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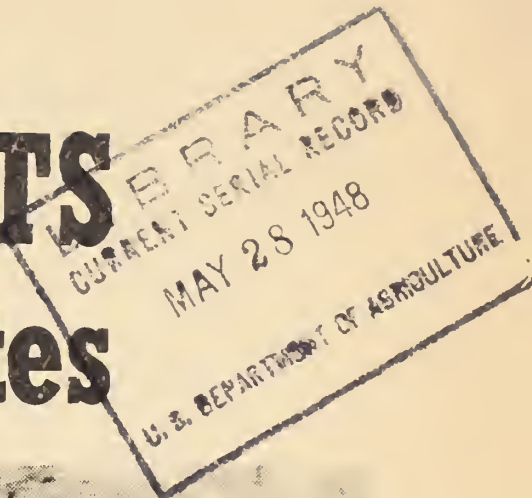
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Farmers'

PRODUCE MARKETS In the United States



by
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Special credit is due the State agricultural colleges. Most of the information contained in this report was obtained from reports, files, and persons located at these institutions.

The individuals and agencies cooperating in gathering and assembling the information were: Heads of agricultural economics departments, extension marketing specialists, marketing professors, county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, State departments of agriculture, State bureaus of markets, extension economists, extension home economists, State leaders of home demonstration agents, city officials, chambers of commerce, market directors, market managers, market masters, produce dealers, market patrons, and others.

Recourse was made to files of the banks for cooperatives, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Materials were drawn from State publications, college publications, and several miscellaneous manuscripts both published and unpublished.

Seven agricultural colleges (Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Clemson Agricultural College, Michigan State College, North Carolina State College, Pennsylvania State College, Purdue University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute) collaborated in gathering detailed information from a large number of individual markets, most of which will be used in later publications.

Much credit is due the following people: M. C. Gay who had general supervision of the study; J. H. Heckman who began the study in 1941, but discontinued the work because of conflicting duties pertaining to World War II; W. C. Crow who read the manuscript and made many valuable suggestions; Mrs. Gladys Earhart who contributed liberally in assembling data, and Miss Helen L. Johnston who assisted in developing the questionnaires used in the study.

FOREWORD

This report is the result of numerous requests for information about the total number of farmers' markets in the United States. It covers part of the findings of a study which was started in 1941 by the Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration. Activities pertaining to World War II disrupted the field work begun at that time. In 1946, the field studies were completed and brought up to date. For the purpose of this publication, a "farmers' produce market" is a market place where farmers do their own selling of produce from their farms.

Originally it was planned to cover a wide range of marketing problems. Later it was discovered that many of these problems, such as the best type of market for a given locality, the most desirable type of ownership and management for a given market, and factors determining success, are subjects that justify individual treatment. Therefore, a series of reports has been planned. This report is the first in the series and covers the history and description of farmers' produce markets in the United States. Later reports will cover in more detail types of markets, ownership, management, and facilities.

Before an adequate analysis of the operation of farmers' produce markets can be made, it is important to know how many such markets there are in the United States, their geographical distribution, and type of ownership and management. This report covers these subjects from a purely descriptive viewpoint. No analysis has been undertaken with respect to market operations nor have any conclusions been reached in this report as to the factors, such as location, construction, and operations, which make a farmers' market successful. As previously stated these are subjects that warrant individual treatment. The report should prove valuable to Federal, State, and private agencies which may wish to conduct additional marketing studies. A complete list of all markets that were found during this study has been included in the appendix. This should be a valuable directory for market managers and officials.

A sincere effort was made to include each and every farmers' produce market in existence at the time this study was made but there may be a few markets that have been omitted. If any market has been left out, the omission was unintentional.

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SUMMARY

Markets existed in China, Burma, and India before the time of Christ. There is mention of markets in both the Old and New Testaments. Many of these ancient markets were known as "fairs." These early markets or fairs differed from our present farmers' markets in that they were held mostly on special occasions and usually not more than once or twice a year. The common items of exchange were of a durable nature such as equipment, clothes, and live animals. Barter was more common than monetary exchanges. With the coming of urban communities, markets that more closely resembled our present day farmers' markets were developed.

Among the earliest markets in Colonial America were those at Albany and Boston. Since then, the number of farmers' markets has grown somewhat in proportion to the growth and development of urban communities. In colonial times, the farmers' produce market was the primary source from which cities obtained their food supplies. As this country grew and developed into a great industrial nation, the farmers' produce markets became proportionately less important in the over-all food distribution system. However, the number of these markets and the volume handled by them continued to increase. This increase can be attributed primarily to the enormous shifts in population from rural to urban areas. In 1946 there were known to have been 724 farmers' produce markets in the United States. Out of this number, 10 began operating before 1800; about 100 before 1900; and more than 300 after 1930. It is estimated that more than 100,000 farmers, or nearly 10 percent of those producing fruits, vegetables, and other produce commercially, personally sell at least part of their production at farmers' produce markets.

For the purpose of this study, farmers' produce markets have been divided into four major types according to functions performed: (1) Farmers' city wholesale markets; (2) farmers' wholesale shipping point markets; (3) farmers' retail markets; and (4) farm women's markets. The first three major types have been further subdivided into other types according to area of distribution, method of sale, and types of facilities. Farmers' city wholesale markets have been classified as markets which serve the city or consuming center in which located, the local or nearby distribution area and, in some instances, a State or region. Markets of this type at which a large percentage of the volume handled is brought into the market by trucks from distant production areas, for sale or exchange to truckers from other distant areas, have been designated as redistribution or truck-interchange markets. The farmers' wholesale shipping point markets have been designated as auction and private sale markets depending upon which method of sale is used. Farmers' city retail markets may be designated as street markets, open-lot markets, shed markets, and enclosed markets.

With regard to ownership and management most farmers' produce markets are owned and operated by one of the following: Municipalities, cooperatives, home demonstration clubs, States, and private concerns. However, there are a few operated under miscellaneous types of ownership, such as informal grower groups, civic organizations, grower stock

companies, and counties. Of the 724 markets included in this study, 223 were managed by municipalities, 196 by cooperatives, 94 by home demonstration clubs, 123 by private concerns, and the remainder by miscellaneous types of management. Individual markets within each of the major types were owned and operated by various agencies. However, there is a tendency for certain types of management to predominate by types of markets. For instance, nearly half of the farmers' city wholesale markets were operated by municipalities and 90 percent of the farm women's markets were operated by home demonstration clubs, cooperatives, and women's informal groups. Home demonstration clubs, and women's informal groups operated in a manner very similar to cooperatives.

The size of fees and the methods of charging growers for space or the privilege of selling at farmers' produce markets varied widely between different types of markets and between markets within a given type. At both farmers' city wholesale and farmers' retail markets most growers rented space on a daily or load basis. However, a large proportion of both types of markets permitted growers, if they wished, to pay on a weekly, monthly, or yearly basis. On a day or load basis, the fees ranged from less than 25 cents to \$1 or more at both types of markets. There were seven farmers' city wholesale markets, and 31 farmers' retail markets that made no charge to growers. There were a few markets of both types that did not permit merchant truckers or dealers to sell. At a number of the markets where they were allowed to sell, the fees were higher than those charged farmers. Of the 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, 46 charged growers on a package basis and 31 on a percent-of-sales basis. There were 36 that made no charges to growers for selling. The most usual charge per package was within the 1 cent to 5 cent range and the predominate percent-of-sales fees were three and five percent. The most popular fees charged at farm women's markets were five percent of sales, and 10 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents per day.

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES

PART I - HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

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This is one in a series of reports pertaining to an over-all study of farmers' produce markets in the United States. The others will contain more detailed information on a large number of markets regarding their facilities, operating methods, and financial operations.

Although the term farmers' produce markets has been used at various times and by various agencies to designate places where nearly all types of farm products have been sold by numerous methods, this study has been limited to places where farmers congregate to sell their own products. The shipping point auction has been included since this type of market performs essentially the same distribution function as the private sale shipping point market. Poultry, eggs, country cured meats, and miscellaneous farm products are sold at some of the markets included, but this study has been limited to those markets in which fruits and vegetables are among the commodities sold.

Terminal markets without farmers' sections, pushcart markets or "peddlers' corners" where none of the sellers were farmers, and roadside markets, where only one farmer did the selling, have not been included.

This study did not include as markets, country dealers' packing sheds and cooperative marketing associations which grade, process, pack, and otherwise prepare the products for market, and then do the selling for the grower. However, in some States such cooperatives and dealers' sheds are considered markets.

The most important criterion kept in mind in determining what constitutes a farmers' produce market has been whether farmers themselves sell fruits and vegetables individually or through an auctioneer after bringing them to a given location set aside for that purpose. There are many towns to which growers bring produce and drive around from one country shipper to another or to retailers, jobbers or wholesalers, until they find out which one will offer them the highest price. If no central meeting place was available for the sellers and buyers, it was decided that no farmers' produce markets existed in such towns.

However, there are many informal places of sale which have been included in this study as farmers' produce markets. Many times the sellers using them have not organized formally, and have not incorporated their market. Any place which had a street or other designated space where a few or many farmers parked on Saturday or any other day of the week to sell their fruits and vegetables to two or more buyers was considered a farmers' produce market. Of course, in many cases other items in addition to fruits and vegetables were sold. Unless fruits and vegetables were sold, however, the market was not included in this study. Livestock auction markets have not been included unless fruits and vegetables were sold.

The proportion of the country's total fruit and vegetable production sold at farmers' produce markets is not large, probably less than 10 percent. However, in certain areas and for certain fruits and vegetables this type of market constitutes the farmers' principal market outlet. It is estimated that more than 100,000 farmers sold at farmers' produce markets in 1946. This is less than 2 percent of the 6 million farmers in the United States and less than 10 percent of all farmers growing vegetables for sale.

Selling at farmers' markets was hampered somewhat during the war years. Necessary Government regulations, military requirements, shortage of gasoline and tires, inadequate supplies, labor shortages, and other handicaps reduced the volume sold at a large number of farmers' produce markets and caused some of the smaller markets to cease operating. But, due to higher prices, the dollar value of produce sold by growers at most markets that remained open continued to increase during World War II.

Selling at this type of market is neither practical nor convenient for some growers, especially those who live at a great distance from such markets and those who operate large farms. On the other hand many farmers, especially those selling at retail, have found that by selling at this type of market they can secure a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar. Frequently this means higher net returns to the grower, even though he considers his selling time as a marketing cost.

The number of farmers' produce markets operated by cooperatives has been increasing in recent years. Some of each of the major types of farmers' produce markets covered in this study were owned and operated by farmers' cooperatives. There are indications that for certain types of farmers' produce markets, the number that will be cooperatively owned and operated will continue to increase.

HISTORY OF MARKETS

It is difficult to determine at what period in the history of man that markets were developed. It is believed that the development of markets was closely associated with man's organization into communities. In the beginning man supplied all his own needs through hunting and fishing and there was no need to exchange the products of his labor with other

hunters and fishermen. When man began to organize into communities with certain members spending their entire time in the production of specialized articles, it became necessary for these specialists to trade their wares with the hunters and fishermen for food. It is quite evident that markets were organized at a very early date because fairs and markets are referred to in the Old Testament.¹ The New Testament also refers to "children sitting in the markets" and "greetings in the markets" during the time of Christ.²

OLD WORLD MARKETS

Since most of the early markets in the United States were patterned after the fairs and markets of Europe, an acquaintance with these methods of exchange is valuable in comprehending some of the characteristics of our present day markets. Various historians refer to the trading places in the Old World as "fairs" and "markets." Ruth Orton Camp refers to the market place at the gates of Samaria and the market places in the Ancient Greek cities.³ B. N. Bhargava speaks of the trading that took place at the shrines where people assembled for religious worship.⁴ Edgar Lange in his "History of the Market System of Berlin" describes the markets of several cities in Europe. A market of the Old World type is shown in figure 1.

The primary difference between the "fair" and the "market" of the Old World was that the fair was held at a definite place only once or twice a year, while the markets were held at more frequent intervals of once or twice a week or every day. At the fair one could find most any type article, either producer or consumer goods, but at the markets most of the articles offered for sale or exchange were consumer goods such as food and clothing.

EARLY MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES

Although several attempts were made to establish the Old World type of fair in Colonial America the ventures never attained much success. However, nearly every town of any importance had its market place where farmers brought their farm products for sale to or exchange with the folks in the city. A market in Mexico patterned after the Old World markets is shown in figure 2. It is difficult to establish the date of the first market in the United States. In 1621 the first stockaded trading post was established on an island just below Albany, N. Y. In the early days it was the place where all lines of commerce centralized. With the passing of time various industries separated from the market and found new trading centers within the city. The food handling business, however, continued to be the nucleus around which other industries located as the city grew.⁵ Illustrations of early markets at Albany, N. Y., are shown in figure 3.

¹Ezekiel 27: 13, 14, 17, 19, 25.

²Matthew 11: 16; 23: 7. Luke 11: 43; 20: 46.

³Camp, Ruth Orton, The Story of Markets, 1929.

⁴Bhargava, B. N., Agricultural Marketing. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., India, 1930, 109 pp.

⁵Crouch, H. E., Marketing Specialist, Bureau of Markets, New York Department of Agriculture. Unpublished Manuscript.



Figure 1. - Market at Sienna, Italy. This market is typical of most of the Old World markets and fairs of a century or more ago. (Courtesy of Life Magazine.)

Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Colony issued an order March 4, 1634, that a market should be kept every Thursday in the city of Boston. This was the first Market in New England to gain more than neighborhood importance. However, about 1700 there were 9 other markets in New England, 10 in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and one in the South.¹ The present Faneuil Hall Market at Boston is shown in figure 4.

In many respects these early markets resembled the farmers' retail markets now found in many of our towns and cities. In some places a section of one of the city streets was laid off into stalls where growers could park their wagonloads of farm products for display and

¹Bailey, Joseph C., Department of History, Columbia University. Fairs and Markets in the Thirteen English Colonies. Unpublished manuscript dated May 22, 1946.



Figure 2. - Market at Toluca, Mexico. This open-air market in the town's public square indicates that European ideas on markets were transplanted to this continent by early settlers. (Courtesy of Life Magazine.)

sale to city consumers. In other cities buildings were constructed where growers could obtain space for the display and sale of their wares. During this period of slow transportation and poor roads, most cities did not hold markets more than one or two days each week. Most of the products offered for sale at the markets were produced within a radius of 5 to 10 miles of the city. Life was comparatively simple in those days and many of the things such as packaging, consumer grading, and strict sanitation, which are considered essential today, were unknown. To prevent breakage during the rough trip to town eggs were packed in barrels or kegs between layers of straw, chaff, sawdust, or some other readily available material. The consumer always brought a basket to market, in order to have a container in which to put purchases. Eggs were sold loose by the dozen. A can or jar was usually brought along to carry home the butter. Refrigeration was almost

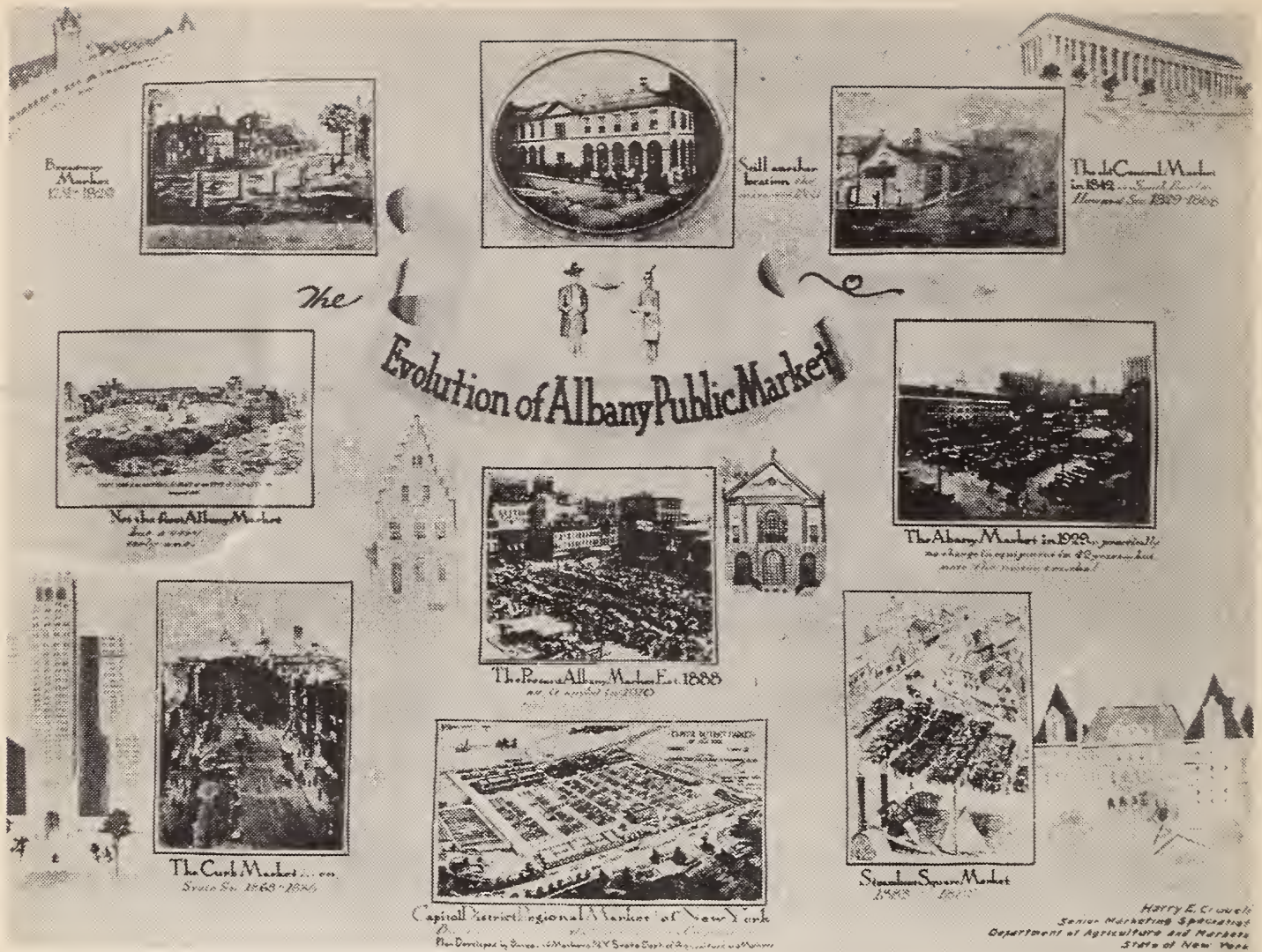


Figure 3. - Pictorial Development of Markets at Albany, N. Y. A stockaded trading post was established here as early as 1621. Since that time Albany has had a number of markets located within and near the city. Today this city has two markets, the Albany Public Retail Market, and the Menands Wholesale or Regional Market. Two of the early markets are shown in the upper left hand corner. The Menands Regional Market is shown at the bottom in the center.

unknown and during the summer months, butter often would be more liquid than solid as it was ladled from the farmer's tub into the consumer's container.

CHANGES IN CHARACTERISTICS

There have been two fundamental changes in the characteristics of farmers' produce markets. One pertains to the type of products sold, and the other to new developments in methods of selling.

With regard to the kinds of products sold, many of the items that at one time constituted the bulk of the sales have almost disappeared today from farmers' markets. During the last century, the diet of the American people has changed greatly. We have been eating less meat and cereals and more fresh fruits and vegetables. When families were large and before bread baking became a lost art among the American housewives,



Figure 4. - Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass. One of the oldest and most famous farmers' markets in the United States. This market was built in 1740 and the one preceding it was established in 1634. The space originally provided in the open streets for selling by growers is now entirely inadequate.

the flour barrel and the bag of water-ground corn meal occupied a very prominent spot at most farmers' produce markets. Today these two items are seldom seen in these markets. Since most products consumed within a city in the early days were produced within a short distance, fresh fruits and vegetables appeared on the markets only during the local harvesting season. During the winter season, apples, potatoes, onions, pickles, sauerkraut, and some dried fruits were about the only fruits and vegetables for sale. Today, fresh fruits and vegetables are available throughout the year. However, these off-season items usually are sold by dealers who operate in or near the farmers' markets rather than by farmers themselves. At one time nearly all the meat produced was slaughtered and cured on the farm. During that period it was possible to purchase almost any kind of meat, from delicious hickory-smoked hams to pickled pigs' feet, at farmers' produce markets. Today, a large percentage of the meat is slaughtered by the meat packers and country cured meats have become a minor item among the products sold at most farmers' produce markets. A farmers' produce market at Los Angeles, Cal. in 1909 is shown in figure 5.

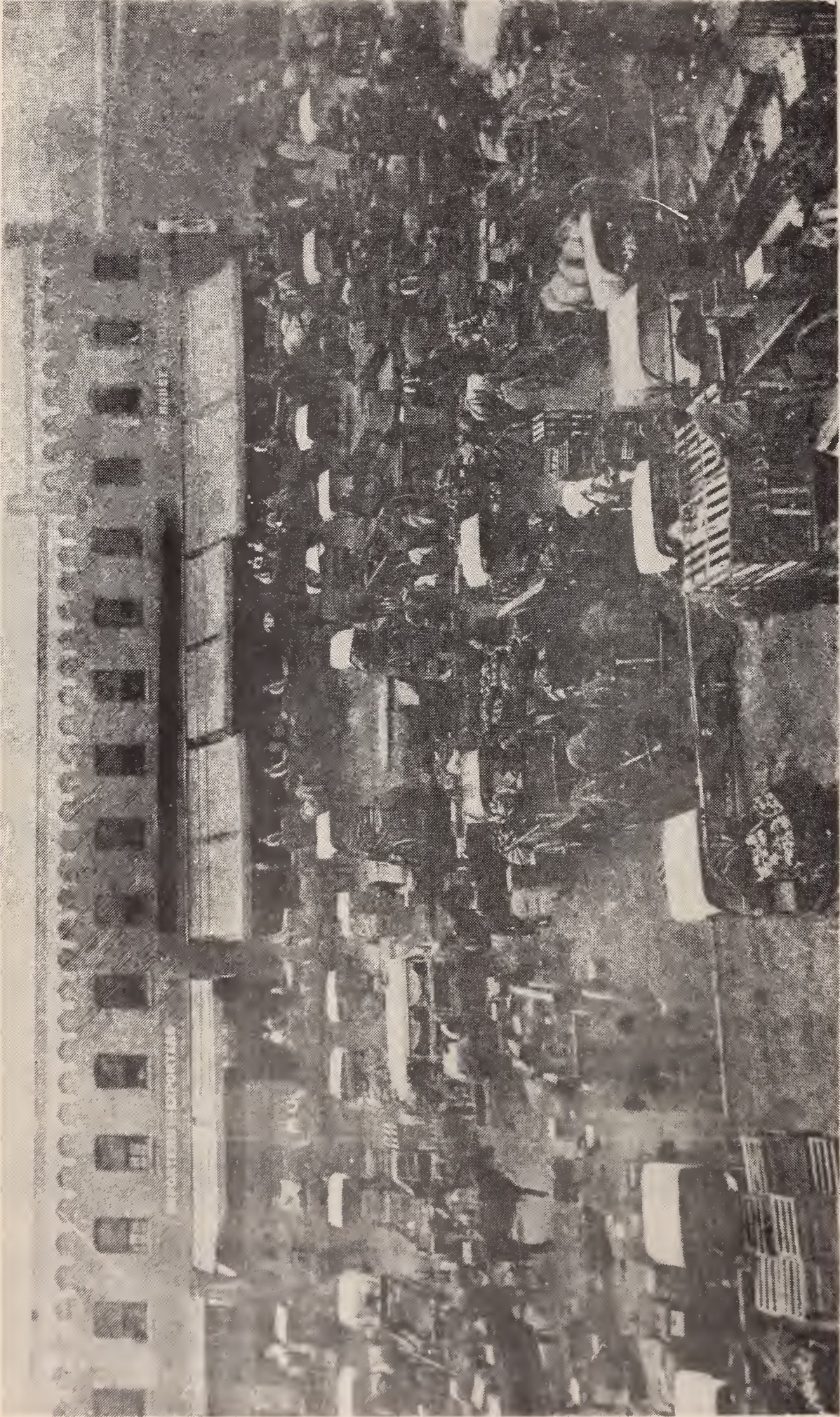


Figure 5. - The City Market at Los Angeles, Cal. in 1909. All selling by growers was conducted in the open lot in front of the wholesale houses. Many cities still have similar facilities but the horse and wagon has been replaced by motortrucks.

With regard to the methods of selling at farmers' markets, the change has not been one of complete disappearance of one method in favor of another as much as it has been the introduction of new methods that have become popular along with the older methods. When farmers' markets were first established in the United States, all of them were retail markets where farmers sold only those products produced on their own farms. Today, even though there are many more retail markets than wholesale, the latter handle a greater volume of business. New types of farmers' markets also have developed. There are now four distinct kinds of farmers' produce markets which can be further classified into sub-types. These classifications are covered more fully in a later chapter.

The shift in importance from retail to wholesale methods of selling has been an evolutionary process which has been accelerated by the following factors: (1) Growth in urban population; (2) improvements in transportation and refrigeration; (3) the trend from diversified to specialized agricultural production; (4) the development of specialized farming areas at a great distance from the market, and (5) the emergence of the wholesale dealer. It is difficult in many instances to determine just how much effect each of these factors has had upon changes in marketing methods. However, all of these factors have been associated with the trend of selling a larger and larger proportion at wholesale. The increase in population of urban centers naturally led to the expansion and extension of the area from which these people obtained their food supplies. Improvements in transportation and refrigeration made it possible to extend the production areas still farther from the consuming centers. Inasmuch as some areas were better adapted to the growing of certain crops than others, specialized crop production soon developed at a great distance from the market. Since it was impossible for a farmer several hundred miles from the market to sell his products on the market in person, it was only natural that some agency would emerge to perform this function.

In spite of these changes in specialized areas and in certain crops, the farmers' produce market continues to be the most important source from which some cities obtain their fresh fruits and vegetables during at least a part of the year. In some instances there are still efficient production areas for truck crops located near the large urban centers. Where these conditions exist, growers still sell large volumes at farmers' retail markets. However, many farmers have discovered that they can make higher net returns by devoting more of their time to production and then selling at wholesale on a farmers' produce market rather than spending long hours in the market selling direct to consumers.

Actually, these markets have continued to increase in numbers and volume of business handled, although the developments mentioned indicate that farmers' produce markets have become less and less important in the over-all marketing system. The growth of farmers' produce markets will be discussed more fully in a later chapter. This growth has been possible because the entire population of the country has increased

enormously during the last 150 years. In addition, the migration of population from rural to urban areas has necessitated the distribution of larger and larger percentages of our food production through a marketing system. Prior to the Civil War, over half of our people lived on farms and there was no need for an extensive marketing system. Today, the farm population constitutes less than 20 percent of the total. The development of farmers' wholesale markets at shipping points has also been a factor in the continued growth of farmers' produce markets.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MARKETS

For the purposes of this report the United States has been divided into four areas; Northeast, South, Central, and West. The markets are somewhat different in each of these areas. For a description of the kinds of markets mentioned in this chapter see the chapter, "Types of Farmers' Markets."

NORTHEAST

When referred to here the Northeast includes 12 States, and the District of Columbia. The States are: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia. In this area 220, or nearly a third of the total of 724 markets were located (table 1). Of the 220 markets, 143 were farmers' retail markets. About half of the farmers' retail markets in the country were located in this area. Pennsylvania with 84 retail markets had far more than any other State. Also located in the area were 37, or about one-third of the 110 farmers' city wholesale markets. There were only 13 farm women's markets and 27 wholesale shipping point markets.

It is apparent that on the basis of the total number of markets, farmers' city wholesale markets, and wholesale shipping point markets were very important types of markets in the Northeast. The enclosed market-markets which rent stalls or booths inside market buildings to farmers and other sellers - in the predominant type of retail market in the area. Most of the larger cities in Pennsylvania had one or more markets of this type, and Baltimore, with 11, had more farmers' markets than any other city in the country. In many of the indoor markets in the Northeast, small fruit and vegetable dealers have largely replaced farmers as sellers. However, in many other markets farmers are still the principal sellers. Pennsylvania is so well covered with these markets that perhaps a majority of the housewives in the State are within easy driving distance of one or more of them. They are important outlets for meat, butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, and home-cooked items in addition to fruits and vegetables. In general, the same applies to New York State except that there are only about one-third as many as in Pennsylvania.

Of the 220 farmers' produce markets in the Northeast, 84, or about 40 percent, were operated by municipalities, 72, about one-third by

Table 1. - Number of farmers' produce markets of each type, by selected areas and States, 1946.

AREA AND STATE	TYPES OF MARKETS ¹				TOTAL ALL TYPES
	WHOLESALE	SHIPPING POINT	RETAIL	WOMEN'S	
Northeast					
Connecticut.....	4	2	-	-	6
Delaware.....	1	2	5	-	8
District of Columbia.....	2	-	5	-	7
Maine.....	-	-	2	-	2
Maryland.....	1	4	12	7	24
Massachusetts.....	8	-	1	-	9
New Hampshire.....	1	-	1	-	2
New Jersey.....	4	11	4	-	19
New York.....	10	5	23	-	38
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	84	-	88
Rhode Island.....	2	-	-	-	2
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	2	1	6	6	15
Total.....	37	27	143	13	220
South					
Alabama.....	2	-	-	25	27
Arkansas.....	2	2	5	7	16
Florida.....	5	19	1	3	28
Georgia.....	5	11	3	30	49
Kentucky.....	2	-	1	4	7
Louisiana.....	2	-	2	1	5
Mississippi.....	-	-	1	19	20
North Carolina.....	1	14	6	53	74
Oklahoma.....	3	1	1	-	5
South Carolina.....	1	8	3	26	38
Tennessee.....	4	3	5	10	22
Texas.....	5	1	3	3	12
Virginia.....	3	10	5	7	25
Total.....	35	69	36	188	328
Central					
Illinois.....	3	3	1	2	9
Indiana.....	4	-	18	2	24
Iowa.....	1	-	5	-	6
Kansas.....	2	-	2	-	4
Michigan.....	4	1	32	-	37
Minnesota.....	2	-	3	-	5
Missouri.....	3	-	4	-	7
Nebraska.....	1	-	-	-	1
North Dakota.....	-	-	1	-	1
Ohio.....	8	1	16	-	25
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	1	14	18	-	33
Total.....	29	19	100	4	152
West					
Arizona.....	1	-	-	-	1
California.....	4	-	6	-	10
Colorado.....	1	-	-	-	1
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-
Montana.....	-	-	-	3	3
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	2	-	2
Oregon.....	1	-	2	-	3
Utah.....	1	-	-	-	1
Washington.....	1	-	2	-	3
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	9	-	12	3	24
UNITED STATES.....	110	115	291	208	724

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

farmers' cooperatives (table 2), and 60 by private concerns. Only 4 were operated by other types of organizations.

SOUTH

In this report the area referred to as the South includes the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. In this 13-State area were located 328, or about 45 percent of the 724 markets. There were more farm women's markets in this area than in all other areas combined. Of the total of 208 farm women's markets in the country 188 were in the Southern States. Farmers' wholesale shipping point markets also are important in the South, especially in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. These markets are of two types, auction and private sale or a combination of the two. There were 69 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets in the South with 38 using the auction method of selling exclusively, 18 the private sale method, and 13 a combination of the two methods.

Table 2. - Types of organizations managing 724 farmers' produce markets, by selected areas, 1946.

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ¹	SOUTH ¹	CENTRAL ¹	WEST ¹	UNITED STATES
Cooperative ²	72	91	22	11	196
Women's group ³	-	18	-	-	18
Home demonstration club.....	-	94	-	-	94
Grower stock company.....	1	-	7	4	12
Civic ⁴	-	8	6	-	14
County ⁵	-	4	7	-	11
Municipal ⁶	84	40	94	5	223
State ⁷	3	30	-	-	33
Private ⁸	60	43	16	4	123
Total.....	220	328	152	24	724

¹See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

²Includes 2 markets operated by informal grower groups, 5 under dual cooperative and municipal control, and 1 under cooperative and county control.

³Includes 2 markets operated by groups of farm men and women.

⁴Includes one market under dual chamber of commerce and State control, and 3 under chamber of commerce and county agent control.

⁵Includes 5 markets under dual management of the county and municipality.

⁶Includes 2 markets under dual municipal and State management, one under municipal and cooperative, and one under municipal and private.

⁷Includes 3 markets under State market authorities.

⁸Includes 1 market under private and State control, 2 under private and cooperative, and 1 under private and municipal control.

The South had about the same number of farmers' city wholesale markets as the Northeast, but most of these markets were located in relatively small cities compared with the Northeast and, therefore, averaged a smaller volume of business. However, a few like Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Houston and Dallas, Tex. compared favorably in size with some of the larger markets in the North. The city wholesale markets located in Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and Columbia, S. C. were also important as redistribution or truck-interchange markets. Only a relatively few farmers' retail markets were located in this area. As would be expected, the farm women's markets in the area sold entirely at retail and, to a large extent, served the same purpose as farmers' retail markets.

About 30 percent of the markets in the Southern States were operated by cooperative associations, two-thirds of which were farm women's markets. A slightly larger group of markets in the South were operated by home demonstration clubs, all of which were farm women's markets. A small number were operated by informal groups of women. As mentioned previously, there were more State-operated markets in the South than in any other area. Compared with the Northeast, a relatively small proportion of the markets in this area were operated by municipalities.

CENTRAL

For the purposes of this study, the Central area of the United States includes 12 States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. More than 20 percent of the markets in the United States were in this area. Of the 152 markets in the area, 100 were farmers' retail markets. A large proportion of the retail markets were outdoor markets operating only in the summer months. Many were held on streets or vacant lots, but some had sheds. With the exception of a few in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, not many had large, substantial enclosed buildings similar to Pennsylvania markets.

This Central area also had a large number of farmers' city wholesale markets, nearly as many as the Northeast. Most of these were in large cities and compare in volume of business handled with those in the Northeast. Two city wholesale markets in the central area also were classified as redistribution or truckers' exchange markets.

Only 19 of the 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets were located in the Central area. Most of these were in Wisconsin and livestock was the principal commodity sold. However, potatoes, vegetables, and other produce also were sold on these markets. There were very few farm women's markets in the Central area.

More than half of the markets in the Central area were operated by municipalities. Farmers' cooperatives, operated only about 15 percent of the 152, and growers' stock companies, 5 percent. Eleven percent were operated by private concerns and a smaller proportion by other types of organizations.

WEST

The area referred to in this report as the West includes 11 States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. This area with 24 markets had relatively few markets in comparison with other sections of the country. Twelve were farmers' retail markets, 9 were farmers' city wholesale markets, and 3 were farm women's markets. There were no farmers' wholesale shipping point markets.

Although relatively few in number, some of the markets were very important from a volume standpoint. The markets at Denver and Salt Lake City are large modern city wholesale markets and serve as redistribution or truck-interchange points on a similar basis with Atlanta and Columbia in the Southeast. The wholesale markets in San Francisco and Los Angeles also handle a large volume of produce. The Seattle retail market is one of the most picturesque and unusual markets in the country.

Of the 24 markets, 11 were operated by farmers' cooperatives. Although small in number, this is a larger proportion than in any of the other 3 areas. Of the remaining 13 markets, 5 were municipally operated, 4 were operated by private organizations, and 4 by growers' stock companies.

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF MARKETS

The starting years for markets covered in this study are not comparable with those referred to in the section "Early Markets in This Country." For example, in that section, it was pointed out that the Boston Market was started in 1634, and that nine other markets were operating in New England by 1700. Yet in this study the starting years obtained for markets in each of these cities were much later. Although the first farmers' retail market started in Boston in 1634, as shown in the history section, the present Faneuil Hall market in Boston did not begin operating until 1675. The same is true of other markets. The starting date obtained in this study was the date the present market began operating and not the opening date for the first market in the city. Certainly, there were farmers' markets of one kind or another in many cities earlier than the starting dates shown for present markets in these cities in the list of farmers' produce markets in the appendix.

Starting years were obtained for 669 of the 724 markets covered in this report (table 3). For a complete picture, it would be necessary to have the starting dates for all the markets ever started in this country, including those which have ceased to operate. Unfortunately, this information is not available. Information obtained from the markets which were operating in 1946, however, shows that only 10 of them began operating before 1800, and 102 before 1900. The remainder, or 567, for which the starting dates were obtained, began operating after 1900. Of these, 333 began operating since 1930. It is doubtful whether this picture would be changed materially if information had been available

Table 3. - Number of farmers' produce markets operating in 1946, by year of origin and selected areas.

YEAR OF ORIGIN	MARKET AREAS ¹				UNITED STATES
	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	CENTRAL	WEST	
Before 1800.....	7	3	-	-	10
1800 - 1809.....	2	-	-	-	2
1810 - 1819.....	1	2	-	-	3
1820 - 1829.....	-	-	2	-	2
1830 - 1839.....	3	1	1	-	5
1840 - 1849.....	2	1	2	-	5
1850 - 1859.....	-	-	2	-	2
1860 - 1869.....	9	-	3	-	12
1870 - 1879.....	13	1	3	2	19
1880 - 1889.....	11	-	2	-	13
1890 - 1899.....	17	5	6	1	29
1900 - 1909.....	13	2	11	3	29
1910 - 1919.....	23	7	21	5	56
1920 - 1929.....	30	73	42	4	149
1930 - 1939.....	63	113	29	5	210
1940 - 1946.....	20	88	12	3	123
Not obtained.....	6	32	16	1	55
Total.....	220	328	152	24	724

¹See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

on starting dates of all markets which have ceased to operate. The period when the greatest number of our markets began operating is from 1900 to the present time and most of these since 1930 (figure 6).

TYPES OF FARMERS' MARKETS

Present day markets may be grouped on the basis of the functions they perform, the type of ownership and management, the methods and basis of selling, the groups who buy and sell, the area from which receipts are drawn, the distribution of supplies from the market, the kinds of facilities, and possibly in other ways. In this section of the report, farmers' produce markets have been divided into four major groups, according to type of function performed. In another chapter they have been divided into several groups according to ownership and management.

The four major groups according to function are: (1) Farmers' city wholesale markets; (2) farmers' wholesale shipping point markets; (3) farmers' retail markets; and (4) farm women's markets. There are a number of distinct types in each of the first three groups. For farmers' city wholesale markets these types are based largely on distribution of supplies from the market. For farmers' wholesale shipping point markets the types are based largely on method of sale. Farmers' retail markets vary by kinds of facilities which, in turn, influence market operations.

DEFINITIONS OF TYPES OF MARKETS

This study was designed to cover all farmers' market places where either large or small groups of farmers take their fruit, vegetables, and other produce and sell individually or through an auctioneer to those coming to the markets to buy. It includes the four kinds referred to above

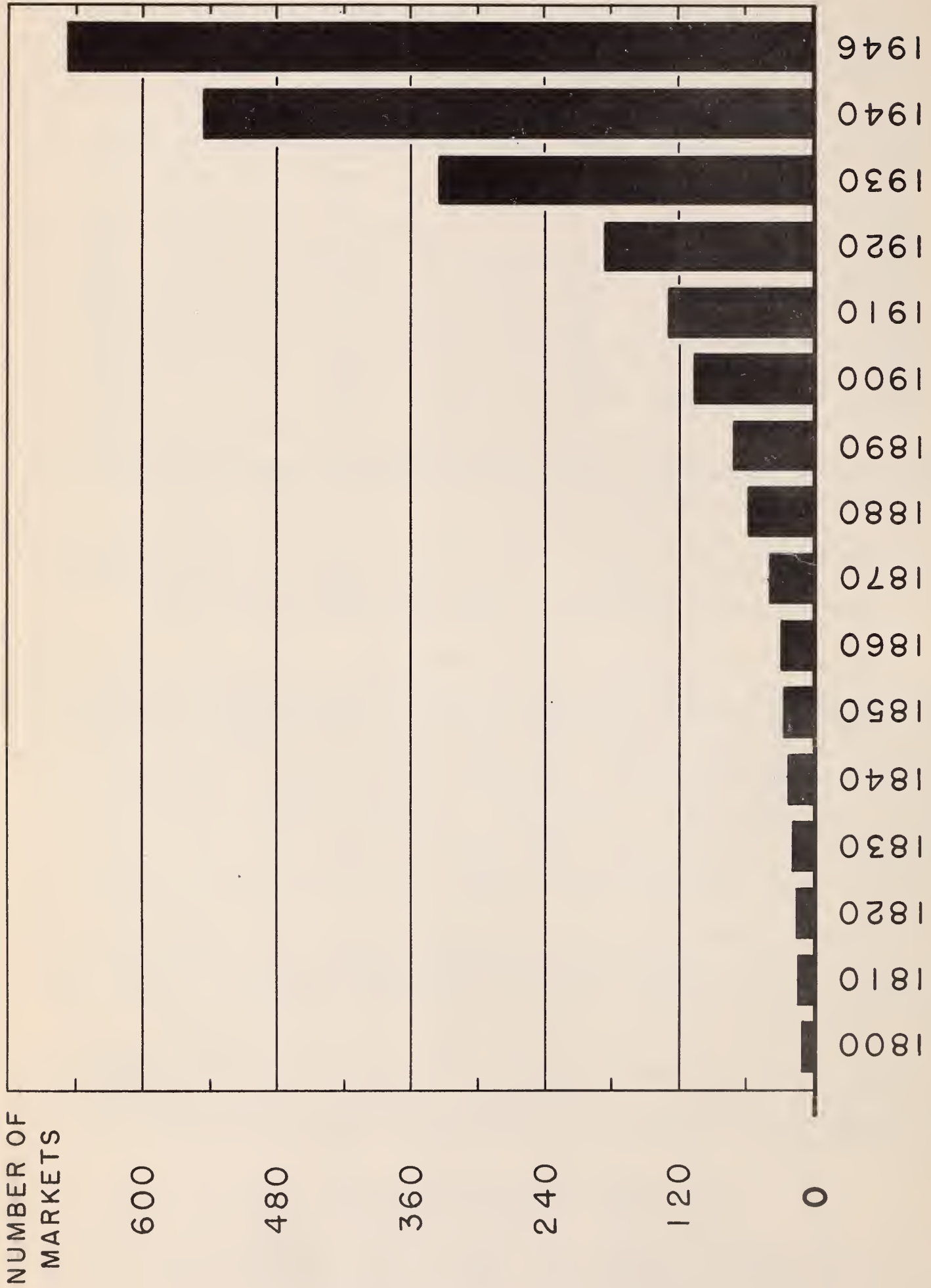


Figure 6. - Number of farmers' produce markets in 1946 for which starting date was obtained and the number which were in existence at each ten-year period beginning in 1800.

which are classified according to the usual way in which they carry on their business and the types of patrons served.

Farmers' City Wholesale Markets

Markets which serve the city or consuming center in which located, the local or nearby distribution area, and, in some instances, a State or region are defined as farmers' city wholesale markets. The largest part of the selling is at wholesale to retail store operators, jobbers, wholesalers, truckers, and others. Usually the facilities used are long open-type sheds under which farmers park their trucks. The stores of the wholesalers usually are located on or adjacent to such markets.

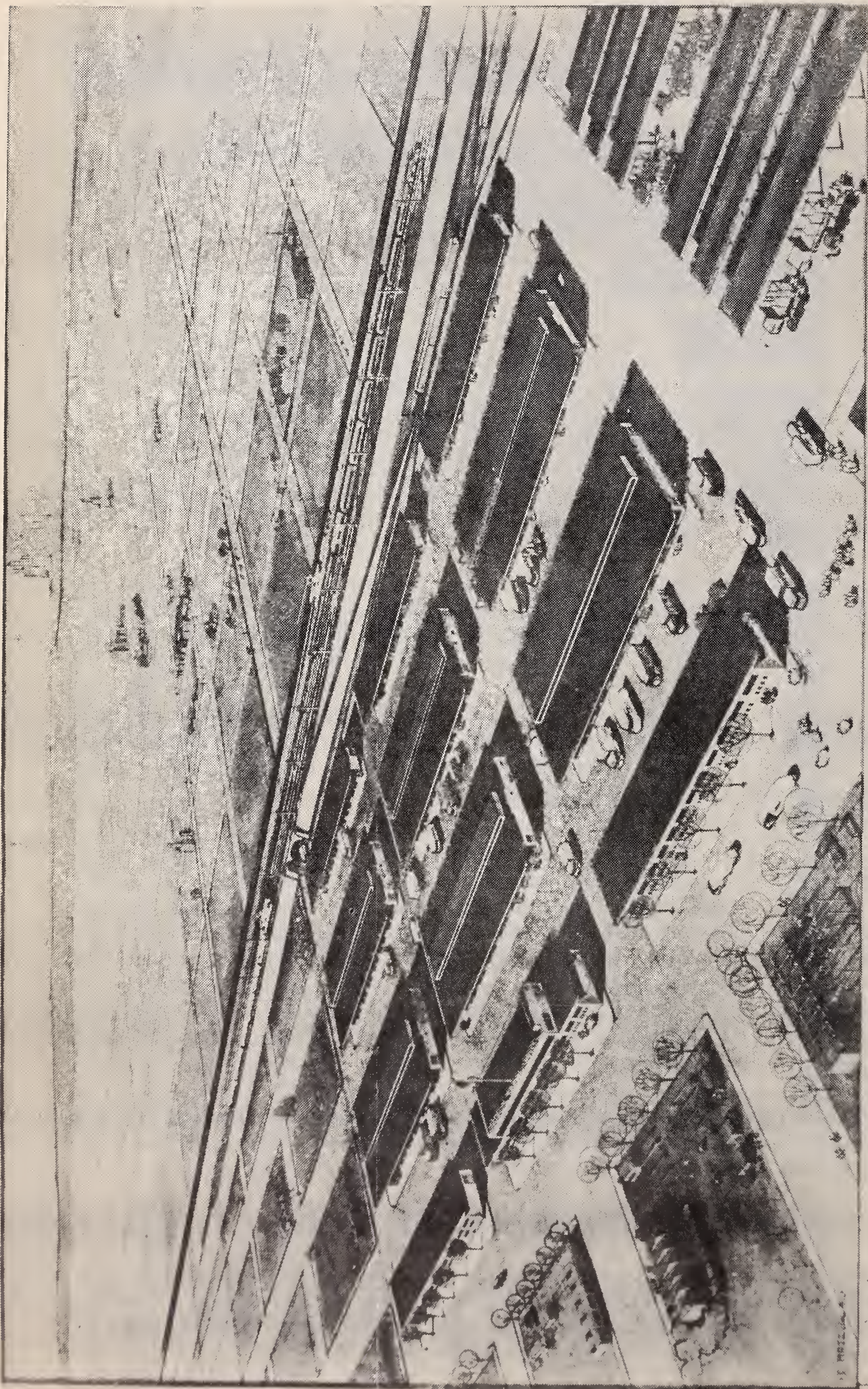
One important type of city wholesale market on which facilities usually are provided for farmers and truckers is the terminal market. Such markets serve principally the cities and consuming centers in which they are located. Their importance to local farmers depends in a large measure on the volume of commercial production in the nearby area. The Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, and Boston markets are examples of this type. Two other examples of this type, Brooklyn and Bronx terminal markets, are shown in figures 7 and 8.

Some city wholesale markets serve not only the city in which they are located, but many other towns and cities in a large surrounding area. The markets at Menands and Buffalo, which serve a relatively large area outside the cities in which they are located, are shown in figures 9, 10, and 11. Selling is at wholesale and much of the volume moving through the markets is purchased by inter-city truckers. These markets usually are located in a medium to large size city with a substantial surrounding acreage of market-gardening. As a rule, wholesalers' stores are located on or adjacent to such markets.

A few city wholesale markets have developed still further in the gathering of products from a large area and in a wide distribution of these products. Haulers from many adjacent and distant States come to buy mixed loads rather than go all the way to producing districts. These markets usually are referred to as redistribution or truck-interchange markets. Truckers and farmers haul produce from widely scattered producing areas to sell at these markets. The Atlanta, Ga., Joplin, Mo., and Denver, Col., markets are examples of this type. An aerial view of the Atlanta State Farmers' Market is shown in figure 12. Cities having such markets usually are located along important highway lanes. They are between extensive producing areas in the same or nearby States and large consuming centers in many distant States. These markets also have numerous wholesale stores located on or adjacent to them.

Farmers' Wholesale Shipping Point Markets

These are often referred to as assembly markets. They usually are located in small country towns or villages at a great distance from any consuming center. Selling is nearly all by growers themselves at



August A. Heine
 COMMISSIONER
 DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS

BROOKLYN TERMINAL MARKET
 DESIGNED BY & CONSTRUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
 CITY OF NEW YORK

MARKET
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Richard C. Smith
 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
 DEPT. OF MARKET

Figure 7. - Brooklyn Terminal Market, Brooklyn, New York. Architect's drawing of new municipally operated market of the city wholesale type. The administration building (with flag pole) and seven additional wholesale buildings in foreground have been completed and are in operation. Farmers' sheds at lower right are now under construction.

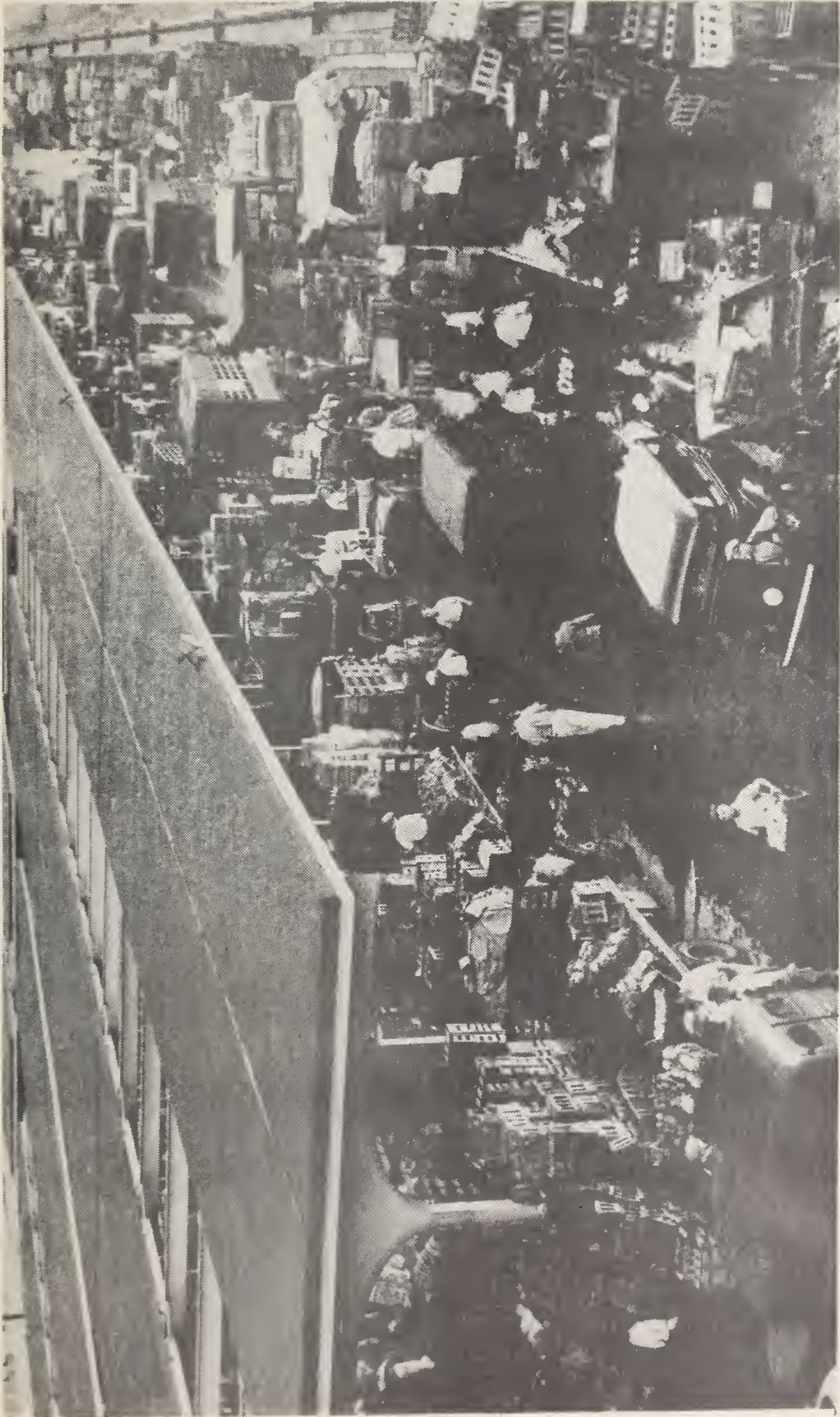


Figure 8. - Selling under the farmers' sheds at Bronx Terminal Market, Bronx, New York. Note the difference in facilities provided in this and the Brooklyn market, as compared with the older type markets shown in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.



Figure 9. - Capital District Regional Cooperative Market at Menands, N. Y., near Ablany. This market is typical of the regional type of city wholesaler market. Locally-grown farm produce is sold to buyers from a large number of surrounding towns and cities. Most of the selling by growers is done in an open lot. Wholesalers occupy the buildings with railroad sidings.

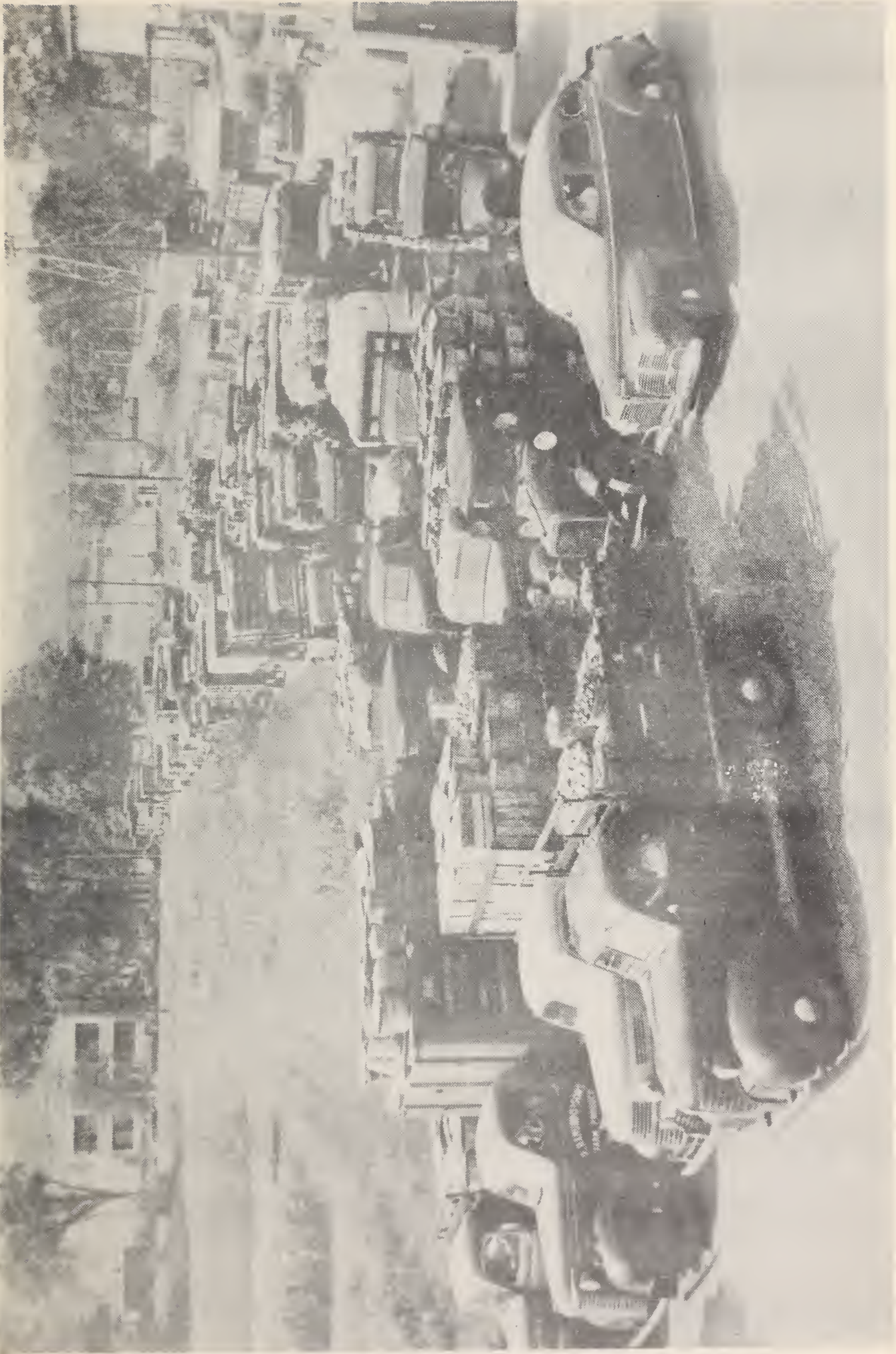


Figure 10. - Growers lined up at the entrance to the Capital District Regional Cooperative Market, Menands, N. Y. This procedure results in a "fast" market. Buyers are allowed on the market first. Growers line up at the market entrance with their loads and await the ringing of a bell before entering. Most of the selling is completed within half an hour, then growers begin delivering to buyers' trucks or platforms.

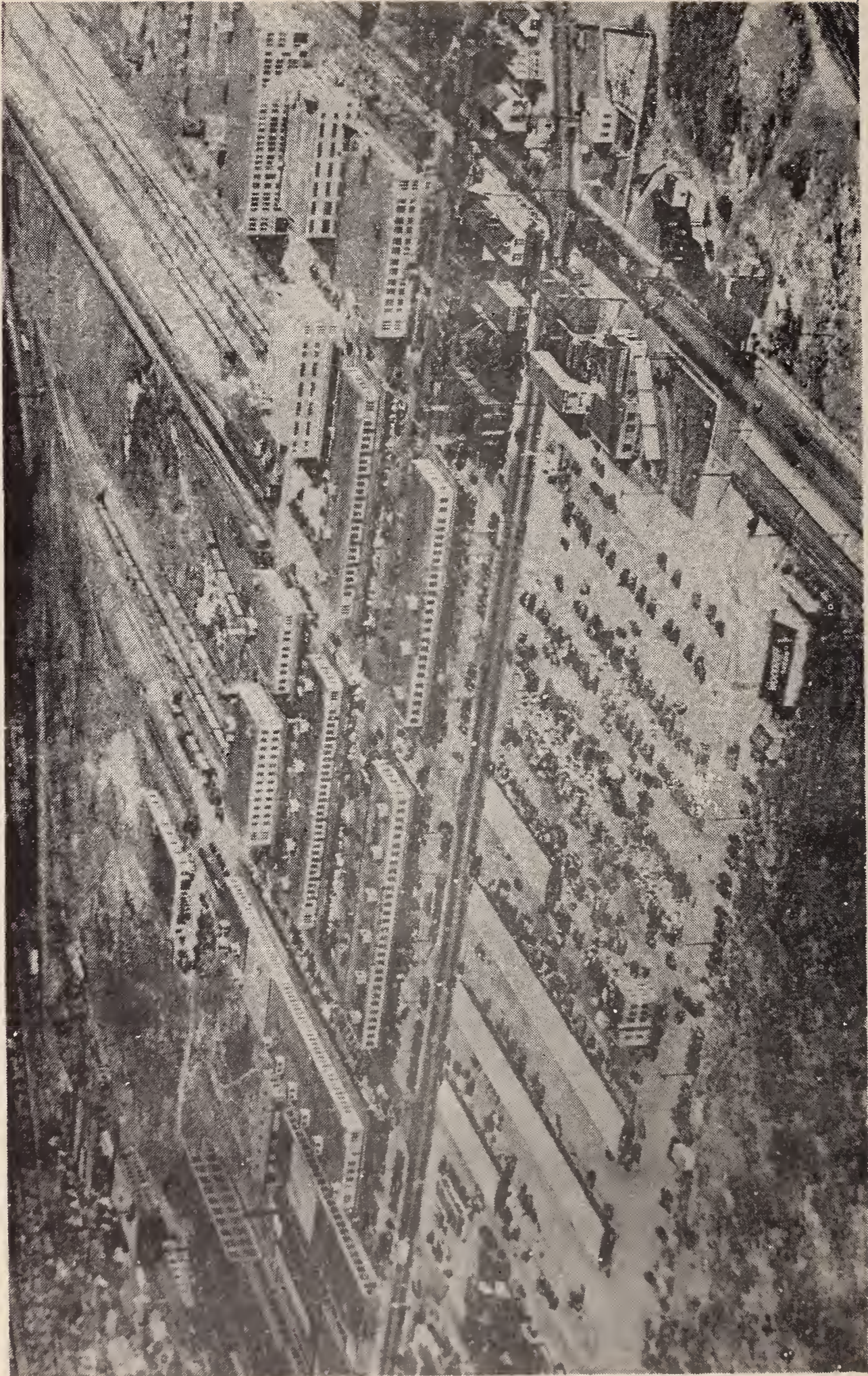


Figure 11. - Niagara Frontier Growers' Cooperative Market, Buffalo, N. Y. This is a city wholesale market. The farmers' section in the foreground is operated by a growers' cooperative. The wholesalers' section across the street in the background is operated by a private corporation which rents store space to each individual wholesale dealer.



Figure 12. - Atlanta State Farmers' Market, Atlanta, Ga. This market is a "truck-interchange type" of city wholesale market. The buildings on the right are used by wholesale dealers, the covered sheds and open lots on the left are used by growers and merchant-truckers. Many truckers from distant areas visit this market to buy, sell, and exchange loads.

wholesale or by an auctioneer representing them. The buyers usually are country dealers, truckers, shippers, or wholesaler representatives who haul or ship the produce to many distant States. Such markets generally are located in large intensive truck crop and fruit producing areas. Very little of the produce is consumed in the area. These markets are most numerous along the eastern seaboard. The Benton Harbor, Mich., market belongs to this group, (figures 13 and 14).

As previously indicated, farmers' wholesale shipping point markets may be divided according to method of selling into three groups: auction, private sale, and a combination of the two. All of these markets perform essentially the same functions. In some markets certain commodities, such as strawberries, are sold at auction and the private sales method is used for other commodities. The auction method of selling appears to be increasing in popularity. Views of auction markets at Vineland, N. J., and Pittsville, Md., are shown in figures 15 and 16.

Farmers' Retail Markets

Markets where farmers sell mostly in small quantities to housewives are defined as farmers' retail markets. They are located in towns and cities of all sizes. Facilities may consist of open sheds (figure 17) or an enclosed building with stalls (figure 18). Often there are no buildings, and the farmers simply use a vacant lot, or sell from their parked vehicles (figure 19).

Farm Women's Markets

As in the case of farmers' retail market, the selling at these markets is to housewives in small quantities, and they are located in towns of all sizes, but more often in small towns. They differ from farmers' retail markets in that farm women do most of the selling, the facilities are different, and the products sold sometimes are different. The facilities usually consist of a small building with rows of tables inside where the women display their products (figure 20). In addition to fruits and vegetables, home cooked items, dressed chickens, meat, handicraft, and flowers are important items.

YEARS OF ORIGIN, LOCATION AND NUMBER OF MARKETS, AND SIZE OF TOWN

Farmers' City Wholesale Markets

As previously mentioned, 110 of the 724 markets included in the study were farmers' city wholesale markets. The locations of farmers' city wholesale markets are shown in figure 21.

Like other kinds of farmers' produce markets, many of the existing farmers' city wholesale markets have been built in recent years. Of the 110 markets in this group operating in 1946, about one-third of them were started since 1930 (table 4). Another 38 percent were started between 1900 and 1930. In all, about three-fourths of these markets began operating since 1900.

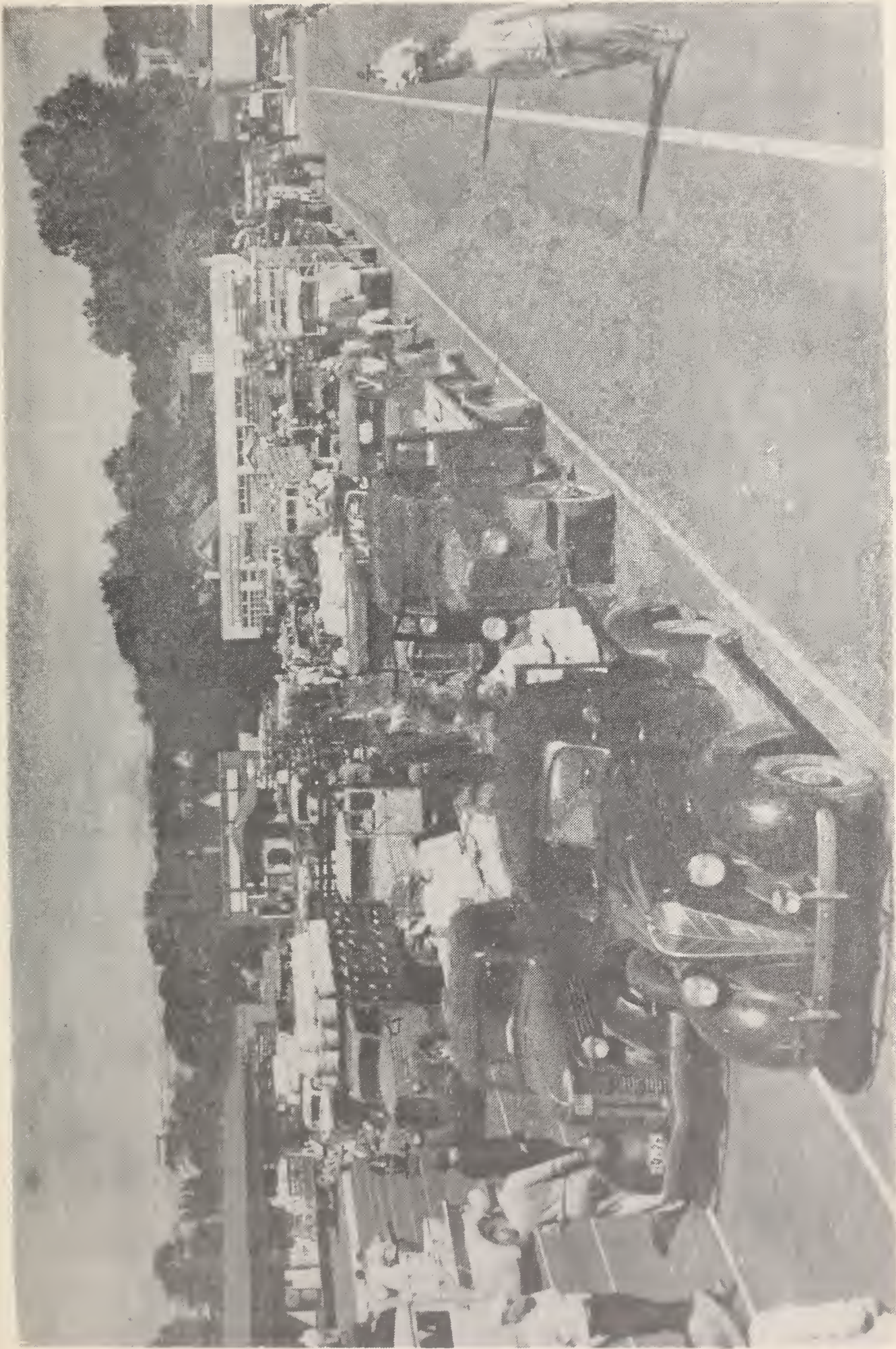


Figure 13. - The Benton Harbor Fruit Market, Benton Harbor, Mich. This is a large wholesale shipping point market at which all sales are made by growers themselves. Fruits and vegetables are shipped to 38 States from this market. Distribution is largely by truck.



Figure 14. - Another view of the Benton Harbor Fruit Market showing entrance at left, selling area for growers in center, and buyers' loading sheds where growers deliver their loads in foreground and background.

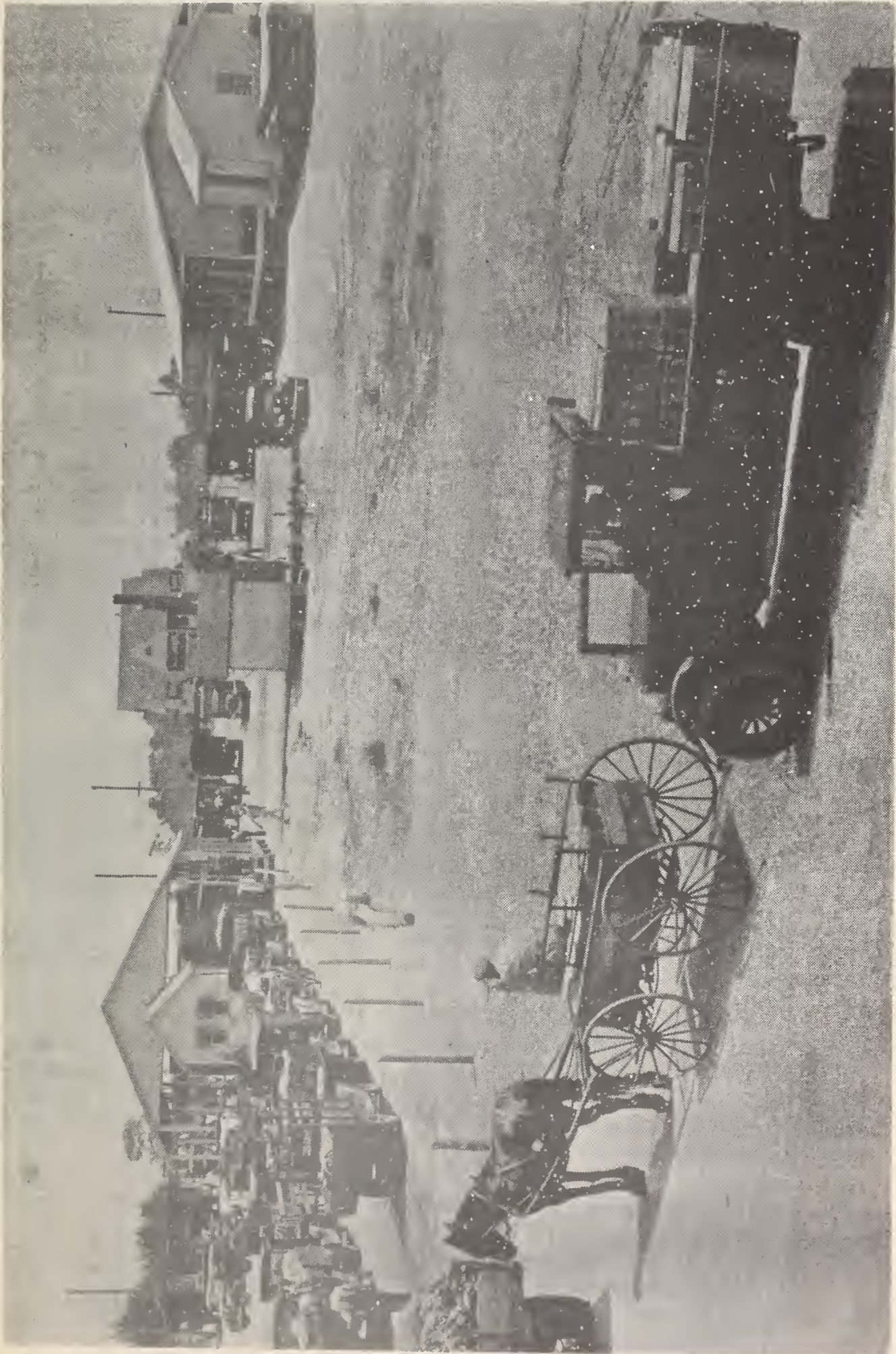


Figure 15. - Vine land Cooperative Produce Auction, Vine land, N. J. A farmers' wholesale shipping point market using the auction method of sale. This type of market usually is located in small towns within concentrated fruit and vegetable producing areas. Most sales are to local buyers and merchant-truckers who haul or ship their purchases to distant cities.



Figure 16. - Buyers inspecting strawberries at the auction market, Pittsville, Md. Buyers in the foreground are examining a load of berries under the auction shed. Auctioneer in the background is sending his "chant" through the loud-speaker system.

Nearly 45 percent of the farmers' city wholesale markets were municipally operated. Farmers' cooperatives and grower stock companies together operated slightly more than 27 percent of them. Another 23 percent were operated by private concerns, and State agencies accounted for the remainder (table 5).

Farmers' cooperatives operated a larger number and proportion of city wholesale markets in the Northeast than in any other area. If grower stock companies and cooperatives are combined, however, they make up a larger proportion of the city wholesale markets in the West (5 out of 9) than in any other area.

There are some who question the advisability of farmers owning and operating city wholesale markets on which facilities are provided for wholesalers, truckers, and other groups who would have no voice in the management. Nevertheless, there are a number of relatively large and apparently successful markets of this type operated by farmers in all four areas. In the Northeast, the cooperative markets at Menands near



Figure 17. - Former Memphis Curb Market, Memphis, Tenn. A farmers' retail market of the open-shed type. Sides are primarily those of consumers who come to the market to buy from farmers under the covered shed. The cars parked along both

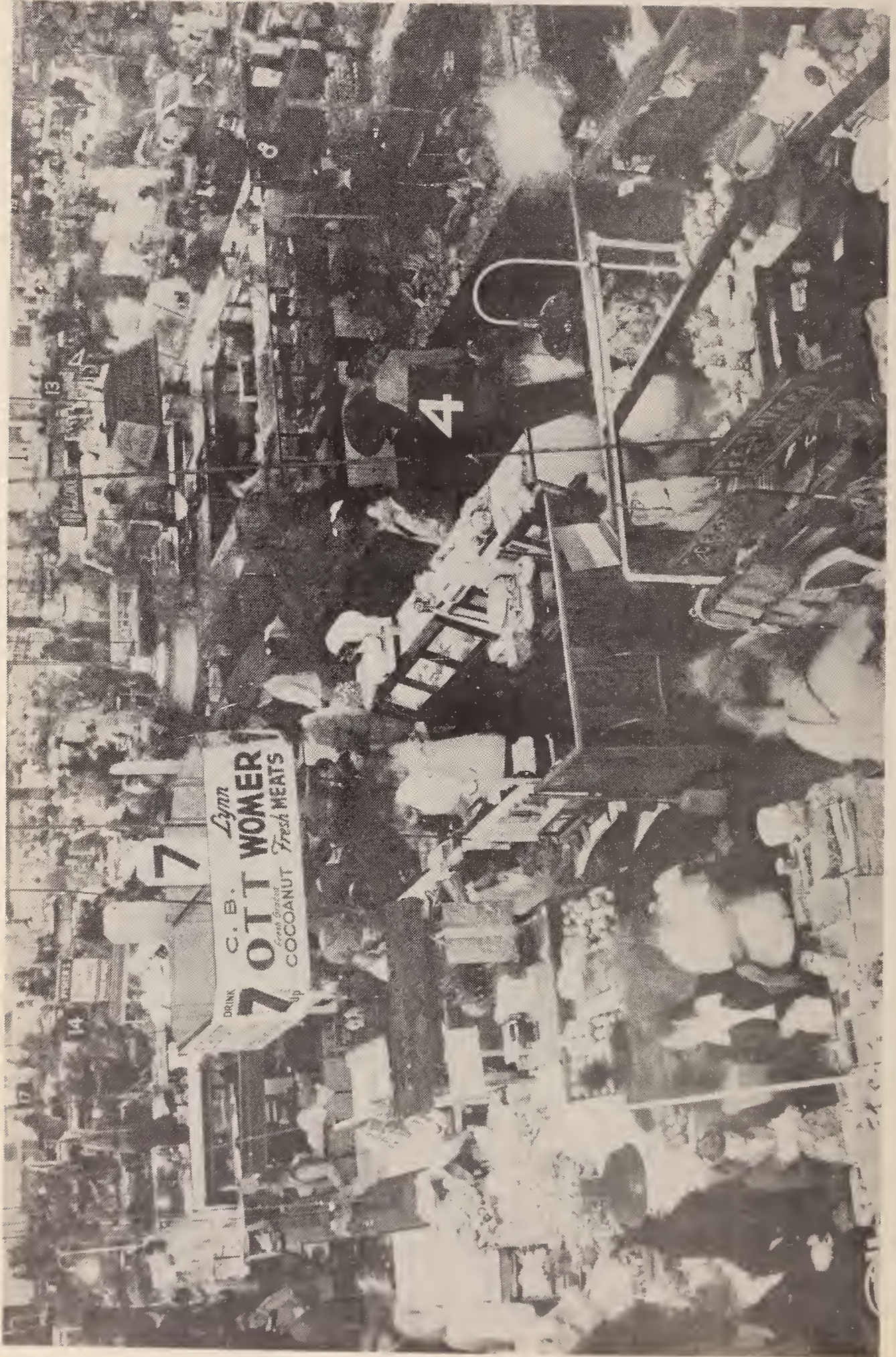


Figure 18. - Williamsport Growers' Market, Williamsport, Pa. This is an enclosed type of farmers' retail market. There are many such enclosed markets in the Northeast and Central States with stalls or booths, some of which are rented to farmers. In many markets of this type most of the stalls are now rented to dealers, although nearly all were used by growers when the markets were first established.



Figure 19. - Farmers' Market, Meadville, Pa. This is a combination open-street and covered-shed type of farmers' retail market.



Figure 20. - Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative Market, Bethesda, Md. At this type of market each woman has a stall or booth from which she displays and sells her products. These markets usually sell such things as home baked and cooked products in addition to fresh fruits and vegetables, meat, and poultry.



Figure 21. - Location of 110 farmers' city wholesale markets in the United States, 1946, (includes 9 regional and 8 redistribution markets).

Table 4. - Years of origin for farmers' city wholesale markets operating in 1946, in selected areas.¹

YEAR OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	UNITED STATES
Before 1800.....	2	2	-	-	4
1800 - 1809.....	-	-	-	-	-
1810 - 1819.....	1	2	-	-	3
1820 - 1829.....	-	-	-	-	-
1830 - 1839.....	1	1	1	-	3
1840 - 1849.....	-	-	-	-	-
1850 - 1859.....	-	-	-	-	-
1860 - 1869.....	1	-	-	-	1
1870 - 1879.....	1	1	1	2	5
1880 - 1889.....	1	-	2	-	3
1890 - 1899.....	2	2	3	1	8
1900 - 1909.....	6	1	2	2	11
1910 - 1919.....	4	1	3	1	9
1920 - 1929.....	3	7	9	2	21
1930 - 1939.....	12	10	5	1	28
1940 - 1946.....	1	6	1	-	8
Not obtained.....	2	2	2	-	6
Total.....	37	35	29	9	110

¹See page 15 of this report for a definition of market types.

²See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

Albany, N. Y., (figure 9) and at Paterson, N. J., (figure 22) are examples. The South has cooperatively owned and operated city wholesale markets at Miami, Fla., one of the markets in Birmingham, Ala., and in other towns. In the Central States, farmers' cooperatives operate one of the smaller city wholesale markets in Cleveland, Ohio, and the farmers' sections of the markets in Evansville, Ind., Peoria, Ill., and Topeka, Kans. In the same area, growers' stock companies operate the farmers' sections of city wholesale markets at Youngstown, Ohio, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Ind., and one of the markets in St. Louis. In the Western States, the city wholesale markets at Salt Lake City,

Table 5. - Types of organizations managing 110 farmers' city wholesale markets, by selected areas, 1946.¹

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	UNITED STATES
Cooperative.....	11	6	4	1	22
Grower stock company.....	-	-	4	4	8
Municipal ³	17	13	18	1	49
Private ⁴	6	14	3	3	26
State ⁵	3	2	-	-	5
Total.....	37	35	29	9	110

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

³Includes 1 market with dual municipal and State control, 1 municipal and cooperative, and 1 municipal and private.

⁴Includes 2 markets under dual private and cooperative control, and 1 under private and municipal control.

⁵Includes 3 markets operated under State market authorities.

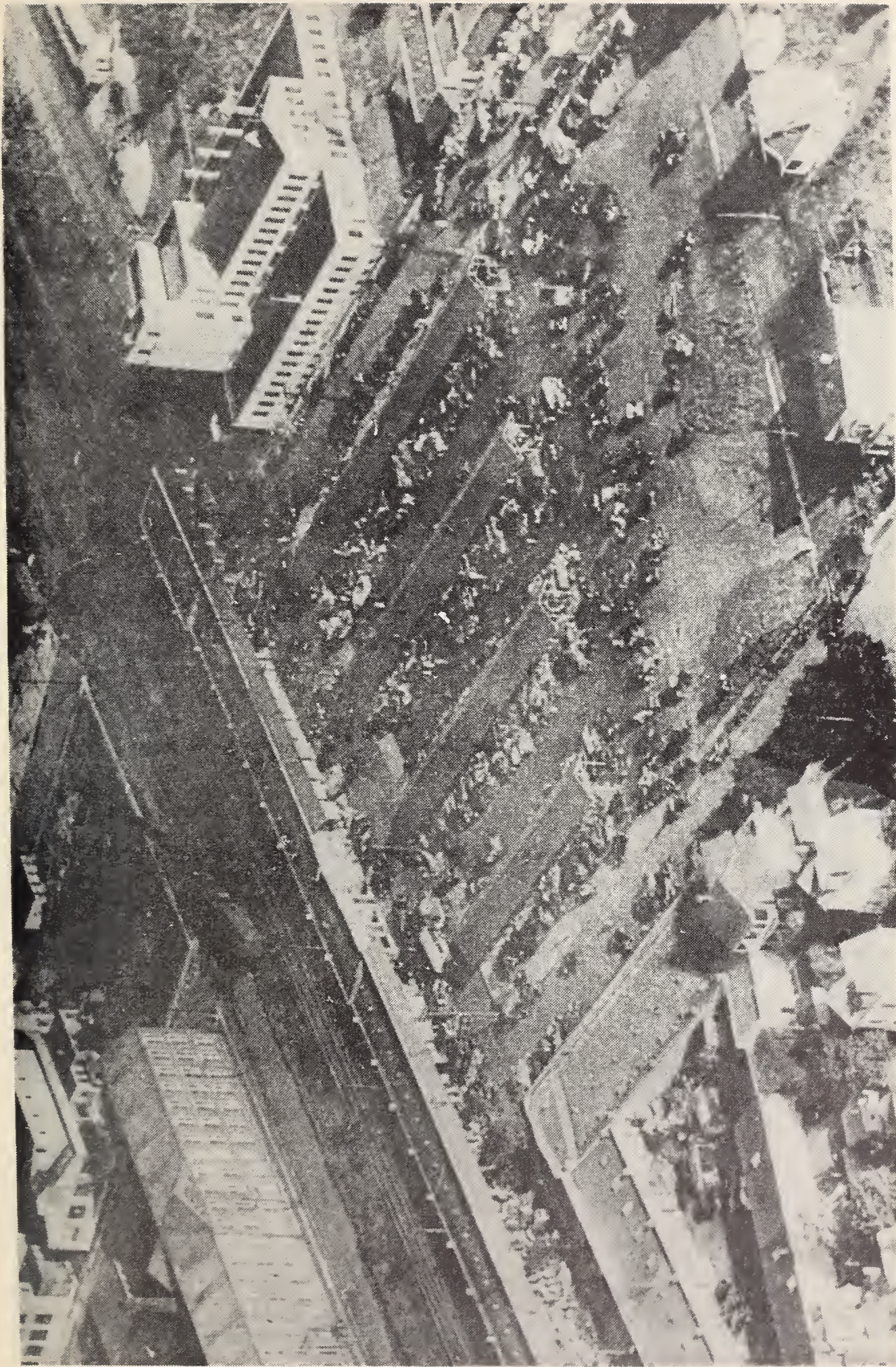


Figure 22. - Paterson Market Growers' Cooperative Association, Paterson, N. J., a market of the city wholesale type operated by a growers' cooperative association.

Utah, Portland, Ore., and Stockton, Cal., and the farmers' section of the market in Denver, Colo., are operated by grower stock companies.

Successful markets are operated in each of these areas by municipalities and other types of agencies. The Brooklyn Terminal (figure 7) and Bronx Terminal (figure 3), farmers' markets in New York City, are examples of municipally operated city wholesale markets. In the Central States Minneapolis (figure 23) and St. Paul (figure 24) operate municipal markets.

Syracuse, N. Y., (cover page) has the most well known city wholesale market operated by a State marketing authority. Two others, at Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., also are operated by State marketing authorities. Probably the largest State-operated city wholesale market is located in Atlanta, Ga. (figure 12). It is equally as important as a truck interchange or redistribution market.

Of the 110 markets in this group, 10 were located in towns of less than 50,000 and 33 in towns with less than 100,000 population (table 6). Altogether, more than half of them were located in towns of less than 200,000. Only 20 of the 110 were located in cities of 500,000 and over. However, since there are more cities in the United States with less than 500,000 than there are in excess of this figure, the inference should not be drawn that markets are more necessary and desirable in smaller cities.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are the only large cities that did not report one or more farmers' city wholesale markets. They do have terminal markets without farmers' sections and also farmers' retail markets. As a rule, the volume of produce handled in a town with less than 50,000 population is too small to support a farmers' city wholesale market. The 10 cities of this size in which such markets are located indicate that there are exceptions to this rule. Perhaps there are many smaller cities without wholesale markets which might support such markets if all growers now delivering directly to stores would sell at a central market place and attract the buyers to the market. Frequently towns of less than 100,000 operate a city wholesale market in connection with a farmers' retail market. They may have a definite period early in the morning during which sales are on a wholesale basis to the local storekeepers, jobbers and others, followed by a period when retail sales are made. This has apparently worked satisfactorily in Lansing, Mich., and a number of other towns.

Farmers' Wholesale Shipping Point Markets

The 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets found in the United States were located in the South, Northeast, and Central States. As mentioned previously 69 or more than half of the 115 were in Southern States, 27 in the Northeast and 19 in Central States (figure 25).

The starting dates for the 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets still operating in 1946 indicate that they are all of fairly recent



Figure 23. - Municipal Market at Minneapolis, Minn. Plenty of space for expansion out of congested area. Wholesalers remained in their old locations in two or three scattered districts.



Figure 24. - Municipal Market At St. Paul, Minn. Located downtown among the wholesalers and jobbers stores.

Table 6. - Number of farmers' city wholesale markets in towns with specified populations by selected areas, 1946.¹

POPULATION OF CITY ²	MARKET AREA ³				UNITED STATES
	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	CENTRAL	WEST	
Less than 50,000.....	3	5	2	-	10
50,000 - 99,999.....	9	8	4	2	23
100,000 - 149,999.....	9	6	2	2	19
150,000 - 199,999.....	3	6	3	-	12
200,000 - 249,999.....	1	2	2	-	5
250,000 - 299,999.....	2	3	2	-	7
300,000 - 349,999.....	1	2	1	2	6
350,000 - 399,999.....	-	2	2	-	4
400,000 - 449,999.....	1	-	-	-	1
450,000 - 499,999.....	-	1	2	-	3
500,000 and over.....	8	-	9	3	20
Total.....	37	35	29	9	110

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²Census of the United States, 1940.

³See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

origin (table 7). Only 8 of them began operating before 1920, and these 8 all started after 1900. Even more significant is the fact that 88 began operating after January 1, 1930, and 47 after January 1, 1940. No doubt the large trucks, trailers, and truck refrigeration helped to give rise to this type of market.

In the South, where markets of this type were most numerous, a larger number of them were owned and operated by State agencies than by any other type of organization (table 8). Twenty-six of the State-operated markets were located in Florida and Georgia. Two of them are shown in figures 29 and 30. There were 24, or nearly as many, operated by private concerns. Farmers' cooperatives operated 13 markets of this type and 5 were municipally operated. At these markets, the auction method of

Table 7. - Years of origin for farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, by selected areas, 1946.¹

YEAR OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF MARKETS				UNITED STATES
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	
1900 - 1904.....	-	-	3	-	3
1905 - 1909.....	-	-	-	-	-
1910 - 1914.....	2	1	-	-	3
1915 - 1919.....	-	2	-	-	2
1920 - 1924.....	3	2	1	-	6
1925 - 1929.....	3	5	-	-	8
1930 - 1934.....	10	6	4	-	20
1935 - 1939.....	5	23	3	-	31
1940 - 1944.....	3	22	1	-	26
1945 - 1946 ³	1	8	2	-	11
Not obtained.....	-	-	5	-	5
Total.....	27	69	19	-	115

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

³Includes 2 markets which did not begin actual operations until 1947.

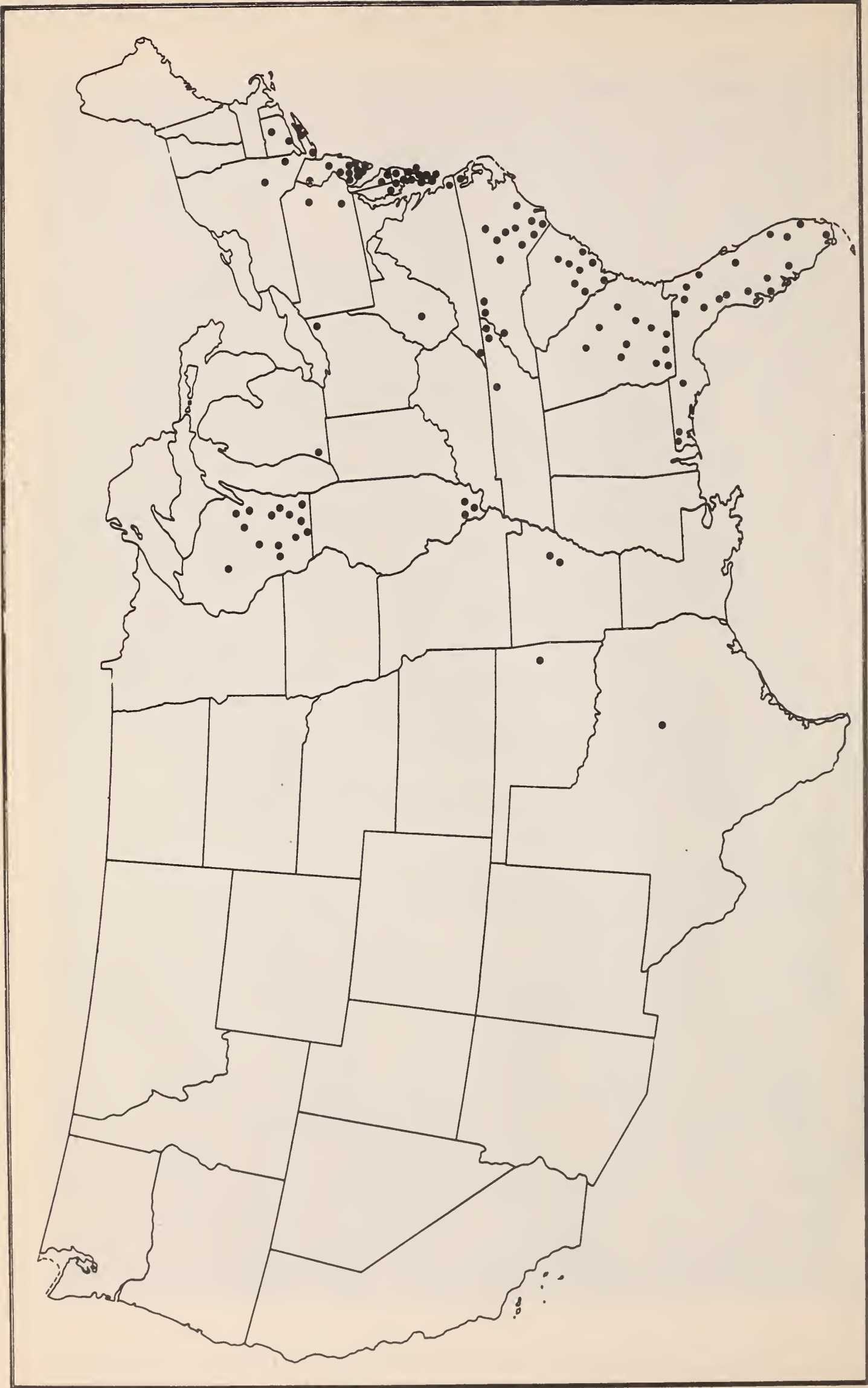


Figure 25. - Location of 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets in the United States, 1946.

Table 8. - Method of sale used by, and types of management for 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, by selected areas, 1946.¹

METHOD OF SALE AND TYPE OF MANAGEMENT	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	UNITED STATES
Auction selling					
Cooperative.....	21	11	1	-	33
State.....	-	4	-	-	4
Municipal.....	1	3	-	-	4
Civic organization.....	-	1	-	-	1
Private.....	3	19	-	-	22
Total.....	25	38	1	-	64
Private selling					
Cooperative.....	1	1	4	-	6
State.....	-	11	-	-	11
Municipal.....	-	2	8	-	10
Civic organization.....	-	-	5	-	5
Private.....	-	4	-	-	4
Total.....	1	18	17	-	36
Combination auction and private selling					
Cooperative.....	-	1	-	-	1
State.....	-	11	-	-	11
Municipal.....	-	-	1	-	1
Civic organization.....	-	-	-	-	-
Private.....	1	1	-	-	2
Total.....	1	13	1	-	15
All methods of selling					
Cooperative.....	22	13	5	-	40
State.....	-	26	-	-	26
Municipal.....	1	5	9	-	15
Civic organization.....	-	1	5	-	6
Private.....	4	24	-	-	28
Total.....	27	69	19	-	115

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types

²See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

sale predominated, with 38 markets selling this way, 18 using the private sale method, and 13 a combination of the two.

In the Northeast 22 of the 27 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets were operated by cooperatives. Only four were operated by private concerns and one by a municipality. All except two used the auction method of selling exclusively.

Of the 19 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets in the Central States, nine were operated by municipalities, five by civic organizations, and five by farmers' cooperatives. Wisconsin had 14 of these 19 markets. The Wisconsin markets handled principally livestock, but potatoes and other produce also were sold. All except two of the markets in the Central States used the private-sale method exclusively.

Since these markets are called farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, it is natural to expect that they should be located in towns with small populations. Important fruit and vegetable shipping points usually are small towns or villages. About three-fourths of the markets were located in towns of less than 5,000 (table 9). Of the 83 in this group, 55 were in towns of less than 2,000 and 30 in towns of less than 1,000. Only four of them were in towns with populations of over 20,000.

Farmers' Retail Markets

The majority of the farmers' retail markets now operating were constructed during recent years. Of the 291 markets of this type included in the study, which were operating in 1946, 201 had been started since

Table 9. - Number of wholesale shipping point markets in towns with specified populations, by selected areas, 1946.¹

POPULATION OF TOWN ²	MARKET AREAS ³				UNITED STATES
	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	CENTRAL	WEST	
Less than 1,000.....	9	18	3	-	30
1,000 - 1,999.....	3	18	4	-	25
2,000 - 2,999.....	3	5	1	-	9
3,000 - 3,999.....	1	8	2	-	11
4,000 - 4,999.....	2	3	3	-	8
5,000 - 5,999.....	1	5	1	-	7
6,000 - 6,999.....	1	-	1	-	2
7,000 - 7,999.....	4	3	2	-	9
8,000 - 8,999.....	-	2	-	-	2
9,000 - 9,999.....	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 14,999.....	1	4	-	-	5
15,000 - 19,999.....	-	2	1	-	3
20,000 - 24,999.....	1	-	-	-	1
25,000 - 29,999.....	-	-	1	-	1
30,000 and over.....	1	1	-	-	2
Total.....	27	39	19	-	115

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²Census of the United States, 1940.

³See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

1900, and 85 of these since 1930 (table 10). Only 75 of the markets began operating before 1900 and only 6 of them before 1800. The starting date was not obtained for 15 of these markets. There were farmers' retail markets in this country earlier than these starting dates indicate, as pointed out in the section "Early Markets in the United States."

Most of the farmers' retail markets were located in the Northeast and Central States, 243 out of the 291 (figure 26). The South had 36 and the West 12.

More than half of the 291 farmers' retail markets were municipally operated in 1946 (table 11). Twenty-two percent were operated by private concerns. Only 55, or about 20 percent, were operated by farmers' cooperatives. Much smaller numbers were operated by other types of organizations, including 4 by grower stock companies.

In the Western area which had only 12 farmers' retail markets, 7 or more than half were operated by farmers' cooperatives. On the other hand in the Central area where 100 farmers' retail markets were located, only 9 or less than one-tenth, were operated by farmers' cooperatives. In the South 11 out of 36 or about one-third were operated by cooperatives. In the Northeast 28 or about one-fifth of the 143 farmers' retail markets were operated by cooperatives. The Northeast and Central States together had about 84 percent of all farmers' retail markets, and 68 percent of all cooperative markets of this type were in these two areas.

Table 10. - Years of origin for farmers' retail markets operating in 1946, by selected areas.¹

YEAR OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	UNITED STATES
Before 1800.....	5	1	-	-	6
1800 - 1809.....	2	-	-	-	2
1810 - 1819.....	-	-	-	-	-
1820 - 1829.....	-	-	2	-	2
1830 - 1839.....	2	-	-	-	2
1840 - 1849.....	2	1	2	-	5
1850 - 1859.....	-	-	2	-	2
1860 - 1869.....	8	-	3	-	11
1870 - 1879.....	12	-	2	-	14
1880 - 1889.....	10	-	-	-	10
1890 - 1899.....	15	3	3	-	21
1900 - 1909.....	7	1	6	1	15
1910 - 1919.....	17	2	18	4	41
1920 - 1929.....	18	10	30	2	60
1930 - 1939.....	28	9	15	1	53
1940 - 1946.....	14	7	8	3	32
Not obtained.....	3	2	9	1	15
Total.....	143	36	100	12	291

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²See table 1 for a list of States in each area.



Figure 26. - Location of 291 farmers' retail markets in the United States, 1946.

Table 11. - Types of organizations managing 291 farmers' retail markets, by selected areas, 1946.¹

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	UNITED STATES
Cooperative ³	28	11	9	7	55
Civic ⁴	-	1	1	-	2
Grower stock company.....	1	-	3	-	4
County ⁵	-	2	7	-	9
Municipal.....	66	18	67	4	155
Private.....	48	4	13	1	66
Total.....	143	36	100	12	291

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²See table 1 for list of States in each area.

³Includes 5 markets with dual cooperative and municipal control, and 1 with cooperative and county control.

⁴Includes 1 market controlled jointly by chamber of commerce, county, and city.

⁵Includes 5 markets with dual county and municipal management.

It is important and interesting to note the small size of town which will support a farmers' retail market as contrasted with the larger size required to support a farmers' city wholesale market. Only 9 percent of the farmers' city wholesale markets but 55 percent of the farmers' retail markets were located in towns of less than 50,000 (table 12). About 15 percent, or 41 of the retail markets, were located in towns of even less than 10,000 and 15 of these were in towns of less than 5,000. On the other hand, a number of farmers' retail markets were located in very large towns. Thirty-two were in towns of 500,000 and over. Of these, 11 were in Baltimore, the town which had the largest number of markets.

Table 12. - Number of farmers' retail markets operating in 1946, in towns with specified populations, by selected areas.¹

POPULATION OF CITY ²	MARKET AREAS ³				UNITED STATES
	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	CENTRAL	WEST	
Less than 5,000.....	13	-	-	2	15
5,000 - 9,999.....	14	3	9	-	26
10,000 - 14,999.....	15	4	15	-	34
15,000 - 19,999.....	10	1	6	1	18
20,000 - 24,999.....	11	3	3	1	18
25,000 - 29,999.....	7	-	7	-	14
30,000 - 39,999.....	4	7	10	1	22
40,000 - 49,999.....	5	3	7	-	15
50,000 - 59,999.....	5	2	2	-	9
60,000 - 69,999.....	7	2	6	1	16
70,000 - 79,999.....	3	2	2	-	7
80,000 - 89,999.....	5	2	2	-	9
90,000 - 99,999.....	2	1	3	-	6
100,000 - 199,999.....	17	2	15	2	36
200,000 - 299,999.....	1	2	2	1	6
300,000 - 399,999.....	-	-	4	2	6
400,000 - 499,999.....	-	2	-	-	2
500,000 and over.....	24	-	7	1	32
Total.....	143	36	100	12	291

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²Census of the United States, 1940.

³See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

Farmers' retail markets vary tremendously in type of facilities and many other characteristics. On the basis of such variations they could be divided into many types or sub-groups. Probably the most important sub-groupings, however, are (1) street markets, (2) open-lot markets, (3) shed markets, and (4) enclosed markets. About the only two things these 4 kinds of markets have in common are that farmers at all of them occupy space and sell at retail mostly to housewives. In some sections of the country any or all of the four sub-groups above often are called "curb market."

Any one of these four kinds of farmers' retail markets may be found in almost any size town. But the street and open-lot markets are more likely to be found in the smallest towns, while the shed and enclosed markets usually are in towns having larger populations. The kind of farmers' retail market varies somewhat with the section of the country. For example, very few enclosed farmers' retail markets are in the South. Most of them are in the Northeast and Central States, probably because of the colder climate.

Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Indiana, and many other States have examples of all four types of retail markets within their boundaries. If farmers near a city cannot have the kind of market they want, they usually do the best they can with what they have. A shed or an enclosed market may be the most desirable for a specific town, but if the town or local growers cannot or will not finance such a market the nearby farmers get along with a street or open-lot market.

Each kind of market has certain advantages which recommend it for a particular situation. For example, a street market may be the logical answer for a small town with no money to build a market or buy an open-lot, and only a few farmers who wish to sell. A street market should not be condemned as undesirable if it is the only kind that can be afforded or supported.

Farm Women's Markets

Farm women's markets are an interesting and important development in the field of marketing that has taken place since World War I. All of the 208 markets of this type which were operating in 1946 started after January 1, 1918, and 124 of them since January 1, 1930 (table 13) About 20 percent began operating since January 1940. The starting year was not obtained for 29 markets.

As previously mentioned nearly all of these 208 farm women's markets were in the southern area (figure 27). The only other area with any appreciable number was the Northeast with 13, which were in Maryland and West Virginia, States bordering on the South. The farm women's market at Bethesda, Md., is shown in figures 20 and 28. The four farm women's markets located in the Central States area were in Indiana and Illinois. In the West, there were three farm women's markets located in Montana.

Table 13. - Years of origin for farm women's markets operating in 1946, by selected areas.¹

YEAR OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	UNITED STATES
1918.....	-	1	-	-	1
1919.....	-	-	-	-	-
1920.....	-	1	-	-	1
1921.....	1	5	-	-	6
1922.....	-	5	-	-	5
1923.....	-	10	-	-	10
1924.....	-	2	-	-	2
1925.....	1	3	1	-	5
1926.....	1	5	-	-	6
1927.....	-	7	1	-	8
1928.....	-	6	-	-	6
1929.....	-	5	-	-	5
1930.....	-	10	-	-	10
1931.....	1	10	-	1	12
1932.....	4	2	-	2	8
1933.....	3	4	1	-	8
1934.....	-	2	1	-	3
1935.....	-	6	-	-	6
1936.....	-	7	-	-	7
1937.....	-	7	-	-	7
1938.....	-	9	-	-	9
1939.....	-	8	-	-	8
1940.....	1	5	-	-	6
1941.....	-	10	-	-	10
1942.....	-	4	-	-	4
1943.....	-	9	-	-	9
1944.....	-	6	-	-	6
1945.....	-	5	-	-	5
1946.....	-	6	-	-	6
Not obtained.....	1	28	-	-	29
Total.....	13	188	4	3	208

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.
²See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

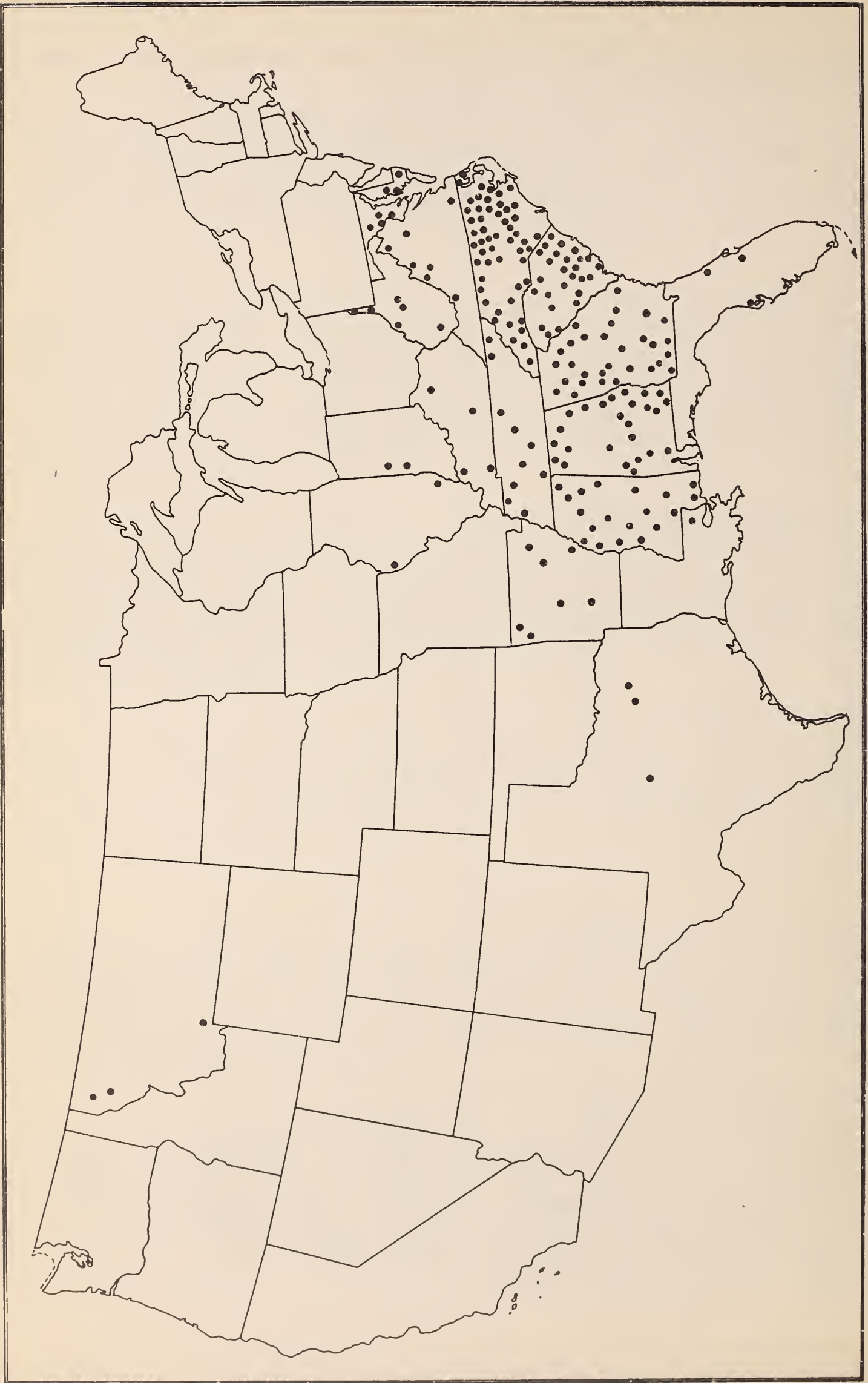


Figure 27. - Location of 208 farm women's markets in the United States, 1946.

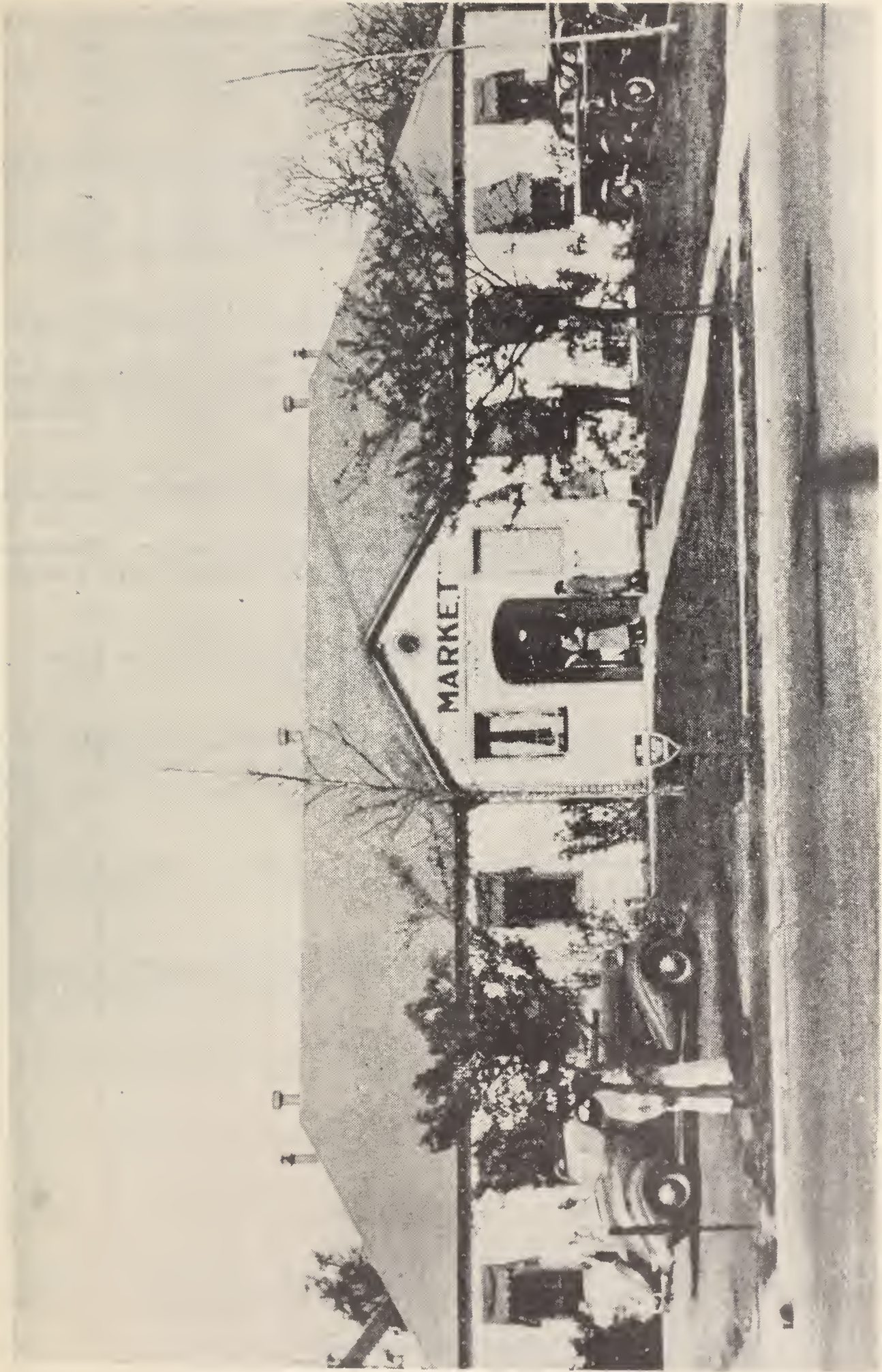


Figure 28. - Another view of Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative Market, Bethesda, Md., showing outside of attractive market building and parking space for cars.

Since most of the farmers' retail markets are in the Northeast and Central States, and nearly all the farm women's markets are in the South, the important job of selling farm produce at retail, still held firmly by men in the rest of the country, has been turned over largely to women in the South.

In the South, where 188 of these 208 farm women's markets were located, North Carolina led in number with 53, Georgia was second with 30, followed closely by South Carolina with 26, Alabama with 25, and Mississippi with 19. Other southern States had fewer numbers, but all except one had some.

A very large proportion of the farm women's markets in 1946 were operated by cooperatives or similar types of organizations. Of the 13 farm women's markets in the Northeast (in Maryland and West Virginia) 11 were operated by cooperative associations (table 14). Only two were operated by private individuals.

In the South, 61 of the 188 farm women's markets or about one-third were operated by cooperative associations. The largest group, 94 or more than half, was operated by home demonstration clubs. Another 18 were operated by informally organized women's groups. Only a few were operated by other types of organizations.

The four farm women's markets in the Central States and the three in the West were operated by cooperative associations.

Data on the location of existing farm women's markets indicate that towns with a relatively small population can support a market of this kind. In fact, most of the towns which have such markets are small

Table 14. - Types of organizations operating 208 farm women's markets, by selected areas, 1946.¹

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	NORTHEAST ²	SOUTH ²	CENTRAL ²	WEST ²	UNITED STATES
Cooperative.....	11	61	4	3	79
Women's group ³	-	18	-	-	18
Home demonstration club.....	-	94	-	-	94
Civic.....	-	6	-	-	6
Municipal.....	-	4	-	-	4
County.....	-	2	-	-	2
State.....	-	2	-	-	2
Private.....	2	1	-	-	3
Total.....	13	188	4	3	208

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

³Includes two markets under control of groups of farm men and women.

country towns, usually county seats. Of the 208 farm women's markets operating in 1946, 77 were located in towns with less than 5,000 population (table 15). A fourth of the 208 were in towns between 5,000 and 10,000 and another fourth in towns between 10,000 and 25,000. Only 25 were located in towns over 25,000.

Farm women's markets do not vary as to type of facilities as much as farmers' retail markets. The great majority of them are enclosed or have market houses with each seller occupying table or counter space. As a rule they operate the year round. A few of them are street or shed markets, however, and some operate only during the summer months.

These markets do vary considerably in such things as size of building or space occupied, number of sellers, and volume of produce handled. Some are operating successfully with only five or six regular sellers while a few of the largest have more than a hundred. A few occupy space in such places as the home demonstration agent's office while others have large modern buildings (figure 28). The farm women's market at Greensboro, N. C., has a super-market type store building with room for over 200 sellers.

Table 15. - Number of farm women's markets operating in 1946, in towns with specified populations, by selected areas.¹

POPULATION OF TOWN ²	MARKET AREAS ³				UNITED STATES
	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	CENTRAL	WEST	
Less than 1,000.....	-	4	-	-	4
1,000 - 1,999.....	-	12	-	-	12
2,000 - 2,999.....	1	12	-	1	14
3,000 - 3,999.....	-	26	-	-	26
4,000 - 4,999.....	2	17	2	-	21
5,000 - 9,999.....	2	49	-	2	53
10,000 - 14,999.....	2	25	1	-	28
15,000 - 19,999.....	3	17	-	-	20
20,000 - 24,999.....	-	5	-	-	5
25,000 - 29,999.....	1	7	-	-	8
30,000 - 34,999.....	1	-	-	-	1
35,000 - 39,999.....	-	2	-	-	2
40,000 - 44,999.....	-	-	1	-	1
45,000 - 49,999.....	-	1	-	-	1
50,000 and over.....	1	11	-	-	12
Total.....	13	188	4	3	208

¹See page 15 for a description of market types.

²Census of the United States, 1940.

³See table 1 for a list of States in each area.

FEES CHARGED

Information on fees is one of the first things anyone inquiring about a farmers' produce market wants to know. It is likewise one of the first things any farmer who is a prospective seller for a market asks. Such a fee may be a cost involving only a very small percentage of his total sales, nevertheless, it is a marketing cost which farmers watch carefully.

Many farmers would rather pay a dollar each day to sell on a fast market than pay 50 cents on another which is slower and where the demand for their products is not as great. Usually, however, a farmer is located near only one market and does not have a choice. In such cases, whether local farmers consider the fees reasonable or unreasonable may greatly affect the number who patronize the market.

METHOD OF CHARGING FEES

The method of charging fees varied considerably between the different types of markets. As a result each of the principal types of markets will be considered separately in this discussion.

Farmers' City Wholesale Markets

Nearly all of the farmers' city wholesale markets collected fees from growers on a day or load basis. These two methods are considered together because such a small percentage of growers sell more than one load a day that charging by the load or the day is practically one and the same thing. Of the 101 farmers' city wholesale markets for which fees were obtained, all except seven allowed growers to pay by the day or load (table 16). These seven markets required payment by the week, quarter, or other periods.

There were seven farmers' city wholesale markets which allowed growers to sell free of charge.

At a third of the farmers' city wholesale markets, part of the growers rented space on a monthly basis. At slightly more than a third of these markets there were some growers who rented on a yearly basis. Most of the wholesale markets which charged growers fees on either a monthly or yearly basis also had growers who obtained space on a daily basis.

On a majority of the city wholesale markets, a large proportion of the growers rented space on a daily basis. However, on about a third of the markets, growers rented either by the month or year as well as by the day. They did this in order to be sure in advance that they would always have a stall at a desirable location on the market even though the total cost of the stall might be greater than if rented on a daily basis.

About a third of the farmers' city wholesale markets did not permit selling by trucker-dealers. Most of the markets permitting them to

Table 16. - Minimum fees charged growers and trucker-dealers for the privilege of selling on farmers' city wholesale markets, by type of management, 1946.¹

PERIOD COVERED AND RANGE IN FEES	NUMBER OF MARKETS							
	GROWERS				TRUCKER-DEALERS			
	COOPER- ATIVE ²	MUNI- CIPAL ³	PRIVATE	TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE ²	MUNI- CIPAL ³	PRIVATE	TOTAL
By day or load								
Less than 25¢.....	1	6	-	7	-	3	-	3
25¢ to 49¢.....	6	14	5	25	1	4	1	6
50¢ to 74¢.....	8	17	7	32	2	12	4	18
75¢ to 99¢.....	2	3	-	5	1	2	2	5
\$1 or more.....	8	4	6	18	14	11	8	33
No day or load fee patrons.....	2	4	1	7	9	17	4	30
Total.....	27	48	19	94	27	49	19	95
By month								
Less than \$5.....	1	3	2	6	-	2	1	3
\$5 to \$9.99.....	2	3	-	5	1	1	-	2
\$10 to \$14.99.....	2	4	-	6	1	4	2	7
\$15 to \$19.99.....	2	1	3	6	-	-	3	3
\$20 or more.....	1	-	3	4	2	5	3	10
No monthly fee patrons.....	19	37	11	67	23	37	10	70
Total.....	27	48	19	94	27	49	19	95
By year								
Less than \$20.....	5	4	1	10	-	1	1	2
\$20 to \$39.99.....	5	6	-	11	2	2	-	4
\$40 to \$59.99.....	1	5	-	6	1	4	-	5
\$60 to \$79.99.....	4	3	-	7	-	2	-	2
\$80 to \$99.99.....	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	3
\$100 or more.....	-	3	2	5	3	2	2	7
No yearly fee patrons.....	11	26	15	52	19	37	16	72
Total.....	27	48	19	94	27	49	19	95
No charge.....	1	5	1	7	1	4	1	6
Fee not obtained....	2	1	6	9	2	1	6	9
Total.....	30	54	26	110	30	54	26	110

¹ See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

² Includes 8 markets managed by grower stock companies.

³ Includes 3 markets under State control, and 2 controlled by State market authorities.

sell allowed them to rent space by the day or load. However, nearly half of the markets allowed them to rent space by the month and about one-fourth permitted them to rent by the year, if they preferred.

Farmers' Wholesale Shipping Point Markets

Out of the 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, only 4 charged by the day or load, 44 charged by the package, and 31 charged a percent of the sales. There were 36 that made no charge, 15 of which were markets operated by State agencies. Another 9 of them were operated by municipalities and 5 by civic organizations (table 17).

Farmers' Retail Markets

As shown in table 18, of the 266 farmers' retail markets for which information was obtained concerning fees, about 60 percent allowed growers to rent space on the day or load basis. Another 11 percent made no charge to farmers. At the other 29 percent of those markets, growers were required to rent space by the month, year, or on some basis other than by the day or load. About half of the farmers' retail markets permitted

Table 17. - Minimum fees charged growers for selling on farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, by type of management, 1946.¹

METHOD OF CHARGE AND FEE	NUMBER OF MARKETS					
	COOPERA- TIVE	PRIVATE	STATE	MUNICI- PAL	CIVIC ORGANIZATION	TOTAL
Cents per package						
1.....	3	1	2	1	-	7
2 ²	5	2	1	1	-	9
3.....	1	1	2	-	-	4
4.....	1	-	1	1	1	4
5.....	4	6	5	-	-	15
6.....	1	-	-	-	-	1
10.....	1	2	-	-	-	3
15.....	1	-	-	-	-	1
Percent of sales						
1.5.....	1	-	-	-	-	1
1.8.....	1	-	-	-	-	1
2.....	3	3	-	-	-	6
3.....	6	3	-	-	-	9
4.....	1	-	-	-	-	1
5.....	4	6	-	-	-	10
10.....	2	1	-	-	-	3
Cents per load						
10.....	1	-	-	2	-	3
Cents per day						
5C ³	-	-	-	1	-	1
No charge.....	4	3	15	9	5	36
Total.....	40	28	26	15	6	115

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²Includes 2 cooperative markets which charge membership dues of \$2 a year in addition to the

³2 cents per package charge.

³The market charging this fee also has a weekly charge of \$3 and a monthly charge of \$12.

Table 18. - Minimum fees charged growers and trucker-dealers for the privilege of selling on farmers' retail markets, by type of management, 1946.¹

PERIOD COVERED AND RANGE IN FEES	NUMBER OF MARKETS							
	GROWERS				TRUCKER-DEALERS			
	COOPER- ATIVE ²	MUNI- CIPAL ³	PRIVATE	TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE ²	MUNI- CIPAL ³	PRIVATE	TOTAL
By day or load								
Less than 25¢....	3	15	1	19	-	11	-	11
25¢ to 49¢.....	10	31	6	47	7	22	6	35
50¢ to 74¢.....	10	31	9	50	7	20	6	33
75¢ to 99¢.....	5	4	8	17	3	4	3	15
\$1.00 or more....	4	9	12	25	5	15	13	33
No day or load fee.....	17	43	17	77	27	64	20	111
Total.....	49	133	53	235	49	136	53	238
By month								
Less than \$5.....	8	10	6	24	6	9	5	20
\$5 to \$9.99.....	9	11	11	31	7	9	9	25
\$10 to \$14.99....	1	5	7	13	1	6	7	14
\$15 to \$19.99....	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	2
\$20 or more.....	-	4	-	4	-	5	-	5
No monthly fee...	30	102	29	161	35	106	31	172
Total.....	49	133	53	235	49	136	53	238
By year								
Less than \$20....	14	26	4	44	10	22	4	36
\$20 to \$39.99....	8	23	6	37	2	11	6	19
\$40 to \$59.99....	3	6	1	10	1	4	1	6
\$60 to \$79.99....	-	11	5	16	-	12	4	16
\$80 to \$99.99....	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
\$100 or more.....	-	2	1	3	1	5	1	7
No yearly fee....	24	64	36	124	35	81	37	153
Total.....	49	133	53	235	49	136	53	238
No charge.....	8	22	1	31	8	19	1	28
Fee not obtained...	2	11	12	25	2	11	12	25
Total.....	59	166	66	291	59	166	66	291

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

²Includes 2 markets under grower stock company control.

³Includes 2 markets controlled by civic organizations, and 9 under county control.

farmers, if they wished, to rent space by the month or year. In most instances, growers who came to the market regularly could make substantial savings by renting space on a monthly or yearly basis.

At more than one-third of the farmers' retail markets, dealers and merchant truckers were not permitted to sell. Most of the farmers' retail markets which did permit dealers to sell, allowed them to rent space by the year, month, day, or load if they wished. In most instances dealers could get a better rate by renting on a monthly or yearly basis and elected to do so.

Farm Women's Markets

The majority of the farm women's markets, as shown in table 19, charged their sellers either on the basis of a certain percentage of sales or a daily fee depending upon the amount of space used. Of the 146 farm women's markets which charged fees on this basis, about two-thirds charged a percentage of total sales and the rest had a set fee per day. A few of the markets in this latter group figured their fees at so much per yard of table or counter space, or so much per number of tables used. These have been converted to a fee-per-day basis by using the most common number of yards or tables occupied per seller. Only a relatively few farm women's markets charged by the week, month, or year. There were nine that made no charges for selling.

SIZE OF FEES

With few exceptions, the owners, board of directors, market managers, and other persons or groups responsible for the operation of a farmers' produce market, depend upon fees or rentals as the principal source of income to meet operating and other expenses. For the market that has been operating at a loss, the only methods by which it can be placed on a sound financial basis are to increase the rentals or fees, or to increase the volume. Since a large proportion of the farmers' markets are either municipally or cooperatively owned, any attempt to increase fees usually is met with resistance by farmers. To the farmers who sell on these markets the rentals or fees are just as important as other farm expenses. At the municipally operated markets farmers oftentimes look upon these rentals or fees as an added form of taxation rather than a legitimate expense which they should pay to support the market.

In this study no attempt has been made to determine whether the fees charged at farmers' produce markets were reasonable. Such an analysis would have necessitated a comparison of the fees of each market in relation to the services and facilities provided. However, a classification of the fees charged at different types of markets should prove useful to both farmers and marketing officials who may wish to examine the fees charged at their market in relation to those charged at other markets.

The size of fees charged varies considerably between the different types of markets studies. For this reason the farmers' wholesale, retail,

Table 19. - Minimum fees charged for the privilege of selling on farm women's markets, by type of management, 1946.¹

METHOD OF CHARGE AND FEE	NUMBER OF MARKETS				TOTAL
	HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB	COOPER- ATIVE	WOMEN'S GROUP	OTHER ²	
Percent of sales					
2.....	1	-	-	-	1
3.....	3	1	-	-	4
5.....	51	12	2	3	68
8.....	1	1	-	-	2
9.....	-	2	-	-	2
10.....	1	6	-	-	7
15.....	1	5	-	-	6
Cents per day					
5.....	2	-	-	-	2
10.....	9	8	-	5	22
15.....	1	1	-	-	2
20.....	1	-	-	-	1
25.....	2	9	1	-	12
30.....	1	-	-	-	1
35.....	-	1	-	-	1
50.....	3	6	2	2	13
60.....	1	-	-	-	1
\$1.00 per day.....	1	-	-	-	1
Charge per month					
25¢ to 49¢.....	-	1	-	-	1
50¢ to 99¢.....	2	1	-	1	4
\$1 to \$1.99.....	5	3	1	2	11
\$2 to \$2.99.....	-	4	-	-	4
\$3 or more.....	-	2	1	1	4
Charge per year					
\$2.....	-	2	-	-	2
\$5.....	-	2	-	-	2
\$16.....	1	-	-	-	1
\$25.....	-	1	-	-	1
No charge.....	4	4	-	1	9
Fee not obtained.....	3	7	11	2	23
Total.....	94	79	18	17	208

¹ See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.² Includes 6 markets under control of civic organization, 4 under municipal, 2 county, 2 State, and 3 under private management.

shipping point, and women's markets have been discussed separately. Most of the markets within each type studied have a scale of fees which varies considerably depending upon such things as type of seller, size of load, size of truck, and day of week. In addition, the fees vary considerably because many of the markets allow sellers to rent space for varying periods of time. To have discussed each type of variation separately would have required more space than was practicable in this publication. In order to simplify the classification of markets according to the fees charged, tabulations were made by types of markets showing the range in minimum fees charged both farmers and dealers by the day or load, month and year. These tabulations are shown in tables 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Farmers' City Wholesale Markets

There were 87 markets which charged growers on a day or load basis, and 65 that charged merchant-truckers on that basis. The fees charged both farmers and merchant-truckers ranged from less than 25 cents to \$1 and over. However, most of these markets charged merchant-truckers higher fees than were paid by farmers (table 16). There were 33 markets that charged merchant-truckers \$1 or more per day or load, whereas only 18 charged farmers at this rate. At about two-thirds of the markets where farmers rented space on a day or load basis, the fees ranged from 25 to 74 cents. At those markets where merchant-truckers rented space on this basis, only one-half of them fell within the 25 to 74 cent range.

There were 27 markets that rented space to growers on a monthly basis and 25 that rented to merchant-truckers on this basis. The fees charged both groups ranged from less than \$5 to \$20 or more per month. Of those markets that rented space to merchant-truckers on this basis, 40 percent of them charged \$20 or more per month, whereas only 15 percent of the markets renting space to farmers on a monthly basis charged at this rate.

There were 42 markets that rented space to farmers on a yearly basis and 23 that rented to merchant-truckers on this basis. The yearly fees ranged from less than \$20 to \$100 or more for both groups. In general merchant-truckers paid higher yearly fees than farmers.

Even though there was a large number of markets that charged merchant-truckers higher fees for the rental of space than was charged farmers, this does not necessarily indicate that the fees charged the merchant-truckers are discriminatory. Merchant-truckers usually sell much larger loads than farmers, and it is possible that they paid a lower fee per package handled. With reference to this point, it is significant that six markets made no charge to either farmers or merchant-truckers.

As shown in table 20, the size of the fees charged farmers for the rental of space tends to increase with the size of the town in which the market is located. With one exception, all of the markets located in

cities of over 400,000 charged 50 cents or more per day or load. There was one market in a city of over 500,000 population that did not charge a rental fee. In the cities and towns under 200,000 population there were 33 markets that charged less than 50 cents, but there were only 21 that charged 50 cents or more per load or day.

Information obtained in this study showed no significant difference in the size of fees charged at farmers' wholesale markets under different types of ownership and management. The most common rental fee charged farmers on a load or day basis by markets under each type of ownership fell within the range of 25 to 74 cents a day. With regard to the markets which made no rental charge to farmers, there was a higher percentage of the municipal markets in this group than was the case for the markets having other types of ownership and management. It is quite evident that the markets which made no charge to growers for the use of space are being subsidized from other funds.

Farmers' Wholesale Shipping Point Markets

About one-third of the 115 farmers' wholesale shipping point markets made no charge during the year in which this study was made. The investment and facilities at this type of market usually are rather small. In some instances the markets that made no charge amortized their investment from the fees charged in earlier years. At other markets, no charge was made because the market was conducted on city streets or vacant lots. At other places facilities were provided by local governments and civic organizations at no charge because they considered the market necessary to the economic well-being of the town.

Of the 44 markets charging on a package basis the most common charges ranged between 1 cent and 6 cents, but there were three markets that charged 10 cents, and one that charged 15 cents as shown in table 17.

Table 20. - Minimum daily fees charged growers for privilege of selling on farmers' city wholesale markets, by size of town, 1946.

POPULATION OF TOWN	NUMBER OF MARKETS BY RANGE OF FEES								TOTAL
	NO CHARGES	LESS THAN 25¢	25¢ TO 49¢	50¢ TO 74¢	75¢ TO 99¢	\$1.00 OR MORE	NO DAY OR LOAD FEE	FEE NOT OBTAINED	
Less than 50,000.....	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	1	10
50,000 - 99,999.....	1	4	7	6	-	1	2	2	23
100,000 - 149,999.....	1	-	6	3	2	3	2	2	19
150,000 - 199,999.....	2	2	4	1	-	2	1	-	12
200,000 - 249,999.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	5
250,000 - 299,999.....	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	7
300,000 - 349,999.....	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	6
350,000 - 399,999.....	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	4
400,000 - 449,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
450,000 - 499,999.....	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
500,000 and over.....	1	-	-	8	1	8	1	1	20
Total.....	7	7	25	32	5	18	7	9	110

For the 31 markets which charged a percent of sales, the most common charges ranged between $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent and 5 percent, but three markets charged 10 percent. Of the four markets which did not charge on a package or percent of sales basis, one charged 50 cents per day and three charged 10 cents per day.

Farmers' Retail Markets

Charges for the rental of space of farmers' retail markets ranged from less than 25 cents to \$1 or more for both growers and dealers renting on a daily or load basis. Of the 266 markets from which information on fees were obtained, 31 made no charge to growers and 28 made no charge to dealers. The most common fees charged growers on a day or load basis fell in the range of 25 to 74 cents. Out of the 90 municipal markets from which fees to growers selling on a load or daily basis were obtained, 77 charged less than 74 cents per day. Many of the retail markets prohibited selling by dealers. In general, those markets that permitted dealers to rent space charged them higher fees than were paid by growers.

A large proportion of the retail markets, which permitted or required growers to rent space on a monthly or yearly basis, charged relatively low fees. Of the 74 charging on a monthly basis, 68 charged less than \$10. Of the 111 charging on an annual basis, 81 charged less than \$40 per year, as shown in table 18.

Less than a third of the retail markets permitted dealers to rent space on a monthly or yearly basis. For those that permitted dealers to sell, the monthly fees ranged from less than \$5 to \$20 or more per month, and from less than \$20 to \$100 or more per year.

On a daily fee basis, a much larger proportion of the private retail markets charged relatively higher fees to growers than was the case with cooperative or municipal markets. On a monthly fee basis, there was little difference in the size of the fees charged by cooperative markets and those under other types of ownership and management. On a yearly fee basis, a larger proportion of the cooperative markets charged relatively lower fees to growers than was the case with private and municipal markets.

There is a tendency for the fees charged growers at retail markets to increase in proportion to the population of the city in which the market is located. Out of the 31 markets at which no charge was made to growers, 29 were located in cities of less than 40,000 and two were located in cities for which the population ranged between 100,000 and 200,000 (table 21). Only 10 of the markets at which growers were charged from 25 to 49 cents per day were located in cities having more than 100,000 population. On the other hand, 19 of the 50 markets at which growers were charged 50 to 74 cents per day were located in cities of 100,000.

Table 21. - Minimum daily fees charged growers for the privilege of selling on farmers' retail markets, by size of town, 1946.

POPULATION OF TOWN	NUMBER OF MARKETS BY RANGE IN FEES								
	NO CHARGES	LESS THAN 25¢	25¢ TO 49¢	50¢ TO 74¢	75¢ TO 99¢	\$1.00 OR MORE	NO DAY OR LOAD FEE	FEE NOT OBTAINED	TOTAL
Less than 5,000.....	3	1	2	2	-	-	2	5	15
5,000 - 9,999.....	4	3	8	2	1	2	5	1	26
10,000 - 14,999.....	7	5	6	9	1	2	4	-	34
15,000 - 19,999.....	2	1	2	2	1	2	7	1	18
20,000 - 24,999.....	4	-	7	1	2	-	4	-	18
25,000 - 29,999.....	6	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	14
30,000 - 39,999.....	3	-	2	2	-	2	9	4	22
40,000 - 49,999.....	-	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	15
50,000 - 59,999.....	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	-	9
60,000 - 69,999.....	-	1	2	3	2	4	3	1	16
70,000 - 79,999.....	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	7
80,000 - 89,999.....	-	-	2	2	-	1	4	-	9
90,000 - 99,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	6
100,000 - 199,999....	2	1	3	9	4	3	7	7	36
200,000 - 299,999....	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	6
300,000 - 399,999....	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	6
400,000 - 499,999....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
500,000 and over.....	-	2	5	7	-	-	17	1	32
Total.....	31	19	47	50	17	25	77	25	291

Farm Women's Markets

As shown in table 19, most of the farm women's markets charged their sellers a percent of sales or were on a cents-per-day basis.

The most common fee for those charging on a percent-of-sales basis was 5 percent with 68 out of 90 using this rate. Only five markets charged lower, and 17 charged higher rates. The most usual fees for those charging on a cents-per-day basis were 10 cents (22 markets), 25 cents (12 markets), and 50 cents (13 markets).

For the 24 farm women's markets which charged fees on a monthly basis, the fees ranged from 25 cents to \$3 or more per month. The 4 markets charging on a yearly basis had fees ranging from \$5 to \$25 per year.

OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

In a previous section of this report farmers' produce markets were grouped on the basis of function performed. In this section they are grouped on the basis of ownership and management.

It was not a purpose of this study to determine which type of ownership and management is most desirable for farmers' produce markets. Studies that will follow in this series will contain information on the relative merits of various kinds of ownership and management for a particular type of market.

In this report, the principal objective regarding ownership and management was to determine how many markets there were of each different kind, and how the markets of each kind were distributed according to

location and functional type. As mentioned previously, of the 724 farmers' produce markets included in this study, 223 were operated by municipalities, 196 by cooperative associations, 123 by private organizations or individuals, 94 by home demonstration clubs, and the remainder by other types of organizations (table 2).

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE MARKETS

If the 94 markets operated by home demonstration clubs, the 18 operated by informal groups of women, and the 12 operated by grower stock companies, are included in the same general category with the 196 markets operated by cooperative associations, it gives a total of 320 markets which were operated by cooperative associations or related types of organizations. Since markets in the first three groups mentioned above technically are not considered bona fide cooperatives, they will be covered more fully under a section on other types of management.

Of the 196 cooperative markets included in this study, 91 were in the South, 72 in the Northeast, and the remainder in Central and Western States (table 22).

In the Northeast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York were the predominant States in number of cooperative markets. These were mostly farmers' retail markets and the auction type farmers' wholesale shipping point markets.

In the South, the States leading in number of cooperative markets were Alabama 20, North Carolina 18, Tennessee 15, and Arkansas 11. However, with one exception, all of the other Southern States had at least one cooperative market. Two-thirds of all cooperative markets in the South were farm women's markets.

The 22 farmers' produce markets in the Central States which were operated by cooperative associations were fairly well divided between 7 of the 12 States in this area. Nine of them were farmers' retail markets, 4 were city wholesale, 5 were wholesale shipping point, and 4 were farm women's markets.

There were only 11 farmers' cooperative markets in the 11 Western States, and these were divided among 4 of those States. Seven were farmers' retail markets, 3 were farm women's markets, all of which were in Montana, and 1 was a farmers' city wholesale market.

As shown in table 22, farmers' cooperatives operate all major types of farmers' markets covered by this study, and are represented by one or more markets in every region for each major type operated in that region. They have a larger representation among farm women's and farmers' wholesale shipping point markets than among the other groups. On the average, farm women's markets do a much smaller volume of business than markets of other types. Some cooperative markets compare rather favorably in volume of business with the larger markets in all types studied.

Table 22. - Markets operated by cooperative associations, by type of market, area, and State, 1946.¹

AREA AND STATE	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	WHOLESALE	SHIPPING POINT	RETAIL	WOMEN'S	TOTAL ALL TYPES
Northeast					
Connecticut.....	1	2	-	-	3
Delaware.....	-	1	-	-	1
District of Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	2	-	5	7
Massachusetts.....	4	-	1	-	5
New Hampshire.....	-	-	1	-	1
New Jersey.....	2	11	1	-	14
New York.....	3	5	5	-	13
Pennsylvania.....	-	-	16	-	16
Rhode Island.....	1	-	-	-	1
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	-	1	4	6	11
Total.....	11	22	28	11	72
South					
Alabama.....	2	-	-	18	20
Arkansas.....	-	1	3	7	11
Florida.....	1	1	-	-	2
Georgia.....	1	2	1	2	6
Kentucky.....	1	-	-	4	5
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	1	1
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	-	2	2	14	18
Oklahoma.....	-	1	1	-	2
South Carolina.....	-	-	-	2	2
Tennessee.....	-	2	3	10	15
Texas.....	1	-	-	2	3
Virginia.....	-	4	1	1	6
Total.....	6	13	11	61	91
Central					
Illinois.....	1	2	-	2	5
Indiana.....	1	-	2	2	5
Iowa.....	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	1	-	-	-	1
Michigan.....	-	-	4	-	4
Minnesota.....	-	-	1	-	1
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	1	1	1	-	3
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	-	2	1	-	3
Total.....	4	5	9	4	22
West					
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	1	-	3	-	4
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-
Montana.....	-	-	-	3	3
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	2	-	2
Oregon.....	-	-	2	-	2
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-
Washington.....	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1	-	7	3	11
UNITED STATES.....	22	40	55	79	196

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

Examples of large farmers' city wholesale markets which are operated by cooperatives are the ones at Albany (Menands) and the farmers' section of the Buffalo, N. Y. market. In the farmers' retail market group, there are several cooperative markets in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, and other States. In the farmers' wholesale shipping point market group, farmers' cooperatives have a larger representation than any other type of management (table 8). In Florida and Georgia cooperatives are outnumbered by the State-managed markets, but in the Northeast, which has 27 wholesale shipping point markets, cooperatives operated 22 of them.

In the operation of farm women's markets, cooperative associations, home demonstration clubs, and women's informal groups just about have the field to themselves. All of these groups are essentially cooperative in nature. It is interesting to note, however, that some of the farm women's markets which began operations under the sponsorship of home demonstration clubs, or informal groups of women, now are incorporated cooperative associations. A few found it desirable to incorporate, in order to borrow money from the banks for cooperatives. Others decided after the volume of business grew rather large, that it would be safer for the individual members involved to incorporate as an association. In an unincorporated organization each and every member may become individually responsible for the debts of the organization. In some southern States, the marketing extension workers with the State agricultural colleges are advising each new group starting a farm women's market, to incorporate as a farmers' cooperative association before beginning operations. In fact, farm women's markets make up one of the largest groups of new cooperatives in several of the Southern States.

FARMERS' MUNICIPAL MARKETS

As previously mentioned, 223 of the 724 farmers' produce markets included in this study were municipally operated. Many cities feel that it is to their advantage to have a good farmers' produce market which serves the farmers of the area as well as the general public to the best possible advantage. Instances were found where cities provided free market sites with free sanitation and police service. Other cities have seen fit not to charge any taxes on the land or facilities of farmers' markets which were not owned or operated by the city.

Of the 223 municipally operated farmers' produce markets in the country, most of them were located in the Northeast and Central States (table 23). In the Northeast, the 3 States having the largest number of farmers' municipal markets were Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland. All but one of the municipally operated farmers' markets in the Northeast were either farmers' city wholesale markets, or farmers' retail markets.

The 40 municipally operated markets in the South were well distributed among the States in that area. In those States, farmers' city wholesale and retail markets were the two predominant types, among municipal markets.

Table 23. - Markets operated by municipal governments, by type of market, area, and State, 1946.¹

AREA AND STATE	NUMBER OF MARKETS				
	WHOLESALE	SHIPPING POINT	RETAIL	WOMEN'S	TOTAL ALL TYPES
Northeast					
Connecticut.....	2	-	-	-	2
Delaware.....	1	1	5	-	7
District of Columbia.....	1	-	3	-	4
Maine.....	-	-	2	-	2
Maryland.....	1	-	11	-	12
Massachusetts.....	3	-	-	-	3
New Hampshire.....	1	-	-	-	1
New Jersey.....	1	-	2	-	3
New York.....	4	-	14	-	18
Pennsylvania.....	2	-	27	-	29
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	1	-	2	-	3
Total.....	17	1	66	-	84
South					
Alabama.....	-	-	-	2	2
Arkansas.....	1	-	-	-	1
Florida.....	-	-	1	-	1
Georgia.....	1	-	1	1	3
Kentucky.....	-	-	1	-	1
Louisiana.....	1	-	2	-	3
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	1	1	4	1	7
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	1	3	3	-	7
Tennessee.....	2	-	1	-	3
Texas.....	3	1	1	-	5
Virginia.....	3	-	4	-	7
Total.....	13	5	18	4	40
Central					
Illinois.....	1	1	1	-	3
Indiana.....	1	-	10	-	11
Iowa.....	1	-	5	-	6
Kansas.....	1	-	1	-	2
Michigan.....	4	1	21	-	26
Minnesota.....	2	-	2	-	4
Missouri.....	2	-	1	-	3
Nebraska.....	1	-	-	-	1
North Dakota.....	-	-	1	-	1
Ohio.....	4	-	10	-	14
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	1	7	15	-	23
Total.....	18	9	67	-	94
West					
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	-	-	3	-	3
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-
Washington.....	1	-	1	-	2
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1	-	4	-	5
UNITED STATES.....	49	15	155	4	223

¹See page 15 of this report for a description of market types.

The Central States had a larger number of municipally operated markets than any other area. The States with the largest number of such markets were Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana. Of the 94 municipal markets in the Central States, nearly three-fourths were farmers' retail markets.

There were very few municipally operated markets in the Western States.

For the United States as a whole, about 70 percent of the municipally operated markets were farmers' retail markets. Only 22 percent were farmers' city wholesale markets, 6 percent farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, and 2 percent farm women's markets.

PRIVATELY OPERATED MARKETS

Of the 724 farmers' produce markets included in this study, 123 were operated by private individuals, partnerships or corporations. Almost half of these were in the Northeast, mostly in Pennsylvania and New York, and the majority of them were farmers' retail markets. Another 43 privately operated markets were in the South. These were scattered throughout the States, and more than half of them were farmers' wholesale shipping point markets.

The privately operated markets in the Central States were nearly all farmers' city wholesale or retail markets.

STATE OPERATED MARKETS

As mentioned previously, only 33 of the 724 farmers' markets included in this study were operated by State agencies. The largest number, or 26, of these State-operated markets are in the farmers' wholesale shipping point group, and all of these are located in Georgia and Florida. Two of the Florida State markets are shown in figures 29 and 30. The 3 in New York State included in this group are operated by State market authorities. One of these is at Syracuse and the others at Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. The State market authorities which operate them are non-profit organizations of a public nature chartered under a special act of the State Legislature. There are 2 farm women's markets operated by the State in Florida, and 2 farmers' city wholesale markets operated by the State in Georgia one at Atlanta (figure 12) and one at Macon.

All of these State-operated markets started in fairly recent years. A new State market is now being built at Jackson, Mississippi. Many other States are becoming interested in produce markets.

There has been a great deal of interest on the part of several State legislatures in adopting marketing acts, which assist in the establishment of produce markets. No attempt will be made in this report to appraise the relative virtues of the acts already passed in a few States, but the acts for New York, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama are included in the appendix of this report. Also included is a model State law suggested by the Council of State Governments. All of these may be



Figure 29. - Pompano State Farmers' Market, Pompano, Fla. Probably the biggest farmers' market, under one shed, in the world. A wholesale sale shipping point market. Shipping out of State by rail and huge trucks.



Figure 30. - Ft. Pierce State Farmers' Market, Ft. Pierce, Fla. Another wholesale shipping point market, somewhat smaller than at Pompano. Note the fruit and vegetable packing shed on the right.

useful as guides for other States which wish to pass enabling acts to provide for produce markets within their States.

OTHER TYPES OF MANAGEMENT

Markets operated by informal groups of women were mentioned briefly in the section dealing with cooperative markets. There were 18 markets operated by women's groups (table 2). All of them were farm women's markets in the South, and nearly all of them were in Georgia.

Grower stock company markets also were mentioned in the section on cooperative markets, since they are somewhat cooperative in nature. There were 12 of these grower stock company markets, 7 in the central area, 4 in the western area, and 1 in the northeastern area. Of the 7 in the Central States, 4 were farmers' city wholesale markets. The one at Indianapolis, Indiana, is a good example of this latter group. Three were farmers' retail markets. The 4 in the West were all farmers' city wholesale markets. They are located at Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, Portland, Ore., and Stockton, Cal. The one in the Northeast was a farmers' retail market.

There were 14 markets operated by civic organizations of one kind or another, such as chambers of commerce and Rotary Clubs. Six of them were farmers' wholesale shipping point markets, five in Wisconsin, and one in North Carolina. Six were farm women's markets, three in Georgia, and three in Alabama. Two were retail markets, one in Missouri, and one in Texas. The majority of these 14 markets operated by civic organizations were in small towns and probably handle only a small total volume of business. Oftentimes civic organizations play an important role in starting a farmers' market, but usually they refrain from participating in its actual management and control. It is believed that many civic organizations might find worthy projects in helping to start farmers' markets where there is a real need for them.

There were 11 markets operated by counties. Nine were farmers' retail markets, 7 in the Central States and 2 in the South. Two farm women's markets in the South were under county control.

NUMBER OF MARKETS IN RELATION TO SIZE OF TOWN

As previously shown, there was a very definite relationship between the size of a town and the possibility that a farmers' market would be located in that town. For the cities in the United States with 100,000 or more population, 91 percent had one or more farmers' produce markets. As the size of town decreased the percentage having farmers' produce markets also decreased. For instance, one out of every three, one out of every five, and one out of every twelve towns with populations of 25,000 to 100,000, 10,000 to 25,000 and 5,000 to 10,000, respectively, had farmers' produce markets.

In the southern area where farm women's and farmers' wholesale shipping point markets were most numerous, one out of every three towns with a

population over 5,000 had a farmers' produce market and one out of every five towns, with a population between 5,000 and 10,000 (figure 31). Out of the 433 towns and cities in the United States having farmers' produce markets 174 or 40 percent of them were in the southern area. The States in this area having the largest number of farmers' produce markets were Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina (table 24). In each of these States more than one-half of the towns with a population over 5,000 had one or more of these markets.

Other areas of the country ranked according to the number of towns having farmers' produce markets were the northeastern area with 131, the central with 110, and the western with 18. These areas followed the same ranking with respect to the percentage of all towns having farmers' produce markets. It is interesting to note that there were five States, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming that had no farmers' produce markets.

No attempt was made in this study to determine the size of town necessary to support a farmers' produce market, but there were 33 farmers' wholesale markets and 206 farmers' retail markets and farm women's markets located in towns with less than 100,000 population. Most of the wholesale shipping point markets are located in small towns, but these markets distribute to distant areas by rail or truck and the size of the town in which the market is located is not important to its success. Since there are only eight towns of over 100,000 population that did not have farmers' produce markets in 1946, it is quite evident that any growth in numbers of markets in the future will be confined primarily to the smaller towns. Out of 1,070 towns with populations from 10,000 to 100,000 there were 821 that did not have farmers' produce markets. There were also 1,201 towns with populations of 5,000 to 10,000 of which 1,101 did not have farmers' produce markets. Since a large volume of business is not essential to the success of farmers' retail and farm women's markets there appears to be ample opportunities for the establishment of a rather large number of markets of this type in the future.

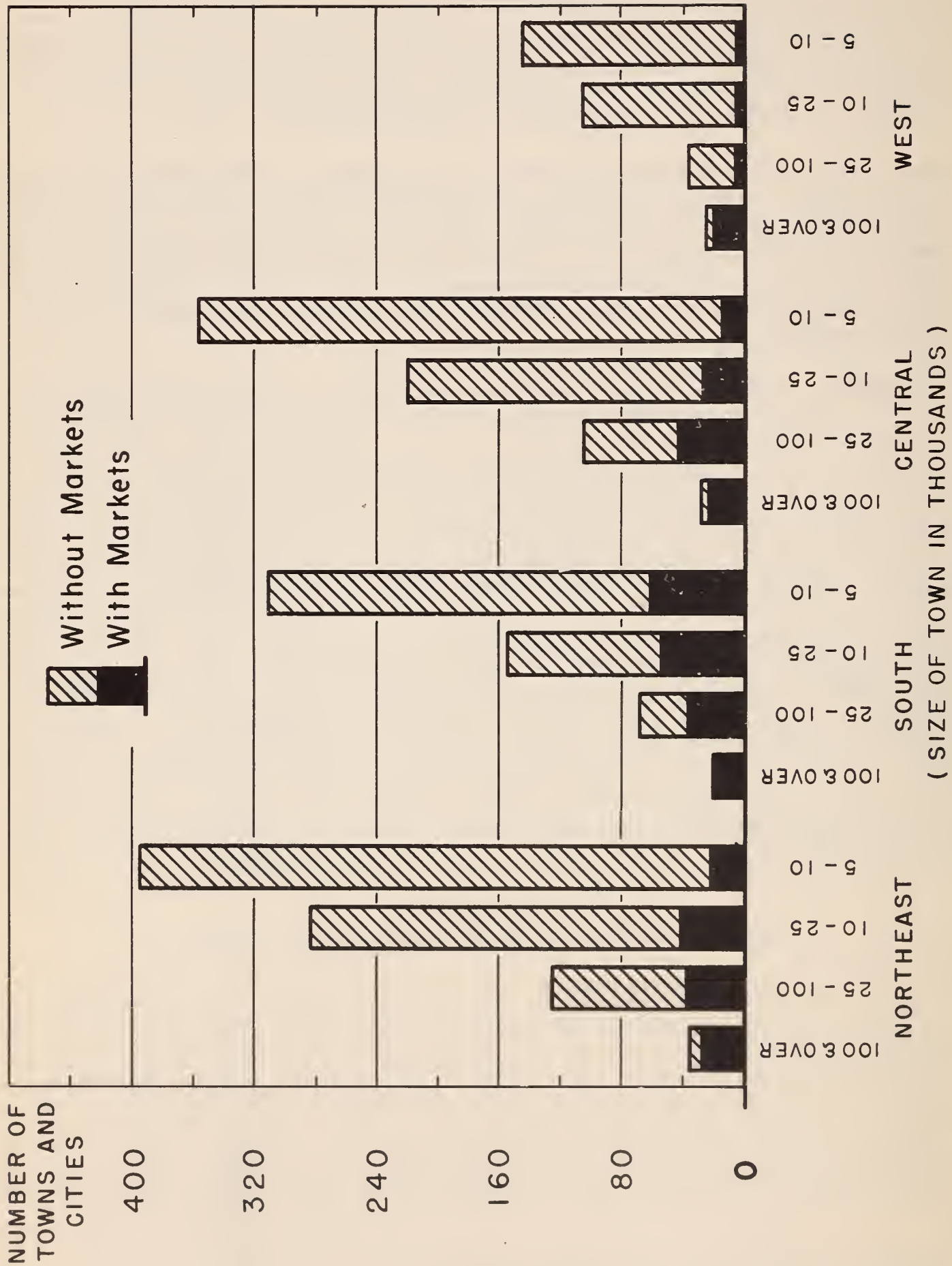


Figure 31. - Number and size of towns and cities in which farmers' produce markets are located.

Appendix A

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 1/

State, city, population and name of market:	: Type of market : <u>2/</u>	: Management and control : <u>3/</u>	: Year started : <u>4/</u>
ALABAMA			
Anniston - 25,523 Anniston Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1926
Athens - 4,342 Limestone County Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1941
Auburn - 4,652 Auburn Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1928
Birmingham - 267,583 Jefferson County Truck Growers Association	Wholesale	Cooperative	1921
Centerville - 893 Court House Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1935
Clayton - 1,813 Clayton Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1937
Decatur - 18,804 Decatur Curb Market	Women's	Civic organization	1927
Dothan - 17,194 Houston County Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1927
Eufaula - 6,269 Eufaula Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1937
Florence - 15,043 Florence Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1928
Gadsden - 36,975 Gadsden Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1923
Greenville - 5,075 Greenville Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1941

1/ For a description of the types of markets included in this study see page 15.

2/ See page 15 of this report for a definition of the various types of markets. In this table, the following abbreviated terms have been used to refer to the indicated types of markets: Wholesale - Farmers' City Markets; retail - Farmers' Retail Markets; shipping point - Farmers' Wholesale Shipping Point Markets; and women's - Farm Women's Markets.

3/ See page 61 of this report for a discussion of the various kinds of organizations, agencies, or individuals which manage and control markets.

4/ Several starting years have been revised or added to this list since tables in report were prepared.

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
ALABAMA - continued			
Huntsville - 13,050 Huntsville and Madison County Curb Market	Women's	County	1936
Lanett - 6,141 Chambers County Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1946
Valley Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1940
Mobile - 78,720 Mobile Farmers' Market, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1939
Mobile County Retail Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1927
Montgomery - 78,084 Montgomery Curb Market	Women's	Civic organization	1927
Ozark - 3,601 Ozark Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1943
Roanoke - 4,168 Roanoke Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1938
Selma - 19,834 Selma Curb Market	Women's	Municipal	1925
Sheffield - 7,933 Colbert County Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1946
Sylacauga - 6,269 Sylacauga Curb Market	Women's	Municipal	1941
Troy - 7,055 Pike County Curb Market	Women's	Civic organization	1927
Tuscaloosa - 27,493 Tuscaloosa County Curb Market (White)	Women's	County	1926
Tuscaloosa County Curb Market (Negro)	Women's	Cooperative	1936
Tuskegee - 3,937 Macon County Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1928

ARIZONA

Phoenix - 65,414 Central Wholesale Terminal	Wholesale	Private	1927
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ARKANSAS

Bald Knob - 1,445 White County Farmers Market	Shipping point	Private	1940
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FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market:	Management and control:	Year started:
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ARKANSAS - continued

Benton - 3,502			
Saline County Retail Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1942
Berryville - 1,482			
Carroll County Farm Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1945
Eldorado - 15,858			
Eldorado Curb Market	Retail	Private	1929
Fayetteville - 8,212			
Farm Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1931
Fordyce - 3,429			
Farm Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1945
Fort Smith - 36,584			
Producers' Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative	1928
Helena - 8,546			
Farm Bureau Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1943
Judsonia - 1,011			
Honest Pack Association Auction	Shipping point	Cooperative	1934
Little Rock - 88,039			
Farmers' Curb Market, Inc.	Retail	Cooperative	1924
Farmers' Exchange Market, Inc.	Wholesale	Private	1930
Newport - 4,321			
Newport Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1945
North Little Rock - 21,137			
North Little Rock Curb Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1915
Paragould - 7,079			
Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1943
Pine Bluff - 21,290			
Pine Bluff Curb Market	Retail	Private	1931
Texarkana - 11,821			
Farmers' Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative	1936

CALIFORNIA

Fresno - 60,685			
Fresno Free Market	Retail	Municipal	1912
Long Beach - 164,271			
Long Beach Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1913
Los Angeles - 1,504,277			
The City Market (Ninth Street)	Wholesale	Private	1870
Wholesale Terminal Market	Wholesale	Private	1918

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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CALIFORNIA - continued

Sacramento - 105,958 Farmers' Free Market	Retail	Cooperative	1920
San Diego - 203,341 Original Ranchers Market	Retail	Cooperative	
San Francisco - 634,536 Colombo Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	1873
Farmers Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1943
Santa Barbara - 34,958 Santa Barbara Farmers' Market	Retail	Cooperative	1943
Stockton - 54,714 San Joaquin Marketing Association	Wholesale	Grower stock company	1925

COLORADO

Denver - 322,412 Grower's Public Market Association	Wholesale	Grower stock company	1939
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CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport - 147,121 Bridgeport Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	1937
Hartford - 166,267 Hartford Farmers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1905
Manchester - 23,000 Manchester Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association Market	Shipping point	Cooperative	1932
New Haven - 160,605 New Haven Market Exchange	Wholesale	Private and cooperative	1895
New Haven Farmers' Cooperative Auction	Shipping point	Cooperative	1932
Waterbury - 99,314 Waterbury Farmers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1917

DELAWARE

Dover - 5,517 Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1935
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FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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DELAWARE - continued

Laurel - 2,884 Southern Delaware Truck Growers' Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1925
Seaford - 2,804 Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1941
Selbyville - 882 Selbyville Auction Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1924
Wilmington - 112,504 Farmers' Market of Wilmington	Wholesale	State and municipal	1865
King Street Farmers' and Truckers' Curbstone Market	Retail	Municipal	1883
Lincoln Street Miscellaneous Curbstone Market	Retail	Municipal	1924
Madison Street Farmers' and Truckers' Curbstone Market	Retail	Municipal	1883

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington - 663,091 Eastern Market	Retail	Municipal	1870
New Center Market	Retail	Private	1870
O Street Market	Retail	Private	1881
Old Northeast Market	Retail	Municipal	1910
Southwest Municipal Farmers Produce Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1870
Union Market	Wholesale	Private	1931
Western Market	Retail	Municipal	1870

FLORIDA

Bushnell - 675 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1938
Chipley - 2,167 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1937
Florida City - 752 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1940

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
FLORIDA - continued			
Fort Myers - 10,604 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1945
Fort Pierce - 8,040 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1940
Holly Hill - 1,665 Holly Hill State Market	Women's	State	1938
Jacksonville - 173,065 Jacksonville Produce Market, Inc.	Wholesale	Private	1923
Jay - 400 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1940
Lake City - 5,836 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1940
Largo - 1,031 Home Demonstration Specialty Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1940
Live Oak - 3,427 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1936
Marianna - 5,079 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1940
Miami - 172,172 Dade County Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association	Wholesale	Cooperative	1935
Ocala - 8,986 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State and county	1937
Orlando - 36,736 Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Private	1927
Pahokee - 4,766 Pahokee State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1942
Palatka - 7,140 Palatka State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1938
Palmetto - 3,491 Palmetto State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1937

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
FLORIDA - continued			
Pensacola - 37,449 Pensacola State Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Private	1941
Plant City - 7,491 Plant City State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1939
Pompano - 4,427 Pompano State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1939
Sanford - 10,217 Sanford State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1934
Starke - 1,480 Starke State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1937
Tampa - 108,391 Farmers' Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1934
Tampa Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Private	1925
Titusville - 2,220 Titusville State Market	Women's	State	1940
Wauchula - 2,710 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1937
Webster - 454 Sumter County Farmers' Market, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1937
GEORGIA			
Albany - 19,055 Albany Farmers' Market	Women's	Civic organization	1935
Americus - 9,281 Growers Market	Women's	Women's group	1931
Athens - 20,650 Growers Market	Women's	Group farm women and men	1923
Atlanta - 302,288 Municipal Market	Women's	Municipal	
Sears Roebuck Market	Women's	Private	1925
State Farmers' Market	Wholesale	State	1936
Augusta - 65,919 Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Cooperative and municipal	1932

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
GEORGIA - continued			
Augusta - continued - 65,919 Cooperative Farmers Market	Women's	Women's group	1930
Bainbridge - 6,352 Farm Womens Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
Barnesville - 3,535 Rural Womens Market	Women's	Civic organization	1939
Boston - 1,099 Farmers Produce Market	Shipping point	Grower group (co-op)	1938
Cairo - 4,653 Grady County Farm Bureau Market	Shipping point	Cooperative	1946
Camilla - 2,588 Farm Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
Cedartown - 9,020 Farm Womens Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
Columbus - 53,280 Muscogee County Cooperative Association Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	1902
Cordele - 7,929 Musselwhite Produce Company Market	Shipping point	Private	1943
Douglas - 5,175 Coffee County Marketing Association	Women's	Cooperative	
Dublin - 7,814 Laurens Marketing Association Farm Women's Market	Retail	Cooperative Home demonstration club	1943
Gainesville - 10,243 Growers Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	1929
Glenville - 1,674 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1936
Griffin - 13,222 Growers' Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1931
Hazelhurst - 1,732 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1941
LaGrange - 21,983 Growers' Market	Women's	Group farm men and women	1938

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
GEORGIA - continued			
Macon - 57,685 State Farmers Market	Wholesale	State	1936
Marietta - 8,667 Farm Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
Milledgeville - 6,778 Baldwin County Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal and county	1942
Moultrie - 10,147 Moultrie Ladies Curb Market		Civic organization	1938
State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1946
Newnan - 7,182 Coweta County Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	1939
Pelham - 2,579 State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State and private	1941
Rome - 26,282 Floyd County Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1921
Sandersville - 3,566 Growers' Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1931
Savannah - 95,996 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1840
Savannah Farmers Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Cooperative and private	1933
Statesboro - 5,028 Farm Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
Swainsboro - 3,575 Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1938
Thomasville - 12,683 First Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	1937
New Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	1942
State Farmers Market	Shipping point	State and municipal	1935
Thomson - 3,088 Farm Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
Tifton - 5,228 Farm Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
State Farmers' Market	Shipping point	State	1942

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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GEORGIA - continued

Valdosta - 15,595 Farmers Curb Market	Women's Shipping point	Home Demon- stration club State	1938 1936
State Farmers Market			
Washington - 3,537 Farm Women's Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	
Winder - 3,974 Farmers Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1938
Wrightsville - 1,760 Farm Women's Curb Market State Farmers' Market	Women's Shipping point	Women's group State	1946

ILLINOIS

Anna - 4,092 Anna Municipal Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1934
Chicago - 3,396,808 Randolph Market State and 73d Streets	Wholesale Wholesale	Municipal Private	1880 1920
Cobden - 1,098 Peoples Fruit and Vegetable Market	Shipping point	Cooperative	1935
Creal Springs - 950 Creal Springs Market	Shipping point	Cooperative	1938
Peoria - 105,087 Peoria Growers Market, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1944
Quincy - 40,469 Adams County Home Bureau Exchange	Women's	Cooperative	1927
Robinson - 4,311 Farm Bureau Ladies Market	Women's	Cooperative	1933
Rockford - 84,637 Shumway Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1904

INDIANA

Crawfordsville - 11,089 Montgomery County Farm Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1925
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FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
INDIANA - continued			
Elkhart - 33,434 Elkhart Retail Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1930
Evansville - 97,062 Fourth Street Market	Retail	Municipal	1869
Pennsylvania Street Enclosed Market	Retail	Municipal	1918
Old Municipal Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1869
Producers Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	1934
Fort Wayne - 118,410 Fort Wayne Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1850
Producers South Side Market	Retail	Cooperative	1927
Gary - 111,719 Gary Producers Market	Retail	Private	1909
Goshen - 11,375 Goshen Retail Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1933
Greencastle - 4,872 Putnam County Farm Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1934
Hammond - 70,184 Hammond Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1923
Indianapolis - 386,972 Indianapolis Producers Market	Wholesale	Growers stock company	1926
City Market	Retail	Municipal	1824
LaFayette - 28,798 Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1826
Madison - 6,923 Madison Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1900
Muncie - 49,720 Delaware Producers Market	Retail	Cooperative	1932
New Albany - 25,414 Plaza Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1926
Peru - 12,432 Peru Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1912
Richmond - 35,147 Richmond City Market	Retail	Municipal	1840
Shelbyville - 10,791 Farmers Market	Retail	County	1910
South Bend - 101,268 Producers Market Company of South Bend, Indiana	Retail	Growers stock company	1924
Terre Haute - 62,693 Terre Haute Growers Market	Wholesale	Growers stock company	1925

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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INDIANA - continued

Vincennes - 18,228 Growers Market	Retail	Private	1923
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IOWA

Cedar Rapids - 62,120 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1916
Davenport - 66,039 Farmers Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	
Des Moines - 159,819 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1906
Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Municipal	
Dubuque - 43,892 Dubuque Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1860
Fort Dodge - 22,904 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1935

KANSAS

Atchison - 12,648 Atchison City Market	Retail	Municipal	1920
Kansas City - 121,458 State Avenue Market	Retail	Private	1925
Topeka - 67,833 Shawnee County Growers' Association	Wholesale	Cooperative	1934
Wichita - 114,966 Wichita Public Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1936

KENTUCKY

Frankfort - 11,492 Frankfort Homemaker's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1935
Glasgow - 5,815 Glasgow Homemaker's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1939
Henderson - 13,160 Henderson Homemaker's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1929
Hopkinsville - 11,724 Hopkinsville Homemaker's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1934

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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KENTUCKY - continued

Lexington - 49,304 Lexington Farmers Produce Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	
Louisville - 319,077 Gardeners' and Farmers' Market Company	Wholesale	Private	1892
Paducah - 33,765 Paducah Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative and municipal	1895

LOUISIANA

Covington - 4,123 Farm Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1945
New Orleans - 494,537 French Market		Private and municipal	1791
Louisiana Growers Curb Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1943
Louisiana Growers Branch Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1944
Shreveport - 98,167 Municipal Farmers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1935

MAINE

Bangor - 29,822 Bangor Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	Before 1845
Portland - 73,643 Portland Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1917

MARYLAND

Baltimore - 859,100 Marsh Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1773
Belair Market	Retail	Municipal	1835
Broadway Market	Retail	Municipal	1785
Cross Street Market	Retail	Municipal	1870
Canton Market	Retail	Municipal	1907
Hanover Market	Retail	Municipal	1784
Hollins Market	Retail	Municipal	1864
Lafayette Market	Retail	Municipal	1869
Lexington Market	Retail	Municipal	1830
North Avenue Market	Retail	Private	1930

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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MARYLAND - continued

Baltimore - continued - 859,100			
North East Market	Retail	Municipal	1884
Richmond Market	Retail	Municipal	1870
Bethesda - 18,954			
Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative Market, Inc.	Women's	Cooperative	1932
Farm Women's Market	Women's	Private	1932
Cambridge - 10,102			
Dorchester County Farm and Home Market	Women's	Cooperative	
Easton - 4,528			
Talbot County Farm Women's Exchange	Women's	Cooperative	1921
Frederick - 15,802			
Farm Bureau Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1933
Hagerstown - 32,491			
Hagerstown Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1926
Marion Station - 650			
Strawberry Auction Block	Shipping point	Private	1911
Pittsville - 600			
Hi-Dollar Market	Shipping point	Cooperative	1922
Princess Anne - 942			
Princess Anne Auction Block	Shipping point	Private	1928
Salisbury - 13,313			
Wicomico Farmers' Cooperative Auction	Shipping point	Cooperative	1920
Wicomico Homemakers' Market	Women's	Cooperative	1933
Silver Spring - 28,000			
Farm Women's Market	Women's	Private	1933

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston - 770,816			
Faneuil Hall Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1675
Brockton - 62,343			
City Hall Square Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Private	1910
Cambridge - 110,879			
Boston Regional Producers Market, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1935
Fall River - 115,428			
Fall River Farmers Market Association, Inc.	Wholesale	Municipal	1935

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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MASSACHUSETTS - continued

Lawrence - 84,323 Lawrence Market Gardeners Association, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1900
Lowell - 101,389 Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	1900
Pittsfield - 49,684 Berkshire County Vegetable Growers Association, Inc.	Retail	Cooperative	1917
Springfield - 149,554 Springfield Cooperative Farmers Market Association, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1928
Worcester - 193,694 Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Municipal	

MICHIGAN

Adrian - 14,230 Adrian Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1944
Alpena - 12,808 Alpena Farmers' Market	Retail	County	1944
Ann Arbor - 29,815 Ann Arbor Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1920
Battle Creek - 43,453 Battle Creek Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1928
Bay City - 47,956 Bay County Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1927
Benton Harbor - 16,668 Benton Harbor Fruit Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1924
Cadillac - 9,855 Cadillac Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1941
Coldwater - 7,343 Coldwater Cooperative Company Market	Retail	Cooperative	1931
Detroit - 1,623,452 Chene-Ferry Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1891
Eastern Public Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1891
Western Public Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1891
Escanaba - 14,830 Escanaba Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1924
Ferndale - 22,523 Oakland County Ferndale Community Market	Retail	County and municipal	1928

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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MICHIGAN - continued

Flint - 151,543 Flint Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1919
Grand Rapids - 164,292 Cottage Grove Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1917
Fulton Street Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1922
Leonard Street Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1917
Grand Rapids Municipal Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1896
Hastings - 5,175 Hastings City Market	Retail	Municipal	1932
Hillsdale - 6,381 Hillsdale Fairgrounds Market	Retail	County	1931
Iron Mountain - 11,080 Farmers Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1927
Jackson - 49,656 Jackson Producers Market	Retail	Cooperative	1932
Kalamazoo - 54,097 Kalamazoo Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1924
Lansing - 78,753 Municipal Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1918
Ludington - 8,701 Ludington Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1934
Manistee - 8,694 Manistee Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1932
Menominee - 10,230 Municipal Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1927
Midland - 10,329 Midland Farm Market	Retail	Municipal	1945
Monroe - 18,478 Monroe Farmers Market	Retail	Cooperative	1935
Muskegon - 47,697 Muskegon City Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1921
Muskegon Heights - 16,047 Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1932
Petoskey - 6,019 Petoskey Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1924
Pontiac - 66,626 Oakland County Pontiac Market	Retail	County and municipal	1925
Port Huron - 32,759 Port Huron Market	Retail	Cooperative	1933

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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MICHIGAN - continued

Royal Oak - 25,087 Oakland County Royal Oak Community Market	Retail	County and municipal	1926
Saginaw - 82,794 Municipal Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1914
Ypsilanti - 12,121 Farmers' Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1921

MINNESOTA

Duluth - 101,065 Farmers' Market	Retail	Cooperative	1917
Hibbing - 16,385 Hibbing Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1925
Minneapolis - 492,370 Minneapolis Municipal Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1876
St. Paul - 287,736 St. Paul Municipal Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1900
Virginia - 12,264 Virginia Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1915

MISSISSIPPI

Belzoni - 3,789 Humphreys Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1937
Charleston - 2,100 Tallahatchie Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	
Columbus - 13,645 Lowndes Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1924
Corinth - 7,818 Alcorn Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	
Greenwood - 14,767 Leflore Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	
Gulfport - 15,195 Gulfport 4-H Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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MISSISSIPPI - continued

Hattiesburg - 21,026 Forrest Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Hazlehurst - 3,124 Copish Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Jackson - 62,107 Hinds Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Kosciusko - 4,291 Attala Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Laurel - 20,598 Jones Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Meridian - 35,481 Lauderdale Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1943
New Albany - 3,602 Union Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Oxford - 3,433 Lafayette Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Pascagoula - 5,900 Jackson Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Tupelo - 8,212 Lee Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Vicksburg - 24,460 Warren Home Demonstration Club Market The Curb Market	Women's Retail	Home demon- stration club County	1936
Winona - 2,532 Montgomery Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	
Yazoo City - 7,258 Yazoo Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
MISSOURI			
Joplin - 37,144 Joplin City Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1912
Kansas City - 399,178 Kansas City Fruit and Vegetable Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1888
Neosho - 5,318 City Market	Retail	City and county	1945
Poplar Bluff - 11,163 Curb Market	Retail	Civic organization	1930
Springfield - 61,238 The Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1946
St. Joseph - 75,711 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1910
St. Louis - 816,048 St. Louis Producers Market Company	Wholesale	Grower stock company	1914
MONTANA			
Kalispel - 8,245 Farm Women's Market Association	Women's	Cooperative	1931
Livingston - 6,642 Park County Farm Marketing Association	Women's	Cooperative	1932
Whitefish - 2,602 Whitefish Farm Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative and municipal	1932
NEBRASKA			
Omaha - 223,844 City Market	Wholesale	Municipal and private	1900
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester - 77,685 Chestnut Street Market	Wholesale	Municipal	
New Hampshire Farmers' Open Air Market, Inc.	Retail	Cooperative	1918

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City - 64,094 Atlantic City Municipal Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1922
Bargaintown - 750 Hammontown Cooperative Fruit Auction Association, Inc. (branch auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1946
Beverly - 2,691 Cooperative Growers' Association, Inc. (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1930
Bradley Beach - 3,468 North Shore Market Growers' Association, Inc.	Retail	Grower stock company	1926
Camden - 117,536 Camden Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1924
Farmers' Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	1943
Cedarville - 912 Cedarville Cooperative Marketing Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1928
Glassboro - 4,925 Gloucester County Agricultural Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1931
Hammontown - 7,668 Hammontown Cooperative Fruit Auction Association, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1931
Highstown - 3,486 Tri-County Cooperative Auction Marketing Association, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1933
Landisville - 790 Landisville Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1934
Margate - 3,266 Farmers' Community Market of Margate, Inc.	Retail	Cooperative	1917
Newark - 429,760 Newark Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Private	1931
Paterson - 139,656 Paterson Market Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1932
Pedricktown - 950 Pedricktown Auction, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1938
Swedesboro - 2,268 Swedesboro Auction, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1933

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
NEW JERSEY - continued			
Trenton - 124,697 Trenton Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1925
Vineland - 7,914 Vineland Cooperative Produce Auction Association, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1931
Washington - 4,643 Washington Farmers' Cooperative Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1943
NEW MEXICO			
Deming - 3,608 Mimbres Valley Farmers Association	Retail	Cooperative	1913
Farmington - 2,161 San Juan County Cooperative Association	Retail	Cooperative	1942
NEW YORK			
Albany - 130,577 Albany Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1780
Auburn - 35,753 Auburn Farmers Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1920
Bronx - 1,394,711 Bronx Terminal Farmers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1935
Brooklyn - 2,698,285 Brooklyn Terminal Farmers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1900
Buffalo - 575,901 Black Rock Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1890
Broadway Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1890
Chippewa Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1870
Niagara Frontier Growers Cooperative Market, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1930
Dunkirk - 17,713 Municipal Market of Dunkirk	Retail	Municipal	1920
Elmira - 45,106 Carroll Street Farmers Market, Inc.	Retail	Private	1917
Endicott - 17,702 Endicott-Johnson Public Market	Retail	Private	1920

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
NEW YORK - continued			
Hicksville - 7,800 Long Island Cooperative GLF Auction, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1938
Hornell - 15,649 Hornell Farmers' Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1917
Ithaca - 19,730 Ithaca Farmers' Market Cooperative	Retail	Cooperative	1900
Jamestown - 42,638 City Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1913
Johnson City - 18,039 John S. Patterson Market	Retail	Private	1921
Kingston - 28,589 Kingston Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1886
Lockport - 24,379 Lockport City Market	Retail	Municipal	1910
Manhattan - 1,889,924 Gansevoort Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1882
Margaretville - 812 Catskill Mt. Cooperative GLF Cauliflower Auction, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1937
Menands (Albany) - 130,577 Capital District Regional Cooperative, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1934
Middletown - 21,908 Middletown Public Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1916
Milton - 1,520 Mid-Hudson Cooperative GLF Produce Auction, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1936
Newburgh - 31,883 Lower Hudson Regional Market	Wholesale	State Market Authority	1890
Niagara Falls - 78,029 Niagara Falls Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1895
North Tonawanda - 20,254 North Tonawanda Public City Market	Retail	Municipal	1907
Norwich - 8,694 Chenango Farmers Market Association	Retail	Cooperative	1933
Olean - 21,506 Farmers Market	Retail	Cooperative and city	1898
Oswego - 22,062 Oswego Farmers Retail Market	Retail	Cooperative	1915

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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NEW YORK - continued

Poughkeepsie - 40,478 Poughkeepsie Market	Wholesale	State Market Authority	1900
Riverhead - 5,622 Long Island Cauliflower Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1912
Rochester - 324,975 Rochester Public Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1837
Schenectady - 87,549 Schenectady Public Market	Wholesale	Cooperative	1915
Southold - 1,800 Long Island Cauliflower Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1939
Syracuse - 205,967 Central New York Regional Market	Wholesale	State Market Authority	1938
Syracuse Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1924
Utica - 100,518 Utica Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1910
Watertown - 33,385 Jefferson County Agricultural Society Farmers Market	Retail	Cooperative	1938

NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle - 4,060 Stanly County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1934
Asheboro - 6,981 Randolph County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1941
Asheville - 51,310 Buncombe County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1929
Lexington Avenue Market	Retail	Municipal	
Boone - 1,788 Watauga County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1946
Burgaw - 1,476 Burgaw Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1931

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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NORTH CAROLINA - continued

Burlington - 12,198 Burlington Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1923
Cameron - 311 Cameron Dewberry Auction	Shipping point	Private	1933
Chadbourn - 1,576 Chadbourn Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1920
Chapel Hill - 3,654 Chapel Hill Women's Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1938
Charlotte - 100,899 Mecklenburg County Co-op Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs and Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1935
Clinton - 3,557 Sampson Fruit and Vegetable Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1932
Durham - 60,195 Durham County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930
Edenton - 3,835 Chowan Mutual Produce Exchange (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1942
Elizabeth City - 11,564 Pasquotank Curb Market Association	Women's	Cooperative	1921
Elkin - 2,734 Elkin Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1942
Faison - 751 Faison Produce Market	Shipping point	State and municipal	1925
Fayetteville - 17,428 Cumberland County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1918
Forest City - 5,035 Forest City Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1926
Franklin - 1,249 Macon County Home Demonstration Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1936

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
NORTH CAROLINA - continued			
Goldsboro - 17,274 Goldsboro Produce Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1928
Wayne County Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1923
Wayne County Negro Cooperative Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1944
Graham - 4,339 Graham Curb Market	Women's	Women's group	1940
Greensboro - 59,319 Greensboro Curb Market	Women's	Municipal	1923
Greenville - 12,674 Pitt County Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1926
Halifax - 374 Halifax County Women's Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1931
Henderson - 7,647 Henderson Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1923
Hendersonville - 5,381 Henderson County Farmers' Mutual Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative	1925
Hartford - 1,959 Perquimans County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1943
Hickory - 13,487 Hickory Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930
Hillsboro - 1,311 Orange County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1937
Jacksonville - 873 Onslow County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1943
Kinston - 15,388 Lenoir County Cooperative Curb Market Association, Inc.	Women's	Cooperative	1920
Laurinburg - 5,685 Scotland County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1943
Lenoir - 7,598 Caldwell County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1933

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
NORTH CAROLINA - continued			
Lumberton - 5,803 Lumberton Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1922
Mebane - 2,060 Mebane Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1941
Morehead City - 3,695 Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1931
Morganton - 7,670 Burke County Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc.	Women's	Cooperative	1935
Mount Olive - 2,929 Mt. Olive Produce Market	Shipping point	Chamber of Commerce and State	1929
Murphy - 1,873 Cherokee County Home Demonstration Roadside Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1941
New Bern - 11,815 New Bern Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	
North Wilkesboro - 4,478 Wilkes County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1939
Oxford - 3,991 Granville County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1936
Raleigh - 46,897 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1916
Wake County Farm Women's Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1932
Red Springs - 1,559 Red Springs Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1942
Reidsville - 10,387 Reidsville Farmers' Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative	1945
Roanoke Rapids - 8,545 Halifax County Women's Market	Women's	Cooperative	1931
Roaring Gap - 24 Roaring Gap Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1944

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
NORTH CAROLINA - continued			
Rockingham - 3,657 Richmond County Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1923
Rocky Mount - 25,568 Rocky Mount Farm and Home Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1943
Rocky Mount Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1923
Roxboro - 4,599 Person County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1939
Rutherfordton - 2,326 Rutherfordton Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1928
Sanford - 4,960 Lee County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1941
Scotland Neck - 2,559 Scotland Neck Farm and Home Market	Women's	Cooperative	1944
Southern Pines - 3,225 Moore County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930
Spruce Pine - 1,968 Spruce Pine Auction Market	Shipping point	State and cooperative	1944
Tabor City - 1,552 Tabor City Auction Market	Shipping point	Private and State	1915
Tarboro - 7,148 Tarboro Farm and Home Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1943
Tarboro Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1923
Wallace - 1,050 Wallace Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1922
Washington - 8,569 Beaufort County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1923
Beaufort County Negro Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1945
West Jefferson - 883 Ashe Bean Market	Shipping point	Private	1942
West Jefferson Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1942

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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NORTH CAROLINA - continued

Wilmington - 33,407			
City Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1900
Wilmington Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1944
Wilson - 19,234			
Negro Farm and Home Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1941
Wilson County Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930
Winston-Salem - 79,815			
City Market	Retail	Municipal	1925
Whiteville - 3,011			
Produce Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1947

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo - 32,580			
Municipal Market of City of Fargo	Retail	Municipal	1915

OHIO

Akron - 244,791			
Farmers Market	Wholesale		
Canton - 108,401			
Arcade Market	Retail	Private	
Auditorium Market House	Retail	Municipal	1906
Deluxe Market	Retail	Private	
Strand Theatre Market	Retail	Private	
Cincinnati - 455,610			
Growers Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1920
Cleveland - 878,336			
Independent Growers Market	Wholesale	Private	1930
Northern Ohio Food Terminal	Wholesale	Private	1929
The Cleveland Growers Marketing Co.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1921
Columbus - 306,087			
Central Market	Retail	Municipal	
East Market	Retail	Municipal	1890
North Market	Retail	Municipal	1878
Wholesale Producers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1931
East Cleveland - 39,495			
Farmers Market	Retail	Cooperative	1918

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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OHIO - continued

Geneva - 4,171 Lake Shore Growers' Cooperative Auction	Shipping point	Cooperative	1936
Hamilton - 50,592 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1896
Lakewood - 69,160 Lakewood Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1918
Massilon - 26,644 Farmers Market	Retail		
Newark - 31,487 Producers Market, Inc.	Retail	Grower stock company	1945
Toledo - 282,349 Berry Street Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1912
Erie Street Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1913
Toledo Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1910
Warren - 42,837 Warren Curb Market	Retail	Grower stock company	1928
Youngstown - 167,720 Growers Market Company	Wholesale	Grower stock company	1923
Zanesville - 37,500 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1840

OKLAHOMA

Norman - 11,429 Cleveland County Truck Growers Association	Retail	Cooperative	1940
Oklahoma City - 204,424 Oklahoma City Public Market	Wholesale	Private	1928
Transit Company Truckers Market	Wholesale	Private	1945
Tahlequah - 3,027 Cherokee County Fruit Growers Association (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1937
Tulsa - 142,157 Farmers and Truckers Trenton St. Market	Wholesale	Private	1928

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
OREGON			
Eugene - 20,838 Producers' Public Market	Retail	Cooperative	1916
Portland - 305,394 Farmers Cooperative Market	Retail	Cooperative	1934
Gardeners and Ranchers Association, Inc.	Wholesale	Grower stock company	1905
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown - 96,904 Farmers Fair Market	Retail	Private	1932
Lehigh Valley Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1933
Altoona - 80,214 Eighth Avenue Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1921
Sanitary Market Company	Retail	Private	1932
Alum Bank - 242 Farmers Market	Retail	Cooperative	1941
Barnesville - 200 Lakeside Auction and Market	Retail	Private	1939
Bellefonte - 5,304 Bellefonte Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1880
Bethlehem - 58,490 City Market	Retail	Municipal	1845
Bloomsburg - 9,799 Bloomsburg Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1915
Butler - 24,477 Butler County Farmers Market	Retail	Cooperative	1920
Carlisle - 13,984 Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1878
Chambersburg - 14,852 Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1941
Clearfield - 9,372 Farmers Open Air Market	Retail	Cooperative	1930
Columbia - 11,547 Borough Market	Retail	Municipal	1869
Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1902
Connellsville - 13,608 Farmers Curb Market	Retail.	Cooperative and municipal	1945
Danville - 7,122 Danville Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1897

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
PENNSYLVANIA - continued			
Du Bois - 12,080 Tri-County Farmers Cooperative Market	Retail	Cooperative	1939
Duncannon - 1,707 Cove Market	Retail	Private	1936
Easton - 33,589 Circle Market	Retail	Municipal	1790
Twelfth Street Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1936
Ellwood City - 12,329 Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1924
Ephrata - 6,199 Ephrata Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	1930
Farmers Market and Auction	Shipping point	Private	1932
Erie - 116,955 Central Market	Retail	Private	1894
Farmers' Market Association	Retail	Cooperative	1942
Twelfth Street Market	Retail	Private	1927
Farrell - 13,899 Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1922
Franklin - 9,948 Franklin Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1916
Gettysburg - 5,916 Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	1938
Hanover - 13,076 Hanover Municipal Market	Retail	Municipal	1930
Harrisburg - 83,893 Chestnut Street Market	Retail	Private	1888
Farmers' Market or Hill Market	Retail	Private	1872
West Harrisburg Market House	Retail	Private	1860
Hummelstown - 3,264 Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	
Huntingdon - 7,170 Farmers Market	Retail	Private	
Hyde Villa (Reading) - 110,568 Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	1939
Indiana - 10,050 Indiana Curb Market Association	Retail	Cooperative	1918
Jersey Shore - 5,432 Jersey Shore Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1900
Johnstown - 66,668 Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1914

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
PENNSYLVANIA - continued			
Lancaster - 61,345			
Arcade Market	Retail	Private	1927
Central Market	Retail	Municipal	1800
Fulton Market House	Retail	Private	1890
Farmers' Northern Market	Retail	Private	1872
Southern Market	Retail	Municipal	1888
Latrobe - 11,111			
Latrobe Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative	1937
Lebanon - 27,206			
Eighth Street Market	Retail	Private	1900
Liberty Square Market	Retail	Private	1866
Sunset Market	Retail	Private	1928
Lewistown - 13,017			
Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	1895
Ligonier - 2,111			
Farmers' Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative and municipal	1945
Lock Haven - 10,810			
Lock Haven Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1900
Meadville - 18,919			
Meadville City Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1870
Middletown - 7,046			
Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	1935
Mount Joy - 2,855			
Farmers' Curb Market	Retail	Private	
New Castle - 47,638			
Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	1931
New Kensington - 24,055			
Farmers' Market	Retail	Cooperative	1943
Oil City - 20,379			
Oil City Farmers' Market	Retail	Cooperative	1936
Philadelphia - 1,931,334			
Reading Terminal Market	Retail	Private	1892
Pittsburgh - 671,659			
Allegheny County Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association Market	Retail	Cooperative	1895
Farmers' Diamond Market	Retail	Municipal	1787
Farmers Cooperative Market of East Liberty	Retail	Cooperative	1939
Northside Retail Market	Retail	Municipal	1800
Pottsville - 24,530			
Central Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1931

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
PENNSYLVANIA - continued			
Reading - 110,568			
Farmer-Kissinger Market House Co., Inc.	Retail	Private	1871
South Reading Market House	Retail	Private	1868
Tenth and Windsor St. Market	Retail	Private	1894
W. Buttonwood and McKnight St. Market	Retail	Private	1898
Renova - 3,784			
Renova Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1930
Schuylkill Haven (R.D.) - 6,518			
Renninger's Market	Retail	Private	1942
Scranton - 140,404			
Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1920
Lackawanna Farmers Night Market	Retail	Cooperative	1940
Selingsgrove - 2,877			
Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1945
Shamokin - 18,810			
Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1898
Sharon - 25,622			
Sharon Farmers' Market	Retail	Private	1932
Shillington - 4,932			
Shillington Market House	Retail	Private	1934
Sunbury - 15,462			
Sunbury Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1893
Uniontown - 21,819			
Farmers' Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative	1942
Vandergrift - 10,725			
Farmers' Market	Retail	Cooperative and municipal	1942
Washington - 26,166			
Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1911
Waynesboro - 10,231			
Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	1896
West Pittston - 7,943			
Tomato Auction	Shipping point	Private	1944
Wilkes-Barre - 86,236			
Farmers' Wholesale Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1810
Williamsport - 44,355			
Williamsport Growers' Market	Retail	Private	1930
York - 56,712			
Central Market House	Retail	Private	1888
York City Market Corporation	Retail	Private	1878
Eastern Market	Retail	Private	1889
Farmers' Market Company	Retail	Private	1866

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

<u>State, city, population and name of market:</u>	<u>: Type of market</u>	<u>: Management and control</u>	<u>: Year started</u>
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence - 253,504			
Governor Dyer Cooperative Market, Inc.	Wholesale	Cooperative	1912
Wholesale Produce Market	Wholesale	Private	1928
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Abbeville - 4,930			
Abbeville Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930
Aiken - 6,168			
Aiken Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930
Anderson - 19,424			
Anderson Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1922
Bamberg - 3,000			
Bamberg Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1939
Beaufort - 3,185			
Beaufort Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1924
Bennettsville - 4,895			
Marlboro Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1921
Blackville - 1,456			
Blackville Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1940
Branchville - 1,351			
Municipal Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1940
Charleston - 71,275			
Charleston County Wholesale Vegetable Market, Inc.	Shipping point	Private	1939
Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1790
Chester - 6,392			
Chester Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1933
Columbia - 62,396			
City Curb Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1870
Dillon - 3,867			
Dillon Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1922

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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SOUTH CAROLINA - continued

Florence - 16,054 Florence Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1927
Georgetown - 5,559 Georgetown Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1927
Graniteville - 2,560 Graniteville Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1941
Greenville - 34,734 Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1938
Greenwood - 13,020 Greenwood Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1921
Hartsville - 5,399 Hartsville Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1929
Holly Hill - 1,062 Holly Hill Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1939
Kingstree - 3,182 Kingstree Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1938
Williamsburg Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1940
Lake City - 2,522 Lake City Auction Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1932
Lake City Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1938
Lancaster - 4,430 Lancaster Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Cooperative	1941
Laurens - 6,894 Laurens Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1929
Marion - 5,746 Marion Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1928
Mullins - 4,392 Mullins Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1928

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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SOUTH CAROLINA - continued

Orangeburg - 10,521 Orangeburg Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1925
Ridgeland - 1,021 Jasper County Farmers Service	Shipping point	Private	1940
Rock Hill - 15,009 Rock Hill Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1921
Spartanburg - 32,249 Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1920
Summerville - 3,023 Farmers Market	Shipping point	Private	1940
Summerville Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1922
Sumter - 15,874 Sumter Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Cooperative	1926
Union - 8,478 Union Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1939
Walterboro - 3,373 Colleton Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1922
Winnsboro - 2,344 Fairfield Home Demonstration Club Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1930

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga - 128,163 Chattanooga Farmers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	
Clarkrange - 150 Fentress Vegetable Growers, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1943
Columbia - 10,579 Columbia Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1946
Cookeville - 4,364 Cookeville Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1932

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
TENNESSEE - continued			
Dyersburg - 10,034 Dyersburg Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1931
Elizabethton - 8,516 Elizabethton Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1946
Jackson - 24,332 Jackson Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative	1923
Kingsport - 14,404 Kingsport Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1944
Knoxville - 111,580 Farmers' and Truckers' Market	Wholesale	Private	1942
Market Square Market House	Retail	Municipal	
Western Avenue Market	Wholesale	Private	1932
Lawrenceburg - 3,807 Lawrenceburg Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1944
McMinnville - 4,649 McMinnville Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1933
Memphis - 292,942 City Markets, Inc.	Retail	Private	1919
Shelby County Growers Association	Retail	Cooperative	1935
Mountain City - 1,021 Johnson County Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1939
Tri-State Growers, Inc. (auction)	Shipping point	Cooperative	1942
Nashville - 167,402 Nashville Curb Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1790
Oakridge - 45,000 Oak Ridge Farmers Retail Market	Retail	Cooperative and municipal	1945
Paris - 6,395 Paris Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1937
Shelbyville - 6,537 Shelbyville Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1944
Union City - 7,256 Union City Curb Market	Women's	Cooperative	1935

TEXAS

Abilene - 26,612 Homemakers Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930
Austin - 87,930 City Public Market	Retail	Municipal	1935

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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TEXAS - continued

Bryan - 11,842 Bryan Farm Assistance, Inc.	Retail	Chamber of Commerce, municipal and county	1936
Dallas - 294,734 Dallas County Farm Homemakers Market	Women's	Cooperative	1936
Dallas Municipal Produce Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1942
Fort Worth - 177,662 Farmers' Wholesale Produce Market	Wholesale	Private	1930
Galveston - 60,862 City Market	Retail	Private	1920
Houston - 384,514 Farmers' Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1929
Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association	Wholesale	Cooperative	1941
Lancaster - 1,151 Bi-County Homemakers' Market	Women's	Cooperative	1946
San Antonio - 253,854 San Antonio Municipal Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1900
Weatherford - 5,924 Public Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1939

UTAH

Salt Lake City - 149,934 Growers' Market Company	Wholesale	Grower stock company	1895
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VIRGINIA

Bay View - 130 Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange Auction	Shipping point	Cooperative	1918
Blacksburg - 2,133 Montgomery-Giles Home Demonstration Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1939
Craddockville - 200 Produce Auction Market	Shipping point	Private	1946
Danville - 32,749 City Produce Market	Retail	Municipal	1923

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
VIRGINIA - continued			
Exmore - 932 Farmers' Auction Block	Shipping point	Private	1928
Fredericksburg - 10,066 Spotsylvania Home Demonstration Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1931
Harrisonburg - 8,768 Rockingham County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1936
Lynchburg - 44,541 Lynchburg Community Market	Retail	Municipal	1934
Makemie Park - 300 Strawberry Auction Block	Shipping point	Private	1946
Marion - 5,177 Marion Bean and Vegetable Market, Inc.	Shipping point	Private	1947
Nelsonia - 100 Auction Block	Shipping point	Private	1936
Newport News - 37,067 Colony Farmers' Market, Inc.	Retail	Cooperative	1922
Norfolk - 144,332 Norfolk Municipal Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1811
Norfolk R.F.D. (Thomas' Corner) - 100 Farmers' Auction Block, Inc.	Shipping point	Cooperative	1941
Oak Hall - 200 Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange Auction	Shipping point	Cooperative	1927
Onley - 884 Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange Auction	Shipping point	Cooperative	1912
Portsmouth - 50,745 Portsmouth City Market	Retail	Municipal	1890
Richmond - 193,042 17th Street Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1835
6th Street Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1817
Roanoke - 69,287 Roanoke Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1874
Staunton - 13,337 Staunton Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demonstration club	1930

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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VIRGINIA - continued

Suffolk - 11,343 Nansemond County Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1936
Temperanceville - 300 Bean Auction Block	Shipping point	Private	1936
Waynesboro - 7,373 Waynesboro Home Demonstration Curb Market	Women's	Home demon- stration club	1931
Winchester - 12,095 Frederick County Farm and Home Market	Women's	Cooperative	1933

WASHINGTON

Bremerton - 15,134 Farmers Market	Retail	Private	1927
Seattle - 368,302 Pike Place Retail Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1907
Spokane - 122,001 Stevens St. Jobbers and Farmers Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1904

WEST VIRGINIA

Buckhannon - 4,450 Home Industries Shop	Women's	Cooperative	1932
Charleston - 67,914 City Market	Wholesale	Private	1935
Fairmont - 23,105 Farmers' Fairmont Community Market	Retail	Cooperative	1942
Fayetteville - 1,143 Fayetteville Farm Market	Shipping point	Cooperative	1940
Grafton - 7,431 Taylor County Farmers Cooperative Market	Retail	Cooperative	1943
Huntington - 78,836 Huntington City Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1900
Martinsburg - 15,063 Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1935

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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WEST VIRGINIA - continued

Morgantown - 16,655 Monongalia County Curb Market	Retail	Cooperative and county	1933
Mt. Hope - 2,431 Mt. Hope Farm Market	Women's	Cooperative	1940
Oak Hill - 3,213 Oak Hill Market	Retail	Cooperative	1932
Parkersburg - 30,103 Farm Women's Shop	Women's	Cooperative	1925
Wellsburg - 6,255 Home Industries Shop	Women's	Cooperative	1932
Weston - 8,268 Home Industries Shop	Women's	Cooperative	1926
Wheeling - 61,099 Center Market	Retail	Municipal	1866
Home Industries Shop	Women's	Cooperative	1931

WISCONSIN

Appleton - 28,436 Appleton Pig Fair	Shipping point	Chamber of Commerce, County Agent	1930
Farmers' Market	Retail	Municipal	
Baraboo - 6,415 Farmers Market Day	Shipping point	Civic club	1945
Eau Claire - 30,745 Parking Lot Market	Retail	Municipal	
Green Bay - 46,235 Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	
Hales Corners - 800 Hales Corners Fair	Shipping point	Municipal	
Hartford - 3,910 Street Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1900
Jefferson - 3,059 Farmers Street Market	Shipping point	Municipal	

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
WISCONSIN - continued			
Kaukauna - 7,382 Kaukauna Pig Fair	Shipping point	Chamber of Commerce, County Agent	1930
Kewaskum - 880 Stock Fair	Shipping point	Municipal	1900
Manitowoc - 24,404 Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1922
Medford - 2,361 Farmers Union Market	Shipping point	Cooperative	
Milwaukee - 587,472 Central Market	Wholesale	Municipal	1835
Center Street Market	Retail	Municipal	1917
East North Avenue	Retail	Municipal	1920
Fond du Lac Avenue Market	Retail	Municipal	1925
Mitchell Street Market	Retail	Private	1924
National Avenue Market	Retail	Municipal	1922
West Hopkins Street Market	Retail	Municipal	1945
Oconomowoc - 4,562 Oconomowoc Farmers' Fair	Shipping point	Municipal	1943
Portage - 7,016 Farm Market Day	Shipping point	Chamber of Commerce	1945
Princeton - 1,247 Princeton Market Day	Shipping point	Grower group	
Racine - 87,195 Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1925
Seymour - 1,365 Seymour Pig Fair	Shipping point	Chamber of Commerce, County Agent	1930
Stevens Point - 15,777 The Square Market	Retail	Municipal	1850
Superior - 35,136 Farmers City Market	Retail	Municipal	1921
Two Rivers - 10,302 Farmers Market	Retail	Municipal	1920

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946 - continued

State, city, population and name of market:	Type of market	Management and control	Year started
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WISCONSIN - continued

Waterloo - 1,474 Farmers Street Market	Shipping point	Municipal	
Watertown - 11,301 Curb Market	Retail	Municipal	1875
Waukesha - 19,242 Waukesha Farmers Green Market	Retail	Cooperative	1933
Wausau - 27,268 Market Square	Retail	Private	1900
West Allis Market	Retail	Municipal	1925
West Bend - 5,452 Curb Market	Shipping point	Municipal	1900

Appendix B

NEW YORK STATE MARKET AUTHORITY ACT

Chapter 870

AN ACT to compile in one chapter of the consolidated laws, for the purpose of public convenience, the several acts in relation to public authorities created or validated by the legislature, constituting chapter forty-three-a of the consolidated laws

Became a law June 15, 1939, with the approval of the Governor.

Passed, three-fifths being present

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE 4

Market Authorities

- Title 1. Lower Hudson Regional Market Authority (Section 800-815).
 2. Central New York Regional Market Authority (Section 825-840).
 3. Albany Regional Market Authority (Section 850-862).

TITLE 1

Lower Hudson Regional Market Authority

Section 800. Short title.

801. Lower Hudson regional market authority.

802. Board of directors.

803. Powers of the board.

804. Bonds of the authority.

805. Agreement of the state.

806. State and county not liable on bonds.

807. Bonds legal investments for fiduciaries.

- 808. Exemption* from taxation.
- 809. Covenants with authority.
- 810. Assistance by counties within district.
- 811. Remedies of bondholders.
- 812. Members not to be interested in transactions.
- 813. Repayment of state appropriation.*
- 814. Title not affected if in part unconstitutional or ineffective.
- 815. Inconsistent provisions in other acts superseded.

Sec. 800. Short title. This title may be cited as the "Lower Hudson Regional Market Authority Act."

Sec. 801. Lower Hudson regional market authority. There is hereby created and established a district to be known as the "lower Hudson regional market district," which shall embrace all the territory included within the following named counties: Delaware, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester. For the accomplishment of the purposes hereinafter indicated relative to that district there is hereby created and established a public benefit corporation, to be known as "Lower Hudson Regional Market Authority," hereinafter in this title referred to as "the authority." Such authority shall have perpetual existence and the power to acquire by the exercise of the right of eminent domain or otherwise such real estate within the district and other property as may be necessary; to sue and to be sued, to incur debts, liabilities and obligations, to issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, to have a seal, and to exercise all powers authorized by this title and reasonably necessary for accomplishing its purposes, subject to the provisions herein contained and the constitution and laws of the United States and of New York state. Such powers shall be exercised in the name of the "Lower Hudson Regional Market Authority."

Sec. 802. Board of directors. The board of directors of the authority shall consist of seventeen members, as follows: The commissioner of agriculture and markets or his representative appointed by him shall be a member ex officio. The board of supervisors of each of the counties in the district shall each name two members, both of whom shall be residents of the county, and one of whom shall be actually engaged in farming and deriving the greater part of his income therefrom.

* So in original. (Does not conform to section heading.)

Each member shall continue as a member during the pleasure of the body appointing him, and upon a vacancy occurring by the filing with the secretary of the authority of a duly certified copy of the resolution signifying that an appointment has been terminated, or upon resignation of a member, or a vacancy occurring in any other manner, it shall be filled in manner corresponding to the original appointment. Each member shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the secretary of state. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the concurrence of nine members at a meeting shall be necessary to the validity of any resolution, order or determination. Any member may be removed by the governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office, after a hearing upon charges and an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel upon not less than ten days' notice.

The members shall receive no salary, but shall be paid actual expenses incurred in attending meetings of the board and in performing committee work assigned to them by the board. Expenses for travel shall not exceed four and one-half cents per mile for use of personal cars. Expenses of a special or extraordinary nature may be allowed by resolution of the board.

Sec. 803. Powers of the board. The board of directors may name a manager and such other officers and employees as may be needed, and fix their compensation; may determine the location, type, size, construction and equipment of requisite regional marketing facilities within the district; may prepare a plan for financing the acquisition, construction, equipment and operation of such facilities; and may exercise generally the powers of the authority to the end that there may be constructed, equipped and operated adequate regional marketing facilities within the district for the buying and selling of farm produce and any and all other businesses which reasonably tend to serve the public in connection with that business or make it more convenient, efficient, profitable or successful. In the exercise of those powers, either directly or through its officers and employees the board may do the following things, among others, and the following list of powers shall not be deemed complete or exclusive, or to deny the existence of other powers, whether similar or different, so long as they are reasonably necessary for accomplishing the purposes declared and indicated in this title:

(a) Make such investigations and hold such hearings and conferences as may be necessary to formulate, adopt and revise a financial, building and operation program for a regional market within the district.

(b) Acquire, lease, erect, construct, equip, maintain and operate market facilities within the district, and for such purposes to acquire real property within the district, by agreement or by condemnation, including options and leases thereon as well as all other forms of acquisition, and to improve and equip the same, and to mortgage, sell, rent, exchange or dispose of any property, real or personal, or interests therein or licenses affecting the same, as may seem advisable.

(c) Execute contracts, bonds, certificates of indebtedness and other obligations, and sell or dispose of the same in such amounts and at such rates of interest as may be advisable. This shall include the power to dispose of its bonds or other obligations to, and to borrow money from, the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or any corporation owned or controlled by the United States of America or the state of New York.

(d) Employ such manager or managers, and such clerical, engineering, legal or other professional assistance, services and labor as may be deemed necessary for accomplishing the purposes of this title, fix their compensation, and at pleasure discharge any of them.

(e) Fix, impose and collect rentals and license fees relative to all business which may be done upon the market or in any way involving the use of its facilities; make rules and regulations which shall govern all such business and all persons and vehicles coming upon the market; provide and enforce penalties and liquidated damages relative to breaches of such rules and regulations and any contracts entered into.

Sec. 804. Bonds of the authority. 1. The authority shall have power and is hereby authorized from time to time to issue negotiable bonds.

2. Such bonds shall be authorized by resolution of the board and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, not exceeding thirty years from their respective dates, bear interest at such rate or rates, not exceeding six per centum per annum payable annually or semi-annually, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such registration privileges, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, as such resolution or resolutions may provide. Such bonds may be sold at public or private sale for such price or prices as the board shall determine, provided that the interest cost to maturity of the money received for any issue of such bonds shall not exceed six per centum per annum.

3. Such bonds may be issued for any corporate purpose of the authority.

4. Any resolution or resolutions authorizing any bonds may contain provisions which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of the bonds as to

(a) pledging all or any part of the gross or net revenues of the authority to secure the payment of the bonds;

(b) the rentals and license fees to be charged for use of the market facilities and the amounts to be raised in each year by rentals and license fees and the use and disposition of such rentals and other revenues;

(c) the setting aside of reserves or sinking funds and the regulation and disposition thereof;

(d) limitations on the right of the authority and its successors to restrict and regulate the use of the market facilities;

(e) limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of any issue of bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied;

(f) limitations on the issuance of other or additional bonds;

(g) the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bond holders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must give consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given.

5. Neither the members of the board nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds or be subject to any personal liability by reason of the issuance thereof.

6. The authority shall have power out of any funds available therefor to purchase any bonds issued by it at a price not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest. All bonds so purchased shall be cancelled.

Sec. 805. Agreement of the state. The state of New York does pledge and agree with the holders of any bonds that are issued under this title that the state will not authorize the construction of any market facilities which will be competitive with any market facilities owned or operated by the authority or within a reasonable sphere of operation and extension of market facilities by the authority, nor will it limit or alter the rights hereby vested in the authority to establish and collect such rentals and license fees as may be necessary or convenient to produce sufficient revenues to meet the expense of maintenance and operation of the market facilities and to fulfill the terms of any agreements made with the holders of the bonds, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of bond holders, until the bonds, together with interest thereon, with interest on any unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with any actions or proceedings by or on behalf of the bond holders, are fully met and discharged.

Sec. 806. State and county not liable on bonds. The bonds and other obligations of the authority shall not be a debt of the state or of any county or counties included within the district, and the board shall have no power to make them payable out of any funds except those of the authority.

Sec. 807. Bonds legal investments for fiduciaries. The bonds of the authority are hereby made securities in which all public officers and bodies of this state and all municipalities and municipal subdivisions may properly and legally invest funds in their control.

Sec. 808. Exemptions from taxation. The real and personal property of the authority shall be exempt from all taxation, and so shall all of its activities and operations, except that the owners of its bonds and other obligations shall be subject to transfer and estate taxes.

Sec. 809. Covenants with authority. Any county, city, town or village within the territorial limits of the district may by ordinance or resolution of its governing body make covenants with the authority which shall enure to the benefit of the holders of any bonds issued under this title and which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of such bonds, as to

1. the authorizing of the construction of any market facilities which will be competitive with any market facilities owned or operated by the authority or within a reasonable sphere of operation and extension of market facilities by the authority;

2. discontinuing of market facilities then owned or operated by the county, city, town or village or department or agency thereof;

3. limitations on the licensing of private market facilities within the territorial limits of the county, city, town or village which may compete with the market facilities owned or operated by the authority or within a reasonable sphere of operation or extension by the authority.

Sec. 810. Assistance by counties within district. To aid and assist in the acquisition, construction and equipment of requisite regional marketing facilities within the district, including the acquisition of a site or sites and the construction of a regional market and marketing facilities within the district, is hereby determined to be a county purpose for each of the counties included within the district and the board of supervisors of each of the counties constituting the lower Hudson regional market district shall have the power and may from time to time in its discretion, appropriate or loan its money or credit to or in the aid of the same for the general improvement of agricultural and home conditions, and may raise moneys for such purposes by a tax on real property in the county, and may take and receive in return for such sums so loaned, the bonds or other obligations, senior, junior or otherwise, of the authority as security therefor.

Sec. 811. Remedies of bond holders. 1. In the event that the authority shall default in the payment of the principal of or interest on any of the bonds after the same shall become due, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption, and such default shall continue for a period of thirty days, or in the event that the authority shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this title, or shall default in any agreement made with the holders of the bonds, the holders of twenty-five per centum in aggregate principal amount of the bonds then outstanding, by instrument or instruments filed in the office of the clerk of the county of Orange and proved or acknowledged in the same manner as a deed to be recorded, may appoint a trustee to represent the bond holders for the purposes herein provided.

2. Such trustee may, and upon written request of the holders of twenty-five per centum in principal amount of the bonds then outstanding shall, in his or its own name

(a) by mandamus or other suit, action or proceeding, at law or in equity enforce all rights of the bond holders, including the right to require the authority and the board to collect rentals, license fees, and other revenues adequate to carry out any agreement as to, or pledge of, such rentals, and to require the authority and the board to carry out any other agreements with the bond holders and to perform its and their duties under this title;

(b) bring suit upon the bonds;

(c) by action or suit in equity, require the authority to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the bond holders;

(d) by action or suit in equity, enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the bond holders;

(e) declare all bonds due and payable and if any default shall be made good to annul such declaration and its consequences.

3. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction of any suit, action or proceeding by the trustee on behalf of the bond holders. The venue of any such suit, action or proceedings shall be laid in Orange county.

4. Before declaring the principal of all bonds due and payable the trustee shall first give thirty days' notice in writing to the authority.

5. Any such trustee, whether or not all bonds have been declared due and payable, shall be entitled as of right to the appointment of a receiver who may enter and take possession of the properties of the authority then under the jurisdiction of the authority or any part or parts thereof and operate and maintain the same and collect and receive all

rentals, license fees and other revenues thereafter arising therefrom and exercise such other powers of the authority as the court may deem advisable in the same manner as the authority itself might do and shall deposit all such moneys in a separate account or accounts and apply the same in such manner as the court shall direct. In any suit, action or proceeding by the trustee the fees, counsel fees and expenses of the trustee and of the receiver, if any, shall constitute taxable disbursements and all costs and disbursements allowed by the court shall be a first charge on any rentals and other revenues derived from the marketing facilities.

6. Such trustee shall in addition to the foregoing have and possess all of the powers necessary or appropriate for the exercise of any functions specifically set forth herein or incident to the general representation of the bond holders in the enforcement and protection of their rights.

Sec. 812. Members not to be interested in transactions. No member of the board shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any transaction with the authority, except the leasing as a grower of a stall or stalls upon the market and such transactions as are ordinarily incidental thereto.

Sec. 813. Repayment of state appropriations. The moneys appropriated by chapter eight hundred forty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred thirty-five and expended, shall be repaid by the authority into the state treasury, when the cost of acquisition, construction and improvement of such markets, market sites and market facilities shall have been fully paid and the debt or debts created by the authority for such purposes amortized.

Sec. 814. Title not affected if in part unconstitutional or ineffective. If any section, clause or provision of this title shall be unconstitutional or be ineffective in whole or in part, to the extent that it is not unconstitutional or ineffective it shall be valid and effective and no other section, clause or provision shall on account thereof be deemed invalid or ineffective.

Sec. 815. Inconsistent provisions in other acts superseded. In so far as the provisions of this title are inconsistent with the provisions of any other act, general, special or local, the provisions of this title shall be controlling.

GEORGIA ACT CREATING STATE BUREAU OF MARKETS

Bureau of Markets

§5-201. Creation; purposes.- For the purposes of promoting proper, efficient and economical handling, packing, transporting, storage, distribution, inspection and sale of agricultural products of all kinds within this State, and for the further purpose of assisting producers and consumers thereof in selling and purchasing the same under fair conditions, and at fair and reasonable prices, there is hereby created within the Department of Agriculture a Bureau of Markets. (Acts 1917, pp.77, 78.)

§5-202. Director; appointment, term, salary, expenses and assistants.-- The Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint a Director of Markets (hereinafter called the Director), who shall be qualified for the performance of his duties under this Chapter by practical training and experience. He shall be appointed for the term of two years and shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall receive the sum of \$3,000 per annum for his services, and also be allowed his necessary transportation expenses actually incurred in the performance of his duties, itemized, accompanied by proper vouchers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint such competent and experienced persons to assist the Director and such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this Chapter who shall serve at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Agriculture and shall receive such compensation for their services as he and the Director shall determine: Provided, that all expenditures under this section shall be accompanied by proper vouchers and upon itemized statements approved by the Director. (Acts 1917, p. 78.)

§5-203. Bond of Director.- Before assuming the duties of the office the Director shall execute and file with the Governor a good and solvent bond in the sum of \$5000 to be approved by said official, conditioned upon the proper and faithful performance of the duties of said Director. (Acts 1917, p. 81.)

§5-204. Duties of Director; investigations, information, advice and assistance, prevention of waste.- The Director shall be the chief executive officer of the Bureau of Markets and it shall be his duty to organize said Bureau and in cooperation with the Commissioner of Agriculture to plan and formulate the work to be done and carry out the provisions of this Chapter; and he shall--

(a) Investigate methods and practices in connection with the production, handling, standardizing, grading, classifying, sorting, weighing, packing, transportation, storage, inspection and sale of agricultural products of all kinds within this State and all matters relevant thereto.

(b) Gather, formulate, and disseminate information in such form and at such time as he shall deem advisable relating to matters mentioned in subsection (a) hereof in all their phases, and by correspondence, publication, advice, experimentation or by any other practical means shall keep producers, purchasers, and consumers informed of the supply and demand of all such products and of the markets at which the same can be best and most efficiently and most economically sold or procured.

(c) Publish periodical bulletins setting forth the current market prices for all such products in the several places of principal market therefor within the State and elsewhere, and so far as practicable data regarding the available supplies thereof and the demand therefor in said places.

(d) Ascertain sources of supply of all such products and prepare and publish from time to time lists of the names and addresses of producers and consignors thereof and furnish the same without charge to persons applying therefor.

(e) Secure in the performance of the duties of his office the cooperation and assistance of the office of markets of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, similar offices, bureau or departments of other States, and of the Georgia State College of Agriculture or of any other organization that may be of assistance therein.

(f) Assist and advise in the organization and the conduct of cooperative and other associations for improving relations and services among producers, distributors and consumers and methods and practices in connection with the several matters mentioned in subsection (a) hereof, and all matters relevant thereto.

(g) Investigate delays, embargoes, conditions, practices, charges, and rates in the transportation and handling of all such agricultural products, and when the same may be warranted in his opinion may cause such proceedings to be instituted before the proper authority or other tribunals as may be necessary to improve and adjust the same when he shall deem it advisable; may cause to be instituted proper proceedings to prevent unlawful combinations or agreements in restraint of trade, or for fixing prices: Provided, that all costs incurred under this paragraph shall be paid from the funds appropriated and no one under this Chapter shall have authority to create any further liability against the State, the Department of Agriculture, or Market Bureau established by this Chapter.

(h) Whenever it shall appear that any agricultural products are liable to spoil or waste or depreciate in value for lack of ready market, take such steps as may be deemed advisable to benefit the producers, distributors and consumers thereof, and to prevent waste.

(i) Take such other measures as shall be proper for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter: Provided, that in carrying out the provisions of this Chapter there shall be no trespassing on the educational or instructional works of the State Agricultural College or extension work as provided for under the Federal Smith-Lever Act (U.S.C.A., Title 7, § § 341-348). (Acts 1917, pp. 78-80.)

§5-205. Standards, grades, and classes; formulation, etc.,- The Director shall likewise formulate and announce proper and fair standards, grades and classes, for and among agricultural products of all kinds, and may modify or supplement the same from time to time, and shall recommend the same to cooperative and other like associations of producers, distributors and vendors thereof as the standards, grades, or classes to be adopted in marketing the same. (Acts 1917, p. 80.)

§5-206. Annual reports.- The Director shall make an annual report to the Commissioner of Agriculture on or before the first day of June of each year, in which shall be set forth in detail the work performed by the Bureau of Markets during the preceding calendar year; a statement of the plans made for the development of the work; a detailed financial budget of receipts and expenditures and of financial requirements of the division for the next fiscal year; and such other matters as to the Director may appear advisable. (Acts 1917, p. 80.)

§5-207. Business of buying and selling prohibited.- The Director and employees are prohibited, during their respective terms of office or employment, except for the purposes of the division of markets, from engaging in this State or elsewhere in the business of buying or selling or commission dealing in farm products. (Acts 1917, p. 81.)

§5-208. Farmers markets; Commissioner of Agriculture to procure market sites. - In addition to the powers and duties heretofore given to establish markets and prevent waste of farm products, it is further enacted that the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized and directed to procure by purchase, lease, rent, gift, or otherwise, as in his discretion he may see fit, necessary market sites in this State on which to conduct farmers markets. (Acts 1935, p. 369.)

§5-209. Same; establishment by Commissioner; permit from municipality.- The Commissioner of Agriculture shall have authority, when a site has been acquired by purchase, lease, rent, gift, or otherwise, to establish thereon a farmers market, independent of and without the necessity of securing any permit from any municipality in which a site or sites may be located. (Acts 1935, p. 369.)

§5-210. Same; regulation of location; right of eminent domain.- Any such market shall as to its location in any city be subject to any necessary or fair municipal zone laws, fire, or health regulations. This

law shall not be construed as conferring the right of eminent domain upon the Commissioner of Agriculture. (Acts 1935, p. 369.)

§5-211. Same; powers of Commissioner as to regulations, grading, etc. The Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to properly conduct such farmers market or markets, both wholesale and retail. The Commissioner of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Markets, may provide experienced and competent persons to act as graders and classifiers in such markets. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall have authority to prescribe and designate reasonable grades and classes for farm products, truck crops, fruits and vegetables, and to enforce the same in all markets in the State. (Acts 1935, p. 370)

§5-212. Same; Commissioner to prescribe and collect charges.- The Commissioner of Agriculture shall have the power and authority, in acquiring the sites for such market or markets and in conducting the same, to prescribe and collect reasonable charges to pay the necessary cost of acquiring, operating, and maintaining such sites and markets; to erect the necessary buildings and to conduct said markets as provided by law and by this law. (Acts 1935, p. 370.)

§5-213. Same; sale of articles unfit for food to be forbidden.- Whenever any farm products, fruits, vegetables, etc., shall be found on any market in this State in such condition that they are unfit for food, it shall be the duty of the food inspector to forbid the same from being sold in this State, the same as is now done with other food and feeds. (Acts 1935, p. 370.)

§5-214. Same; Commissioner to make and post rules and regulations.- The Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby empowered to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to best enforce the carrying out of all the provisions of this law. Such rules and regulations shall be promulgated by being posted in a conspicuous place in each market established under this law for a period of 24 hours, and when promulgated shall have the force and effect of law. (Acts 1935, p. 370.)

§5-215. Same; ejection of persons from markets.- The Commissioner of Agriculture, through his authorized agents, may eject from any such market, any person and his property refusing to comply with all the provisions of this law and rules promulgated under it. (Acts 1935, p. 370.)

§5-216. Same; Commissioner authorized to establish and enforce grades of vegetables, etc.- The Commissioner of Agriculture shall have authority not only to establish and promulgate necessary grades and classes of vegetables, fruits and truck crops, but to enforce them in all of the markets of the State, established under the provisions of this law, not to

exceed eight in number. He shall have power to designate separate places on any market where fruits, vegetables and truck crops of the different classes and grades shall be handled and kept separate. (Acts 1935, p. 370.)

§5-217. Same; Commissioner to fix and enforce minimum prices.- The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to fix from time to time, as he may deem necessary, minimum prices on the different grades and classes, as herein provided for, and to enforce the same by not permitting any one to sell any fruits, vegetables or truck crops within the bounds of any market established, at a lower price than the minimum price fixed by him. (Acts 1935, p. 371.)

§5-218. Same; Commissioner to inspect fruit and vegetables from without State; declaration of embargo.- The Commissioner of Agriculture in carrying out the terms of this law shall, in addition to the power heretofore given him, have authority to inspect all fruits, vegetables and truck crops coming into Georgia markets or offered for sale within the State. He shall have power, and is hereby directed, in so far as is possible, to protect the Georgia growers and consumers of fruits, vegetables and truck crops by declaring an embargo on any fruit, vegetable or truck crop coming into this State when the supply of the same fruit, vegetable or truck crop grown in this State is ample for the markets of this State at that time. (Acts, 1935, p. 371.)

§5-219. Same; facilities for exchange of products.- The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized and directed, when in his judgment it shall be advisable and necessary, to provide suitable means of communication between the Bureau of Markets and the farmers market or markets established under this law so as to facilitate the sale and exchange of farm products of all kinds. (Acts 1935, p. 371.)

§5-220. Same; funds from operation of markets allocated.- All funds collected under the operation of sections 5-208 to 5-223, inclusive, are hereby allocated to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said sections, and shall be deposited by the Commissioner of Agriculture with the State Treasurer in a separate fund to be paid out on warrants signed by the Governor, the same as other allocated funds of the State. (Acts 1935, p. 372.)

§5-221. Same; powers of Commissioner in carrying out law.- In carrying out the provisions of sections 5-208 to 5-223, inclusive, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall, and is hereby authorized to use every division of the Department of Agriculture, including the Bureau of Markets, and to exercise powers heretofore granted in other laws to the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture, and to any other subdivision of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to the powers and duties prescribed in said sections. (Acts 1935, p. 372.)

§5-222. Same; when law not applicable to producer.- No provision of sections 5-208 to 5-221, inclusive, shall be construed to apply to any producer of this State who sells his own produce direct to the consumer, outside of the State markets established under said sections. (Acts 1935, p. 372.)

§5-223. Same; effect of partial invalidity of law.- Should any section, paragraph, or provision of sections 5-208 to 5-222, inclusive, be declared unconstitutional by the courts, then it is hereby enacted that such court decision shall not be deemed or held or construed to nullify or repeal any other section, paragraph, or provision thereof, but each section, paragraph, or provision not specifically held to be unconstitutional shall be held of full force and effect. (Acts 1935, p. 371.)

Taken from Code of Georgia Annotated, Book 2

FLORIDA STATE MARKETS ACT

A B I L L

TO BE ENTITLED

An Act to Amend Section 1 of Chapter 13809, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1929, as Amended by Chapter 15860, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1933, Relating to the Creation of a Board Consisting of the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the State Marketing Commissioner, known as the State Agricultural Marketing Board, Defining its Duties and Powers, and Providing for Carrying out the Provisions Thereof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 13809, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1929, as amended by Chapter 15860, laws of Florida, Acts of 1933, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. There is hereby created a State Agricultural Marketing Board to consist of the Governor of Florida, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the State Marketing Commissioner, the duties and powers of which shall be to instruct in the standardization, grading, packing, processing, loading, refrigeration, routing, diversion and distribution of farm products; to carry on research work or cooperate with other State or Federal Agricultural Agencies on research work in marketing and to provide any other information and assistance necessary to the efficient selling of farm products; to acquire suitable sites and erect thereon necessary marketing facilities, live stock pens and properly equip, maintain and operate same for the handling of all staple field crops, meats, fruits and vegetables, poultry and dairy products, and all farm and home products, and for selling and loading live stock, and to let or lease space therein and thereon; to purchase and hold for use in the various State Institutions any supplies available for this purpose; to store, or refrigerate any meats, vegetables, fruits, poultry or dairy products; to employ such managers and other help as may be necessary to operate the plants and pens and market the products handled, and make such charges for such services as will cover the cost of operation and maintenance; to operate bonded warehouses where commercial facilities are not available for the purpose of storing, warehousing and holding products of the farm and field, meats, poultry and eggs and to issue negotiable warehouse receipts therefor, and make reasonable charges for such services sufficient to cover the cost of such operations and maintenance. All Collections made for charges under this Act shall be deposited monthly with the State Treasurer to the credit of the General Inspection Fund, Special State Farmers Market Account, the same to be used toward the payment of the expenses of operation and maintenance and equipment herein provided for, and to be paid out by warrants issued on requisitions of the Director of State Markets, approved for payment by the Commissioner

of Agriculture of Florida, filed with the State Comptroller. Any additional funds necessary to defray the expense of erecting, equipping, maintaining and operating plants and pens shall be expended from the General Inspection Fund, provided that only such funds shall be used for the erection and equipment of plants and pens as are available after all other needs of the Department of Agriculture have been provided for. The State Agricultural Marketing Board shall have power and is hereby authorized to employ a Director and such technical and clerical help and assistants as may be necessary to execute and carry out the intent and purpose of this Act, to fix their compensation and traveling expenses which shall be paid from the General Inspection Fund, and to provide sufficient office space therefor."

SECTION 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

ALABAMA ACT CREATING STATE MARKETS BOARD

ALABAMA

Markets

§405. Purposes of article.- The purposes of this article are to promote, protect and develop the agricultural interests of this state, to regulate and control the marketing of agricultural products, to provide for the fixing and promulgation of standards for any or all containers for agricultural products which shall be the official standards for this state, and to further prescribe the powers and duties of the state board of agriculture and industries and the commissioner relative thereto. (1927 Agri. Code, §334, 1935, p. 187)

§406. Powers of commissioner and board.- The commissioner shall have the power to: Inspect and determine the grade and condition of agricultural products both at shipping points and receiving centers within this state, and provide for the issuance of certificates as to grade or condition of such products; inspect, test and examine the containers for agricultural products; investigate, collect and disseminate data and statistics as to the location, quantities and time when available of agricultural products produced, stored or held within the state, information as to the cost and facilities for the transportation, storage and distribution of such products and acquire and disseminate information as to market prices of such products in the markets of the state and other markets; acquire and use such information and data as may be necessary and useful in making recommendations to the public service commission to avoid and prevent discrimination in the transportation of such products of this state and to secure fair and reasonable rates for such transportation; investigate as to the needs of terminal and other distributing facilities for agricultural products and cooperate with corporations, municipalities, and other persons concerning the establishment of such facilities; obtain and disseminate such information and data relating to the preceding subjects from outside this state as may be practicable and of value to producers and consumers within this state; investigate the conduct and methods of exchange and boards of trade within this state for the purchase and sale of agricultural products. The board shall have the power to: Determine and adopt standards for any and all agricultural products as to grade, classification, quality of condition of such products and such other qualifications as may be of value for the purposes of this article; determine and adopt standards for any and all containers for agricultural products and to provide for and require the marking of such containers; include in or exclude from such standards any agricultural product as may appear for the promotion of the purposes of this article and to change such standards as and when such may seem best; make any and all reasonable rules and regulations necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of this article, not inconsistent with the law. (1927 Agri. Code, §336, 1935, p. 187)

Note: This section enumerates certain powers and duties of the commissioner. But in none of them is there any indication that he is to set up and establish a concentration produce market. *Goode v. Tyler*, 237, Alabama 106, 110, 186. Sc. 129.

Above taken from Code of Alabama 1940, Titles 1 - 6

FARM PRODUCTS MARKET FACILITIES ACT

Title. It should conform to State requirements. The following is a suggestion; a more complete title should be used where necessary:

"An Act to provide for the creation of non-profit public corporations to be known as 'Farm Products Market Facilities'".o

(Be it enacted, etc.)

Section 1. Purpose.

The purpose of this Act is to provide a permissive method for the establishment of terminal and assembly markets, through the creation of non-profit public corporations, l/ to be known as "Farm Products Market Facilities," in order to promote the efficient and economic handling of farm and food products at wholesale in the interest of the grower, the food trade, and the consuming public, this method to be in addition and supplementary to any and all other methods for the creation of such types of markets provided for or permitted under the laws of this State.

It is further the purpose of this Act to provide an efficient place where private enterprise can operate effectively and to maintain the management of the market in the hands of those who use it. There shall be no interference by the management of the market with such incidents of private enterprise as profits, prices and types of farm and food products dealt in.

Section 2. Definitions.

a. The term "farm products" shall include all agricultural, floricultural, vegetable, and fruit products of the soil, livestock and meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, and any and all products which have their situs of production on the farm.

b. The term "food products" shall include any and all products either in a natural or processed state used by man or animal as food.

c. The term "person" shall mean any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any other business entity.

d. The term "Farmer" shall mean any person principally engaged in the commercial production of farm products.

e. The term "wholesaler" shall mean any person other than a farmer who engages primarily in the trading in farm and food products for resale to persons other than consumers.

l/ Each state should insert proper language to describe the Facilities as public corporations to insure that each Facility will be deemed an agency of the State Government.

f. The term "retailer" shall mean any person other than a farmer who engages primarily in the selling of farm or food products directly to consumers.

g. The term "Facility" shall mean a public corporation, termed a farm product market facility, created under the provisions of this Act.

h. The term "market" shall mean the physical areas, structures, and appurtenances owned, leased, or operated by the Facility in connection with the performance of its functions under this Act.

i. The term "terminal market" shall mean a market for farm and food products, located in a predominantly consuming area and operated primarily for the purpose of facilitating the sale or other disposal of such products at wholesale.

j. The term "assembly market" shall mean a market for farm and food products, located in a predominantly producing area and operated primarily for the assembly, sale and shipment of such products to terminal markets or other outlets.

Section 3. Establishing Facility - Petition Procedure.

Any organization or group of farmers, wholesalers, retailers, or any political subdivision of the State may, individually or jointly, petition the State [Commissioner] [Secretary] [Director] of Agriculture, in the manner hereinafter provided, for the establishment of a Terminal Farm Products Market Facility; and any organization of farmers or any political subdivision of the State may, individually or jointly, petition the State [Commissioner], [Secretary], [Director] of Agriculture, in the manner hereinafter provided, for the establishment of an Assembly Farm Products Market Facility. The petition, in either case, shall set forth:

a. The territory in which the facility shall be designated to operate, the city, village or town, and the county in which the market is to be located, and whether the market is to be a terminal or an assembly market;

b. The name and post-office address of each petitioner, and the fact that each such petitioner operates within the territory of operation described in the petition; the qualifications of each such petitioner under the provision of this Act; the name and post-office address of the individual representative of each such petitioner empowered to execute the petition in its behalf; and a statement of the action by each such petitioner authorizing the submission of the petition under the provisions of this Act and granting authority to its individual representative to execute the same;

c. The proposed legal name of the Facility, which shall include the term "Farm Products Market Facility";

d. The purposes of the Facility, and the need therefor, its proposed methods of financing, management, and operation, and its plans for construction and future development;

e. The names and post-office addresses of the nominees from among whom the Governor Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture State Marketing Official ^{2/} is to appoint the Board of Directors, as provided for in this Act, together with the names and post-office addresses of those who participated in the nomination of each category of directors, as hereinafter provided.

Section 4. Hearings on Petition.

Upon the receipt of a petition, meeting the requirements of Section 3 above, the State Commissioner Secretary Director of Agriculture shall cause an investigation to be made; shall, within a reasonable time, cause a public hearing relative thereto to be held; and shall promptly report his findings with recommendations to the Governor, taking into consideration in the holding of such hearings and the making of such recommendations, the type, plans, and financial soundness of the Facility, the trading area to be served, the proximity of existing or proposed markets, and the natural flow of produce in the territory of operation, and any other circumstances which in his opinion may be relevant.

Section 5. Certificate of Authority.

The Governor, if he is satisfied that the purposes of this Act will be effectuated, shall approve said petition and shall cause to be prepared and issued ^{3/} a certificate of authority creating such Facility and granting to it the right of operation as a public corporation in accordance with the provisions of this Act; provided, however, that the Governor, prior to such approval, may direct the Commissioner Secretary Director of Agriculture to hold further hearings and to submit new or additional recommendations.

Section 6. First Board of Directors - Terminal Market Facility.

The first board of directors of a Terminal Market Facility shall consist of nine (9) members, as follows:

^{2/} The State official designated to appoint members of the Board of Directors of the Facilities is suggested in the alternative, in order to permit adaptation by each State to its own particular needs. Since a State may wish to place this function in the hands of its official in charge of marketing, the words "State marketing official" are also included.

^{3/} Insert procedure for registration and filing of certificate, if necessary.

a. The Governor Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture State marketing official shall appoint two (2) directors from a list of four (4) wholesalers nominated by a majority vote at a general meeting of the wholesalers licensed under the United States Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act and operating within the territory of operation as defined in the certificate of authority; two (2) directors from a list of four (4) farmers nominated by a majority vote at a general meeting of farmers residing and normally marketing their products within said territory, and called for that purpose by the petitioner or petitioners upon due notice of such meeting published in a newspaper or other publication of general circulation in said territory; one (1) director from a list of three (3) consumers to be nominated by the consumers council or other organization qualified in the opinion of the appointing authority to represent the consumers in said territory; one (1) director from a list of three (3) businessmen, not wholesalers or retailers, nominated by the Chamber of Commerce in the city or town in which the market is to be located, through formal action by its governing body; and one (1) director from a list of three (3) retailers nominated by an association of retailers in said territory, through the formal action of the association's governing body or by a majority vote at a meeting of retailers, existing within said territory, called for that purpose by the petitioner or petitioners upon due notice given in a newspaper or other publication of general circulation in said territory;

b. The chief executive officer of the city or town shall serve as director or shall appoint a representative who shall be an official of the city or town.

c. The Commissioner Secretary Director of Agriculture, or his representative from the Department of Agriculture appointed by him, shall be a ex officio member of the Board of directors, who shall be entitled to a vote at all meetings of the Board.

Section 7. Tenure of Office of First Board of Directors - Terminal Market Facility. Of the first board of directors of a Terminal Market Facility, one (1) farmer director and one (1) wholesaler director shall be appointed for a term of three years; one (1) director representing farmers, one (1) director representing wholesalers, and the director representing the city or town government shall be appointed for a term of two years; and the director representing consumers, the director representing retailers, and the director representing businessmen, shall be appointed for one year. Each director shall continue to serve until his successor shall be appointed and qualify.

Section 8. Subsequent Boards of Directors - Terminal Market Facility.

At the expiration of the term of the first appointed directors of a Terminal market facility, their successors shall:

a. Be nominated and appointed, as provided in Section 6 hereof, for terms of three years or until their respective successors shall have been appointed and qualify, except that the [Governor] [Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture] [State marketing official] shall appoint the two (2) wholesaler directors from a list of four (4) wholesalers nominated by a majority of the wholesalers operating within the market, and the two (2) farmer directors from a list of four (4) farmers nominated by a majority vote at a meeting of the farmers delivering their own produce to the market in their own trucks. In the event of any of the above groups failing to nominate candidates for the board of directors under this Section, the [Governor] [Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture] [State marketing official] shall appoint a director or directors with similar qualifications.

Section 9. First Board of Directors - Assembly Markets. The first Board of Directors of an Assembly Market Facility shall consist of seven (7) members, as follows:

a. The [Governor] [Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture] [State marketing official] shall appoint four (4) directors from a list of eight (8) farmers nominated by a majority vote at a general meeting of the farmers normally marketing their products within said territory, and called for that purpose by the petitioner or petitioners upon due notice of such meeting published in a newspaper or other publication of general circulation in said territory, and one (1) director representing appropriate public agricultural agencies in the county not already represented on the Board of Directors.

b. The chief executive office of the city or town shall serve as director or in case the market is not to be located in a city or town, then the governing body of the county in which the market is to be located, shall appoint one (1) Director;

c. The [Commissioner] [Secretary] [Director] of Agriculture, or his representative from the Department of Agriculture appointed by him, shall be a [ex officio] member of the Board of Directors, who shall be entitled to a vote at all meetings.

Section 10. Tenure of Office of First Board of Directors - Assembly Markets. Of the first Board of Directors of an Assembly Market Facility, two (2) farmer directors shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years, one (1) farmer director and the director representing the city, town or county government, shall be appointed for two (2) years; the director representing the agricultural agencies in said territory; and one (1) farmer director shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year. Each director shall continue to serve until his successor shall be appointed and qualify.

Section 11. Subsequent Boards of Directors - Assembly Markets. At the expiration of the terms of the first appointed directors of an Assembly Market Facility, their successors shall:

a. Be nominated and appointed, as provided in Section 9 hereof, for terms of three (3) years or until their respective successors shall have been appointed and qualify, except that the [Governor] [Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture] [State marketing official] shall appoint the four (4) farmer directors from a list of eight (8) farmers nominated by a majority vote at a meeting of the farmers delivering their own products to the market in their own trucks. In the event of the above group failing to nominate candidates for the Board of Directors under this Section, the [Governor] [Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture] [State marketing official] shall appoint a director or directors with the same qualifications.

Section 12. Removal of Directors, Vacancies, etc. The [Governor] [Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture] [State marketing official] after notice and opportunity for hearing, may remove any director of any Facility created hereunder, because of inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office. In the event that any director is unable or fails for any reason to complete his term, the [Governor] [Commissioner, Secretary, or Director of Agriculture] [State marketing official] shall appoint in his place for the unexpired term, nominated in the same manner as the director he is to succeed.

Section 13. Oath of Office, Conduct of Business, etc. Each member of the Board of Directors of any Facility created hereunder, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, take the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State. Five (5) members of the Board of Directors of a Terminal Market Facility and four (4) members of the Board of Directors of an Assembly Market Facility, shall, respectively, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the particular Facility; in each case the concurrence of a majority present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be necessary for the passage of any resolution, order or determination. The Board of Directors of either type of facility may appoint an executive committee and such other special committee as it deems proper. Each Board shall meet at least once each quarter during the fiscal year and during its first meeting of each fiscal year, shall choose a Chairman and a Treasurer by a majority of all directors. The directors of a Terminal Market Facility shall receive \$_____ for each meeting and shall be paid actual travel expenses not to exceed \$_____ per mile; the Directors of an Assembly Market Facility shall be paid \$_____ for each meeting and shall be paid actual travel expenses not to exceed \$_____ per mile. 4/

4/ Adopt usual State practice regarding limitations of expenditures or meetings.

Section 14. Powers. Any Facility created under the terms of this Act, shall, through the action of its Board of Directors, taken as provided in this Act, have power:

a. To acquire by purchase, lease, condemnation, or otherwise, such land or any interest in land, or other property, real or personal, as may be necessary in its opinion to the operation of the market, and may mortgage, sell, lease, rent, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, any such property as it may deem advisable; provided, however, that no real estate shall be sold unless the sale is approved by the Governor and trustee of the bondholders, and provided further that no such real estate shall be used as a market, unless such property is acquired by a governmental agency;

b. To plan, build, construct, or operate, or cause to be built, constructed, or operated, such buildings, structures, equipment, and appurtenances thereto as it may deem necessary for the operation of the market, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, restaurants, filling stations, garages and warehouses, provisions for sanitation and similar accessories for market operation;

c. To borrow money, make and issue negotiable notes, bonds, refunding bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness or obligations (herein called "bonds") of the Facility, said bonds to have a maturity date not longer than thirty years from the date of issue, and to secure the payment of such bonds or any part thereof by pledge or mortgage of all or any of its revenues, receipts or other assets, real or personal, and to make such agreements with the purchasers or holders of such bonds, or with others in connection with any such bonds (whether issued or to be issued), as the Facility shall deem advisable, and in general to provide for the security for said bonds and the rights of the holders thereof; provided, however, that no obligations incurred by the Facility shall be a debt of the state or any of its political subdivisions, or a pledge of the credit or taxing power of the state or any political subdivision thereof. The Facility is authorized to receive appropriations, gifts, and contributions of money, supplies, goods and services, or loans thereof, if approved by the Governor or appropriate state agency, and the political subdivisions of this state are hereby authorized to make, upon such terms and in such manner as may be required by the laws of this state, such appropriations and loans to such Facilities; 5/

5/ It is the recommendation of the Drafting Committee of State Officials of the Council of State Governments that, in the interest of the development of state responsibilities, the states are urged to rely on their own resources and not to turn to the Federal government for financial assistance in the development of the Facilities.

d. To employ a market manager qualified to operate a market of the type contemplated by the Facility and such additional employees as may be necessary for the management and operation of the market;

e. To fix the salaries of the market manager and any other authorized employees of the market;

f. To fix, alter, charge and collect rentals and charges for stores stalls, space, buildings, equipment and other appurtenances, privileges, and services furnished or performed, in or in connection with the market, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the expenses of the Facility, the construction, improvement, repair, maintenance and operation of its properties, the payment of the principal of and interest on its obligations, and to fulfill the terms and provisions of any agreements made with the purchasers or holders of any such obligations; provided, however, that such rentals and charges shall not be designed to render a profit to the Facility;

g. To promulgate reasonable rules or regulations relating to the use of the market, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, rules and regulations relating to hours of business, sanitation, traffic, and such other matters as are normally incidental to the proper management of a market; provided, however, that no such rule or regulation shall fix or regulate prices, profits or types of farm and food products dealt in.

h. In its discretion, reasonably exercised, and after due notice and opportunity to be heard, to suspend or revoke any or all rights or privileges of any person violating the rules and regulations provided for in (g) above, enjoyed in connection with his activities in the market;

i. To make contracts of any name and nature and to execute all instruments necessary or convenient for the carrying on of its business;

j. To enter into and maintain contracts for all such types of insurance as it may deem necessary to protect the Facility against loss;

k. To enter into contracts of group insurance for the benefit of its employees, and to set up a retirement or benefit fund for such employees;

l. To adopt and use a corporate seal;

m. To make by-laws for the management and regulation of its affairs;

n. To sue and be sued in its corporate name;

o. To delegate to the market manager or other officers of the Facility such duties and responsibilities in relation to the operation of the market as it may deem reasonably necessary;

p. In general, to do such other acts and things as may be reasonably necessary or convenient to carry out the powers hereinabove enumerated, and to carry on the operations of a wholesale market for farm and food products in accordance with the general purposes of this Act.

Section 15. Limitation of Powers. The exercise of the powers, granted in Section 14 of this Act, shall be deemed to be expressly limited as follows:

a. The Facility shall be subject to all of the zoning, building, fire, sanitary, health and other police ordinances and regulations of the State and political subdivisions in which it is established;

b. The Facility shall have no power to discriminate in its operations against the sale of any farm or food products, or against any producer of such products, on account of the country, State or political subdivision in which any such products are produced, or on account of the legal nature of the producer or other person engaged in the marketing of any such products, or on account of the conditions of employment or the nature of the labor employed in the production or marketing of such products or on account of the method of transportation; but every Facility shall take every reasonable precaution to prevent any such discrimination;

c. The Facility shall have no power to acquire, construct, maintain or operate more than one market, nor shall it acquire, construct, maintain or operate a market which is not operated primarily for the purpose of handling farm and food products at wholesale;

d. No member of the Board of Directors of any Facility shall be interested directly or indirectly in any transaction with the Facility except in connection with his normal business operations in the market;

e. No Facility shall itself engage directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale of farm or food products, or engage in any business other than that of managing the market Facility.

Section 16. Bonds. A. The bonds of the Facility hereinabove referred to and authorized to be issued, shall be authorized by resolution or resolutions of the board thereof and shall be of such series, bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, not exceeding thirty years from their respective dates, bear interest at such rates, not exceeding 6% per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or fully registered without coupons, carry

such registration, exchangeability and interchangeability privileges; be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places; be subject to such terms of redemption not exceeding 105 per centum of the principal amount thereof; and be entitled to such priorities with respect to the revenues or receipts of the Facility, as all such resolution or resolutions may provide. The bonds shall be signed by such officers as the Facility shall determine, and coupon bonds shall have attached thereto interest coupons bearing the facsimile signature of the treasurer of the Facility, all as may be prescribed in such resolution or resolutions. Any such bonds may be issued and delivered notwithstanding that one or more of the officers signing such bonds or the treasurer whose facsimile signature shall be upon the coupons, if any, shall have ceased to be such officer or officers at the time such bonds shall actually be delivered. Pending the preparation and delivery of definitive bonds, interim receipts or temporary bonds may be issued and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers of such definitive bonds, and may contain such terms and conditions as the Facility may determine.

Said bonds may be sold at public or private sale for such price or prices as the Facility shall determine, provided that the interest cost to maturity of the bonds shall not exceed 6 per centum per annum.

B. Any resolution or resolutions authorizing the issuance of any bonds may contain provisions which shall be part of the contract with the holders thereof, as to:

a. pledging the full faith and credit of the Facility (with the express understanding that no obligations incurred by the Facility shall be an obligation of the state or any of its political subdivisions, or a pledge of the credit and taxing power of the state or any political subdivisions thereof) as security for such obligations, or restricting such security to all or any part of the revenues of the Facility from all or any of its properties,

b. the construction, improvement, operation, extension, enlargement, maintenance and repair of the properties of the Facility, and the duties of the Facility with reference thereto,

c. the terms and provisions of the bonds,

d. limitations on the purposes to which the proceeds of the bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied,

e. the rate of rentals and charges for stores, stalls, space, buildings, equipment and other appurtenances, privileges, and the services furnished or performed, on or in connection with the market,

- f. the setting aside of reserves and sinking funds and the regulation and the disposition thereof,
- g. limitations on the issuance of additional bonds,
- h. the terms and provisions of any deed of trust or indenture securing the bonds or under which the same may be issued, and
- i. any other or additional agreements with the holders of the bonds.

C. In order to secure any such bonds, any Facility may enter into any mortgages, deeds of trust, indentures or other agreements with any bank or trust company, or other person or persons in the United States having power to enter into the same, including any Federal agency, and may assign and pledge any or all of the revenues, receipts or other assets, real or personal, of the Facility thereunder. Such mortgage, deed of trust, indenture or other agreement may contain such provisions as may be customary in such instruments, or as the Facility may authorize, including (but without limitation) provisions as to (1) the construction, improvement, alteration, expansion, operation, maintenance and repair of any properties of the Facility, and the duties of the Facility with reference thereto, (2) the application of funds and the safeguarding of funds on hand or on deposit, (3) the rights and remedies of the trustee and the holders of the bonds (which may include restrictions upon the individual right of action of such bondholders) and (4) the terms and provisions of the bonds or the resolutions authorizing the issuance of the same.

D. Said bonds shall have all the qualities of negotiable instruments under the law of merchant and the negotiable instrument law of this state.

1. In the event that the Facility shall default in the payment of the principal of or interest on any of the bonds, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption, and such default shall continue for a period of thirty days; or in the event that the Facility or any officers, agents or employees thereof shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act or shall default in any agreement made with the holders of the bonds, any holder of bonds or trustee therefor shall have the right to apply in an appropriate judicial proceeding to any court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver to represent the bondholders for the purposes herein provided, whether or not all bonds have been declared due and payable and whether or not such holders or trustee therefor are seeking or have sought to enforce any other right or exercise any remedy in connection with such bonds. Upon such application the court may appoint, and if the application is made by the holders of or a trustee on behalf of the holders of 25 per cent in ag-

gregate principal amount of such bonds then outstanding, shall appoint, a receiver to represent the bond holders for the purposes herein provided.

2. The receiver so appointed shall forthwith directly or by his agents and attorneys enter into and upon and take possession of the properties of the Facility, and may exclude the Facility, its officers, agents and employees and all persons claiming under them wholly therefrom and shall have, hold, use, operate, manage and control the properties of the Facility in the name of the Facility, or otherwise, as the receiver may deem best and shall exercise all of the rights and powers of the Facility with respect to such properties as the Facility itself might do. Such receiver shall maintain, restore, insure and keep insured the properties of the Facility and from time to time shall make all such necessary or proper repairs as may seem expedient to such receiver, and shall establish, levy, maintain and collect such rents and charges in connection with the properties of the Facility as such receiver may deem necessary, proper or reasonable and shall collect and receive all revenues of the Facility and deposit the same in a separate account and apply such revenues so collected and received in such manner as the court shall direct.

3. Whenever all that is due upon the bonds and interest thereon, and upon any other obligations and interest thereon, having a charge, lien or other encumbrance on the revenues of the Facility under any of the terms of any covenants or agreements with the holders of bonds shall have been paid or deposited as provided therein, and all the faults shall have been cured and made good, the court may, in its discretion and after such notices and hearings as it deems reasonable and proper, direct the receiver to surrender possession of the properties of the Facility to the Facility, the same right of the holders of the bonds to secure the appointment of a receiver to exist upon any subsequent default as hereinabove provided.

4. Such receiver shall in the performance of the powers hereinabove conferred upon him act under the direction and supervision of the court making such appointment and shall at all times be subject to the orders and decrees of such court and may be removed thereby. Nothing herein contained shall limit or restrict the jurisdiction of such court to enter such other further orders and decrees as such court may deem necessary or appropriate for the exercise by the receiver of any functions specifically set forth therein.

5. Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, said receiver shall have no power to sell, assign, mortgage or otherwise dispose of any assets of whatever kind or character belonging to the Facility and useful therefor, but the authority of any such receiver shall be limited to the operation and maintenance of the Facility and no court shall have any jurisdiction to enter any orders or decrees requiring or permitting said receiver to sell, assign, mortgage or otherwise dispose of any such assets.

E. 1. Subject to any contractual limitations binding upon the holders of any issue of bonds or trustee therefor included but not limited to the restrictions of the exercise of any remedy to a specified proportion or percentage of such holders, any holders of bonds, or trustee therefor, shall have the right and power for the equal benefit and protection of the holders of bonds similarly situated:

- (a) By mandamus or other suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity to enforce his rights against the Facility and any of its officers, agents or employees, and to require and compel such Facility or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out its and their duties and obligations under this Act and its and their covenants and agreements with bondholders;
- (b) By action or suit in equity to require the Facility to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the bondholders;
- (c) By action or suit in equity to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the bondholders;
- (d) Bring suit on the bonds;
- (e) By notice in writing to the Facility, declare all bonds due and payable, and if all defaults shall be made good then with the consent of the holders of 25 per centum (or such other percentage as may be specified in any resolution, indenture or other instrument authorizing the issuance of such bonds) of the principal amount of the bonds outstanding, to annul such declaration and its consequences.

2. No remedy conferred by this Act upon any holder of bonds, or any trustee therefor, is intended to be exclusive of any other remedy, but each such remedy is cumulative and in addition to any other remedy and may be exercised without exhausting and without regard to any other remedy conferred by this Act or any other law. No waiver of any default or breach of duty or contract, whether by any holder of bonds, or any trustee therefor, shall extend to or shall affect any subsequent default or breach of duty or contract or shall impair any rights or remedies thereon. No delay or omission of any bondholder or any trustee therefor to exercise any right or power accruing upon any default shall impair any such right or power or shall be construed to be a waiver of any such default or acquiescence therein. Every substantive right and every remedy conferred upon the holders of bonds may be enforced and exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient. In case any

suit, action or proceeding to enforce any right or exercise any remedy shall be brought or taken and then discontinued or abandoned, or shall be determined adversely to the holder of the bonds, or any trustee therefor, then and in every such case the Facility and such holder, or such trustee, shall be restored to their former positions and rights and remedies as if no such suit, action or proceeding had been brought or taken.

Section 17. Exemption from Taxation. The effectuation of the authorized purposes of the Facilities created under this Act, being public corporations, shall and will be in all respects for the benefit of all the people of this State, for the increase of their commerce and prosperity, and for the improvement of their health and living conditions. Since such Facilities will be performing essential public functions in effectuating such purposes, the bonds issued by any such Facility, their transfer and the income therefrom, shall at all times be free from taxation within this State. 6/

Section 18. Audit and Publications

(a) Immediately after the close of each fiscal year, every Facility established pursuant to this Act shall cause an audit to be made of its operations for such fiscal year. Such audit shall be made by a certified public accountant, or firm of accountants not regularly employed by the Facility for its accounting purposes, or, with the approval of the proper State official, by a regular State accounting agency. Within ninety days after the close of its fiscal year each such Facility shall file with the State Department of Agriculture a copy of such audit together with the names of the officers and directors thereof. Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Every authority established hereunder shall keep such records and make such reports to the Director of the Division of Markets as may

6/ Each State should give serious consideration to whether, or the extent to which, the real and personal property of the Facilities created under this Act should be exempt from local taxation, whether by direct exemption or provision for payment in lieu of taxes, and whether permanently or for a limited time. The States should also give consideration to exemption from State, county and municipal license fees and nuisance taxes which result in a discrimination between permanent and transient operations on the market. State legislatures may wish to consider granting to political subdivisions the power to waive the payment of taxes in whole or in part in order to aid in the establishment of Facilities.

be required by the Director with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) In case any such authority shall fail or refuse to keep such records and to make such reports as are required by subsection (b) of this section, the director of the Division of Markets through the Attorneys for the State of the several counties and cities, may institute the necessary proceedings or otherwise, in his discretion, to have the directors, or such of them as are responsible for such failure or refusal, removed from office as provided in subsection (d) of section two of this Act.

Section 19. Separability of provisions. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

