Bulk handling of milk has been adopted by all the large producers as well as by many of the smaller dairymen. Some dealers are now requiring all producers to use the bulk method of handling milk. To buy a large bulk tank may add from \$4,000 to \$10,000 to the farmer's investment.

Some of these dairymen are organized on an enterprise basis. They have independent farming units for 2 or more of such operations as milking herd, fruit or vegetable growing, or more general farming activities such as raising alfalfa or other field crops. Any one of these activities can be disposed of without affecting the operation of others. For example, a farmer may decide to sell his milking herd of 250 cows and rent the buildings and equipment to another operator. He will still operate the fruit ranch and general farm. Later, he may again buy a milking herd and become a dairyman.

There were 2,987 farms in the area that had one or more milk cows; <sup>9</sup> 1,962 or 66 percent of these farms had fewer than 50 cows per herd and they sold only 1 percent of the milk within the area (Table 73). On the other hand, the 749 farms, or 25 percent, with 100 or more cows per farm sold 90 percent of the milk. The remaining 9 percent of sales of milk was from the 276 farms with 50 to 99 milk cows per farm. This illustrates the concentration both of milk cows and milk production within the area.

Table 73.—Number of Farms by Size of Herd and Milk and Cream Sold per Farm, for the Southern California Area: 1954

Size of herd (number of milk cows)	Number of farms	Milk cows per farm	Milk sold per farm (pounds, milk equivalent)	Cream sold per farm (pounds butterfat)	Percent dis- tribution of milk sales
Total	2, 987	68.0	730, 394	33	100, 0
1 to 19 milk cows	1, 884 78 276 749	2. 5 33. 3 74. 8 232. 3	2, 589 285, 860 731, 417 2, 606, 997	13 0 102 61	. 2 1. 0 9. 3 89. 5

Table 74.—Sources of Farm Income on Dairy Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for the Southern California Area: 1954

Item	Economic class of farm							
	Total	I	II	III	IV	٧	VI	
Number of farms	1, 101	974	54	43	20	10	<b>-</b>	
Gross sales— Per farm dollars Per crop acre do	107, 035 1, 630	119, 305 1, 751		8, 197 275		1,740 48		
Percent of gross sales from dairy products	91	91	85	90	85	44		
Sales per farm:  Milk	97, 351 7, 782 19	108, 596 8, 630 15	2,071					
dollars dollars dollars do dollars do do do dollars do do dollars do do dollars dollar		181 14	36		13			
Total, livestock and live- stock productsdollars					3, 857	1,668		
Field cropsdo Other cropsdo	1, 407 236	1, 535 265		79 7		72		
Total cropsdo	1, 643	1,800	952	86		72		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes horticultural and forest products.

The unusual organization of the dairy farms in this area is further emphasized by a study of their income and expenses (Tables 74 and 75). Not only are these herds the largest in the United States but 89 percent of the farms are concentrated in Economic Class I. Gross sales of \$107,000 per farm or \$1,630 per acre of cropland and the extent of cropland or pastureland per cow show the basic differences between these farms and those other special areas.

Table 75.—Specified Farm Expenditures on Dairy Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for the Southern California Area: 1954

Item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	VI
Number of farms	1, 101	974	54	43	20	10	
Average per farm: Machine hire	259 15, 096 47, 983 987 158 (Z) 64, 483	227 16, 946 53, 592 1, 053 168 (Z) 71, 986	7, 812 824 156	3, 827 217 43	125 1, 534 229	1,340 315	
Average per crop acre:  Machine hire do Hired labor do Feed do Gas and oil do Fertilizer do Lime do  Total do	4 230 731 15 2 (Z)	3 249 786 15 2 (Z) 1,055	126 13 2	128 7 1	33 5 	9	

Z Less than 0.5.

Efficiency in the use of resources shows the same general relationship as that found in the other special areas even though the dairy farms are not typical by any ordinary standard (Table 76). The smaller the farm the less the returns in sales per acre of cropland, or per cow. Investment, though large, is less per cow or man-equivalent on the larger farms. Feed and labor costs are the outstanding items of expense on the larger farms, but the expense per cow looks reasonable enough—\$270 per cow for feed and \$85 for hired labor.

Table 76.—Measures of Income and Efficiency Levels for Dairy Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for the Southern California Area: 1954

,	Economic class of farm						
Item	Total	I	п	III	IV	V	VI
Number of farms	1, 101	974	54	43	20	10	
Gross sales per farmdollars Specified expenses per farm		1 1	,	i .		ĺi	
dollars Gross sales less specified ex- penses per farmdollars	1 1	71, 986 47, 319	10,810 11,324	1 '		i i	
Gross sales per man-equivalent dollars_	19, 113	19, 243	12, 297	7, 452	3, 857	8,700	
Total investment— Per farmdo Per man-equivalentdo Per \$100 gross salesdo	24, 375	144, 695 23, 720 121	73, 223	32, 109	10, 968	41, 461 103, 652 2, 439	
Percent of sales of dairy products from cream	(Z)	(Z)					<b></b>
Milk sales per cow: Dollars	548 11, 112	558 11, 279			156 4, 479		

Z Less than 0.5.

<sup>9 1.101</sup> of these farms were dairy farms.