contrast we have the southeastern Florida market with an average of $6.93 which had better than eight tons per day per farmer average sales in 1966.

The differences in class I milk prices and sales per producer between markets in Wisconsin and some other Federal order markets is shown in table 2. I shall submit the table for the record.

(The table follows:)

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE CLASS I PRICE AND AVERAGE MILK SALES PER FARM PER DAY IN SELECTED FEDERAL ORDER MARKETS, 1966[1]

Market	Average class I price	Pounds of milk sales per farm per day
Northeastern, Wis.	$4.51	1,016
Milwaukee, Wis.	4.74	1,064
Central Arizona	6.15	6,611
Tampa Bay, Florida	6.85	5,641
Southeastern Florida	6.93	16,580

Source: Federal Milk Order Market Statistics Annual Summary for 1966: USDA, Statistical Bulletin No. 403, May 1967.

Dr. MILLER. More recently we have been informed of a large company making plans to establish a large corporate owned dairy farm in the Arkansas area. That area has from time to time in the past purchased supplementary milk supplies from Wisconsin which could move there at a transportation cost approximately equal to the difference between minimum Arkansas and Wisconsin milk prices as established under the respective Federal milk orders. Also for a number of years there has been at least one direct shipped milk route picking milk up on southern Wisconsin farms for delivery to a St. Louis handler. We believe the large corporate dairy will likely displace the milk of at least 10 or 12 family farms and probably more. It will certainly increase the milk supply currently being sold either through domestic channels or to Government purchase programs. Such an increase is bound to be felt to at least some extent in market prices.

We believe our national needs can best be met by keeping agriculture in the hands of family operators. To do otherwise is in our opinion bound to result over a period of years in substantial damaging changes in American agriculture. If we permit our farms to be combined into a few large corporate operations we can expect either a peasant type of sharecropper help or unionized workers at vastly higher production costs.

We believe both our farm programs and the farm tax structure should be geared to favor the continued existence of the American family farm type of agriculture. Such action is important, not only to farmers, but also to the communities which supply the needs for the operation of the many family farmers.

It is unlikely that large corporate farm operators will depend upon local community merchants and dealers for farm supplies when their operations are large enough to justify purchases at lower prices by central wholesale purchase divisions which completely bypass the local community.

We cannot afford to force more of our farm population into urban slum areas as they are squeezed off farms. Many are trained, skilled,