

The primary power used was wholly steam, seven engines being reported with a total of 149 horsepower.

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Bituminous coal	Tons	520
Wood	Cords	880
Oil	Barrels	1,244

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE—SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—All industries	**1909**	**177**	**2,650**	**137**	**256**	**2,257**	**7,765**	**$9,807**	**$378**	**$1,982**	**$8,366**	**$11,887**	**$3,521**
	1904	**115**	**1,016**	**108**	**106**	**802**	**2,834**	**2,892**	**126**	**693**	**1,628**	**3,096**	**1,468**
	1899	**99**	.....	.....	**37**	**504**	**1,561**	**1,251**	**35**	**353**	**662**	**1,261**	**599**
Bread and other bakery products	1909	29	86	34	5	47	6	147	3	54	214	356	142
	1904	11	48	14	3	31	1	39	2	28	64	127	63
	1899	4	8	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	9	16	7
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1909	9	25	3	6	16	94	102	5	15	289	326	37
	1904	4	11	.....	1	10	67	57	(1)	9	161	197	36
	1899	4	20	.....	9	11	45	50	3	6	127	148	21
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909	9	857	.....	39	818	1,611	607	61	610	337	1,033	696
	1904	6	340	.....	25	315	212	251	26	280	222	532	310
	1899	6	222	.....	8	214	175	405	10	168	111	296	185
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909	8	39	7	8	24	395	592	8	24	496	598	102
	1904	9	31	8	6	17	361	411	8	16	432	521	89
	1899	9	.....	.....	4	13	.....	227	3	9	114	143	29
Lumber and timber products	1909	9	224	5	33	186	563	774	47	143	288	503	215
	1904	5	162	.....	15	147	1,110	1,072	21	110	257	528	271
	1899	3	.....	.....	3	57	.....	91	3	27	102	168	66
Printing and publishing	1909	54	276	48	48	180	214	654	72	193	113	519	406
	1904	[2] 29	121	33	21	67	62	168	22	64	33	253	220
	1899	[2] 29	107	36	3	68	62	92	2	35	18	111	93
All other industries	1909	59	1,143	40	117	986	4,882	6,931	182	943	6,629	8,552	1,923
	1904	51	303	53	35	215	1,021	894	47	186	459	938	479
	1899	44	.....	.....	10	138	.....	382	14	106	181	379	198

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES.

Reno	1909	40	419	25	84	310	1,746	$1,872	$121	$308	$1,171	$1,862	$691

[1] Less than $500.

[2] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
						Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number. Maximum month.	Number. Minimum month.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	**All industries**	177	2,650	137	96	130	30	2,257	Au 2,398	Ja 2,107	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7,785
2	Bread and other bakery products	29	86	34	.....	1	4	47	Je 50	Oc 45	52	47	5	.....	.....	6
3	Brick and tile	4	18	4	1	1	.....	12	Se 35	Ja [2] 0	22	20	.....	2	.....	115
4	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	9	25	3	4	1	1	16	My [3] 19	Ja [3] 14	16	14	2	.....	.....	94
5	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	9	857	.....	13	25	1	818	Ja 870	Au 770	820	818	.....	2	.....	1,611
6	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	4	11	2	.....	1	.....	8	Au 10	Ja 6	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Flour-mill and gristmill products	8	39	7	4	3	1	24	Oc 34	Jy [3] 19	27	27	.....	.....	.....	395
8	Foundry and machine-shop products	3	51	2	1	4	.....	44	Je 54	Ja [3] 34	[2]50	50	.....	.....	.....	138
9	Gas, illuminating and heating	3	13	.....	3	3	1	6	Ja [4] 6	Jy [4] 6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	83
10	Ice, manufactured	3	22	6	2	.....	.....	14	Jy 41	Ja [2] 1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	237
11	Liquors, malt	3	29	.....	6	3	.....	20	Je [3] 24	Ja [3] 15	24	24	.....	.....	.....	351
12	Lumber and timber products	9	224	5	11	19	3	186	Au 287	Fe 88	241	241	.....	.....	.....	563
13	Printing and publishing	54	276	48	20	16	12	180	Mh 195	Au [3] 172	175	154	15	6	.....	214
14	Salt	4	17	2	2	.....	.....	13	Se 16	Fe 10	11	10	1	.....	.....	82
15	Tobacco manufactures	8	23	10	.....	.....	.....	13	De 23	Ap 7	23	19	4	.....	.....	.....
16	Wall plaster	4	139	.....	11	8	1	119	My 136	Oc 104	126	126	.....	.....	.....	776
17	All other industries [5]	23	820	14	18	45	6	737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100

[1] No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
[2] None reported for one or more other months.
[3] Same number reported for one or more other months.
[4] Same number reported throughout the year.
[5] All other industries embrace—

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies 1
Leather goods 2
Lime 1
Marble and stone work 2
Mattresses and spring beds 1
Mineral and soda waters 9

TABLE III.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES,

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

	CITY.	Number of establishments	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.									WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners (average number).				Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
									Male.	Female.							
1	RENO	40	419	25	32	38	14	310	297	13	.....	306	293	13	.....	.....	1,746

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$9,806,597	$11,081,802	$185,117	$192,924	$1,981,762	$568,628	$7,797,311	$41,152	$70,211	$7,490	$237,207	$11,886,828	$3,520,889
2	146,971	286,253	.....	2,722	54,208	10,071	203,564	5,536	1,765	.....	8,387	355,747	142,112
3	105,142	25,555	1,800	163	11,784	7,521	331	.....	208	.....	3,748	31,980	24,128
4	101,911	315,085	4,740	360	14,600	4,537	284,336	550	494	.....	5,468	325,755	36,882
5	607,432	1,029,942	23,507	37,257	610,258	37,789	298,927	.....	6,762	.....	15,442	1,032,707	695,991
6	16,500	19,878	.....	402	10,050	368	8,158	.....	205	75	560	25,045	16,519
7	592,438	549,333	4,960	3,210	23,614	2,714	493,009	300	2,477	.....	19,049	597,929	102,206
8	182,631	112,781	2,400	3,949	48,801	7,201	39,730	720	906	.....	9,014	114,770	67,839
9	235,659	53,976	3,300	1,740	8,060	35,067	1,277	.....	1,711	.....	2,821	67,263	30,919
10	299,199	33,719	2,400	.....	12,436	10,019	2,122	.....	1,509	.....	5,233	39,117	26,976
11	270,544	118,521	14,825	3,295	23,319	9,099	38,964	.....	21,681	.....	7,338	141,939	93,876
12	774,015	510,002	24,850	22,329	142,917	5,698	282,624	900	3,761	.....	26,923	503,268	214,946
13	653,877	427,391	37,284	34,705	193,073	15,076	97,439	14,277	4,259	2,461	28,817	519,243	406,728
14	38,174	16,289	2,220	.....	7,644	542	5,351	.....	282	.....	250	23,879	17,986
15	12,442	28,777	.....	.....	9,927	17	14,504	1,519	2,230	.....	580	37,048	22,527
16	521,389	266,803	22,800	8,750	79,723	41,255	81,037	.....	2,421	.....	30,817	293,847	171,555
17	5,248,273	7,287,497	40,031	73,982	731,348	381,654	5,945,938	17,350	19,480	4,954	72,760	7,777,291	1,449,699

[5] All other industries embrace—Continued.

Paint and varnish	1	Slaughtering and meat packing	2	Soap	1
Photo-engraving	1	Smelting and refining, copper	1	Wirework, including wire rope and cable	1

AND TOTALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES IN CITIES OF 10,000 BUT LESS THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1909.

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$1,872,309	$1,750,082	$61,730	$59,373	$307,641	$62,667	$1,108,147	$25,387	$31,447	$1,395	$92,295	$1,862,285	$691,471

CHAPTER 6.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.—The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of all mining industries, which include all mines and quarries in the state of Nevada for the year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.

The explanations here given show the usage of the mining census generally, though some of the special rules have obviously no relation to particular states in which the industries referred to do not exist.

Scope of census.—The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines, quarries, and petroleum and gas wells that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. Mines, quarries, or wells that were idle during the entire year 1909 were omitted from the canvass. The following operations were likewise omitted from the canvass: Prospecting; the digging or dredging of sand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations; the production of mineral waters; and the operation of small bituminous coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons annually. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed or washed at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire work of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for enterprises which began or discontinued business during the year.

Number of operators.—As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnish one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management or for which one set of books of account was kept. Separate reports were obtained for all properties operated in different states, even where they were owned by the same operator. Likewise, where the operations of one individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, such as coal, iron, limestone, etc., a separate report was received for each industry.

Number of mines, quarries, and wells.—This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1909, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year, and the number of completed petroleum and natural gas wells in operation on December 31, 1909.

In most mining and quarrying industries the number of mines or quarries varies but little from the number of operators.

Expenses of operation and development.—A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.—The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.

Supplies and materials.—This item includes the cost of lumber and timber used for repairs, mine supports, track ties, etc.; iron and steel for blacksmithing; rails, frogs, sleepers, etc., for tracks and repairs; renewals of tools and machinery and materials for repairs; and supplies, explosives, oil, etc., as well as the cost of fuel and the rent of power. The schedule called only for the cost of such supplies and materials as had been used during the year covered by the report. Accurate figures, however, could be furnished only in those cases where the operators kept an account of supplies and materials used, or had an inventory made of all in stock at the beginning and at the end of the year. Such a system of accounting is far from general among mine operators, and there is reason to believe that in many cases the reported cost of supplies and materials covered all purchased during the year rather than those used during the year. The crude product of some operators was purchased by others for further dressing or refining; the cost of such materials is shown separately in the general table.

Capital.—The census schedule required every operator to state the total amount of capital invested in the enterprise on the last day of the business year reported, as shown by his books. There is, however, a great diversity in the methods of bookkeeping in use by different operators. As a result, the statistics for capital lack uniformity. Some of the figures reported apparently represent capital stock at face value; others include large investments in mineral lands which are not at present being actively mined, but are held in reserve; still others may include expenditures for unproductive mining ventures in no way related to the operations carried on during the census year.

Persons engaged in mining industries.—The statistics of the number of operators and officials, clerks, and wage earners, are based on the returns for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The reported number of wage earners includes overseers and foremen performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge; those whose duties are wholly supervisory are classed as superintendents and managers. Because of the common practice of shutting down mines at frequent intervals, it is impossible to ascertain with any satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees—that is, the number who, if continuously employed, would be required to produce the actual output of the year.

Value of products.—Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. The Geological Survey shows separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some products not covered by the industry designation. The crude product of metalliferous mines may include varying combinations of metals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Similarly, the total value of all products of the granite quarries is not identical with the value of the total output of granite, but may include the value of some marble or other stone quarried in connection with the principal product.

The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those mined during that year.

MINING IN NEVADA.

Summary.—Statistics for all mining enterprises in the state of Nevada are presented in Table 8, which gives statistics for all industries combined and for producing enterprises separately in all cases where the statistics could be given without disclosing the operations of an individual enterprise. Statistics for nonproducing enterprises are also given separately from producing enterprises.

The gross value of the products of all mines and quarries in Nevada in 1909 amounted to $23,271,597. Deducting from this amount, $1,610,449, the value of the gold and silver ore sold by some operators to others who used it as material, leaves $21,661,148 as the net value of the products. Of this amount, gold and silver, deep and placer mines, and copper mining contributed $21,206,517, or 97.9 per cent.

In the production of placer gold the expenses of operation and development exceeded the value of the products. This was due in part to unprofitable mining ventures and in part to expenditures for development work which added to the permanent value of the mining properties.

Character of organization.—Table 1 classifies the producing mining operations of the state under form of organization, distinguishing corporations from individual owners and firms, while Table 2 gives further details for incorporated enterprises distinguished from those which are unincorporated.

Table 1 PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products.		Per cent distribution.		
			Value.	Per operator.	Operators.	Wage earners.	Value of products.
All industries	**266**	**5,572**	**$23,271,597**	**$87,487**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Individual	42	153	161,857	3,854	15.8	2.7	0.7
Firm	61	145	240,701	3,946	22.9	2.6	1.0
Corporation	163	5,274	22,869,039	140,301	61.3	94.7	98.3
Gold and silver, Deep mines	**218**	**3,818**	**17,807,945**	**81,688**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Individual	33	115	138,912	4,209	15.1	3.0	0.8
Firm	48	102	202,902	4,227	22.0	2.7	1.1
Corporation	137	3,601	17,466,131	127,490	62.8	94.3	98.1

Table 2

	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
Number of operators	163	103
Number of mines and quarries	254	120
Proprietors and firm members, total		213
Number performing manual labor		143
Salaried employees:		
Officers of corporations	89	
Superintendents and managers	176	9
Clerks and other salaried employees	201	3
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day	5,274	298
Capital	$119,101,207	$811,623
Expenses of operation and development	14,049,375	366,353
Salaries—		
Officers of corporations	192,520	
Superintendents and managers	411,761	6,567
Clerks and other salaried employees	264,658	550
Wages	5,758,163	166,907
Royalties and rent of mines	251,683	23,873
Taxes	240,809	2,320
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses	5,328,566	156,902
Cost of ore purchased	1,601,215	9,234
Value of products	22,869,039	402,558

Out of a total of 266 operators, 163, or 61.3 percent, were corporations. These corporations reported 98.3 per cent of the total value of the products and employed 94.7 per cent of all wage earners. In the operation of gold and silver, deep mines, the leading industry, the per cent of the number of wage earners and the value of products reported by corporations did not vary greatly from that for all industries combined. The average value of the product for each corporation in this industry, however, was $12,811 less than the average for corporations in all industries.

Size of enterprises.—In Table 3 the producing mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the number of wage earners employed per enterprise or operating unit. Of the 266 enterprises reported, 9 employed over 100 wage earners each. The total number of wage earners employed by these 9 enterprises was 2,726, which represented nearly one-half of the total number employed in all enterprises. In the copper industry the 3 enterprises employing over 100 wage earners reported 98.8 per cent of all the wage earners employed in that industry.

Table 3 PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909

INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	Enterprises.		Wage earners.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries	**266**	**100.0**	**5,572**	**100.0**
No wage earners	23	8.6	.....	.....
Contract work	20	7.5	.....	.....
1 to 5	100	37.6	279	5.0
6 to 20	79	29.7	877	15.7
21 to 50	22	8.3	753	13.5
51 to 100	13	4.9	937	16.8
Over 100	9	3.4	2,726	48.9
Gold and silver, Deep mines	**218**	**100.0**	**3,818**	**100.0**
No wage earners	20	9.2	.....	.....
Contract work	20	9.2	.....	.....
1 to 5	79	36.2	230	6.0
6 to 20	61	28.0	675	17.7
21 to 50	21	9.6	730	19.1
51 to 100	11	5.0	806	21.1
Over 100	6	2.8	1,377	36.1
Copper	**7**	**100.0**	**1,366**	**100.0**
1 to 20	4	57.1	17	1.2
Over 20	3	42.9	1,349	98.8

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 4 all producing enterprises, except those employing no wage earners and those operated exclusively by contract work, have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per day in each enterprise or operating unit. The table shows the percentage of the total number of enterprises falling in each group and also a per cent distribution in which each enterprise has been given a weight according to the total number of wage earners employed December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. It should be borne in mind that this latter distribution does not show the exact proportion of the total number of wage earners working the specified number of hours per day, since, in some cases, a part of the employees worked a greater or less number of hours than those generally prevailing in the enterprise. For all industries combined a day of eight hours

prevailed in 89.8 per cent of all enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners. For gold and silver mines and copper mines the corresponding percentages were 98.7 and 66.1, respectively.

Table 4

INDUSTRY AND HOURS PER DAY.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909		
	Enterprises.		Per cent distribution of enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
All industries	[1] 222	100.0	100.0
8 hours	215	96.8	89.8
9 hours	4	1.8	9.1
10 hours	3	1.4	1.1
Gold and silver, Deep mines	177	100.0	100.0
8 hours	172	97.2	98.7
9 hours	3	1.7	1.0
10 hours	2	1.1	0.3
Copper	7	100.0	100.0
8 hours	6	85.7	66.1
9 hours	1	14.3	33.9

[1] Exclusive of 1 gold and silver deep mine for which number of hours was not reported.

Engines and power.—The aggregate horsepower employed in producing enterprises, as shown by Table 5, was 26,862, of which 13,761 was developed by engines and water wheels or motors owned by the enterprises using them, and 13,101 horsepower by electric motors operated by purchased current.

Table 5

CHARACTER OF POWER.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909				
	Total.	Gold and silver, Deep mines.	Placer gold.	Copper.	All other.
Primary power: Aggregate horsepower	26,862	22,154	231	3,357	1,060
Owned	13,761	10,178	197	2,947	439
Steam engines—					
Number	81	62	1	13	5
Horsepower	8,719	5,399	8	2,935	377
Gas or gasoline engines—					
Number	176	152	20	1	3
Horsepower	4,496	4,233	189	12	62
Water wheels—					
Number	[1] 7	[1] 7	.....	.....	.....
Horsepower	546	546	.....	.....	.....
Electric motors operated by purchased current—					
Number	416	365	11	12	28
Horsepower	13,101	11,976	94	410	621
Electric motors run by current generated by enterprise using:					
Number	145	58	.....	86	1
Horsepower	3,934	1,377	.....	2,549	8

[1] Includes 2 water motors of 11 horsepower.

Development work.—Over $3,000,000 was expended in the state in 1909 in developing mining properties from which no products were reported. The principal data for all nonproducing enterprises combined and for gold and silver (deep mines), tungsten, and quicksilver mines separately, are given in Table 6.

Table 6

	NONPRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES: 1909				
	Total.	Gold and silver, Deep mines.	Tungsten.	Quicksilver.	All other.[1]
Number of operators	282	272	4	3	3
Capital	$36,604,278	$36,213,776	$28,602	$46,900	$315,000
Amount expended for development work	$3,121,477	$3,052,886	$16,910	$7,233	$44,448
Number of salaried employees	306	302	3	.....	1
Number of wage earners employed Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day	1,824	1,755	31	6	32
Primary horsepower	5,337	5,337	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes operators as follows: Gypsum, 1; limestone, 1; placer gold, 1.

Comparison of mining industries: 1902–1909.—In order to make comparisons between 1909 and 1902 it is necessary to omit from the 1902 figures, as given in the mines and quarries report for that year, statistics for enterprises operated by governmental institutions. Such items as are comparable for the two years are presented in Table 7.

Table 7

	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.		
	1909	1902	Per cent of increase.
Wages and salaries	$6,801,126	$1,427,663	376.4
Supplies and materials	$4,686,788	$623,432	651.8
Royalties and rent of mines	$275,556	$50,003	451.1
Contract work	[1] $36,873	$7,944	364.2
Value of products	$21,661,148	$3,514,698	516.3
Primary horsepower	26,862	4,785	461.4

[1] Exclusive of amount paid to miners compensated by a share of the product, which is included under "Contract work," in Table 8.

Duplication between manufactures and mining.—In the gypsum industry some of the mining operators subjected the crude product obtained to certain manufacturing processes on the premises before marketing. These enterprises have been included in the statistics both for manufactures and for mining. As a result of this fact the combined value of products for the manufacturing and mining industries in Nevada involves a duplication of $278,243.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Table 8

	Aggregate.	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES.								Nonproducing mines and quarries.[2]
		Total.	Gold and silver, Deep mines.	Placer gold.	Copper.	Lead and zinc.	Gypsum.	Precious stones.	All other.[1]	
Number of operators	548	266	218	21	7	7	4	4	5	282
Number of mines and quarries	1,021	374	321	24	9	7	4	4	5	647
Capital	$156,607,108	$120,002,830	$102,986,526	$207,131	$15,617,784	$248,500	$670,627	$164,850	$107,412	$36,604,278
Expenses of operation and development.	$17,537,205	$14,415,728	$11,604,478	$81,192	$2,321,136	$47,352	$266,398	$20,095	$75,077	$3,121,477
Services—										
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers	$885,098	$610,848	$540,718	$6,424	$31,356	$750	$25,200	$2,400	$4,000	$274,250
Clerks and other salaried employees	$315,288	$265,208	$205,028	.....	$49,354	$450	$8,750	.....	$1,626	$50,080
Wage earners	$7,335,153	$5,925,070	$4,643,903	$53,964	$1,055,786	$28,827	$100,560	$12,081	$29,949	$1,410,083
Miscellaneous—										
Supplies	$4,174,615	$3,375,163	$2,604,920	$9,517	$669,575	$2,674	$56,766	$4,090	$27,621	$799,452
Cost of ore purchased	$1,610,449	$1,610,449	$1,610,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel and rent of power	$1,441,041	$1,311,625	$839,021	$2,910	$421,787	$79	$41,435	.....	$6,393	$129,416
Royalties and rent of mines	$329,235	$275,556	$266,907	$6,093	.....	.....	$150	.....	$2,400	$53,679
Taxes	$257,476	$243,129	$212,663	$340	$26,789	$425	$2,517	.....	$395	$14,347
Contract work	$317,447	$196,768	$181,161	$100	$5,529	$9,978	.....	.....	.....	$120,679
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses	$871,403	$601,912	$499,708	$1,844	$60,960	$4,169	$31,014	$1,524	$2,693	$269,491
Value of products	$23,271,597	$23,271,597	$17,807,945	$62,652	$4,946,369	$68,774	$278,243	$22,596	$85,018	.....
Persons engaged in industry	8,785	6,263	4,384	144	1,414	66	169	21	65	2,522
Proprietors and officials	1,103	487	411	29	13	11	12	5	6	616
Proprietors and firm members	605	213	174	23	1	9	.....	4	2	392
Number performing manual labor	221	143	117	18	1	5	.....	.....	2	78
Salaried officers of corporations	156	89	80	2	1	.....	5	.....	1	67
Superintendents and managers	342	185	157	4	11	2	7	1	3	157
Clerks and other salaried employees	286	204	155	.....	35	2	10	.....	2	82
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day	7,396	5,572	3,818	115	1,366	53	147	16	57	1,824
Above ground	3,557	2,912	1,581	50	1,077	10	147	13	34	645
Below ground	3,839	2,660	2,237	65	289	43	.....	3	23	1,179
Men 16 years of age and over	7,395	5,571	3,817	115	1,366	53	147	16	57	1,824
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc	1,094	826	583	18	193	8	11	1	12	268
Above ground	1,010	761	518	18	193	8	11	1	12	249
Below ground	84	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Miners, miners' helpers, and quarrymen	3,920	2,705	2,147	92	330	44	51	15	26	1,215
Above ground	446	373	237	27	41	2	51	12	3	73
Below ground	3,474	2,332	1,910	65	289	42	.....	3	23	1,142
All other employees	2,381	2,040	1,087	5	843	1	85	.....	19	341
Above ground	2,100	1,777	825	5	843	.....	85	.....	19	323
Below ground	281	263	262	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18
Boys under 16 years of age (above ground)	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:										
January	5,633	4,577	3,396	13	970	11	133	12	36	1,056
February	5,444	4,554	3,339	12	1,007	15	137	12	32	890
March	5,726	4,723	3,459	19	1,067	15	135	9	19	1,003
April	5,909	4,885	3,577	17	1,093	15	144	12	27	1,024
May	6,158	5,012	3,638	54	1,123	13	157	11	16	1,146
June	6,130	4,953	3,560	50	1,149	11	136	11	36	1,177
July	5,878	4,646	3,547	68	831	11	141	10	38	1,232
August	6,179	4,906	3,702	70	916	12	149	10	47	1,273
September	5,850	4,564	3,440	67	854	13	134	11	45	1,286
October	5,884	4,457	3,236	71	935	34	127	13	41	1,427
November	5,630	4,159	2,905	51	960	46	145	14	38	1,471
December	5,657	4,264	2,959	36	1,017	51	145	16	40	1,393
Land controlled, acres	93,797	38,431	30,506	1,774	2,422	944	800	115	1,870	55,366
Owned	88,117	35,113	27,986	1,176	2,382	944	800	115	1,710	53,004
Held under lease	5,680	3,318	2,520	598	40	.....	.....	.....	160	2,362
Mineral land	81,798	31,524	23,639	1,774	2,422	904	800	115	1,870	50,274
Owned	76,173	28,261	21,174	1,176	2,382	904	800	115	1,710	47,912
Held under lease	5,625	3,263	2,465	598	40	.....	.....	.....	160	2,362
Timber land	108	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Other land	11,891	6,899	6,859	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	4,992
Primary horsepower	32,199	26,862	22,154	291	3,357	62	886	.....	112	5,337

[1] Includes operators as follows: Granite, 1; graphite, 1; iron, 1; quicksilver, 1; sulphur, 1.
[2] Includes operators as follows: Gold and silver, deep mines, 272; gypsum, 1; limestone, 1; placer gold, 1; quicksilver, 3; tungsten, 4.