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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASHING COOPERATIVES, 1863-1939

Ву

R. H. ELSWORTH

and

GRACE WANSTALL



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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

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FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES 1863 - 1939

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For more than 100 years American farmers have concerned themselves with cooperation as an economic tool. They have learned much of the possibilities and limitations of this instrumentality. They have applied cooperation primarily to their marketing and purchasing activities, although substantial progress has been made in such other fields as fire insurance, irrigation, telephone communication, rural electrification, and finance.

Marketing and purchasing cooperatives, however, have been, and still are, the backbone of the farmer cooperative movement. While many influences have stimulated the formation of cooperatives, the development of efficient operating techniques has been a potent force in strengthening the movement.

COOPERATIVE TECHNIQUES DEVELOPED

Existing records for the early years of such activity indicate that the cooperative technique for turning milk into cheese and butter and disposing of these products had been fairly well worked out by 1860, and that farmers had had some experience in the cooperative marketing of grain.

During the sixties several associations were started for handling fruit and vegetables, and an organization formed at Riverhead, N. Y., began the purchase of fertilizer for its members. At the same time farmers' elevators were beginning to appear in Iowa. It was in this period that the first legislation in behalf of cooperation was put upon the statute books; laws were passed in

Michigan, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. $\underline{1}/$

Many of the 25,000 local granges chartered in the seventies by the newly established farmers' fraternity, The Patrons of Husbandry - commonly known as the Grange - were more interested in cooperative purchasing and marketing than in ritualistic ceremonies. Some of the purchasing enterprises started under Grange sponsorship continued well into the present century.

The eighties and nineties were periods during which techniques were per-

fected for the successful operation of farmers' elevators, local fruit and vegetable marketing associations, livestock shipping associations, wool pools, and associations for marketing nuts in the Pacific Coast States.

SCOPE OF STUDY

This report covers the findings from an examination of the records for the 26, 192 marketing and pur-

chasing associations in the files of the Farm Credit Administration as of December 31, 1939. The study is based entirely on the number of associations, as this is the only yard-stick available for the 77 years since the first of the living cooperatives was organized.

Not so many data are available for the associations organized and discontinued prior to 1910, as statistically would be desirable. Nevertheless, it has been possible, by weaving the fragmentary material in with the complete records, to present what is believed to be essentially a true picture, especially for the years since 1900.

Although definite information is available for the inclusion in this report of but 1,086 of the many associations formed prior to 1900, it is believed that the material roughly indicates developments up to the beginning of the current century. It seems improbable that such additional facts as may become available in the course of time will change the broad outlines of the picture 2/.

BASIC DATA

Nearly 57 percent (56.9) of the 26,192 associations had discontinued by December 31, 1939 and 43 percent were still active. Of all the associations 81.5 percent were classified as marketing enterprises and 18.5 percent as purchasing.

More than 60 percent of the total number of associations were credited

to the 12 North Central States; the four States of Winnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois accounted for nearly 33 percent of all the associations. About 15 percent of the associations had been set up by farmers in the 17 States along the Atlantic Coast, about 13 percent by the farmers of the 11 Western States, and 12 percent by the farmers in the 8 South Central States (table 1).

Almost 70 percent of the 26,192 associations were, or had been, engaged in

ASSOCIATIONS OF RECORD (December 31, 1939)

| Group | Number |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Grain, dry beans, rice | 5,628 |
| Dairy products | 4,975 |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts | 4,092 |
| Livestock | 3,564 |
| Cotton and products | 907 |
| Poultry, eggs | 482 |
| Wool, mohair | 289 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,399 |
| All marketing | 21,336 |
| Purchasing | 4,856 |
| Total | 26, 192 |

^{1/} Nourse, E. G., The Legal Status of Agricultural Co-operation, 553 pp, 1928, New York. See p 40.

^{2/} As the various States undertake studies pertaining to the development of cooperation within their boundaries, additional statistical material will be available to substantiate the trends so far revealed for the country as a whole.

marketing grain, dry beans, rice; dairy products; fruits, vegetables, nuts; or livestock; while $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the associations had been formed by cotton growers, and a little more than 1 percent by sheepmen. The 4,856 purchasing associations constitute 18.5 percent of the total (table 1).

In the appendix of this report are tables for the number of associations organized year by year beginning with 1901, the number that discontinued each year, and the number that were active during each year. These data are tabulated by geographic divisions, leading States, as determined by number of associations, and commodity groups including the cooperative purchasing of supplies. There are also tabulations for the percentages which the discontinuances were

of the number of active associations for each year beginning with 1920, and tabulations for the 11,294 cooperatives that were operating at the close of 1939.

The 26,192 associations are considered in three ways: (1) the number organized in each year, (2) the number active, and (3) the number discontinuing. The information presented under each of these general headings includes data for geographic divisions, leading States, marketing and purchasing, with the breakdown for the marketing group.

The 11,294 associations that were active at the close of 1939 have been classified as to number of years in existence and average length of life for each group.

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SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF ORGANIZING

The first enterprise of those included in this study was formed on Christmas night, 1863. During the remainder of the nineteenth century, 1,255 associations of record were launched. Nearly 900 of these were in the 12 North Central States, and more than 250 in the 17 States along the Atlantic coast (Appendix, table 5).

Fifty-eight percent of the 26,192 associations were formed during the 15 years 1911-25. More than 18 percent were formed before that period and more than 23 percent during the years following 1925 (fig. 1). The year of greatest activity in the matter of starting farmers' cooperatives was 1920, when 1,967 enterprises were organized, (Appendix, table 5). This was at a rate of about 5 associations for each day.

Peak years for organizing differed from east to west and from north to south. In the South Atlantic States, 1909 was the banner year, because of the establishment of 70 odd fruit associations in Florida. The formation of 49 associations in California in 1916

caused that year to be the peak for the Pacific Coast States. The peak year for New England was 1919 with 20 new associations in Maine, largely for handling apples, potatoes, and sweet corn. The organization of 1,468 cooperatives in the 12 North Central States in 1920 set the record for that area. Topnotch years for the other parts of the country were Widdle Atlantic and West South Central divisions, 1921; East South Central division, 1922; and Mountain States, 1930 (Appendix, table 5).

The peak years for some of the larger States are of interest. Wisconsin and Kansas established high records in 1919; Winnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan in 1920; and New York in 1921 (Appendix, table 6).

Larger numbers of associations for marketing grain and dairy products were started in 1919 than in any other year. Livestock shippers were busy setting up associations in 1920 and the fruit, vegetable, and nut growers were active the following year. Texas cotton grow-

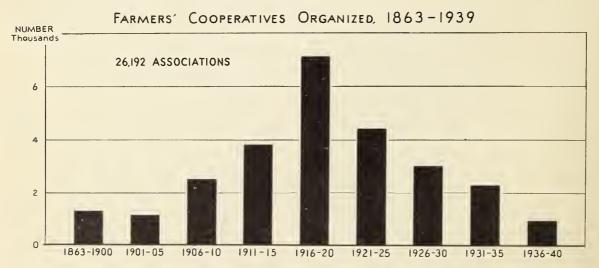


FIGURE 1. — Sixty percent of the 26,192 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations of record had been organized by the close of 1920. Twenty-seven percent of all the associations were formed during the 5 years 1916-20; 14 percent during the preceding 5-year period and nearly 17 percent during the 5 years beginning with 1921. Thus 58 percent of all the associations were set up during the 15 years, 1911-25.

| COOPERAT | IVES ORGA | AN I ZED |) |
|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Period | Number | | Percent |
| 1863-1900 | 1,256 | | 4.8 |
| 1901-05 | 1,099 | | 4.2 |
| 1906-10 | 2,466 | | 9.4 |
| 1911-15 | 3,767 | | 14.4 |
| 1916-20 | 7,104 | | 27.1 |
| 1921-25 | 4,381 | | 16.7 |
| 1926-30 | 2,975 | | 11.4 |
| 1931-35 | 2,238 | | 8.5 |
| 1936-39 | 906 | | 3.5 |
| Total | 26,192 | | 100.0 |

ers made 1938 the peak year for that State by starting more than 50 associations for ginning cotton. The peak year for new purchasing associations was 1920 (Appendix, table 7).

The 10-year periods during which organizing activities were at high points are indicated by figures 3 and 4. The periods for most of the States fell between 1911 and 1926. For Minnesota and Nebraska the period was from 1911 to 1920 and for Texas from 1928 to 1937. Taking the 48 States as a unit the period was from 1914 to 1923, when more than 46 percent of all associations of record were organized.

The associations in the grain group were the first to pass through their period of maximum development, 58.7 percent of all grain cooperatives being organized in the ten years including 1911 and 1920 (fig. 4).

The organization of associations for the processing and marketing of milk has been more continuous than in the case of the other commodity groups. According to available data $\frac{3}{2}$ the period

during which the greatest activity occurred included the years 1912 to 1921, when 34 percent of these associations began operating.

The peak 10-year periods for organizing for some of the other groups were, livestock, 1915-24, when 71.5 percent of the known associations were set up; wool and mohair 1918-27, 61 percent; fruits, vegetables, nuts, 1919-28, 44 percent; poultry and eggs, 1922-31, 66 percent; and cotton, 1929-38, 39 percent (fig. 4).

It is probable that the intellectuals who from 1908 on were interested in enriching country life were responsible for the intensified organizing of cooperatives. During the twelve years beginning with 1921 approximately 52 percent of all the associations of record were started. The Country Life Commission, appointed in 1908, in its report made early in the following year, mentioned cooperation. Four years later a group of men and women including college professors, members of Congress, and outstanding farmers spent a summer in Europe studying cooperation and on their return issued optimistic reports. This same year the first of 4 annual national conferences on marketing and farm credits was held. The papers presented at the various sessions indicated much interest in cooperation. Also, in 1913 there was set up a cooperative purchasing and marketing project in the newly created Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The following year the Department of Agriculture's extension service was created and resulted in the appearance in rural sections of college-trained men to assist farmers in solving both their production and their economic problems. Thus many forces were at work stimulating the formation of cooperatives during this period.

Many associations for making cheese and butter were formed in the nineties, but in what years and how many is not known.

Table 1. — Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations of Record by Geographic Divisions, Leading States, and Specified Groups as of December 31, 1939

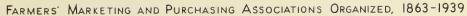
| Unit 1/ | Associations | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Division: | | |
| West North Central | 9,693 | 37.0 |
| East North Central | 6, 168 | 23.5 |
| West South Central | 2, 166 | 8.3 |
| Pacific | 1,823 | 7.0 |
| South Atlantic | 1,718 | 6.6 |
| Mountain | 1,556 | 5.9 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,471 | 5.6 |
| East South Central | 971 | 3.7 |
| New England | 626 | 2.4 |
| United States | 26, 192 | 100.0 |
| State: | | |
| Minnesota | 2,632 | 10.1 |
| Wisconsin | 2,383 | 9.1 |
| Iowa | 1,953 | 7.5 |
| Illinois | 1,582 | 6.0 |
| North Dakota | 1, 232 | 4.7 |
| Nebraska | 1,079 | 4.1 |
| Texas | 1,071 | 4.1 |
| Kansas | 1,018 | 3.9 |
| Missouri | 1,010 | 3.9 |
| New York | 953 | 3.6 |
| California | 902 | 3.4 |
| Michigan | 807 | 3.1 |
| All others | 9,570 | 36.5 |
| United States | 26,192 | 100.0 |
| Group: | | |
| Grain, dry beans, rice | 5,628 | 21.5 |
| Dairy products | 4,975 | 19.0 |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts. | 4,092 | 15.6 |
| Livestock | 3,564 | 13.6 |
| Cotton and products | 907 | 3.5 |
| Poultry, eggs | 482 | 1.8 |
| Wool, mohair | 289 | 1. 1 |
| Miscellaneous products | 1,399 | 5.4 |
| All marketing | 21, 336 | 81.5 |
| Purchasing | 4,856 | 18.5 |
| Total | 26, 192 | 100.0 |

^{1/} Arrayed according to percentage in groups.

The year 1920 is another of the turning points in farmer cooperation in America. Up to that time nearly all the associations started had been local enterprises. A few large-scale organizations had been set up and considerable progress made in developing operating techniques for federations, centralized associations, and terminal-market cooperative sales agencies. Even so, cooperation was principally local in character. There were small cooperative cheese factories, creameries, country elevators, livestock shipping associations, associations for shipping wool, operating cotton warehouses, packing and shipping fruits, vegetables, and nuts, for handling eggs, and for purchasing supplies. There were more than 13,000 such associations. They were trying to perform more economically the marketing functions necessary to getting farm products into the channels of trade with the hope that the farmer's share of the consumers' dollar might become larger.

Cooperation as measured by the number of new associations formed annually was at its peak in 1920 (Appendix, tables 5, 6, and 7). Early in that year a dynamic personality, almost unknown in the world of cooperation, presented with energy a new idea which gripped the imaginations of farmers north, south, east, and west. His proposal was that farmers form State-wide and region-wide associations for "orderly marketing." There was the implication in the propaganda for the new order that by so doing they would become an influential force in the matter of price making. Big commodity organizations, it was said, should replace the existing local shipping associations.

The dramatic manner in which the new program was presented brought results quickly. The number of farmer cooperatives formed in 1921 were 400 fewer than the number for 1920. Furthermore,



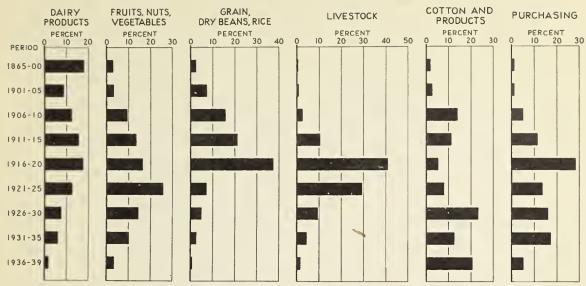


FIGURE 2. — Seventeen percent of all associations for handling dairy products were organized in the 5-year period 1916-20; 25.8 percent of the fruit, vegetable and nut associations were set up in the years 1921-25. New grain cooperatives appeared in increasing numbers through the 1916-20 5-year period when 37 percent of all such associations of record were formed. More than 40 percent of all livestock associations came into existence during 1916-20. Ten years later the organizers for associations for handling cotton were busy and established 23 percent of the known associations in that group. Twenty-eight percent of all purchasing associations entered business during 1916-20 period.

there were decreases for each succeeding year through 1926. In the 5 years ending with 1920, 7,104 associations were formed; but in the 5 years following 1920, only 4,381 enterprises were started; and in the following periods, 2,975, 2,238; and 906 (figs. 1 and 2; Appendix, table 8).

New large-scale associations for handling grain, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, onions, and other products began to appear and locals to disappear as the bewitching effect of the possibility of higher prices through monopoly control spread from coast to coast.

It is well to note that technological changes, such as the adaptation of the automobile for transporting products and the substantial progress being made by the "good roads" men, required larger operating units than the then existing local associations. It was apparent that farmers with crops ready for market could be served better by fewer but larger cooperatives. In consequence many associations disappeared, either through consolidations or through discontinuance for insufficient business, while many of the new organizations proved better suited to the rapidly changing conditions of that period.

Today organizations serving growers from areas many times larger than those served by the associations of 25 years ago are found throughout the country. These cooperatives function for larger numbers of farmers, transact huge amounts of dollar business, are well financed, and operate efficiently. They are proving more effective as economic agencies.

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DISCONTINUANCES OF FARMER COOPERATIVES 4/

There is less definite data concerning the discontinuance of farmers' cooperatives than for their organization. The starting of a new cooperative is often the occasion for rejoicing, but discontinuances receive little attention unless the aid of the courts is required. Frequently the hope for ultimate success is so strong that the struggle to continue is not given up until the last

| DISCONTINUANCES, 1875-1939 | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--|---------|
| Period | Number | | Percent |
| 1875 - 1900 | 33 | | 0.2 |
| 1901-05 | 31 | | 0.2 |
| 1906-10 | 8 2 | | 0.6 |
| 1911-15 | 569 | | 3.8 |
| 1916-20 | 1,765 | | 11.8 |
| 1921-25 | 3,288 | | 22.1 |
| 1926-30 | 3,720 | | 25.0 |
| 1931-35 | 3,706 | | 24.9 |
| 1936-39 | 1,704 | | 11.4 |
| Total | 14,898 | | 100.0 |

dollar of capital is gone and the last spark of enthusiasm has flickered out. Sometimes the disintegrating process is so long drawn out that the fact of discontinuance is hardly reported at all.

When, in compiling this set of statistics, a definite date of discontinuance was lacking, the most likely date was supplied in the light of the available circumstantial evidence.

The 14,898 records of discontinuances are 56.9 percent of the associations included in the study. The first discontinuances of record occurred in 1875 when a cooperative cheese factory in New York and a strawberry-shipping

association in Kentucky closed their doors. Of course, there had been discontinuances prior to 1875, but information sufficient for statistical use is not at hand. The total number of recorded discontinuances up to and including 1910 is but 146, of which 78 were engaged in handling dairy products; 35 were handling fruits, vegetables, and nuts; 14, grain; 5, cotton; 3, livestock; 3, various products; and 8 were engaged in purchasing. These 146 associations are but 1 percent of the total number of discontinuances, and consequently of little statistical significance (Appendix, table 9).

During the 5-year period, 1911 to 1915, 569 associations went out of business; and in the 5 years ended with 1920, 1,765 associations. By the close of 1920 but 2,480 associations, or 15.6 percent of the 14,898 had disappeared from the business world (fig. 5; Appendix, table 10).

In the 15 years from 1921 to 1935 inclusive, 10,714 associations went out of business. These organizations were 72 percent of the total number of discontinuances for which records are available (fig. 5; Appendix, table 10).

There are indications that the trend toward discontinuance has about run its course. One fact connected with discontinuances, however, is interesting and may be significant. It is that, of the 26,192 associations organized, 81 percent were marketing enterprises and, of the 14,898 associations discontinuing, 85 percent were marketing associations (tables 1, 2). Another fact to be noted is that, for 15 of the 20 years beginning with 1920, the rate of discontinuance for the 12 States with the

 $[\]frac{4}{}$ The question why cooperatives cease to function is not a part of this study. Only such facts are considered here as indicate changes in trends and the causes for such changes. A manuscript dealing with 14,655 discontinuances and the reasons therefor is being prepared for publication.

TEN-YEAR PEAK-PERIODS FOR ORGANIZING COOPERATIVES

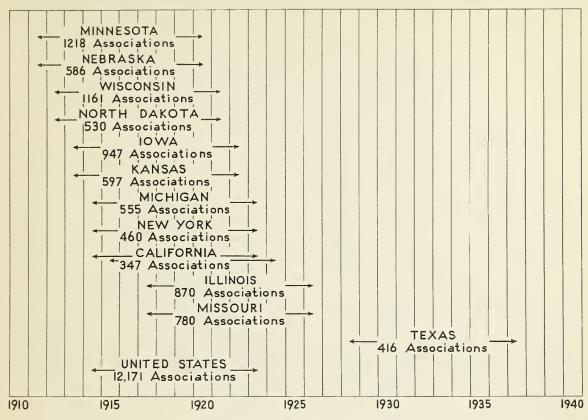


FIGURE 3.-More than 46 percent of all the associations of record were formed during the 10-year period beginning with 1914 and ending with 1923. Peaks for 9 States with many associations to their credit fell in the years from 1911 to 1924. Organizing cooperatives was at its height in Illinois and Missouri during the years 1917 to 1926 and in Texas from 1928 to 1937.

largest numbers of associations was lower than for the United States as a whole. In 1938 the rate was the same for both groups. This would seem to suggest that cooperation becomes more firmly established where the associations are the most numerous. Perhaps a greater volume of experience makes for efficiency and, hence, longer periods of activity. (Appendix, table 11).

Although purchasing associations were 21.7 percent of the 18,588 associations formed during the 25 years from 1915 to 1939, they were but 14.9 percent of the associations that discontinued during the same period.

The number of discontinuances charged against each of the special groups will be found in Appendix, table 9.

The records of farmers' cooperatives are so nearly complete for the years since 1919 that dependable percentages for cooperative mortality can be determined. Including large and small associations, strong and weak, marketing and purchasing, those in the dairy States, the grain belt, the range country, the land of cotton, and the fruit orchards of the far West, the average 5/ rate of discontinuance has been 4.9 percent of the active enterprises for each year of the 20-year

^{5/} Based on the sum of the active associations for each year and the sum of the discontinuances for each year.

TABLE 2. — DISCONTINUANCES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1875-1939

| Unit | Associations | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Division: | | |
| West North Central | 5,069 | 34.0 |
| East North Central | 3,418 | 23.0 |
| West South Central | 1,332 | 8.9 |
| South Atlantic | 1,219 | 8.2 |
| Mountain | 955 | 6.4 |
| Middle Atlantic | 908 | 6.1 |
| Pacific | 894 | 6.0 |
| East South Central | 667 | 4.5 |
| New England | 436 | 2.9 |
| United States | 14,898 | 100.0 |
| State: | | |
| Wisconsin | 1,189 | 8.0 |
| Minnesota | 1,161 | 7.8 |
| Iowa | 1, 100 | 7.4 |
| Illinois | 899 | 6.0 |
| North Dakota | 668 | 4.5 |
| New York | 619 | 4.1 |
| Missouri | 609 | 4.1 |
| Texas | 575 | 3.9 |
| Kansas | 568 | 3.8 |
| Nebraska | 541 | 3.6 |
| Michigan | 490 | 3.3 |
| California | 396 | 2.7 |
| All others | 6,083 | 40.8 |
| United States | 14,878 | 100.0 |
| Group: | | |
| Grain, dry beans, rice | 2,965 | 19.9 |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts | 2,873 | 19.3 |
| Livestock | 2,607 | 17.5 |
| Dairy products | 2,470 | 16.6 |
| Cotton and products | 392 | 2.6 |
| Poultry, eggs | 291 | 1.9 |
| Wool, mohair | 149 | 1.9 |
| Miscellaneous products | 965 | 6.5 |
| All marketing | 12,712 | 85.3 |
| Purchasing | 2, 186 | 14.7 |
| Total | 14,898 | 100.0 |
| 10021 | 17,090 | 100.0 |

period. 6/ Among the years with rates above the average are 1925, 1927, and 1929-35 (Appendix, table 11). The year with the highest rate of discontinuance was 1930 when the percentage was 6.7 of the associations active during that year. The lowest yearly rate was 3.5 for 1921, second year of activity in behalf of large-scale centralized associations.

The yearly rates of discontinuance vary for the different geographic divisions, the different States, and the different commodity groups, from less than 2 percent to more than 16 percent (Appendix, table 11). The weighted averages for the different groups for the 20-year period also vary but less widely. Among the geographic divisions the lowest 20-year mortality rate is 3.9 for the West North Central States and the highest 9.0 for the South Atlantic States. The rate for the Pacific Coast States was 4.2 and the East North Central States 4.4 (table 3).

Of the 12 leading cooperative States, Minnesota makes the best showing with a 20-year discontinuance rate of 2.9 associations per 100 active enterprises. The other States with rates under 4.0 percent are: California, 3.4; Wisconsin, 3.7; Nebraska, 3.9. The highest rate in the State group is 7.8 percent for New York, where 510 associations flourished and disappeared during the 20 years (table 3). Among the States not included in the leading 12 are some with rates higher than those for the selected States.

The 20-year mortality rate, by commodity groups, has varied from 3.3 for associations handling dairy products to 8.4 for the poultry and egg group. Rates for some of the other groups are:

^{6/} The last year of the 20 is not considered as the returns for that year are incomplete.

TEN-YEAR PEAK-PERIODS FOR ORGANIZING FARMERS' COOPERATIVES

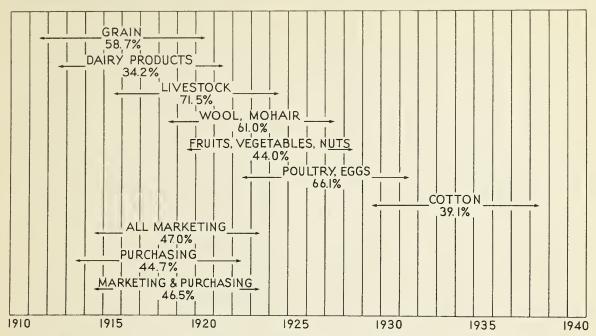


FIGURE 4.— The periods during which there was the greatest activity in the organizing of new farmers' cooperatives have varied for the commodity groups. More than 58 percent of the grain associations were formed during the 10 years beginning with 1911; more than 70 percent of the livestock associations during the 10 years 1915-24; and more than 66 percent of the poultry and egg associations in the 10-year period beginning with 1922.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZED AND DISCONTINUED, 1915-1939

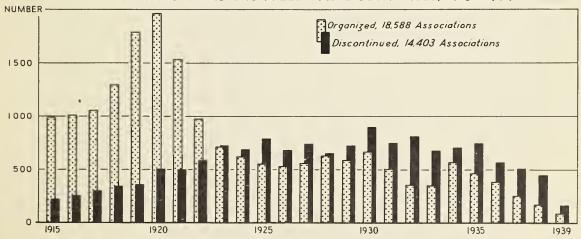


FIGURE 5. — During the years 1915 to 1939 inclusive, a total of 18,588 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations were set up, and 14,403 associations discontinued business. In each of the years 1915 to 1922 inclusive, more associations were organized than went out of business. In every year beginning with 1923 and including 1939, the number of discontinuances has exceeded the number of new enterprises.

| TABLE 3RATE OF DISCONTINUANC 20-YEAR PERIOD, 1920-39 | E FOR |
|--|---------|
| | Rate 1 |
| Division: | |
| West North Central | 3.9 |
| Pacific | 4.2 |
| East North Central | 4.4 |
| New England | 6.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 6.8 |
| Mountain | 6.9 |
| West South Central | 7.9 |
| East South Central | 8.2 |
| South Atlantic | 9.0 |
| United States | 4.9 |
| State: | |
| Minnesota | 2.9 |
| California | 3.4 |
| Wisconsin | 3.7 |
| Nebraska | 3.9 |
| Iowa | 4.1 |
| North Dakota | 4.3 |
| Illinois | 4.5 |
| Kansas | 4.5 |
| Missouri | 4.9 |
| Michigan | 5.2 |
| Texas | 7.1 |
| New York | 7.8 |
| Twelve States | 4.2 |
| Group: | |
| Dairy products | 3.3 |
| Grain | 3.7 |
| Cotton and products | 4.6 |
| Wool, mohair | 4.9 |
| Livestock | 6.7 |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts | |
| Poultry, eggs | 8.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 8.2 |
| All marketing | 5.0 |
| Purchasing | 4.2 |
| Total | . 4.9 |
| | act ive |

Grain, 3.7; cotton and products, 4.6; livestock, 6.7; fruits, vegetables, and nuts, 8.0. The percentage of discontinuance of all marketing associations

was 5.0 for the 20-year period and for purchasing associations 4.2. (table 3).

Among the years in which discontinuance rates were high for special groups are 1932 and 1933 when the percentages for associations handling principally nuts were 19.0 and 16.4 respectively. At this time a group of unwisely formed associations were no longer able to continue. During the years 1930 to 1936 inclusive more than 10 percent of the active livestock-shipping associations disappeared each year. In the year 1935 the percentage was 16.4 of the operating concerns. Fruit and vegetable associations had hard sledding during the years 1930, 1934, and 1935. The highest mortality rate for the purchasing associations was 6.6 for 1925, a year at the close of the period when the slogan had been "Cooperative marketing is trump" (Appendix, table 11).

| DISCONTINUANCES |
|-----------------------------|
| per 100 active associations |
| Year Rate (percent) |
| 1920 3.8 |
| 1921 3.5 |
| 1922 4.0 |
| 1923 4.9 |
| 1924 4.7 |
| 1925 5.5 |
| 1926 4.8 |
| 1927 5.3 |
| 1928 4.7 |
| 1929 5.3 |
| 1930 6.7 |
| 1931 5.6 |
| 1932 6.3 |
| 1933 5.5 |
| 1934 5.7 |
| 19356.2 |
| 1936 4.8 |
| 1937 4.4 |
| 1938 3.9 |
| 1939 $1/1.5$ |
| 1920) 1939) 4.9 |
| 1/ Preliminary |

RISE AND FALL OF ACTIVE ASSOCIATIONS 2/

The figures given in this report for the number of associations active year by year are much nearer the truth than the data published as the result of annual surveys, whether made by mail or by association-to-association visits. For both mail and personal surveys, a list of the associations to be contacted is necessary. As long as groups engaged in collective marketing or purchasing are not required to register with some official agency, lists are likely to be incomplete. For instance the association-to-association survey made for the 1936-37 marketing season, which was based on a list compiled from many dependable sources, includes but 10,752 associations, although data compiled by the method used in this study indicates that there were at least 11,651 cooperatives functioning at that time.

Reports pertaining to the organization of cooperatives are often several years in reaching those engaged in preparing lists or tabulating data. This is particularly true for unincorporated enterprises, which are easily formed, are often small local efforts, and do not always have a strong grip on life. Many of these never get counted, others are several years in becoming sufficiently successful to be known outside of their local communities. Those that grow in membership, in dollar business, and in the rendering of useful services eventually get into the records.

Another difficulty encountered in preparing lists of cooperatives is that there is considerable variation in the definitions of a cooperative organization. Many of the associations that were considered bona fide cooperatives

during the first two decades of this century would hardly be entitled to inclusion under some of the standards now recognized. It is not unlikely that there will be further stiffening of the requirements for a true cooperative.

In the light of these facts, the available data are presented. It is known that at least 26,192 associations had been organized up to and including December 31, 1939, and that of that number 11,294 were on the active list at that date. By putting each association into the tabulation at the date of its organization and taking it out as of the year of its discontinuance, a set of figures for the number of active associations year by year has been compiled. While the figures for the early years

| ACTIVE ASSOCIATIONS | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| | | r for period | |
| | | | |
| Period | Total | Marketing | Percent |
| 1901-05 | 1,781 | 1,698 | 95.3 |
| 1906-10 | 3,644 | 3,402 | 93.4 |
| 1911-15 | 6,462 | 5,816 | 90.0 |
| 1916-20 | 10,654 | 9,263 | 86.9 |
| 1921-25 | 14,467 | 12,363 | 85.5 |
| 1926-30 | 13,881 | 11,757 | 84.7 |
| 1931-35 | 12,629 | 10,131 | 80.2 |
| 1936-39 | 11,558 | 8,864 | 76.7 |

fall short of the truth, those for the period 1920 to 1935 $\frac{8}{}$ are as good as can be hoped for, and those for the preceding 20 years, 1900 to 1919, are satisfactory for determining trends.

The twentieth century started with at least 1,223 $\frac{9}{}$ active farmers' mar-

^{7/} Determined Ly adding to the number of active associations for the preceding year the number of newly organized enterprises and subtracting the number of discontinuances.

^{8/} It is only after several years that approximately complete data are available.

The number at the close of 1899.

keting and purchasing associations. Ten years later, 1910, there were 4,675 functioning enterprises; in 1920 there were 13,212; in 1922 (the peak year), 14,628; in 1930, 13,560; and in 1939, 11,294 (figs. 6 and 7; Appendix, table 12). Eighty-five percent of the associations in the peak year were engaged in marketing and 15 percent in purchasing (fig. 8; Appendix, table 14).

The high years for the different geographic divisions ranged from 1921 for the New England States to 1939 for

4,366 associations handling grain. The other important groups, with peak years were: Dairy products, fruits, vegetables, and livestock, 1924; poultry, eggs, and wool, 1930; cotton and products, 1939; all marketing, 1923; purchasing, 1936; marketing and purchasing, 1922 (Appendix, table 14).

It is probable that these peak years indicate roughly trends in the complex growth and expansion of cooperative marketing and purchasing by farmers

ACTIVE FARMERS' MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, 1900-39 12 21,312 ASSOCIATIONS 9 6 3

FIGURE 6. — The number of active farmers' marketing cooperatives increased steadily from 1,167 associations in 1900 to 12,473 associations in 1922. The trend since 1922 has been toward fewer associations serving larger memberships and handling a larger volume of business.

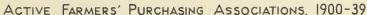
the West South Central group. The other divisions with the peak year for each were: Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central, 1922; East South Central, 1923; South Atlantic, 1929; Mountain, 1931; Pacific, 1937 (Appendix, table 12).

Among the leading States, the peak years for number of active associations were: Nebraska, 1920; Michigan, 1921; Kansas, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, 1922; Iowa, 1923; Illinois, 1924; Missouri, 1926; North Dakota, 1930; California, 1937; Texas, 1939 (Appendix, table 13).

The peak years for the special groups begin with 1921, when there were

in various sections of the country and for different commodities.

Although the year 1920 marks a definite change in the concept of the function of the marketing cooperative, the momentum developed in behalf of local associations during the years preceding 1920 was not expended until 1923. The figures at hand indicate that in every year beginning with 1900 and continuing through 1922 more associations were organized than discontinued business. At the close of 1922, there were 14,628 active associations of record. The next year, however, the number of newly formed associations was but 711 while the discontinuances were 722. For every year since 1922 the number of dis-



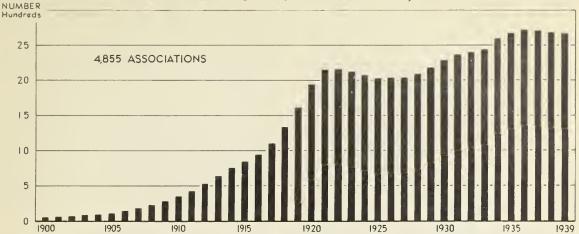


FIGURE 7. — The number of active farmers' purchasing associations increased but slowly during the first decade of the present century. The period beginning with 1910 and continuing through 1922 was one of rapid development which reached a peak in 1922 with 2,155 active associations. During the years 1923 to 1926 there was a slight decline in organization activity. The upward trend, resumed in 1927, reached the high point of 2,719 associations in 1936.

continuances has exceeded the number of new enterprises. Up to and including 1922, the discontinuances were but 19.6 percent of the number of associations organized; since that year they have been 141.7 percent (fig. 5; Appendix, tables 8 and 10).

One reason for the decline in the number of cooperatives organized in recent years is that the present facilities for communication and transportation make unnecessary an association at every shipping point. Iarge organizations serving the growers of areas many times larger than those that were served by the associations of 25 years ago are now found throughout the country. These cooperatives serve a larger number of farmers, transact large amounts of dollar business, are better financed, and operate more efficiently. They are more effective economic institutions.

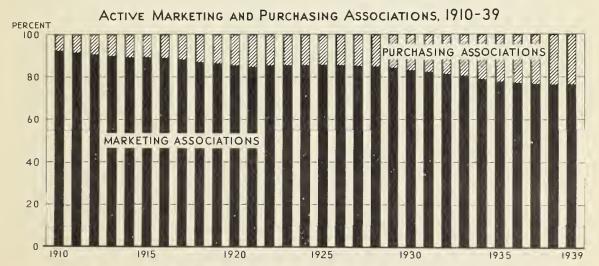


FIGURE 8.— Year by year since 1910 the percentage which farmers' purchasing associations has been of the total number of active marketing and purchasing cooperatives has increased. In 1910 this percentage was 7.7; in 1925 it was 14.2; and in 1939, 23.6. The indications are that the present trend will continue as many of the recently formed enterprises are for the purchase of supplies.

COOPERATIVES ARE LONG-LIVED

Had there been a roll call of farmers' cooperatives New Year's morning, 1940, 11,294 associations would have responded "present."

One of these, a purchasing association located in New York State, had 76 years of activity to its credit. Eighty-nine other associations had had 50 or more years' experience in the field of cooperation; 568 had been active more than 40 years; 1,627 more than 30 years; 4,366 more than 20 years; and 6,635, better than one-half of the total number, had been active for 15 or more years. Among the associations that have been functioning for more than 50 years, 72 were handling dairy products, 9 marketing grain, 7 purchasing supplies, and 2 shipping wool (Appendix, table 16).

More than half of the associations of record for the three Pacific Coast States were in business when the year 1940 began, while but 29 percent of the associations in the South Atlantic States had opened their doors. In three of the States, California, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, more than 50 percent were active in 1940. The best showings made by the organizations in the special groups were by those handling cotton, dairy products, and those engaged in purchasing supplies (table 4). Many of the cotton associations are still in their youth, having been formed in recent years to gin cotton on a cooperative basis, hence have not had as many years in which to slip into oblivion (Appendix, table 7).

The 90 associations with better than one-half of a century activity were located in 17 States. The States with more than 2 each were: Wisconsin, 45 associations; Iowa, 13; Minnesota, 9; Illinois 3; New York, 3. The other States in the honor group were: Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Michigan,

Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

Nearly two-thirds of the associations active in 1939 were in the 12 North Central States. More than 13 percent were in the 11 Western States, 11 percent in the 17 Atlantic Coast States, and 10 percent in the 8 South Central States (table 4).

| ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVE December 31, 1939 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|---------|
| Organized period | Number | | Percent |
| 1863-1900 | 669 | | 5.8 |
| 1901-05 | 474 | | 4.1 |
| 1906-10 | 834 | | 7.2 |
| 1911-15 | 1,250 | | 10.9 |
| 1916-20 | 2,417 | | 21.0 |
| 1921-25 | 1,444 | | 12.6 |
| 1926-30 | 1,588 | | 13.8 |
| 1931-35 | 1,780 | | 15.5 |
| 1936-39 | 838 | | 9.1 |
| Total | 11,294 | | 100.0 |

Minnesota, with 1,471 active associations, led all the States. The other States with more than 500 functioning cooperatives were: Wisconsin, 1,194; Iowa, 853; Illinois, 683; North Dakota, 564; Nebraska, 538; California, 506 (table 4).

Seventy-five percent of the active organizations were engaged in marketing farm products, more than 23 percent in purchasing farm supplies, and more than 1 percent in furnishing services essential to the marketing and purchasing groups (table 4).

The percentage breakdown for the marketing group was: Grain cooperatives, 31 percent of the 8,487 marketing enter-

prises; dairy products, 30 percent; fruits, vegetables, and nuts, 14 percent; livestock, 11 percent; cotton and cotton products, 6 percent; poultry and eggs, 2 percent; wool and mohair, 1.6 percent.

There were associations for the marketing of dairy products in 42 of the 48 States. About two-thirds of the associations in this group were located in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. During recent years milk bargaining associations have increased in number and in relative importance in the marketing of fluid milk.

Associations for the marketing of grain were operating in 29 States, including all the States in the North Central area, all in the West South Central Division, and in the 3 States constituting the Pacific division. The grain cooperatives of record numbered 4,366 in 1921, the second year of the campaign in behalf of large-scale centrally controlled cooperatives. Two years later there were 11 State and regional wheat pools with 90,000 odd farmer members. Terminal market sales agencies for the cooperative handling of grain on a commission basis also increased rapidly. These latter were supplemented by a national sales agency in 1929. Today the trend is toward regional associations, which provide market outlets for local farmers' elevators.

The 1,219 associations in the fruit, vegetable, and nut group had a wide geographic distribution, there being 1 or more associations in all the States but Vermont, Rhode Island, and Nevada. The greatest concentration was in California, Florida, Washington, and Oregon; almost half of all the active associations were located in the four States.

Livestock shipping and (or) marketing associations were largely located in the 12 North Central States. Fifty-three such associations were in the South Atlantic division and 42 in the Mountain States. There are two significant trends

in the cooperative marketing of livestock that may be noted. One is the creation of local organizations to furnish cooperative transport service to the terminal markets, and the second is the constantly increasing importance of the cooperative sales agencies operating in the terminal livestock markets.

Associations for the ginning and (or) marketing of cotton and the operating of cottonseed oil mills were in 13 southern States and California at the close of 1939. Most of the 515 active associations were engaged in operating cotton gins. Wany of these had been organized in the last 15 years and were enjoying the springtime of life. Large-scale cotton marketing associations are fewer now than formerly.

Poultry and egg associations had become established in 39 States. The larger of the enterprises were located in California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah. In addition to those, there were cooperatively operated sales agencies in New York City. An important recent development is the cooperative poultry and egg auction, there being more than a score of such enterprises.

Associations for the cooperative purchase of supplies were to be found at the beginning of 1940 in all the States but Rhode Island. They had during the preceding 25 years increased numerically from 853 in 1915 to 2,670 at the close of 1939, compared with an increase in marketing associations from 7,020 in 1915 to 8,624 at the close of 1939.

During the past 10 years there has been a definite trend toward the formation of regional wholesales to serve local retail associations. The aim of these integrated systems is to provide dependable sources for the supplies required by the farmer members of the affiliated local organizations.

Table 4. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number and Percentage of Associations Active as of December 31, 1939, and the Percentage Which Those Active Were of the Total Number Organized by Geographic Divisions, Leading States, and Specified Groups, 1863-1939.

| Unit 1/ | Active associations 2/ | | Percentage of associations active <u>3</u> / | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|--|--|
| Distriction. | Number | Percent | Percent | |
| Division: | | | | |
| Pacific | 9 29 | 8.2 | 51.0 | |
| West North Central | 4,624 | 40.9 | 47.7 | |
| East North Central | 2,750 | 24.4 | 44.6 | |
| Mountain | 601 | 5.3 | 38.6 | |
| West South Centrai | 834 | 7.4 | 38.5 | |
| Middle Atlantic | 563 | 5.0 | 38.3 | |
| East South Central | 304 | 2.7 | 31.3 | |
| New England | 190 | 1.7 | 30.4 | |
| South Atlantic | 499 | 4.4 | 29.0 | |
| United States | 11, 294 | 100.0 | 43.1 | |
| State: | | | | |
| California | 506 | 4.5 | 56.1 | |
| Minnesota | 1,471 | 13.0 | 55.9 | |
| Wisconsin | 1, 194 | 10.6 | 50.1 | |
| Nebraska | 538 | 4.8 | 49.9 | |
| Texas | 496 | 4.4 | 46.3 | |
| North Dakota | 564 | 5.0 | 45.8 | |
| Kansas | 450 | 4.0 | 44.2 | |
| Iowa | 853 | 7.5 | 43.7 | |
| Illinois | 683 | 6.0 | 43, 2 | |
| Missouri | 401 | 3.5 | 39.7 | |
| Michigan | 317 | 2.8 | 39.3 | |
| New York | 334 | 3.0 | 35.0 | |
| All others | 3,487 | 30.9 | 36.4 | |
| Total | 11, 294 | 100.0 | 43.1 | |
| C | | | | |
| Group: Cotton and products | 5 15 | 4.6 | 56.8 | |
| Dairy products | 2,505 | 22. 2 | 50.4 | |
| Wool, mohair | 140 | 1.2 | | |
| Grain, dry beans, rice | 2,663 | 23.6 | 48.4 | |
| | 191 | 1.7 | 39.6 | |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts | | 10.8 | 29.3 | |
| Livestock | 1, 219 957 | 8.5 | 26.9 | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | |
| | 297 | 2.6 | 32.3 | |
| All marketing | 8,487 | 75.2 | 40.4 | |
| Purchasing. | 2,670 | 23.6 | 55.0 | |
| Service | 137 | 1.2 | 42.4 | |
| Total | 11, 294 | 100.0 | 43.1 | |

^{1/} Arrayed according to percentage of all associations active as of December 31, 1939.

^{2/} Number of associations as of December 31, 1939.

^{3/} Percentage which the active were of all associations of record.

Although the legal set-ups of these wholesales are quite similar to those of the federations among the marketing associations, the energy necessary to keep the systems operating is largely generated in the overhead organizations. The presumption is that in the course of time the retail outlets will contribute more generously to the supply of power necessary to keep the many wheels revolving at the proper speeds for insuring stability.

Another trend, perhaps one of even greater significance, is that of State and regional organizations uniting to create legal entities for engaging in the production of the supplies the local associations must carry. When the farmer owns the machinery for producing and delivering to his farm the supplies required for producing abundantly he will be better prepared to maintain his position in an economy that is becoming more intricate as well as more elaborate.

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AVERAGE AGE OF EXISTING COOPERATIVES

Weighted longevity averages for the associations in the special groups, as of December 31, 1939, are smaller than would be the case if they were computed today, as most of the associations active in 1939 are still operating and are consequently older.

The best record is that of the 2,505 associations engaged in processing and marketing dairy products, with an average length of life of 25.1 years. This average indicates a high degree of stability for these changing times. The associations handling grain, dry beans, and rice had an average of 23.5 years.

Livestock shipping associations have a high average (17 years) because only those that were firmly established and were able to adjust to new conditions and adopt new methods survived the changes that occurred in marketing methods during the twenties and thirties.

The average for the fruit, vegetable, and nut associations was 15.8 years; for the associations handling wool and mohair, 15.2 years; and for cotton associations, 8.2 years. The low cotton average is because of the large number of cooperative gins formed in the last few years.

AVERAGE AGE OF ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVE DECEMBER 31, 1939

| Group: | Years |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Dairy products | 25. 1 |
| Grain, dry beans, rice | 23.5 |
| Livestock | 17.0 |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts | 15.8 |
| Wool, mohair | 15.2 |
| Poultry, eggs | 9.7 |
| Cotton and products | . 8.2 |
| All marketing | 20.2 |
| Purchasing | 12.4 |

AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS ACTIVE ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING JANUARY 1, 1940

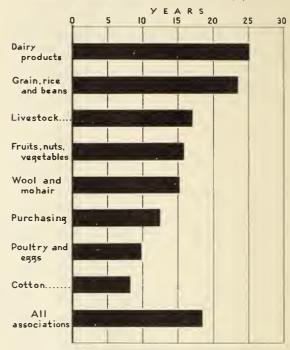


FIGURE 9. - The average number of years of activity for the 11,294 associations in business at the close of 1939 was 18.4 years. The group with the best longevity record, 25 years, was that made up of the associations handling dairy products. The grain cooperatives had an average of 23.5 years; the livestock associations 17 years; the fruit, vegetable, and nut group nearly 16 years. The average for the purchasing associations was but 12.4 years.

The average length of life for all the associations engaged in marketing was 20.2 years. Because many cooperatives for purchasing supplies were formed in recent years, the average for that group was but 12.4 (fig. 9; Appendix, table 17).

The above figures speak for themselves. They will not suffer by comparison with similar data compiled for non-cooperative enterprises. They are one of the measures for evaluating cooperation, because the longer each enterprise operates the greater the return on the effort that was necessary to get it started.

Statistical data pertaining to cooperative marketing and purchasing by
farmers begins with the year 1863 when a
purchasing association (still operating)
was formed. Since that year 26,191
other associations, for which there is
more or less definite information, have
made their entrances on the cooperative
stage. Of the total number 14,898
(56.9%) associations have made their
exits and 11,294 (43.1%) were performing
for a large total membership at the
close of 1939.

More than 81 percent of the associations of record were engaged in marketing, about 18 percent were supply purchasing organizations and a few were providing, on a cooperative basis, services such as accounting, publishing and printing, transportation, inspection, and warehousing for the organizations in the marketing and purchasing groups or their farmer members.

The 21,336 marketing associations handled many items, such as, grain, butter, cheese, milk, fruits, vegetables, nuts, livestock, cotton, poultry, eggs, wool, mohair, forage crops, tobacco, broom corn, beans, rice, teasels, etc. The number of enterprises in the various commodity groups were: Grain, dry beans, rice, 5,628; dairy products, 4,975; fruits, vegetables, nuts, 4,092; livestock, 3,564; cotton and products, 907; poultry, eggs, 482; wool, mohair, 289; and miscellaneous products and services, 1,399.

Purchasing associations, number 4,856, were engaged largely in supplying their members with dairy and poultry feeds, fertilizer, dependable seeds, petroleum products, coal, farm machinery, and consumer goods.

The available statistical data for the years prior to 1900 are meager com-

pared with the many attempts to establish a farmer cooperative economy. The most significant of these efforts followed the founding of the Grange in While the purpose of the organizers was to found a great fraternal order for farmers, it was soon apparent that there was nothing to prevent the local and State granges from engaging in cooperative purchasing and marketing. Following this discovery, about 25,000 local units were formed and considerable business was transacted. As sure-fire operating techniques had not been developed, the results did not meet the expectations and most of the new organizations disappeared.

At this time consumer cooperation in England and Scotland was growing rapidly and it may be that the news of such activity reaching America stimulated our depressed farmers to similar action. The rule of "try, try, try again" was consistently followed year after year. As the methods developed by the English factory workers were not adapted to the marketing of an abundance of farm products, a new technique, one suited to the American problems, had to he evolved. This was largely accomplished during the years preceding 1900. Before the close of the century, methods had become fairly well standardized for cooperatively turning milk into cheese and butter, for assembling small lots of grain and moving it into the channels of trade with increased returns to the producers, for reducing the cost of getting livestock to the terminal market, for collecting, grading, packing, and shipping fruits and vegetables in carload lots, for collectively marketing nuts, for handling eggs so as to get a larger share of the consumer's dollar, and for marketing wool to the advantage of the sheepmen. Ways for applying cooperation to the handling and marketing of farm products had been developed, and it was

a system of techniques that the closing century passed on to the new.

For 20 years following 1900, the task ahead appeared to be the setting up of cooperatives for marketing and purchasing, but primarily for marketing. There were 1,223 farmers' cooperatives in 1900, 2,291 in 1905, 4,675 in 1910, 7,873 in 1915, 13,212 in 1920, and 14,628 in 1922.

Farmer cooperation was given a big boost in the years following 1908 by the attention it drew from the intelligentsia. Theodore Roosevelt, as President, appointed the Country Life Commission in 1908 because "no nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well being of the great farmer class, the men The Commission consisted of L. H. Bailey, Henry Wallace, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Walter H. Page, Gifford Pinchot, C. S. Barrett, and W. A. Beard. Their report was completed early in 1909 and transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on February 9 with a letter in which the President said: "From all that has been done and learned three great and immediate needs of country life stand out:

"First, effective cooperation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business."

Without doubt these words were one of the causes that sent the American and United States Commissions to Europe in 1913 for the purpose, among other things, "of investigating cooperative agricultural finance, production, and rural life."

National Conferences on Marketing and Farm Credit were held in Chicago in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916. Among those who participated were men of vision, some of whom later became active in the cooperative movement.

It was about this time that the agricultural extension service with many college trained men began placing representatives in the counties, and what is now the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration was set up. During the 5 years 1915-20 more than 7,000 new cooperatives were started.

The year 1920 was a turning point in the history of cooperation in America. Most of the associations organized prior to that date were local efforts created for rendering such marketing services as could be performed before products started rolling toward the central markets. Early in the year a new concept of cooperative marketing was given to the farmers; much to the consternation of those with vested interests in established marketing machinery. A Californian, unknown to most of the cooperative leaders of the time, gave voice to the idea that it was in the market place, and not at the shipping point, that the full strength of cooperation should be exerted. His vision was not that of many small organizations at way stations scattered along the railroads, but of a few powerful corporations in central markets insisting upon prices that would be favorable to farmers. He convinced tens of thousands that thus the farmer could become a significant factor in influencing price. His concept received immediate acceptance by many of the then farm leaders and at once the statistical picture of farmer cooperation began to change.

There were 1,534 marketing cooperatives organized in 1920, 1,233 in 1921, 850 in 1922, 619 in 1923, 548 in 1924, and 464 in 1925. In no year since 1925 have as many as 500 marketing associations been started. The number of new marketing enterprises for 1935 was 286. Since 1920, the story of farmer cooperation has become more and more the recital of the activities of large organizations.

The continuous improvement of the automobile truck and the increasing mileage of hard surfaced roads were also factors which speeded the discontinuance of local cooperatives during the twenties. The associations that survived the technological changes of that period became larger and stronger as their radii of operations lengthened. At the same time there began to appear cooperatives for engaging in the transport business and for operating cooperative auctions in producing areas.

Another trend which is becoming apparent is the increase in the number of purchasing cooperatives as compared with marketing enterprises. This trend has prevailed for most of the years since 1900. It is possible that it fore-

shadows changes in the cooperative economy.

Examination of the records of the cooperatives that were active at the close of 1939 seems to indicate that the cooperative technique is better suited to the marketing of some commodities than others. For instance the associations handling dairy products had an average length of life of 25.1 years, the grain associations, 23.5, the livestock associations of 17 years, and the fruit, vegetable and nut associations 15.8 years. These are the groups containing the largest numbers of associations. Perhaps in the trial and error process a large volume of experience makes it easier to select the factors that make for success.



APPENDIX

Table 5. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number organized by geographic divisions, 1863-1939

| Year | West North Central | East North Central | West South Central | Pacific | South Atlantic | Mountain | Middle Atlantic | East South Central | New England | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | Nu | mber | | | | |
| 1863 1900 | 557 | 343 | 18 | 74 | 22 | 21 | 117 | 12 | 92 | 1,256 |
| 1901 | 68 | 28 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 1 | - | 145 |
| 1902 | 91 | 45 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 177 |
| 1903 | 107 | 68 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 217 |
| 1904 | 99 | 85 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | - | 227 |
| 1905 | 187 | 61 | 24 | 26 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 333 |
| 1906 1907 1908 1909 | 198 223 241 232 234 | 81 87 85 100 108 | 30 44 26 28 37 | 24 21 36 53 45 | 15 29 32 93 52 | 7 18 19 22 27 | 9 19 19 22 19 | 14 23 24 23 21 | 2 6 5 4 9 | 380 470 487 577 552 |
| 1911 | 255 | 100 | 31 | 46 | 32 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 526 |
| 1912 | 306 | 172 | 37 | 52 | 37 | 29 | 30 | 25 | 21 | 709 |
| 1913 | 263 | 153 | 49 | 52 | 30 | 50 | 29 | 34 | 18 | 678 |
| 1914 | 357 | 179 | 74 | 55 | 53 | 60 | 32 | 23 | 37 | 870 |
| 1915 | 442 | 195 | 54 | 55 | 59 | 83 | 34 | 30 | 33 | 984 |
| 1916 | 461 | 203 | 53 | 88 | 28 | 78 | 36 | 26 | 32 | 1,005 |
| 1917 | 438 | 301 | 47 | 57 | 41 | 66 | 40 | 23 | 38 | 1,051 |
| 1918 | 566 | 393 | 28 | 77 | 44 | 53 | 61 | 19 | 52 | 1,293 |
| 1919 | 687 | 662 | 75 | 57 | 48 | 59 | 106 | 40 | 54 | 1,788 |
| 1920 | 801 | 667 | 109 | 67 | 89 | 51 | 105 | 50 | 28 | 1,967 |
| 1921 | 517 | 415 | 120 | 83 | 69 | 54 | 162 | 77 | 34 | 1,531 |
| 1922 | 302 | 226 | 106 | 50 | 69 | 40 | 74 | 81 | 23 | 971 |
| 1923 | 211 | 134 | 69 | 63 | 57 | 81 | 38 | 45 | 13 | 711 |
| 1924 | 169 | 140 | 51 | 70 | 73 | 54 | 23 | 28 | 8 | 616 |
| 1925 | 162 | 135 | 61 | 46 | 61 | 43 | 16 | 23 | 5 | 552 |
| 1926 | 192 | 94 | 64 | 36 | 62 | 40 | 14 | 25 | 3 | 530 |
| 1927 | 167 | 97 | 98 | 46 | 55 | 50 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 559 |
| 1928 | 187 | 98 | 113 | 49 | 55 | 70 | 30 | 22 | 6 | 630 |
| 1929 | 164 | 81 | 100 | 47 | 71 | 59 | 39 | 26 | 2 | 589 |
| 1930 | 194 | 90 | 80 | 58 | 78 | 99 | 41 | 18 | 9 | 667 |
| 1931 | 147 | 98 | 40 | 44 | 54 | 54 | 35 | 23 | 9 | 504 |
| 1932 | 54 | 67 | 41 | 48 | 39 | 33 | 37 | 15 | 21 | 355 |
| 1933 | 59 | 70 | 35 | 42 | 29 | 39 | 43 | 23 | 10 | 350 |
| 1934 | 112 | 118 | 111 | 65 | 45 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 7 | 563 |
| 1935 | 95 | 68 | 76 | 63 | 58 | 37 | 37 | 26 | 6 | 466 |
| 1936 | 89 | 46 | 67 | 37 | 54 | 38 | 25 | 24 | 5 | 385 |
| 1937 | 30 | 28 | 54 | 31 | 32 | 22 | 36 | 18 | 5 | 256 |
| 1938 | 13 | 37 | 61 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 176 |
| 1939 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 7 | - | 89 |
| Total | 9,693 | 6, 168 | 2,166 | 1,823 | 1,718 | 1,556 | 1,471 | 971 | 626 | 26,192 |

SOURCE OF DATA: Records of the Historical and Statistical Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration.

Table 6. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number organized by Leading states, 1863-1939

| | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Year | Minne- sota | Wis- consin | Iowa | Illi- nois | North Dakota | Ne- braska | Texas | Kansas | Mis- souri | New York | Cali- fornia | Michi- gan | Total 1/ |
| | | | | | 1,,,,,, | N | umber | | | | | | |
| 1863 1900 | 285 | 251 | 179 | 41 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 71 | 66 | 27 | 993 |
| 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 | 28 43 37 30 65 | 21 25 27 38 41 | 15 16 16 17 44 | 1 15 31 31 11 | 8 9 12 15 33 | 3 8 20 10 13 | 3 2 3 7 11 | 8 10 12 11 14 | 2 3 7 6 6 | 9 9 8 4 6 | 17 5 9 3 14 | 3 7 10 3 | 118 148 189 182 261 |
| 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 | 58 59 70 71 78 | 46 42 35 54 55 | 59 58 51 56 60 | 17 25 33 27 28 | 34 37 41 40 25 | 17 21 18 21 28 | 18 28 16 14 18 | 13 13 24 11 22 | 4 4 8 3 6 | 5 14 6 14 13 | 14 5 13 19 | 9 7 5 8 10 | 294 313 320 338 362 |
| 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 | 93 126 111 130 120 | 5 2 96 84 95 75 | 47 48 41 44 35 | 26 39 29 32 29 | 43 50 30 54 75 | 26 29 17 53 82 | 11 17 29 42 31 | 23 26 40 48 72 | 3 5 6 12 17 | 6 14 13 20 20 | 20 24 26 32 26 | 12 9 16 22 44 | 362 483 442 584 626 |
| 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 | 131 123 101 137 146 | 85 114 142 189 167 | 42 63 111 160 221 | 32 53 85 172 207 | 99 46 44 42 44 | 78 68 107 83 43 | 29 15 13 27 27 | 56 57 79 102 75 | 15 32 61 109 220 | 25 23 43 79 75 | 49 30 43 27 33 | 37 66 87 98 112 | 678 690 916 1,225 1,370 |
| 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 | 81 60 51 44 34 | 114 76 39 40 44 | 137 93 29 38 35 | 128 78 36 41 37 | 46 29 23 19 21 | 21 17 8 13 | 43 38 30 20 17 | 40 28 23 13 20 | 154 60 59 23 30 | 112 45 18 16 9 | 42 32 33 32 23 | 5 2 18 19 13 17 | 970 574 368 312 298 |
| 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 | 50 27 28 26 28 | 41 34 26 24 24 | 30 24 35 18 31 | 33 36 28 32 35 | 14 30 46 46 42 | 34 38 37 27 33 | 24 31 56 45 42 | 14 15 11 17 36 | 32 20 14 19 10 | 9 9 15 29 30 | 17 27 24 22 11 | 4 5 6 7 4 | 302 296 326 312 326 |
| 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 | 25 10 14 25 41 | 44 25 30 22 35 | 47 12 12 4 15 | 27 16 11 18 8 | 18 11 7 33 22 | 13 5 4 30 5 | 15 23 23 68 63 | 21 6 11 6 5 | 12 7 6 9 4 | 25 24 24 20 20 | 21 22 18 19 25 | 12 6 6 16 11 | 280 167 166 270 254 |
| 1936 1937 1938 1939 | 28 10 2 6 | 16 7 6 2 | 4 5 - 1 | 12 13 22 7 | 13 7 5 6 | 12 3 2 1 | 43 38 54 27 | 15 2 3 2 | 4 2 - | 20 28 16 7 | 18 13 6 3 | 10 2 4 | 195 130 120 62 |
| Total | 2,632 | 2,383 | 1,953 | 1,582 | 1, 232 | 1,079 | 1,071 | 1,018 | 1,010 | 953 | 902 | 807 | 16,622 |

^{1/} For 12 States.

Table 7. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number organized by specified groups, 1863-1939

| Year | Grain, dry beans, rice | Dairy prod- ucts | Fruits, vege- tables, nuts | Live- stock | Cotton and prod- ucts | Poul- try, eggs | Wool, mohair | Miscel- laneous | All Mar- keting | Pur- chasing | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | Number | | | | | |
| 1863 1900} | 135 | 897 | 125 | 11 | 17 | - | 6 | 8 | 1,199 | 57 | 1,256 |
| 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 | 24 55 90 99 147 | 78 87 76 90 98 | 31 17 22 24 40 | 2 4 4 1 7 | 2 3 3 6 11 | 1 1 | 1 1 2 | 2 2 4 2 2 | 140 168 200 223 308 | 5 9 17 4 25 | 145 177 217 227 333 |
| 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 | 15 2 183 185 201 17 2 | 114 119 125 131 125 | 42 59 73 131 84 | 6 9 12 17 49 | 25 41 21 17 23 | 1 1 1 2 | 1 - 1 4 | 9 17 22 15 28 | 349 429 439 517 483 | 31 41 48 60 69 | 380 470 487 577 552 |
| 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 | 172 225 168 266 362 | 135 168 165 148 158 | 73 108 105 132 139 | 28 51 55 106 138 | 17 18 24 26 18 | 1 5 3 | 1 1 1 6 | 22 32 44 48 42 | 447 603 562 732 866 | 79 106 116 138 118 | 5 26 709 678 870 984 |
| 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 | 397 329 351 592 443 | 162 164 146 204 189 | 109 94 106 151 217 | 148 191 279 346 493 | 9 7 8 11 14 | 7 4 5 4 20 | 3 9 31 31 24 | 37 50 93 113 134 | 872 848 1,019 1,452 1,534 | 133 203 274 336 433 | 1,005 1,051 1,293 1,788 1,967 |
| 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 | 163 98 62 40 43 | 196 136 100 106 84 | 292 213 206 198 146 | 421 274 144 115 92 | 12 14 19 15 | 18 22 28 42 36 | 13 9 11 14 17 | 118 84 49 18 33 | 1, 233 850 619 548 464 | 298 121 92 68 88 | 1,531 971 711 616 552 |
| 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 | 34 50 38 41 120 | 82 66 93 72 66 | 126 127 125 101 114 | 78 79 81 66 39 | 32 42 55 51 31 | 27 39 35 25 34 | 12 16 17 11 23 | 26 25 30 35 25 | 417 444 474 402 452 | 113 115 156 187 215 | 530 559 630 589 667 |
| 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 | 29 13 11 70 29 | 62 57 85 62 39 | 106 86 54 89 82 | 57 30 20 19 36 | 7 6 12 32 57 | 21 19 19 12 8 | 4 - 4 7 4 | 41 30 18 28 31 | 327 241 223 319 286 | 177 114 127 244 180 | 504 355 350 563 466 |
| 1936 1937 1938 1939 | 4 7 16 12 | 34 35 16 5 | 74 48 12 11 | 31 17 5 3 | 49 47 63 29 | 21 11 5 5 | 4 1 | 39 18 17 8 | 25 2 187 135 73 | 133 69 41 16 | 385 256 176 89 |
| Tetal | 5,628 | 4,975 | 4,092 | 3,564 | 907 | 482 | 289 | 1,399 | 21,336 | 4,856 | 26,192 |

Table 8. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number and percentage organized in specified periods by geographic divisions, leading states, and specified groups, 1863-1939

| ** | | | | | | | 999 | 26.700 | anhic | Divi | sion | 0 | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Item L | | | | | | - | | 81 9 | 2 | . | ; | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1863-19 | 006 | 1901-(| -05 | 1906 | - 10 | 1911- | .15 | 1916. | - 20 | 1921 | 1-25 | 1926 | 5-30 | 1931 | -35 | 1936 | -39 | Tot | al |
| Division: | Num- Po | Per- N | Num- F | Per- | Num- 1 | Per- | Num- ber | Per- cent | Num- ber | Per- cent | Num- ber | Per- | Num- ber | Per- cent | Num- ber | Per- cent | Num- ber | Per- cent | Num- ber | Per- cent |
| West North Central | | 800 | 552 | 5.7 1 | 128 | 11.6 | 1,623 | 16.8 | 2, 953 | 30.5 | 1,361 | 14.0 | 904 | 9.3 | 467 | 8.8 | 148 | 1.5 | 9,693 | 100.0 |
| Pacific | 74 7 | | 75 | | | | | 14.2 | | 19.0 | 312 | 12. | 455 | 21. 12. | 262 | 14. | 212 | | 2, 166 | 100.0 |
| South Atlantic | | | 34 | | | | | 12.3 | | 14.5 | 329 | 19. | 32 | 18. | 199 | 13. | 113 | | 1,718 | 100.0 |
| Middle Atlantic. | | 7.9 | 45 | | | | | 9.6 | | 23.7 | 313 | 21. | 41 | 6 - | 187 | 12: | 93 | | 1,471 | 100.0 |
| New England | - | | 7 | | | | | 19.3 | | 32.6 | 83 | 13. | 29 | | 53 | 00 | 11.5 | | 626 | 100.0 |
| United States | 1,256 4 | 4.8 1, | 660 | 4.2 2 | ,466 | 9.4 3 | ,767 | 14.4 | 7, 104 | 27.1 | 4,381 | 16.7 | 2,975 | 11.4 | 2, 238 | 8.5 | 906 | 3.5 | 26, 192 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | 7 | ead | ing S | tat | es | | | | | | | | | |
| State: | - | | | | _ | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 285 10 | | 203 | | | | | 22.0 | | 24.2 | 270 | 10. | | 9,4 | 115 | 4.4 | 46 | 00 0 | 2, 632 | 100.0 |
| IOWA | _ | 0.0 | 108 | | _ | | | 11.0 | | 30.6 | 332 | 17. | | | 06 | | 10 | 5.5 | 1,953 | 100.0 |
| Illinois | | | 89 | | | | | 8.6 | | 34.7 | 320 | 8 | | 10. | 80 | 5 | 54 | | 1,582 | 100.0 |
| North Dakota | | -i - | 77 | | | 4.4 | 252 | 20.5 | 275 | 22.3 | 138 | 11.2 | 178 | 14. | 91 | , n | 31 | 2.5 | 1,232 | 100.0 |
| Texas | | | 26 | | | | | 12.2 | | 10.4 | 148 | 13. | | 18. | 192 | 17. | 162 | | 1,071 | 100.0 |
| Kansas | | | 55 | | | | | 20.5 | 369 | 36.2 | 124 | 12. | | 6 | 49 | 4 | 22 | | 1,018 | 100.0 |
| Missouri | 16 | | 24 | | | 4 | 43 | 4.7 | | 43.3 | 326 | 32. | | 9,0 | 38 | m <u>-</u> | 2.0 | | 1,010 | 100.0 |
| California | | | 48 | | | | | 14.2 | | 20.5 | 162 | 18. | | 11. | 105 | 11. | 40 | 4.4 | 905 | 100.0 |
| Michigan | | 3.3 | 5.26 | 3.2 | 39 | 800 | | 12.8 | | 49.6 | 119 | 14. | | | 51 | 6.3 | 16 | 2.0 | | 100.0 |
| | | _ (| 201 | - 1 | 839 | ∞ • | 270 | m, | - | 7 | 85 | 19. | - 4 | 14. | | : l | 399 | 7 1 | - 1 | |
| OILLIED SIBICES | 1, 250 | 4.8 1, | 660 | 4.2.4 | 400 | 4.4 | | | ᆌ. | - | 4, 381 | 10. | 2,9/5 | 11.4 | 2, 238 | 0.0 | 906 | 3.5 | 261,02 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | S | peci | tied | Group | sdr | | | | | | | | | |
| Group: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain, dry beans, rice Dairy products | | 2.4 | 415 | 7.4 | 893 | | 1,193 | | 2,112 | 37.5 | 406 | 7. | 379 | 5. | 152 305 | 6.9 | | | 5,628 | 100.0 |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts. | 125 | - | 134 | | | | | 9 9 | | | 1,055 | 25. | | 4.0 | 162 | 10.4 | | 3.5 | | 100.0 |
| Cotton and products | | 1.9 | 22 | 2.8 | | | | m (| 49 | | 73 | 8 | | 23. | 114 | 12. | 18. | | | 100.0 |
| Wool, mohair | , 60 | 2.1 | 74 | 4.1 | 4 9 | 2.1 | 2000 | 2.5.6 | | | 140 | | | | 19 | 6.6 | | 1.7 | 289 | 100.0 |
| All marketing | | 5.6 1, | 039 | 4.9 | 217 | 5 4 | 0 | | 25 | | 3,714 | 17. | 2, | 100 | 1,396 | 9 | ٥ | . 0. | 21, 336 | 100.0 |
| Purchasing | \perp | 1.2 | 09 | 1.2 | 240 | | - | 147 | 1.379 | 28.4 | 667 | 13.7 | 786 | 16.2 | 842 | 17.4 | 25.0 | 2 | 4.856 | 100.0 |
| | | | 660 | 4.22 | 1 7 | 4 | | 4 | ٠١ ، | | 4.381 | - | 2.9 | = | | 00 | 906 | 15 | - 1 | 100.0 |
| . | _11 | | 1 | | : | | | | | • II | - 11 | | | | - 11 | | | | - 11 | |

1/ Arrayed according to total number of associations organized.

Table 9. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number discontinued by specified groups, 1875-1939

| | | | , | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Year | Crain, dry beans, rice | Dairy prod- ucts | Fruits, vege- tables, nuts | Live- stock | Cotton and prod- ucts | Poul- try, eggs | Wool, mohair | Miscel- laneous | All mar- keting | Pur- chasing | Total |
| | | | | | | Number | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 1900 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 32 | 1 | 33 |
| 1901 | - | 2 | _ | | - | - | _ | - | 2 | _ | 2 |
| 1902 | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| 1903 1904 | - | 3 4 | - | - | _ | | _ | - | 3 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 1905 | 1 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 1906 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 1907 | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 1 | 10 6 |
| 1908 | 1 | 7 | 2 | | 2 | - | - | - | 12 | | 12 |
| 1909 1910 | 1 3 | 5 10 | 8 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| 1910 | 3 | 10 | 18 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 33 | 2 | 35 |
| 1911 | 4 | 11 | 14 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | 37 | 4 | 41 |
| 1912 1913 | 10 13 | 22 29 | 26 38 | 1 | 8 6 | - | - | 5 | 72 | 4 | 76 |
| 1913 | 15 | 42 | 42 | 1 1 | 8 | - | | 3 10 | 90 118 | 6 18 | 96 136 |
| 1915 | 28 | 67 | 64 | 4 | 16 | 1 | - | 10 | 190 | 30 | 220 |
| 1916 | 40 | 81 | 77 | 2 | 11 | - | - | 13 | 224 | 34 | 258 |
| 1917 | 42 | 102 | 57 | 9 | 15 | 4 | _ | 22 | 251 | 48 | 299 |
| 1918 | 56 | 112 | 76 | 15 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 306 | 40 | 346 |
| 1919 1920 | 81 114 | 98 107 | 55 73 | 24 30 | 12 22 | 1 1 | 1 5 | 24 47 | 296 399 | 63 104 | 359 503 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 128 | 92 | 85 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 46 | 407 | 94 | 501 |
| 1922 1923 | 134 151 | 94 88 | 114 180 | 50 90 | 11 10 | 2 9 | 6 5 | 61 60 | 472 593 | 113 129 | 585 722 |
| 1924 | 148 | 78 | 163 | 94 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 67 | 577 | 112 | 689 |
| 1925 | 184 | 112 | 147 | 121 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 61 | 657 | 134 | 791 |
| 1926 | 150 | 102 | 126 | 117 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 48 | 577 | 109 | 686 |
| 1927 | 152 | 125 | 137 | 127 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 56 | 633 | 112 | 745 |
| 1928 | 116 | 90 | 125 | 146 | 4 | 27 | 8 | 36 | 552 | 105 | 657 |
| 1929 1930 | 146 167 | 116 128 | 144 177 | 146 217 | 10 19 | 27 27 | 11 19 | 36 42 | 636 796 | 94 106 | 730 902 |
| | | | | | - | | • • | | ,,,, | 200 | 202 |
| 1931 | 137 | 102 | 134 | 206 | 18 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 659 | 93 | 752 |
| 1932 1933 | 15 2 90 | 90 82 | 145 129 | 264 207 | 19 18 | 24 20 | 5 7 | 35 41 | 734 594 | 82 89 | 816 683 |
| 1934 | 97 | 86 | 149 | 212 | 7 | 23 | 13 | 34 | 621 | 87 | 708 |
| 1935 | 118 | 100 | 133 | 195 | 25 | 16 | 13 | 42 | 642 | 105 | 747 |
| 1936 | 120 | 85 | 83 | 111 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 44 | 483 | 88 | 571 |
| 1937 | 136 | 69 | 68 | 95 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 34 | 427 | 84 | 511 |
| 1938 1939 | 172 50 | 53 29 | 5 1 26 | 65 20 | 12 5 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 385 146 | 63 28 | 448 174 |
| Total | 2,965 | 2,470 | 2,873 | 2,607 | 392 | 291 | 149 | 965 | 12,712 | 2,186 | 14,898 |
| Total | 2,903 | 2,470 | 2,8/3 | 2,007 | 392 | 291 | 149 | 905 | 12, /12 | 2,180 | 17,898 |

TABLE 10. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISCONTINUED IN SPECIFIED PERIODS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1875-1939

| | CEOCKA | 21 | DIVI | STONS | 기. | ADING | SIAIE | N. A | O SPI | CIFI | CD GRO | OUPS, | 18/2- | 1939 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------|-------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|------|-------------|-------|
| It om 1 | | t | | - | | | | Geog | raph | 1 c D | IVIS | ons | | | | | | | 1 |
| - 1 | 1875-19 | 006 | 1901-05 | 5 190 | 06-10 | 191 | 1-15 | 1916 | - 20 | 1921 | - 25 | 1926 | -30 | 1931 | -35 | 1936 | 39 | Tote | _ |
| | Num-Pe | - 2 | Num- Per- ber cent | -Num | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- ber | Per- | Num- ber | Per- | Num- ber | Per- | Num- ber | Per- | Num- ber | Per. | Num- ber | Per. |
| Division: | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West North Central | | | | | <u>ن</u> | 162 | | 560 | | 1,075 | | 1,305 | | 1,318 | | 630 | | - | |
| West South Central | | | _ | | من «د | 74 | | 295 | | 311 | | 312 | | 311 | | 140 | | 3,418 | |
| South Atlantic | | | _ | | , s | 72 | | 150 | | 214 | | 287 | | 355 | | 130 | | | |
| Mountain | 18 2. | , 0 | 2 10 1.1 | 13 | 4.4 | 23 | 2.5 | 169 | 14.2 | 242 260 | 25.3 | 240 | 21.1 | 187 | 19.6 | 105 | 6.1 | 908 | 100.0 |
| Pacific | | (| _ | | • • | 47 | | 149 | | 195 | | 210 | | 194 | | 86 | | 894 | |
| New England | | - | 9 2.1 | 20 | 2.3 | 23 | | 60 | | 123 | | 109 | | 147 | | 29 | | 436 | |
| Total | 33 | . 2 | 31 . 2 | 82 | 9. | 569 | 3.8 | 1,765 | 11.8 | 3, 288 | 22.1 | 3,720 | 25.0 | 3,706 | 24.9 | 1,704 | 11.4 | 14,898 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | Le | adi | ng St | ates | | | | | | | | |
| State: | | - | | - | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) | - | - | | | | 30 | | 144 | | 258 | 2.1 | 311 | | 301 | | 143 | | 1 180 | |
| Minnesota | 4 | 1 - | _ | | | 212 | | 168 | | 266 | 22. | 277 | | 1276 | | 120 | | 1, 161 | |
| Iowa | ٠ | • | | | 4. | 28 | | 103 | | 184 | 16. | 292 | | 347 | | 139 | | 1,100 | |
| Illinois | 4 | 4. | _ | | 9. | 16 | | 44 | | 133 | 14. | 210 | | 329 | | 156 | | 899 | _ |
| New York | 18 2 | . 6. | _ | | 1.9 | 12 | | 80 | | 193 | 31. | 162 | | 98 | | 29 | | 619 | |
| Missouri | • | | | | s. | 7 | | 21 | | 109 | 17. | 177 | | 218 | | 74 | | 609 | |
| Konsos | 1 1 | | | | 1.2 | 36 | | 96 | | 140 | 24. | 117 | | 127 | | 52 | | 575 | |
| Nebraska | • | • | | | .2 | 14 | | 61 | 11.3 | 136 | 25. | 150 | | 109 | 2.5 | 70 | | 541 | |
| Michigan | • | | _ | | | œ <u>s</u> | | 48 | | 142 | 29. | 130 | | 111 | | 51 | | 490 | |
| South Dakota | ٠ ، | | | | 7. | 12 | | 21 | | 102 | 24. | 133 | | 95 | | 2 4 | | 422 | |
| Ohio | • | • | | | 3. | - | | 30 | | 85 | 20. | 121 | | 104 | | 69 | | 418 | |
| CaliforniaAll others | œ | m 7 | 14 .3 | . 4 | ٠ ∞ | 262 | 5.3 | 56 678 | 14. 1 14. 1 | 96 1,089 | 24.2 22.6 | 93 1,134 | 23.5 | 86 1,112 | 23. 1 | 483 | 10.0 | 396 | 100.0 |
| Тотв1 | 33 | .2 | 31 | 2 82 | 9. | 569 | 3.8 | 1,765 | 11.8 | 3, 288 | 22. 1 | 3,720 | 25.0 | 3,706 | 24.9 | 1,704 | 11.4 | 14,898 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | Sp | ecif | ied | Group | S | | | | | | | |
| Group: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain, dry beans, rice | | | _ | | . 2 | 70 | 2.4 | 333 | | 745 | | 731 | - | 594 | | 478 | | | 100. |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts | _ | | | | | 184 | | 338 | | 380 | - | 709 | - " | 1 084 | | 228 | | 2,873 | |
| Dairy products | | | | | 1.3 | 171 | 6.9 | 200 | | 464 | | 561 | | 460 | | 236 | | | 100. |
| Cotton | | _ | | _ | 1.0 | 40 | | 8 2 | | 64 | - | 62 | | 87 | | 52 | | 392 | 100. |
| Wool, mohair | , , | , , | | | | n . | | 7 | 4.4 | 28 27 | 18.8 | 55 | 36.9 | 108 | 29.5 | 15 | 10.1 | 149 | 100.0 |
| Miscellaneous products | - | | | \dashv | . 2 | 32 | 3.3 | 129 | ! | 295 | 1 | 218 | - 1 | 183 | 1 | 105 | | 965 | 100. |
| All marketing | 32 | ٤. | 28 .2 | 7 | 9. | 507 | 4.0 | 1,476 | 11.6 | 2,706 | 21.3 | 3,194 | 25.1 | 3,250 | 25.6 | 1,441 | 11.3 | 12,712 | 100.0 |
| Purchasing | - | <u>.</u> | т т | 4 | .2 | 62 | 2.8 | 289 | 13.2 | 582 | 26.6 | 526 | 24.1 | 456 | 20.9 | 263 | 12.0 | 2,186 | 100.0 |
| Total | 33 | -2 | 31 | 2 82 | 9. | 569 | 3.8 | 1,765 | 11.8 | 3,288 | 22.1 | 3,720 | 25.0 | 3,706 | 24.9 | 1,704 | 11.4 | 14,898 | 100.0 |
| 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^{1/} Arrayed according to number of associations discontinued.

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent. SOURCE OF DATA: See Appendix, table 5.

Table 11. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Percentages which discontinuing associations were of active ASSOCIATIONS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1920-1939

| 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1938 1939 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 | |
|---|---|
| th Central. 2.7 2.6 3.1 3.4 4.5 4.1 4.1 4.3 3.8 4.1 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.1 5.9 4.3 4.9 4.6 4.5 4.1 5.9 4.3 4.9 4.6 4.5 4.1 5.9 4.3 4.9 4.6 4.5 4.1 5.9 4.1 5.9 4.1 4.1 4.3 3.8 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 | |
| North Central. 2.7 2.6 3.1 3.4 3.5 4.1 4.1 4.3 3.8 4. ic. North Central. 2.4 4.6 5.3 4.9 4.6 4.5 4.1 5.9 4.3 3.8 4.0 4.6 4.5 4.1 5.9 4.3 3.8 4.0 4.6 4.5 4.1 5.9 4.3 3.8 4.0 4.6 4.5 4.1 5.9 4.3 3.8 4.0 4.6 6.5 8.8 6.5 8.8 6.8 6.6 8.8 6.8 6.9 9.7 9.5 8.8 7.8 10.4 6.6 7.0 9.8 8.1 7.3 8.1 1.8 8.2 9.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.8 8.0 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 8.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.9 8.8 7.3 6.9 8.3 7.3 7.3 6.9 8.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7 | Percent |
| sota 2.5 2.3 2.3 3.8 3.0 2.9 2.8 3.1 2.6 3.0 3.8 3.0 2.9 2.8 3.1 2.6 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 | 8 2 1 0 0 8 0 0 0 7 |
| products 3.8 3.1 3.2 2.9 2.6 3.7 3.4 4.3 3.1 4. | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| 3 7.9 5.7 4.9 6.9 6.9 6.3 6.0 1.3 7.9 5.1 4.9 6.9 6.9 6.3 6.0 1.3 7.9 5.3 2.4 2.4 2.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 1.1 1.1 5.2 5.3 6.5 4.3 4.7 6.1 5.3 2.5 9.0 6.8 6.3 5.7 7.0 12.9 13. 4.7 5.3 9.3 9.3 11.2 10.7 8.8 10.9 7.1 7.5 5.8 4.4 5.2 6.1 5.4 6.6 5.4 5.5 5.0 4.8 3.5 4.0 4.9 4.7 5.5 5.8 5.3 4.7 5. | 1071971 |

Table 12. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number active each year by geographic divisions, 1900-1939

| Year | West North Central | East North Central | West South Central | Pacific | South Atlantic | Mountain | Middle Atlantic | East South Central | New England | Total |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | | Numl | ber | | | | |
| 1900 | 556 | 338 | 18 | 73 | 20 | 21 | 99 | 10 | 88 | 1, 223 |
| 1901 | 624 | 366 | 23 | 94 | 24 | 25 | 112 | 11 | 87 | 1,366 |
| 1902 | 713 | 409 | 28 | 103 | 25 | 28 | 120 | 18 | 89 | 1,533 |
| 1903 | 819 | 477 | 33 | 116 | 29 | 34 | 128 | 22 | 88 | 1,746 |
| 1904 | 918 | 562 | 43 | 122 | 36 | 43 | 131 | 27 | 87 | 1,969 |
| 1905 | 1,103 | 623 | 67 | 148 | 43 | 53 | 134 | 34 | 86 | 2,291 |
| 1906 | 1,299 | 703 | 96 | 172 | 58 | 59 | 140 | 48 | 86 | 2,661 |
| 1907 | 1,521 | 790 | 139 | 193 | 87 | 77 | 157 | 71 | 90 | 3,125 |
| 1908 | 1,761 | 873 | 163 | 229 | 119 | 96 | 172 | 94 | 93 | 3,600 |
| 1909 | 1,992 | 971 | 188 | 282 | 211 | 117 | 192 | 110 | 95 | 4,158 |
| 1910 | 2,218 | 1,075 | 221 | 327 | 258 | 142 | 209 | 123 | 102 | 4,675 |
| 1911 | 2,463 | 1,170 | 248 | 371 | 286 | 156 | 221 | 133 | 112 | 5, 160 |
| 1912 | 2,753 | 1,333 | 273 | 418 | 310 | 177 | 247 | 151 | 131 | 5, 793 |
| 1913 | 2,989 | 1,472 | 311 | 461 | 329 | 222 | 272 | 174 | 145 | 6, 375 |
| 1914 | 3,307 | 1,633 | 363 | 503 | 368 | 273 | 299 | 187 | 176 | 7, 109 |
| 1915 | 3,679 | 1,803 | 392 | 539 | 397 | 338 | 3 25 | 200 | 200 | 7, 873 |
| 1916 | 4,066 | 1,971 | 418 | 601 | 398 | 386 | 340 | 215 | 225 | 8,620 |
| 1917 | 4,403 | 2,230 | 431 | 634 | 408 | 424 | 366 | 223 | 253 | 9,372 |
| 1918 | 4,866 | 2,574 | 425 | 666 | 421 | 445 | 401 | 226 | 295 | 10,319 |
| 1919 | 5,435 | 3,158 | 465 | 699 | 451 | 474 | 480 | 251 | 335 | 11,748 |
| 1920 | 6,072 | 3,734 | 531 | 736 | 497 | 476 | 544 | 278 | 344 | 13,212 |
| 1921 | 6,424 | 4,054 | 608 | 783 | 530 | 485 | 670 | 331 | 357 | 14, 242 |
| 1922 | 6,526 | 4,161 | 661 | 791 | 570 | 476 | 696 | 392 | 355 | 14, 628 |
| 1923 | 6,515 | 4,146 | 653 | 814 | 582 | 498 | 669 | 403 | 337 | 14, 617 |
| 1924 | 6,459 | 4,147 | 628 | 845 | 613 | 510 | 632 | 386 | 324 | 14, 544 |
| 1925 | 6,358 | 4,089 | 627 | 853 | 612 | 506 | 597 | 359 | 304 | 14, 305 |
| 1926 | 6,293 | 4,016 | 635 | 854 | 628 | 511 | 567 | 362 | 283 | 14,149 |
| 1927 | 6,191 | 3,946 | 682 | 850 | 629 | 525 | 529 | 344 | 267 | 13,963 |
| 1928 | 6,146 | 3,883 | 751 | 862 | 639 | 547 | 510 | 342 | 256 | 13,936 |
| 1929 | 6,054 | 3,790 | 772 | 875 | 648 | 570 | 508 | 339 | 239 | 13,795 |
| 1930 | 5,957 | 3,640 | 770 | 879 | 646 | 623 | 498 | 323 | 224 | 13,560 |
| 1931 | 5,844 | 3,536 | 741 | 882 | 633 | 639 | 498 | 320 | 219 | 13,312 |
| 1932 | 5,602 | 3,374 | 707 | 887 | 611 | 627 | 508 | 307 | 228 | 12,851 |
| 1933 | 5,422 | 3,272 | 687 | 902 | 549 | 635 | 519 | 307 | 225 | 12,518 |
| 1934 | 5,276 | 3,209 | 751 | 919 | 533 | 635 | 522 | 308 | 220 | 12,373 |
| 1935 | 5,106 | 3,096 | 762 | 947 | 516 | 635 | 525 | 297 | 208 | 12,092 |
| 1936 | 5,001 | 2,988 | 777 | 954 | 524 | 629 | 532 | 298 | 203 | 11,906 |
| 1937 | 4,848 | 2,865 | 788 | 957 | 511 | 629 | 552 | 303 | 198 | 11,651 |
| 1938 | 4,674 | 2,779 | 821 | 937 | 509 | 607 | 558 | 299 | 195 | 11,379 |
| 1939 | 4,624 | 2,750 | 834 | 929 | 499 | 601 | 563 | 304 | 190 | 11,294 |

Table 13. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number active each year by leading states, 1900-39

| Year | Minne- sota | Wis- consin | Iowa | Illi- nois | North Dakota | Ne- braska | Texas | Kansas | Mis- souri | New York | Cali- fornia | Michi- gan | Total 1/ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | | l | | | ٨ | lumbei | - | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 1900 | 284 | 250 | 179 | 37 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 53 | 65 | 27 | 968 |
| 1901 | 312 | 271 | 194 | 38 | 21 | 23 | 13 | 22 | 18 | 61 | 82 | 30 | 1,085 |
| 1902 | 355 | 296 | 208 | 51 | 30 | 31 | 15 | 32 | 21 | 69 | 87 | 33 | 1,228 |
| 1903 | 392 | 323 | 224 | 82 | 42 | 51 | 18 | 43 | 28 | 76 | 96 | 40 | 1,415 |
| 1904 | 422 | 361 | 241 | 113 | 57 | 61 | 25 | 54 | 34 | 77 | 99 | 50 | 1,594 |
| 1905 | 487 | 402 | 284 | 124 | 89 | 74 | 36 | 68 | 40 | 79 | 113 | 53 | 1,849 |
| 1906 | 545 | 448 | 343 | 141 | 123 | 90 | 53 | 81 | 43 | 81 | 127 | 62 | 2, 137 |
| 1907 | 604 | 490 | 400 | 166 | 160 | 111 | 81 | 94 | 47 | 93 | 132 | 69 | 2,447 |
| 1908 | 674 | 525 | 451 | 197 | 200 | 129 | 96 | 118 | 55 | 96 | 145 | 74 | 2,760 |
| 1909 | 744 | 579 | 507 | 222 | 240 | 150 | 109 | 129 | 58 | 108 | 164 | 82 | 3,092 |
| 1910 | 821 | 633 | 564 | 249 | 263 | 178 | 123 | 151 | 62 | 119 | 183 | 92 | 3,438 |
| 1911 | 913 | 683 | 611 | 274 | 302 | 203 | 131 | 174 | 64 | 124 | 201 | 10 3 | 3,783 |
| 1912 | 1,035 | 775 | 657 | 310 | 347 | 231 | 141 | 199 | 69 | 134 | 223 | 110 | 4,231 |
| 1913 | 1,139 | 854 | 690 | 334 | 374 | 246 | 163 | 236 | 72 | 143 | 247 | 126 | 4,624 |
| 1914 | 1,256 | 941 | 727 | 365 | 420 | 295 | 196 | 281 | 84 | 158 | 273 | 147 | 5,143 |
| 1915 | 1,350 | 1,005 | 751 | 388 | 484 | 371 | 217 | 346 | 98 | 175 | 290 | 187 | 5,662 |
| 1916 | 1,455 | 1,074 | 782 | 413 | 5 69 | 440 | 230 | 397 | 109 | 187 | 326 | 221 | 6, 203 |
| 1917 | 1,542 | 1,168 | 825 | 457 | 603 | 499 | 225 | 440 | 135 | 203 | 342 | 280 | 6, 719 |
| 1918 | 1,614 | 1,283 | 913 | 536 | 627 | 599 | 216 | 502 | 193 | 233 | 371 | 360 | 7, 447 |
| 1919 | 1,720 | 1,433 | 1,045 | 702 | 645 | 670 | 226 | 586 | 300 | 293 | 391 | 445 | 8, 456 |
| 1920 | 1,820 | 1,558 | 1,245 | 893 | 661 | 689 | 232 | 627 | 514 | 340 | 416 | 539 | 9, 534 |
| 1921 | 1,874 | 1,632 | 1,363 | 1,002 | 67 1 | 688 | 253 | 646 | 658 | 424 | 442 | 577 | 10,214 |
| 1922 | | 1,664 | 1,426 | 1,062 | 67 0 | 673 | 271 | 650 | 697 | 432 | 454 | 560 | 10,433 |
| 1923 | | 1,646 | 1,428 | 1,072 | 66 9 | 656 | 271 | 638 | 732 | 401 | 466 | 555 | 10,388 |
| 1924 | | 1,634 | 1,419 | 1,087 | 66 4 | 640 | 250 | 626 | 734 | 370 | 477 | 535 | 10,278 |
| 1925 | | 1,613 | 1,393 | 1,080 | 66 2 | 623 | 240 | 610 | 731 | 347 | 482 | 516 | 10,121 |
| 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 | 1,823 1,795 1,777 1,745 | 1,601 1,580 1,544 1,507 1,451 | 1,360 1,326 1,305 1,266 1,239 | 1,084 1,073 1,069 1,058 1,034 | 648 654 680 705 711 | 622 626 640 642 642 | 24 1 25 1 29 4 30 5 32 1 | 591 574 557 548 556 | 735 720 705 680 649 | 326 300 281 284 277 | 483 484 493 500 490 | 499 476 460 444 412 | 10,013 9,859 9,805 9,684 9,488 |
| 1931 | 1,673 | 1,427 | 1,227 | 993 | 695 | 638 | 310 | 546 | 623 | 280 | 492 | 401 | 9,305 |
| 1932 | 1,627 | 1,391 | 1,171 | 919 | 672 | 615 | 302 | 521 | 573 | 285 | 495 | 384 | 8,955 |
| 1933 | 1,585 | 1,360 | 1,124 | 865 | 657 | 598 | 302 | 518 | 536 | 286 | 500 | 371 | 8,702 |
| 1934 | 1,555 | 1,330 | 1,059 | 827 | 654 | 609 | 354 | 505 | 500 | 291 | 496 | 362 | 8,542 |
| 1935 | 1,545 | 1,306 | 982 | 785 | 649 | 590 | 386 | 485 | 469 | 292 | 509 | 352 | 8,350 |
| 1938 | 1,538 | 1, 271 | 949 | 747 | 627 | 580 | 409 | 480 | 443 | 301 | 515 | 346 | 8,206 |
| | 1,518 | 1, 233 | 912 | 730 | 597 | 559 | 433 | 467 | 426 | 321 | 516 | 330 | 8,042 |
| | 1,481 | 1, 203 | 866 | 692 | 568 | 544 | 476 | 456 | 405 | 331 | 511 | 322 | 7,855 |
| | 1,471 | 1, 194 | 853 | 683 | 564 | 538 | 496 | 450 | 401 | 334 | 506 | 317 | 7,807 |

^{1/} For 12 States.

Table 14. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number active by specified groups, 1900-1939

| Year | Grain, dry beans, rice | Dairy prod- ucts | Fruits, vege- tables, nuts | Live- stock | Cotton and prod- ucts | Poultry, eggs | Wool, mohair | All market- ing <u>1</u> / | Pur- chasing | Total |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | N | ber | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 1 1 1 1 | 7507 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1900 | 130 | 875 | 122 | 10 | 16 | - | 6 | 1,167 | 56 | 1,223 |
| 1901 | 154 | 951 | 153 | 12 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 1,305 | 61 | 1,366 |
| 1902 | 207 | 1,032 | 170 | 16 | 21 | ī | 6 | 1,464 | 69 | 1,533 |
| 1903 | 297 | 1,105 | 192 | 20 | 24 | 1 | 7 | 1,661 | 85 | 1,746 |
| 1904 | 396 | 1,191 | 216 | 21 | 30 | 1 | 8 | 1,880 | 89 | 1,969 |
| 1905 | 542 | 1,281 | 255 | 28 | 41 | 2 | 10 | 2,178 | 113 | 2,291 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 | 693 | 1,389 | 295 | 34 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 2,518 | 143 | 2,661 |
| 1907 | 876 | 1,503 | 353 | 43 | 107 | 3 | 11 | 2,941 | 184 | 3,125 |
| 1908 | 1,060 | 1,621 | 424 | 55 | 126 | 3 | 12 | 3,368 | 232 | 3,600 |
| 1909 | 1,260 | 1,747 | 547 | 70 | 143 | 4 | 16 | 3,867 | 291 | 4, 158 |
| 1910 | 1,429 | 1,862 | 613 | 119 | 164 | 6 | 16 | 4,317 | 358 | 4,675 |
| 1011 | 1 507 | 1 005 | 670 | 147 | 170 | 4 | 1.5 | 4 707 | 422 | E 160 |
| 1911 1912 | 1,597 1,812 | 1,986 2,132 | 672 754 | 147 197 | 179 189 | 4 | 16 17 | 4,727 5,258 | 433 535 | 5,160 5,793 |
| 1912 | 1,967 | 2,132 | 821 | 251 | 207 | 5 | 17 | 5,730 | 645 | 6,375 |
| 1914 | 2,218 | 2,374 | 911 | 356 | 225 | 10 | 18 | 6,344 | 765 | 7, 109 |
| 1915 | 2,552 | 2,465 | 986 | 490 | 227 | 12 | 24 | 7,020 | 853 | 7,873 |
| | · | · . | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | 2,909 | 2,546 | 1,018 | 636 | 225 | 19 | 27 | 7,668 | 952 | 8,620 |
| 1917 | 3,196 | 2,608 | 1,055 | 818 | 217 | 19 | 36 | 8,265 | 1,107 | 9,372 |
| 1918 | 3,491 | 2,642 | 1,085 | 1,082 | 203 | 23 | 66 | 8,978 | 1,341 | 10,319 |
| 1919 | 4,002 | 2,748 | 1,181 | 1,404 | 202 | 26 | 96 | 10,134 | 1,614 | 11,748 |
| 1920 | 4,331 | 2,830 | 1,325 | 1,867 | 194 | 45 | 115 | 11,269 | 1,943 | 13,212 |
| 1921 | 4,366 | 2,934 | 1,532 | 2 254 | 101 | 6, | 102 | 10 005 | 0 147 | 14,242 |
| 1921 | 4,330 | 2,934 | 1,631 | 2,254 2,478 | 191 194 | 61 81 | 123 126 | 12,095 | 2, 147 2, 155 | 14,628 |
| 1923 | 4,241 | 2,988 | 1,657 | 2,532 | 203 | 100 | 132 | 12,499 | 2,118 | 14,617 |
| 1924 | 4,133 | 3,016 | 1,692 | 2,553 | 204 | 133 | 142 | 12,470 | 2,074 | 14,544 |
| 1925 | 3,992 | 2,988 | 1,691 | 2,524 | 203 | 159 | 151 | 12,277 | 2,028 | 14,305 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1926 | 3,876 | 2,968 | 1,691 | 2,485 | 221 | 176 | 153 | 12, 117 | 2,032 | 14,149 |
| 1927 | 3,774 | 2,909 | 1,681 | 2,437 | 248 | 201 | 162 | 11,928 | 2,035 | 13,963 |
| 1928 | 3,696 | 2,912 | 1,681 | 2,372 | 299 | 209 | 171 | 11,850 | 2,086 | 13,936 |
| 1929 | 3,591 | 2,868 | 1,638 | 2, 292 | 340 | 207 | 171 | 11,616 | 2, 179 | 13,795 |
| 1930 | 3,544 | 2,806 | 1,575 | 2,114 | 352 | 214 | 175 | 11,272 | 2,288 | 13,560 |
| 1021 | 2 426 | 2 766 | 1 547 | 1 065 | 241 | 210 | 172 | 10.040 | 0.270 | 12 212 |
| 1931 1932 | 3,436 | 2,766 2,733 | 1,547 1,488 | 1,965 1,731 | 341 328 | 210 205 | 173 168 | 10,940 | 2,372 2,404 | 13,312 |
| 1933 | 3,218 | 2,735 | 1,400 | 1,731 | 322 | 203 | 165 | 10,447 | 2,442 | 12,851 12,518 |
| 1934 | 3,191 | 2,712 | 1,353 | 1,351 | 347 | 193 | 159 | 9,774 | 2,599 | 12,318 |
| 1935 | 3,102 | 2,651 | 1,302 | 1,192 | 379 | 185 | 150 | 9,418 | 2,674 | 12,092 |
| 1006 | 0.005 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | 2,986 | 2,600 | 1,293 | 1,112 | 404 | 196 | 144 | 9,187 | 2,719 | 11,906 |
| 1937 1938 | 2,857 2,701 | 2,566 2,529 | 1, 273 | 1,034 974 | 440 491 | 197 193 | 144 140 | 8,947 | 2,704 | 11,651 |
| 1939 | 2,663 | 2,505 | 1,234 1,219 | 957 | 515 | 193 | 140 | 8,697 8,624 | 2,682 2,670 | 11,379 |
| | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,219 | 307 | 313 | 191 | 170 | 0,024 | 2,070 | 11, 254 |

^{1/} Includes associations classified as miscellaneous.

Table 15. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Numbers organized and discontinued and percentages which the purchasing associations were of the total, by years, 1910-1939

| | | Orga | nized | | | Discon | tinued | |
|-------|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Year | Marketing | Pur- chasing | Total | Percent Purchasing | Marketing | Pur- chasing | Total | Percent Purchasing |
| | Number | Number | Number | | Number | Number | Number | |
| 1910 | 483 | 69 | 552 | 12.5 | 33 | 2 | 35 | 5.7 |
| 1911 | 447 | 79 | 526 | 15.0 | 37 | 4 | 41 | 9.8 |
| 1912 | 603 | 106 | 709 | 15.0 | 72 | 4 | 76 | 5.3 |
| 1913 | 562 | 116 | 678 | 17.1 | 90 | 6 | 96 | 6.2 |
| 1914 | 732 | 138 | 870 | 15.9 | 118 | 18 | 136 | 13.2 |
| 1915 | 866 | 118 | 984 | 12.0 | 190 | 30 | 220 | 13.6 |
| 1916 | 872 | 133 | 1,005 | 13.2 | 224 | 34 | 258 | 13. 2 |
| 1917 | 848 | 203 | 1,051 | 19.3 | 251 | 48 | 299 | 16.1 |
| 1918 | 1,019 | 274 | 1,293 | 21.2 | 306 | 40 | 346 | 11.6 |
| 1919 | 1,452 | 336 | 1,788 | 18.8 | 296 | 63 | 359 | 17.5 |
| 1920 | 1,534 | 433 | 1,967 | 22.0 | 399 | 104 | 503 | 20.7 |
| 1921 | 1,233 | 298 | 1,531 | 19.5 | 407 | 94 | 501 | 18.8 |
| 1922 | 850 | 121 | 971 | 12.5 | 472 | 113 | 585 | 19.3 |
| 1923 | 619 | 92 | 711 | 12.9 | 593 | <u>1</u> / 129 | 7 2 2 | 17.9 |
| 1924 | 548 | 68 | 616 | 11.0 | <u>1</u> / 577 | 1/ 112 | 689 | 16.3 |
| 1925 | 464 | 88 | 552 | 15.9 | 1/ 657 | <u>1</u> / 134 | 791 | 16.9 |
| 1926 | 4 17 | 113 | 530 | 21.3 | 1/ 577 | 109 | 686 | 15.9 |
| 1927 | 444 | 115 | 559 | 20.6 | <u>1</u> / 633 | 112 | 745 | 15.0 |
| 1928 | 474 | 156 | 630 | 24.8 | <u>1</u> / 552 | 105 | 657 | 16.0 |
| 1929 | 402 | 187 | 589 | 31.7 | <u>1</u> / 636 | 94 | 730 | 12.9 |
| 1930 | 452 | 215 | 667 | 32.2 | 1/ 796 | 106 | 902 | 11.8 |
| 1931 | 327 | 177 | 504 | 35. 1 | <u>1</u> / 659 | 93 | 752 | 12.4 |
| 1932 | 241 | 114 | 355 | 32.1 | 1/ 734 | 82 | 816 | 10.0 |
| 1933 | 223 | 127 | 350 | 36.3 | 1/ 594 | 89 | 683 | 13.0 |
| 1934 | 319 | 244 | 563 | 43.3 | 1/ 621 | 87 | 708 | 12.3 |
| 1935 | 286 | 180 | 466 | 38.6 | 1/ 642 | 105 | 747 | 14.1 |
| 1936 | 25 2 | 133 | 385 | 34.5 | <u>1</u> / 483 | 88 | 571 | 15.4 |
| 1937 | 187 | 69 | 256 | 27.0 | 1/ 427 1/ 385 | <u>1</u> / 84 | 511 | 16.4 |
| 1938 | 135 | 41 | 176 | 23.3 | 1/ 385 | $\frac{1}{1}$ 84 63 1/28 | 448 | 14.1 |
| 1939 | 73 | 16 | 89 | 18.0 | 1/ 146 | 1/ 28 | 174 | 16.1 |
| Total | 17,364 | 4,559 | 21,923 | 20.8 | 12,607 | 2, 180 | 14,787 | 14.7 |

^{1/} Discontinuances exceeded number organized.

TABLE 16. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ASSOCIATIONS IN BUSINESS FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939

Table 17. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Average length of life by geographic divisions, leading states, and specified groups for associations active december 31, 1939.

| Unit | Geographic Divisions | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Associations | Years active | Average years active |
| | Number | | |
| Division: | | | |
| New England | 190 | 3,396 | 17.9 |
| Middle Atlantic | 563 | 7,087 | 12.6 |
| East North Central | 2,750 | 55,988 | 20.4 |
| West North Central | 4,624 | 101,673 | 22.0 |
| South Atlantic | 499 | 5,483 | 11.0 |
| East South Central | 304 | 3,558 | 11.7 |
| West South Central | 834 | 8,126 | 9.7 |
| Mountain | 601 | 7,308 | 12.2 |
| Pacific | 929 | 15,169 | 16.3 |
| United States | 11, 294 | 207,788 | 18.4 |
| | Leading States | | |
| State: | | | |
| Minnesota | 1,471 | 36,493 | 24.8 |
| Wisconsin | 1, 194 | 28,462 | 23.8 |
| Iowa | 853 | 21, 133 | 24.8 |
| Illinois | 683 | 13,009 | 19.0 |
| North Dakota | 564 | 10,394 | 18.4 |
| Nebraska | 538 | 10,174 | 18.9 |
| California | 506 | 9,568 | 18.9 |
| Kansas | 450 | 8,683 | 19.3 |
| Missouri | 401 | 7,256 | 18.1 |
| Texas | 496 | 3,934 | 7.9 |
| | Specified Group | | |
| Group: | | | |
| Cotton and products | 5 1 5 | 4, 222 | 8.2 |
| Dairy | 2,505 | 62,888 | 25.1 |
| Fruits, vegetables, nuts | 1,219 | 19,302 | 15.8 |
| Grain, dry beans, rice | 2,663 | 62,503 | 23.5 |
| Livestock | 957 | 16,291 | 17.0 |
| Poultry, eggs | 191 | 1,861 | 9.7 |
| Wool, mohair | 140 | 2, 125 | 15. 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 434 | 5,410 | 12.5 |
| All marketing | 8 ⁻ , 624 | 174,602 | 20.2 |
| Purchasing | 2,670 | 33, 186 | 12.4 |
| All marketing and purchasing | 11, 294 | 207,788 | 18.4 |

