SMALL BUSINESS AND THE COMMUNITY

Table 6.—Major crop classes in Arvin and Dinuba, 1940

Crop class	A1	Arvin		Dinuba	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	
Orchard and vineyard	7,875	17. 0	16, 295	47.7	
Cotton	6, 274 32 2, 047 627		2, 358 0 10 278		
Total row	8,980	19. 4	2, 646	7.7	
WheatBarley	12,004 3,990		76 944		
Total grain	15, 994	34.6	1,020	3. 0	
Alfalfa Ladino	3, 281 377 113		3, 060 737 952		
Total forage	3,774 1,317	8. 4 2. 9	4, 749 1, 268	13. 9 3. 7	
Range land Noncrop pasture Summer [allow and idle	170 1,078 3,472		8 4, 234 2, 308		
Total noncrop	4,720	10. 2	6, 550	19. 1	
Lancs and buildings	3, 464	7. 5	1,674	4. 9	
Total land in farm	46, 124	100.0	34, 202	100.0	

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Agency data for communities as delineated.

Table 7.—Estimated gross farm income by principal sources: Arvin and Dinuba1

	Arvin		Dinuba	
Crop class	\$1,000	Percent	\$1,000	Percent
Pruit	847 493 222	35 20 9	1,752 185 24	89
Grain Potatoes, vegetables, and sugar beets Forage crops Livestock and livestock products 1	516 163 197	21 7 8	27 152 400	1
Total gross income	2, 438	100	2, 540	10

l Gross value of each commodity. Value of commodities fed to livestock, both that grown locally and the necessary purchase from outside (\$51,000 worth in Dinuba, none in Arvin), deducted from gross income from livestock and livestock products.

For method of calculation see appendix B.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Agency data for communities as delineated.

TYPES AND SIZE OF FARMS

The analysis of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency data segregated all farms into 10 major classes. Table 8 shows the number of farms and the acreage in each class. Detailed description of these classes appears in appendix B. The summer-field-crop farms, and to a lesser extent the summer-and-winter-field-crop farms, produce most of the cotton, potatoes, and vegetables. Fruit ranches are broken into two categories on the basis of degree of specialization.