

U.S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE : 1959

Final Report—Vol. I—Part 54—Municipalities

FARMS • FARM CHARACTERISTICS

LIVESTOCK and PRODUCTS

CROPS • FRUITS • VALUES

Virgin Islands

MUNICIPALITIES

Prepared under the supervision of
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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PREFACE

The 1960 Census of Agriculture for the Virgin Islands was authorized by an Act of Congress (Title 13, U. S. Code, Census codified August 1954 and amended in August 1957.) Section 191 of Title 13 provided that the Census shall include each State, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Section 191 further provided that the census data for the Virgin Islands may be collected by the Governor, or highest ranking Federal official, in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

In accordance with the provisions of Title 13, collection of the data for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in the Virgin Islands was directed and supervised by the Governor of the Virgin Islands. The actual collection of data was carried out by census enumerators supervised by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron working under the direction of the Governor. The planning of the Census and the compilation of the statistics were supervised by Ray Hurley, Chief of the Agriculture Division, assisted by Joseph Correll and Helen Teir.

June 1961

III

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1959

FINAL REPORTS

Volume I—Counties—A separate part for each State. Statistics on number of farms; farm characteristics; acreage in farms; cropland and other uses of land; land-use practices; irrigation; farm facilities and equipment; farm labor; farm expenditures; use of commercial fertilizer; number and kind of livestock; acres and production of crops; value of farm products; characteristics of commercial farms, farms classified by tenure, by size, type, and economic class; and comparative data from the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Volume I is published in 54 parts as follows:

Part	State or States	Part	State or States	Part	State or States
1	New England States:	19	West North Central—Continued	38	Mountain:
2	Maine.	20	South Dakota.	39	Montana.
3	New Hampshire.	21	Nebraska.	40	Idaho.
4	Vermont.	22	Kansas.	41	Wyoming.
5	Massachusetts.	23	South Atlantic:	42	Colorado.
6	Rhode Island.	24	Delaware.	43	New Mexico.
7	Connecticut.	25	Maryland.	44	Arizona.
8	Middle Atlantic States:	26	Virginia.	45	Utah.
9	New York.	27	West Virginia.	46	Nevada.
10	New Jersey.	28	North Carolina.	47	Pacific:
11	Pennsylvania.	29	South Carolina.	48	Washington.
12	East North Central:	30	Georgia.	49	Oregon.
13	Ohio.	31	Florida.	50	California.
14	Indiana.	32	East South Central:	51	Alaska.
15	Illinois.	33	Kentucky.	52	Hawaii.
16	Michigan.	34	Tennessee.	53	Other Areas:
17	Wisconsin.	35	Alabama.	54	American Samoa.
18	West North Central:	36	Mississippi.		Guam.
	Minnesota.	37	West South Central:		Puerto Rico.
	Iowa.		Arkansas.		Virgin Islands.
	Missouri.		Louisiana.		
	North Dakota.		Oklahoma.		
			Texas.		

Volume II—General Report.—Statistics by Subjects, United States Census of Agriculture, 1959. Summary data and analyses of the data by States, for geographic divisions, and for the United States, by subjects, as illustrated by the chapter titles listed below:

Chapter	Title	Chapter	Title
I	Farms and Land in Farms.	VII	Field Crops and Vegetables.
II	Age, Residence, Years on Farm, Work Off Farm.	VIII	Fruits and Nuts, Horticultural Specialties, Forest Products.
III	Farm Facilities, Farm Equipment.	IX	Value of Farm Products.
IV	Farm Labor, Use of Fertilizer, Farm Expenditures, and Cash Rent.	X	Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator.
V	Size of Farm.	XI	Economic Class of Farm.
VI	Livestock and Livestock Products.	XII	Type of Farm.

Volume III—Irrigation of Agricultural Lands. Western States (Dry Areas)—Data by States for drainage basins and a summary for the area, including number and types of irrigation organizations, source of water, expenditures for works and equipment since 1950, water used and acres served for irrigation purposes.

Volume IV—Drainage of Agricultural Lands. Data by States on land in drainage organizations, number and types of organizations, cost of drainage and drainage works.

Volume V—Special Reports, Part 1.—Horticultural Specialties. Statistics by States and a summary for the United States presenting number and kinds of operations; gross receipts and/or gross sales; sales of nursery products, flower seed, vegetables grown under glass, and propagated mushrooms; number of container-grown plants; inventory products; sales of bulb crops; employment; structures and equipment.

Titles of additional parts of this volume are not available as this report goes to press.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

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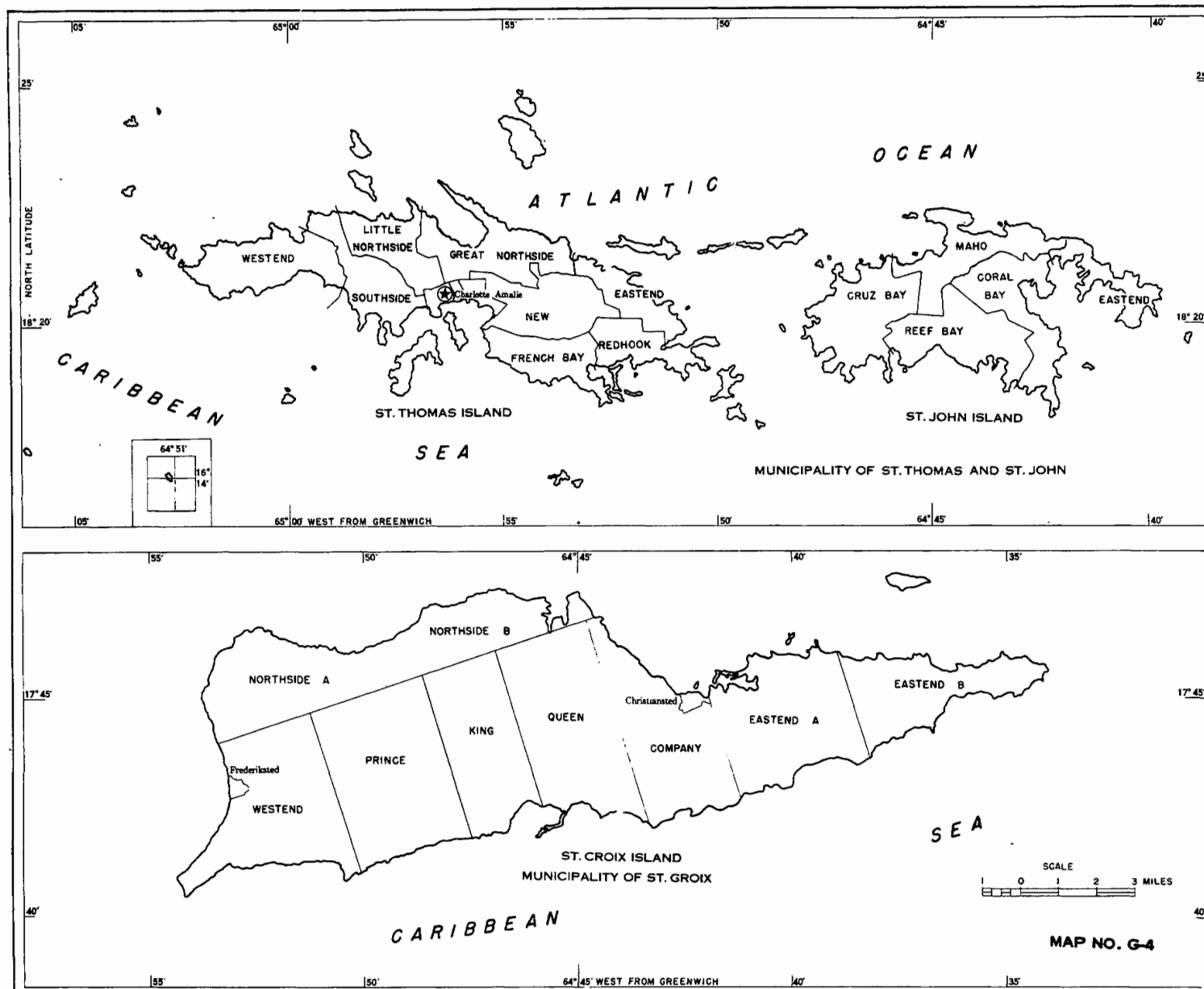
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INTRODUCTION

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VIRGIN ISLANDS

Municipalities, Quarters and Cities



INTRODUCTION

THE 1960 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

History of the Census.—The 1960 Census of Agriculture is the fifth United States agricultural census of the Virgin Islands. The first one was a special census taken in 1917, by authorization of the Secretary of Commerce. The next census of agriculture was taken in 1930, in conjunction with the population census. Since 1930, a census of agriculture has been taken in the Virgin Islands every ten years, at the same time as the population census.

Legal Basis for the Census.—The 1960 Census of Agriculture was authorized by an Act of Congress, as were all prior censuses of the Virgin Islands, beginning with the 1930 Census. "Title 13, United States Code—Census," codified in August 1954, and amended in August 1957 and September 1960, is now the legal basis for the census of agriculture as well as for all other censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Section 191 of Title 13 specifically provides that the censuses "shall include each State, . . . the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," as well as other areas under the jurisdiction or control of the United States. Section 191 further provides that the census data for these areas may be collected by the Governor or highest ranking Federal official in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the United States Bureau of the Census (acting for the Secretary of Commerce). Pursuant to this provision, collection of data for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in the Virgin Islands was directed and supervised by the Governor of the Islands according to procedures prescribed by the Bureau of the Census.

Training Program for Enumeration Personnel.—Each supervisor, crew leader, and enumerator employed for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in the Virgin Islands received special training for his job. All training was presented according to procedures prepared by the Bureau of the Census. It included practice interviewing, practice filling of questionnaires, and detailed discussion of the instructions given to enumerators.

Enumeration Period.—The enumeration for the Census of Agriculture began on April 1, 1960, at the same time as the enumeration for the Census of Population and Housing. The enumeration was completed during the month of April.

Data for inventory items—land in farms, fruit and nut trees, equipment and facilities, livestock and poultry—represent the situation existing at the time of enumeration of each individual farm. Data for acres, production, and sales of crops relate to the crops harvested during the crop year 1959. Data for sales of livestock and livestock products, and for expenditures, relate to the calendar year 1959.

CENSUS FORMS AND PROCEDURES

The Agriculture Questionnaire.—The questionnaire for the 1960 Census of Agriculture was prepared by the Staff of the Census Bureau with the cooperation of the Governor of the Virgin Islands and the officer in charge of the Virgin Islands Agricultural Program, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It contained a total of 102 inquiries, some of which consisted of several parts, as compared with 85 on the questionnaire for the 1950 Census. Selection of the inquiries was based on current needs for agricultural information as well as on experience gained in earlier censuses.

In most respects, the questionnaire for the 1960 Census of Agriculture was closely comparable with the one used in 1950. Several questions that were asked in the 1950 Census were omitted in 1960, while others were added. For example, questions about the operator's race and about Irish potatoes, cacao, guavas, irrigated land, bees and honey, and kind of road did not appear on the 1960 questionnaire. They were replaced by questions concerning nursery crops, forest products, farm ponds, facilities, source of farm power, milk and milk cows, sales of live animals, and age and birthplace of the farm operator.

The Enumeration.—The schedule which enumerators used for taking the 1960 Census of Population and Housing in the Virgin Islands contained the question "Is this house on a farm?" If this question was answered "Yes," the enumerator knew immediately that an agriculture questionnaire was required for the farm operator. If it was answered "No," the enumerator was instructed to ask whether the place consisted of three or more acres. Here again a "Yes" answer indicated that an agriculture questionnaire was required. In the case of a respondent who said the house was not on a farm and the place did not consist of three or more acres, the enumerator was instructed to ask enough additional questions to determine whether or not there were any agricultural operations on the place and, if so, to obtain a questionnaire. For enumeration purposes, agricultural operations were considered to be on a place if—

- a. One or more horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, or goats were kept on the place at the time of enumeration;
- b. A combined total of 10 or more chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, or other poultry was kept on the place at the time of enumeration, or had been kept on the place in 1959;
- c. A combined total of 10 or more fruit or nut trees and plants was on the place at the time of enumeration;
- d. Any field crops such as corn, sugarcane, or yams were harvested on the place in 1959;
- e. Any vegetables, vegetable plants, flowers, ornamental plants, trees, seeds, or bulbs were grown on the place for sale in 1959.

The enumerator was also instructed to ask enough questions about tracts of land on which no one lived to determine whether an agriculture questionnaire was required for the person in charge of the land. This instruction was designed to assure enumeration of all land used for agriculture, whether operated by an individual, a partnership, a corporation, or an institution.

Enumeration Districts.—For purposes of enumeration, the Virgin Islands was divided into 44 Enumeration Districts, or "ED's." The ED's were clearly outlined on special maps prepared for the census. Each enumerator was required to canvass the entire area within his assigned ED's and to indicate his route of travel on the map. This procedure was designed to assure complete enumeration coverage of all land and dwellings in the Islands.

To avoid enumeration of the same place by two or more enumerators, the Census Bureau established rules whereby each enumerator could determine whether or not he was responsible for obtaining the agriculture questionnaire for a given place. If

a place was entirely within the boundaries of one ED, the enumerator for that ED was required to obtain the questionnaire, regardless of where the person in charge of the operations lived. If a place was partly in one ED and partly in another, the enumerator for the ED in which the person in charge lived was responsible for obtaining the questionnaire. In such case, he was to report on the questionnaire all the land that the person in charge operated in the Virgin Islands, including the land outside his ED.

Processing Operations.—After the completion of enumeration, all agriculture questionnaires were sent to the Agriculture Operations Office in Parsons, Kansas. There, all questionnaires were individually edited and coded prior to tabulation of the data. In the editing process, questionnaires that did not represent farms according to the Census definition were withdrawn from further processing. (See below, "Census Definition of a Farm.") The remaining questionnaires were then examined for completeness and consistency. Errors in calculations and in units of measure, inconsistencies, and misplaced entries were corrected. Incomplete reports were adjusted on the basis of related information on the same questionnaire or on questionnaires for nearby farms of similar size.

In the coding process, numerical codes were entered on all questionnaires to classify farms by size, in terms of total area, by tenure and birthplace of operator, and by total value of agricultural products sold. In addition, codes were entered on questionnaires for commercial farms to classify them by type of farm. As necessary for tabulation purposes, numerical codes were also assigned to individual items to assure their inclusion in the appropriate farm product totals.

After the questionnaires had been edited and coded, the information on them was transferred to tabulation sheets. Subject-matter specialists of the Bureau of the Census examined the tabulations for reasonableness and consistency. As necessary, they made corrections on the basis of a further reappraisal of the original reports before approving the data for publication.

Presentation of Statistics.—This report contains data as compiled from the questionnaires used for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in the Virgin Islands. Totals are given for each of the three islands—St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas—and for the Virgin Islands as a whole. Comparable figures for preceding census years are given for those items for which information is available.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Descriptive Summary.—The definitions and explanations that follow relate only to those items that are considered to be inadequately described in the tables where they appear. Although they refer specifically to the 1960 Census of Agriculture, many of them also apply to earlier censuses. Most of the definitions consist of a résumé of the questionnaire wording, supplemented by excerpts from instructions given to enumerators. For exact wording of the questions and of the instructions included on the questionnaire, see the facsimile of the 1960 Agriculture Questionnaire in the appendix of this report.

GENERAL FARM INFORMATION

Census Definition of a Farm.—For the 1960 Census of Agriculture in the Virgin Islands, the definition of a farm was based primarily on a combination of "acres in the place" and sales value of agricultural products. The word "place" designates all land in the Virgin Islands that was under the control or supervision of one person or partnership. Control may have been exercised through ownership or management, or through a lease, rental, or cropping arrangement.

All places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms if any agricultural operations, as defined for the 1960 Census, were

conducted. Places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms if 1959 sales of agricultural products amounted to at least \$100 or if they could normally be expected to produce agricultural products in sufficient quantity to allow sales of at least \$100. This additional qualification resulted in the inclusion as farms of some places engaged in farming operations for the first time in 1959 or 1960, and places affected by crop failure or other unusual conditions.

To avoid biases arising from an enumerator's personal judgment and opinion, the Census Bureau did not give enumerators the definition of a farm during either the 1960 or the 1950 Censuses. In the 1960 Census, enumerators were instructed to obtain questionnaires for all places considered farms by their operators, for all places of three or more acres (except nonfarm tracts such as parks, military reservations, etc.), and for all other places that had one or more agricultural operations.

In the 1950 Census, all places, regardless of size, were counted as farms if the total value of agricultural products in 1949, whether for home use or for sale but exclusive of home-garden products, amounted to \$100 or more. Places for which the value of agricultural products was less than the \$100 minimum because of crop failure or other unusual situation, and places operated in 1949 or 1950 for the first time were counted as farms if they could normally be expected to meet the minimum value criterion. Enumerators were instructed to obtain a questionnaire for every place that the operator considered a farm, for every place of 3 or more acres whether or not it was considered a farm, and for every place of less than 3 acres if the agricultural production in 1949 was valued at \$100 or more.

In both the 1960 and the 1950 Censuses, questionnaires were filled for a considerable number of places that did not qualify as farms. The determination as to which questionnaires represented farms was made during the processing operations. Only those questionnaires meeting the criteria for a farm were included in the tabulations.

In the 1940 and earlier Censuses of Agriculture, enumerators were given a farm definition and were instructed to obtain questionnaires only for those places that met the definition. In 1940, farms included all places of 3 or more acres on which there were any agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres if the value of agricultural products, whether for home use or for sale, amounted to \$100 or more.

Because of changes in price level, the \$100 valuation resulted in the inclusion of varying numbers of places of less than 3 acres in the Censuses of 1940, 1950, and 1960. The fact that sales of agricultural products in 1959 was used for places of less than 3 acres resulted in the exclusion of some places that would have qualified as farms if the value of \$100 for agricultural products produced instead of the value of \$100 for agricultural products sold had been the criterion for qualifying as a farm.

The farm definition for the 1930 Census was the same as in 1940 except that places of less than 3 acres with agricultural products valued at less than \$100 were also counted as farms provided they required the continuous services of at least one person. In the 1917 Census, a farm was defined as "the land under the personal management of a single individual or firm, though consisting of different tracts, used for producing animals, fowls, and agricultural products, and operated or farmed by his labor, the labor of the members of his household, or by hired employees working under his personal direction."

Farm Operator.—The term "farm operator" designates a person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He may be the owner; a member of the owner's household; a hired manager; or a tenant, renter, or sharecropper. If he rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he is considered as operator only of the land which he retains for his own operation. In the case of a partnership, only

one partner is counted as an operator. The number of farm operators is considered to be the same as the number of farms.

Farms Reporting or Operators Reporting.—Figures for farms reporting or operators reporting represent the number of farms, or operators, for which the specified item was reported. For example, if there were 100 farms on an island and only 75 had chickens 4 months old and over on hand, the number of farms reporting chickens would be 75. The difference between the total number of farms and the number of farms reporting a particular item represents the number of farms not having that item, provided a correct report was received for each farm.

Where applicable, figures are given for the number of farms or operators not reporting items that were intended to be obtained for all farms; for example, years on farm. The number not reporting as compared with the total number of farms or operators, indicates the extent of incompleteness of the data for the item concerned.

Land in Farms.—All data relating to land tenure and to land in farms refer only to land located in the Virgin Islands. Except for managed farms, the land to be included in each farm was determined from the answers to questions about the number of acres owned, the number of acres rented from others or worked on shares for others, and the number of acres rented to others or worked on shares by others. The acres owned and the acres rented from others or worked on shares for others were first added together and then the acres rented to others or worked on shares by others were subtracted. The result represented the number of acres in the farm. The number of acres in a managed farm was the difference between the total land managed and that part of the managed land that was rented to others or worked on shares by others.

In the 1960 and 1950 Censuses, enumerators were instructed to record total figures for land owned, land rented from others, and land managed for others, including any part of the land that was rented to others. In censuses prior to 1950, enumerators were instructed to exclude all land rented to others and to record only that portion of the acreage owned, rented from others, or managed for others that was retained by the farm operator. Thus, the figures for the individual tenures of land are not entirely comparable except for 1950 and 1960. However, the land included in each farm was determined on essentially the same basis for all censuses.

Although the acreage designated "land in farms" consists primarily of "agricultural" land—that is, land used for crops, pasture, or grazing, and all land that farm operators rented to others—it also includes areas of land not actually under cultivation nor used for pasture or grazing. For example, the entire acreage of woodland and wasteland that farm operators owned or rented from others was included as land in farms, unless reports indicated it was being held for nonagricultural purposes.

Land owned includes all land that the operator and/or his wife held under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate at the time of enumeration.

Land rented from others includes not only land that the operator rented or leased from others but also land he worked on shares for others and land he occupied rent free.

Land rented to others includes all land that the operator rented or leased to others and all land that he assigned to others on shares or on a rent-free basis. For the most part, the land rented to others represents agricultural land but it also includes land rented for residential or other purposes. For land leased, rented, or worked on shares, the tenant is considered to be the operator even though his landlord may supervise his operations. The landlord is considered as operator of only that portion of the land not assigned to tenants.

Land managed includes all tracts of land managed for one or more employers by a person hired on a salary or wage basis. A hired manager was considered to be the operator of the land he managed since he was responsible for the agricultural operations on that land and frequently supervised others in performing those operations. Managed land was always to be reported on a separate questionnaire whether or not the manager also operated a farm on his own account.

Land in Farms According to Use.—Land in farms as of April 1, 1960 has been distributed according to the way in which it was used in 1959. The land uses described in the following paragraphs are mutually exclusive in that each acre of land is included only once even though it may have had more than one use during the year.

Cropland harvested refers to all land from which any crops were harvested in 1959, whether for home use or for sale. It also includes land in field crops that were grazed when mature or almost mature, land in nonbearing fruit and nut trees and plants, and land in nursery products grown for sale. Land from which two or more crops were harvested in 1959 was to be counted only once. Land used for other purposes either before or after the crops were harvested was to be reported as cropland harvested, without regard to the other uses.

Cropland in growing crops not harvested includes land from which no crops were harvested in 1959 but which was occupied by growing crops intended for harvest in 1960 or later (primarily sugarcane and pineapples). It does not include land in fruit or nut trees, nor land in crops harvested or intended for harvest in 1959 even if such land was replanted to crops for harvest after 1959.

Cropland used only for pasture includes land used only for pasture or grazing that the operator considered could have been used for crops without additional clearing or irrigating. Enumerators were instructed to exclude any land pastured after a crop was harvested from it. Permanent open pasture may have been reported either for this item or for "other pasture" depending on whether or not the operator considered it as cropland.

Cropland on which crops failed and idle land refers to all cropland intended for harvest in 1959 but that was not harvested because of complete crop failure, low prices, labor shortage, or other reason; and also to land that had been plowed and could be plowed again without first being cleared of brush but that lay idle throughout 1959.

Noncrop open or brush pasture refers to all land used for pasture or grazing in 1959 except cropland and woodland.

Woodland pasture includes all woodland where livestock pastured or grazed in 1959. In the Enumerator's Reference Manual, "woodland" was defined as referring "to all farm wood lots or timber tracts, natural or planted; and to cutover land with young growth which has or will have value as wood or timber."

Woodland not pastured includes all woodland, as defined above, that was not used for pasture or grazing in 1959.

Other land refers to all land not included in the preceding land-use classifications, such as house and other building lots, lanes, roads, ditches, land area of ponds, and wasteland.

Farm Ponds.—All reservoirs for water storage made by excavation or by construction of earthen or other dams were to be reported as farm ponds. Natural lakes or ponds were to be excluded unless they had been enlarged or improved for holding water. The size of each pond was to be reported in number of square feet when the pond was full.

Value of Land and Buildings.—The values presented in this report were compiled from operators' individual estimates of the market value of their farms. Market value was defined as the price which the farm operator would expect to receive for the land and the buildings if he were to sell them on the day of enumeration.

More problems and difficulties arise in the enumeration of farm real-estate values than in the enumeration of any other agricultural items. Most of the items enumerated require the operator to make a statement of fact. Reports concerning the value of land and buildings, however, are estimates based almost entirely on opinion. The majority of farms have not changed hands in recent years and are not currently for sale. For such farms, the operators are not likely to have any clear basis for estimating the value. An operator who would not sell his farm under any circumstances is likely to report an unreasonably high market value while an operator who acquired his real estate during a period of relatively low prices may estimate an unrealistically low value by current standards. Because of the extent of variation that is known to exist in real-estate values, it is difficult to devise checking procedures that will disclose inaccurate estimates.

Farm Mortgage Debt.—For 1960 and 1950, the data for farm mortgage debt relate to all land owned by an operator, including land rented to others. For 1940 and 1930, they relate only to the owned land retained by an operator for his own use.

Age of Operator.—For the 1960 Census, farm operators were classified by age into six age groups. The average age of farm operators was derived from the sum of the ages of all farm operators reporting age divided by the number reporting. The number of farm operators 65 or more years of age is an actual count based on the operators reporting age.

Birthplace of Operator.—In the 1960 Census, farm operators were classified by place of birth according to whether they were born in the Virgin Islands, in Puerto Rico, or elsewhere. The purpose of the question on place of birth was to obtain a valid measure of the native language abilities of farm operators as a guide to agricultural agents in preparing news releases for distribution to farmers. Need for information about language abilities had arisen since the 1950 Census as a result of the influx of Puerto Ricans into the Virgin Islands during recent years.

Residence of Operator.—Farm operators were classified by residence according to whether or not they lived on the farms they were operating. Some of those who did not live on the farms they operated themselves lived on farms operated by others. In cases where all the land was rented from others or worked on shares for others, the operator was considered to live on the farm operated provided the dwelling he occupied was included in the rental agreement. The dwelling, in such cases, was not necessarily on the land being operated. Similarly, a farm operator who did not live on the land being cultivated or grazed but who had some agricultural operations (other than a home garden) at his dwelling was considered as living on the farm operated.

Year Began Operating Present Farm.—Enumerators were instructed to report the year during which a farm operator began to operate his present farm and, if the year was 1958 or later, also to report the month. The year was intended to refer to the first year of the period during which the operator had been in continuous charge of his present farm or of any part of it.

Work Off Farm.—The extent to which farm operators rely on nonfarm sources for part of their income is indicated by the number of days worked off the farm during the calendar year preceding the census. Data from the 1960 Census are comparable with those obtained in the Censuses of 1950 and 1940. In all three censuses, work off the farm was defined to include work on someone else's farm for pay as well as all types of nonfarm jobs, businesses, and professions, whether the work was done on the farm premises or elsewhere. Exchange work was not included.

Equipment and Facilities.—Data obtained in the 1960 Census for the number of motortrucks, tractors, and automobiles on farms are comparable with those presented for earlier years. Farm operators were asked to report the number of each item on their farms at the time of enumeration, regardless of ownership. Items that were temporarily out of order were to be included but not any that were worn out. **Motortrucks** include pick-up trucks and truck-trailer combinations and also jeeps and station wagons if they were used primarily as trucks. **Tractors** include all wheel and track-laying (crawler) tractors, garden tractors, and home-made tractors. **Automobiles** include jeeps and station wagons if they were used primarily as passenger cars.

In the 1960 Census, for the first time, data were obtained as to the presence or absence of electricity, piped running water, and telephones. These facilities were considered to be on the farm if they were available anywhere on the place, whether or not they were in the operator's dwelling. "Piped running water" was defined as "water carried in pipelines by a pressure system or by gravity flow from a natural or artificial source." The data in this report represent the number of farms having the facilities specified. The difference between the number of these farms and the total number of farms represents the number of farms not having the facilities (except for nine farms that failed to report either their presence or absence).

Ownership of Sources of Farm Power.—Data regarding the ownership of tractor power and animal power used on farms were obtained for the first time in the 1960 Census. On the basis of the reports, farm operators were classified by tenure according to whether they used tractor power, used animal power, or used no power on their farms in 1959. The operators reporting use of power were further classified into five groups on the basis of ownership of the tractors or animals supplying the power. These five groups are as follows:

Source of power owned by (1) the farm operator alone, (2) the farm operator and another person jointly, (3) the farm operator's landlord, (4) a private contractor, and (5) a government agency.

Twenty-four operators reported use of both tractor power and animal power. Therefore, the sum of the figures for operators reporting tractor power and for those reporting animal power is greater than the actual number of operators who used farm power.

Specified Farm Expenditures.—The 1960 questionnaire contained questions for five items of farm expenditures. For each item specified, the total cash expenditures made for the farm in 1959 were to be reported, whether made by the farm operator, his landlord, or both. A farm operator who rented part of his land to others was to report only the expenditures for the land he operated himself.

Machine Hire.—Expenditures for machine hire relate to custom machine work, such as tractor hire, plowing, spraying, and hauling. Any amount spent for the labor included in the cost of machine hire was to be considered as part of the total expenditures. The cost of freight or trucking and exchange work without pay were to be omitted.

Hired Labor.—Expenditures for hired labor were to include total cash payments made in 1959 to family members and to others for farm labor. Payments to persons supplied by a contractor or a cooperative organization and paid directly by them or by the crew boss were also to be included. Payments for the following types of work were to be excluded: Housework; contract construction work; custom machine work; and repair, installation, or construction work done by persons specifically employed for such work.

Feed.—Expenditures for feed for livestock and poultry were to include total cash payments made in 1959 for pasture, grazing permits, salt, condiments, mineral supplements,

grain, hay, millfeeds, and any other items purchased for feeding livestock and poultry kept on the place. Expenditures made for the grinding and mixing of feed and the estimated cost of items furnished to the operator by a landlord or others were also to be included. Payments made by a tenant to his landlord for feed grown on the tenant farm were to be excluded.

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Trees.—The total cash expenditures for seeds, bulbs, trees, vines, shrubs, or other plants purchased for the farm in 1959 were to be reported. The value of seed grown on the farm and the cost of products purchased for immediate resale without further cultivation and growth were to be excluded.

Fertilizer and Manure.—Expenditures were to include the total amount spent in 1959 for manure and commercial fertilizers of all kinds for use on the farm.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Inventories.—Although the questionnaire for the 1960 Census specified an inventory date of April 1, 1960, enumerators were instructed to report the number of livestock and poultry on hand at the time the questionnaire was filled. Reports made as of the day of enumeration have a higher degree of accuracy than those made for a specific date in the past, even though that date may be only a few days prior to the actual enumeration. Variation in the reporting dates for different farms is not considered to have any significant effect on total inventories inasmuch as the enumeration did not extend over a long period of time.

All livestock and poultry were to be enumerated on the place where they were at the time of enumeration, regardless of who owned them. Livestock running loose on unfenced land were to be reported as being on the place where the person who had control over them had his headquarters.

Inventory data for milk cows include all cows that had ever been milked, whether or not they were being milked at the time of enumeration. Data for cows milked and milk produced relate to the day preceding the enumeration. The questions about milk cows and milk produced were included in the 1960 Census primarily to serve as a basis for making monthly and annual estimates of milk production in the Virgin Islands.

Sales.—Data for sales of livestock, milk, and poultry products, as obtained in the 1960 Census, relate to the calendar year 1959. Enumerators were instructed to report total quantities and gross values, regardless of who did the selling or shared the receipts. Products given by a tenant to his landlord and products taken from an institutional farm for use by inmates of the institution were to be considered as sold.

CROPS

Crops Harvested.—The 1960 questionnaire was similar to the questionnaire used in previous censuses in that it provided for the collection of data for all field crops, vegetables, fruits, and nuts harvested on an individual farm. Individual inquiries were included for all crops commonly grown in the Virgin Islands; space was also provided for the reporting of any additional crops that were harvested in 1959. In the 1960 Census, data were also obtained for nursery crops and for value of forest products sold.

Acreage of Crops Harvested.—The area for individual crops was reported in terms of acres and tenths of acres harvested during 1959. In cases where two or more crops, or two or more plantings of the same crop, were harvested from the same land in 1959, the area was to be reported for each separate crop or planting. For field crops, the area from which an individual crop was harvested was asked only if the quantity harvested amounted to 200 pounds or more. Therefore, yields computed on the basis of the area and pro-

duction figures for field crops harvested in 1959, as given in this report, may be slightly overstated for some crops.

For tree fruits and nuts, the figures for acreage and for numbers of trees and plants represent the situation as of the date of enumeration. The acreage relates to the total area in both bearing and nonbearing fruit trees and plants and planted nut trees of all kinds. The questionnaire for the 1960 Census did not include questions for acreage in individual kinds of fruits and nuts.

The acreage reported for vegetables relates only to the acreage harvested for sale and, for nursery crops, to the acreage grown for sale.

Quantity of Crops Harvested.—Data for quantity harvested in 1959 were obtained for field crops and for fruits and nuts. Total quantities of each crop harvested were to be reported, whether the crops were for home use or for sale.

The units of measure in which quantities were to be reported have varied for some crops from one census to another. The aim has been to permit reporting in the units of measure currently in use. In this report, the quantities harvested for each crop are usually expressed in the units of measure given on the 1960 questionnaire. To provide readily comparable information, data published in earlier reports in different units of measure have been converted to the units used in the 1960 Census.

Value of Crops Sold.—Data for value of crops sold in 1959 were obtained for each kind of vegetable and for fruits and nuts, nursery crops, and forest products. The gross value of quantities sold from each farm was to be reported, regardless of who did the selling or shared the receipts. Crops given to a landlord and crops produced on institutional farms for use by inmates of the institution were to be considered as sold. Comparable data for earlier years are available only for total vegetables.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

Farms by Size.—Farms were classified by size on the basis of the total land area established for each farm. According to the Census definition, a farm is essentially an operating unit, not an ownership tract. All land operated or managed by one person or partnership represents one farm. In the case of croppers or other tenants, the land assigned to each cropper or tenant is considered a separate farm, even though the landlord may consider his entire land holding to be one unit, rather than several separate units.

Farms by Tenure of Operator.—In the 1960 Census, farms were classified by tenure of operator on the basis of data reported for land owned, land rented from others or worked on shares for others, and land managed for others. The same basis of classification was used in the 1950 Census.

During the processing operations for the 1960 Census, each questionnaire was coded to indicate whether the farm operator was a full owner, a part owner, a manager, or a tenant. The various classifications of tenure are defined below:

Full owners operate only land they own.

Part owners operate land they own and also land they rent from others.

Managers operate land for others and are paid a wage or salary for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers are not classified as managers. If a farm operator managed land for others and also operated land on his own account, the land operated on his own account was considered as one farm and the land managed for others as a second farm. If, however, he managed land for two or more employers, all the managed land was considered to be one farm.

Tenants rent from others or work on shares for others all the land they operate.

In the 1940 and earlier censuses, operators were classified on the basis of the land they retained for their own operations. A part owner who sublet to others all the land he rented from others was classified as a full owner; a part owner who rented to others all the land he owned was classified as a tenant.

Farms by Economic Class.—In the 1960 Census, for the first time, questionnaires were coded to indicate the economic class of each farm. The economic classifications represent groupings of farms that are similar in characteristics and size of operation. The economic classes were established on the basis of total value of all farm products sold or on the basis of total value in conjunction with the number of days the farm operator worked off the farm. Institutional farms were always classified as "abnormal."

The total value of farm products sold was obtained by addition of the reported or estimated values for all products sold from the farm. The value of livestock, milk, vegetables, fruits and nuts, nursery crops, and forest products was obtained from the farm operator during enumeration. The quantity sold was obtained during enumeration for chickens, chicken eggs, and miscellaneous poultry. To obtain the value of sales for these products, the quantity sold was multiplied by the estimated average price at which the product was sold.

For each of the field crops, the reported production was multiplied by the estimated average price. In the case of sugarcane, the quantity produced was always considered as sold. For the other field crops, however, the quantity produced was considered as sold only if the estimated sales value amounted to \$100 or more.

Farms were grouped into two major categories, commercial farms and other farms, on the basis of total value of products sold. In general, all farms with a value of sales amounting to \$2,500 or more were classified as commercial. Farms with a value of sales of \$100 to \$2,499 were classified as commercial only if the farm operator did not work off the farm 100 or more days during the year. The remaining farms with a value of sales less than \$2,500 and institutional farms were included in one of the groups of "other" farms.

Commercial farms were divided into seven economic classes on the basis of the total value of all farm products sold, as follows:

<i>Class of Farm</i>	<i>Value of Farm Products Sold</i>
I	\$10,000 and over
II	\$7,500 to \$9,999
III	\$5,000 to \$7,499
IV	\$2,500 to \$4,999
V*	\$1,200 to \$2,499
VI*	\$500 to \$1,199
VII*	\$100 to \$499

* Provided the farm operator did not work off the farm 100 or more days in 1959.

Other farms were divided into five economic classes as follows:

- a. **Residential.**—Except for "abnormal" farms, all farms with a value of sales of farm products of less than \$100 were classified as "residential." Some of these are farms whose operators worked off the farm 100 days or more in 1959. Others represent subsistence or marginal farms of various kinds.
- b. **Part-time.**—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$100 to \$2,499 were classified as "part-time" if the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1959. Part-time farms were further classified into 3 groups on the basis of the value of sales (\$1,200 to \$2,499; \$500 to \$1,199; and \$100 to \$499, respectively.)
- c. **Abnormal.**—All institutional farms were classified as "abnormal," regardless of the value of sales. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, schools, agricultural experiment stations, Government agencies, etc.

Farms by Type.—Commercial farms were also classified by type for the first time in the 1960 Census. The type represents a description of the farm business according to the major source of income from sales of farm products. To be classified as a particular type, a farm had to have sales of a particular product or group of products amounting in value to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.

The types of farms, together with the products on which type classification is based, are as follows:

<i>Type of Commercial Farm</i>	<i>Source of Cash Income</i>
	(Products with sales value representing 50% or more of total value of all farm products sold)
Sugarcane	Sugarcane.
Vegetable	Vegetables.
Fruit-and-nut	Fruits, nuts, and coffee.
Dairy	Milk. The criterion of 50 percent of total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm having value of sales of milk amounting to less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm if— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Milk sold accounted for more than 30 percent of the total value of products sold and— b. Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of total cows and— c. The value of milk sold plus the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.
Livestock	Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, and kids.
Poultry	Chickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, and other poultry.
General	Cash income from three or more sources and not meeting the criteria for any other type.
Miscellaneous	Horses, mules, asses, burros, nursery crops, and forest products.
Abnormal	All institutional farms.