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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D.C.

STATISTICS OF FARMERERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES<br>1943 -44



By
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The Cooperative Research and Service Division conducts research studies and service activities relating to problems of management, organization, policies, merchandising, sales, costs, competition, and membership arising in connection with the cooperative marketing of agricultural products and the cooperative purchase of farm supplies and services; publishes the results of such studies; confers and advises with officials of farmers cooperative associations; and cooperates with educational agencies, cooperative associations, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

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## FOREWORD

This report brings up to date the general statistics on farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations in the United States by adding data for the marketing season, 1943-44.

These data are based on reports mailed to this office by the cooperatives, beginning with 1913 and made each year since 1929-30 with the excention of tne 1936-37 season. At that time a survey based on a personal call on each cooperative was made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges. The continuance of this voluntary cooperation of the farmers' associations under the conditions of long hours, shortages of help, and other handicaps has been of invaluable assistance.

In making comparisons of the membership and business reported for different periods the number of associations cannot be used as a basis for assuming inconsistency. For example, Missouri had only one cotton association reporting in 1942-43 and one in 1943-44, but the membership for $1943-44$ was much less and the dollar volume much greater than for the previous marketing season. It happened that the one association reporting for $1943-44$ went out of business and an entirely new organization came into the picture. Other factors affect the figures on commodities as given for States and also for the country as a whole; size of crop production, price levels, changes in demand for particular products, and changes in types of farming such as a transition from grain raising to livestock production.

Although dollar volume may not be the hest measure of cooperative business, it is the only measure applicable to all commodities marketed and purchased that can give a general picture of the trends.

This report deals only with associations in the continental United States. Reports are on file, however, from organizations in Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii and it is reasonably certain that six of these are still active. Information on an association operating in Guam also has recently been received.

# STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES, 1943-44 MARKETING SEASON 

by<br>Grace Wanstall<br>Statistician

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS


#### Abstract

Active farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations reporting to this office during the $1943-44$ marketing season numbered 10,300 (table 1). This was 150 less than for the preceding season and 1,700 less than for the peak year, 1929-30, when 12,000 associations reported. Although many new associations were organized during the year, not enough of them were reported as actually operating to offset those that went out of business for various reasons. A few associations failed; some found it difficult to function under existing conditions, and closed "for the duration"; a few found it to their advantage to merge with other cooperatives; and still others were dropped as they no longer met the requirements of a cooperative.


Those associations engaged primarily in marketing farm products totaled 7,522 and those engaged primarily in purchasing, 2,778 , or 27 percent of the total. Since 1929-30 the number of marketing associations has shown a steady decline, a total drop of over 2,000. During the same period the number of purchasing associations increased from 1,454 to 2,778, a gain of more than 1,300 .

Seven States and the District of Columbia reported the same number of associations in 1943-44 as in 1942-43, 16 States showed increases of from 1 to 13, and 25 decreases of from 1 to 40. Wisconsin lost 40 associations and Minnesota 35 (table 17).

With the exception of the $1942-43$ season the associations marketing grain, dry beans, and rice were the most numerous of the marketing groups tabulated each year. For the 1943-44 season dairy product associations ranked second, and fruit and vegetable associations third. In 1938-39 the purchasing associations, for the first time, outstripped all the marketing groups with a total of 2,600. Since then they have kept the lead.

Of the 10,300 farmers' cooperatives, 4,142 or 40.2 percent are located in the West North Central States. This geographic division includes two of the four States in which the largest number of associations are located: Minnesota with 1,364 and Iowa with 744. In the East North Central group are found the second and fourth ranking States, Wisconsin with 1, 065 and Illinois with 611. Sixty-four percent of the 10,300 are located in these two divisions (table 17).

## MEMBERSH IP

The estimated total membership of the 10,300 associations for the $1943-44$ season was $4,250,000$, an increase of 400,000 over the previous season and the greatest increase in any one seas on of record (table 2). The purchasing associations accounted for more than three-fifths of this total increase. Since many farmers were members of several associations the actual number of individuals represented was much smaller.

Table 1. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: ${ }^{1}$ Number 1 isted for specified periods, ${ }^{2} 1913$ to 1943-44

| PERIOD | marketing |  | PURCHASING |  | total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19133. | Number 2,988 | Percent 96.4 | Number 111 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | Number $3,099$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent } \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| 19153. | 5,149 | 94.9 | 275 | 5.1 | 5,424 | 100.0 |
| 19214. | 6,476 | 87.8 | 898 | 12.2 | 7,374 | 100.0 |
| 1925-26. | 9,586 | 88.7 | 1,217 | 11.3 | 10,803 | 100.0 |
| 1927-28. | 10,195 | 89.4 | 1,205 | 10.6 | 11,400 | 100.0 |
| 1929-30. | 10,546 | 87.9 | 1,454 | 12.1 | 12,000 | 100.0 |
| 1930-31. | 10,362 | 86.7 | 1,588 | 13.3 | 11,950 | 100.0 |
| 1931-32. | 10, 255 | 86.2 | 1,645 | 13.8 | 11,900 | 100.0 |
| 1932-33. | 9,352 | 85.0 | 1,648 | 15.0 | 11,000 | 100.0 |
| 1933-34. | 9.052 | 83.0 | 1,848 | 17.0 | 10,900 | 100.0 |
| 1934-35. | 8,794 | 82.2 | 1,906 | 17.8 | 10,700 | 100.0 |
| 1935-36. | 8,388 | 79.9 | 2,112 | 20.1 | 10,500 | 100.0 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{5}$. | 8,142 | 75.8 | 2,601 | 24.2 | 10,743 | 100.0 |
| 1937-38. | 8,300 | 76.2 | 2,600 | 23.8 | 10,900 | 100.0 |
| 1938-39. | 8,100 | 75.7 | 2.600 | 24.3 | 10,700 | 100.0 |
| 1939-40. | 8, 051 | 75.3 | 2,649 | 24.7 | 10,700 | 100.0 |
| 1940-41. | 7,943 | 74.9 | 2,657 | 25.1 | 10.600 | 100.0 |
| 1941-42. | 7,824 | 74.2 | 2,726 | 25.8 | 10,550 | 100.0 |
| 1942-43. | 7,708 | 73.8 | 2,742 | 26.2 | 10.450 | 100.0 |
| 1943.44. | 7.522 | 73.0 | 2,778 | 27.0 | 10,300 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the Deriod during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlad.
${ }^{3}$ Complled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547 , 82 DD., 111us., 1917. See DD. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 DD., 1llus., 1928. See DD. 70-75.
${ }^{4}$ Includes only associations reporting dollar business.
${ }^{5}$ Data are from a survey made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooderation with the district banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1938-37.
SOURCE OF DATA: Based on records from associations reporting to the Historical and Statistical Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration.

Membership of the marketing associations was $2,730,000$, an increase of 150,000 over the 1942-43 season, and that of the purchasing, $1,520,000$, an increase of 250,000 . The proportion of members in the purchasing group, with 2 exceptions, has steadily increased.

Among the marketing cooperatives, the dairy products group had the largest number of members, 702,000; the livestock associations came second with 636,000; and the grain group third with 452,000. Of the geographic divisions, the West North Central again ranked first with over 30 percent of the United States total membership (table 17).

The 10 States with the largest memberships were: Minnesota, 391, 800; Illinois, 374, 720; Iowa, 317,770; Wisconsin, 249, 700; Missour1, 210,940; Oh10, 187, 300; Indiana, 177, 600; New York, 180, 170; V1rginia, 156,520; and Texas, 145,700. Together they accounted for 56.3 percent, or nearly three-fifths of the national total.

Table 2. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated membership ${ }^{1}$ for specified periods, ${ }^{2} 1915$ to 1943.44

| PERIOD | MARKETING |  | PURCHASING 3 |  | TOTAL3 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1915^{4} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 591,683 | Percent | Number | Percent | Nunber | Percent |
| $1925-26 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,453,000$ | 90.9 | 247,000 | 9.1 | 651,186 | 100.0 |
| $1927-28 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,602,000$ | 86.7 | 398,000 | 13.3 | $3,000,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1929-30 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,630,000$ | 84.8 | 470,000 | 15.2 | $3,100,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1930-31 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,608,000$ | 86.9 | 392,000 | 13.1 | $3,000,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1931-32 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,667,000$ | 83.3 | 533,000 | 16.7 | $3,200,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1932-33 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,457,300$ | 81.9 | 542,700 | 18.1 | $3,000,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1933-34 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,464,000$ | 78.1 | 692,000 | 21.9 | $3,156,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1934-35 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,490,000$ | 75.9 | 790,000 | 24.1 | $3,280,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1935-36 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,710,000$ | 74.0 | 950,000 | 26.0 | $3,660,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1936-375 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,414,000$ | 73.8 | 856,000 | 26.2 | $3,270,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1937-38 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,500,000$ | 73.5 | 900,000 | 26.5 | $3,400,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1938-39 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,410,000$ | 73.0 | 890,000 | 27.0 | $3,300,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1939-40 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,300,000$ | 71.9 | 900,000 | 28.1 | $3,200,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1940-41 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,420,000$ | 71.2 | 980,000 | 28.8 | $3,400,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1941-42 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,430,000$ | 67.5 | $1,170,000$ | 32.5 | $3,600,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1942-43 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2.580,000$ | 67.0 | $1,270,000$ | 33.0 | $3,850,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1943-44 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,730,000$ | 64.2 | $1,520,000$ | 35.8 | $4,250,000$ | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ The membershid estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership ilgures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)
$Z_{\text {Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled }}$ on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{3}$ Revised August 4, 1945.
${ }^{4}$ Compiled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. $547,82 \mathrm{DD.}, \mathrm{illus.}$,1917 . See DD. 1425: and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pD., 1llus., 1928. See DD. 70-75.
${ }^{5}$ Estimates are based on data coiiected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.
SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Only five States - Massachusetts, Nebraska, Kentucky, Utah, and Nevada - showed a loss in membership during the season. In each case the cut came in number of members reported by the "large-scale ${ }^{l}$ associations.

## VOLUME OF DOLLAR BUSINESS

During the 1943-44 season the volume of cooperative business totaled $\$ 5,160,000,000$ (table 3). This amounted to an increase of 36.5 percent over 1942-43, the highest rate of increase on record. Of the total business, $\$ 4,430,000,000$, or approximately 86 percent, was accounted for by the 7,522 marketing associations. The remainder; $\$ 730,000,000$, over 14 percent, was accounted for by the 2,778 purchasing cooperatives, The larger quantities of farm products marketed, the increased demand for supplies and equipment and price levels, together with the expansion of services offered by cooperatives were the principal causes of this great increase.

[^0]About 52 percent of the total business for this season, $\$ 2,696,110,000$, was credited to the associations in the 12 States in the two North Central geographic divisions (table 17, figure 1). However, California, the leading State, accounted for over 10 percent of the United States total. The 10 leading States, with a combined volume of $\$ 2,987,600,000$, accounted for 58 percent. California reported a husiness of more than one-half billion dollars, $\$ 526,000,000$; Minnesota just under one-half billion, $\$ 493,000,000$; and 4 States over one-quarter billion, Illinois, $\$ 369,590,000$; New York, $\$ 290,060,000$; Iowa, $\$ 284,000,000$; and Wisconsin, $\$ 257,340,000$. The other 4 States were Ohio, Missouri, Texas, and Indiana (table 17, figure 3).

Three States, Maine, New Jersey, and Georgia, reported business which had more than doubled that transacted during the previous season. In Maine this increase was

Table 3. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated business for specified periods, ${ }^{2} 1913$ to 1943-44.

| PERIOD | marketimg |  | PURCHASING |  | total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1913{ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \$ 04,385 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & 98.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 5,928 \end{aligned}$ | Percent 1.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 310,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 19153 | 624,161 | 98.2 | 11,678 | 1.8 | 635,839 | 100.0 |
| 1921. | 1,198,493 | 95.4 | 57,721 | 4.6 | 1, 256, 214 | 100.0 |
| 1925-26. | 2,265,000 | 94.4 | 135,000 | 5.6 | 2,400,000 | 100.0 |
| 1927-28. | 2,172,000 | 94.4 | 128,000 | 5.6 | 2,300,000 | 100.0 |
| 1929-30. | 2,310,000 | 92.4 | 190,000 | 7.6 | 2,500,000 | 100.0 |
| 1930-31. | 2,185,000 | 91.0 | 215,000 | 9.0 | 2,400,000 | 100.0 |
| 1931-32. | 1,744,000 | 90.6 | 181,000 | 9.4 | 1,925,000 | 100.0 |
| 1932-33. | 1,199,500 | 89.5 | 140,500 | 10.5 | 1,340,000 | 100.0 |
| 1933-34. | 1,213,000 | 88.9 | 152,000 | 11.1 | 1,365,000 | 100.0 |
| 1934-35 | 1,343,000 | 87.8 | 187,000 | 12.2 | 1,530,000 | 100.0 |
| 1935-36. | ${ }^{4} 1,586,000$ | 86.2 | ${ }^{4} 254,000$ | 13.8 | 1,840,000 | 100.0 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{4} 1,882,600$ | 85.7 | ${ }^{4} 313,400$ | 14.3 | 2,196,000 | 100.0 |
| 1937-38. | ${ }^{4} 2,050,000$ | 85.4 | ${ }^{4} 350,000$ | 14.6 | 2,400,000 | 100.0 |
| 1938-39 | ${ }^{4} 1,765,000$ | 84.0 | ${ }^{4} 335,000$ | 16.0 | 2,100,000 | 100.0 |
| 1939-40. | ${ }^{4} 1,729,000$ | 82.8 | ${ }^{4} 358,000$ | 17.2 | 2,087,000 | 100.0 |
| 1980-41. | ${ }^{4} 1,911,000$ | 83.8 | ${ }^{4} 369,000$ | 16.2 | 2,280,000 | 100.0 |
| 1941-42. | 4,2,360,000 | 83.1 | ${ }^{4} 480,000$ | 16.9 | 2,840,000 | 100.0 |
| 1942-43. | ${ }^{4} 3,180,000$ | 84.1 | ${ }^{4} 600,000$ | 15.9 | 3,780,000 | 100.0 |
| 1943.44. | ${ }^{4} 4,430,000$ | 85.9 | ${ }^{4} 730,000$ | 14.1 | 5,160,000 | 100.0 |

[^1]mostly from potatoes, in New Jersey from dairy products and livestock, and in Georgia from peanuts.

The five leading States arrayed according to the volume of business reported by the marketing associations were California, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Not one of these States was found among the five States credited with the largest volumes of supply business - New York, Virginia, Missouri, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

New York reported a purchasing business of 103 million dollars, an increase of 23 million dollars over the previous season, and the greatest increase in purchasing volume made by any State. Virginia showed a jump of nearly 16 million dollars; Massachusetts and Ohio, 11 million each; and Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, 6 million each. Missouri, which ranked third in total volume of purchasing business, showed an increase over 1942-43 of only 3 million dollars.

## SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

Comparable data for cooperative selling and buying by farmers have been available since 1913. Beginning with the marketing season of 1929-30 surveys were made annually. These indicate in a general way the shifts in relative importance of various groups and geographic divisions.

The 1913 tabulation shows 51.1 percent of the farmers' associations reporting at that time located in the West North Central division of the United States. These associations transacted 45.1 percent of the total business for that period (table 4, figure 1). This region continued to hold first place in number of associations, except for $1940-41$, but its proportion of the total business gradually declined to 29.7 percent in 1943-44.

The East North Central division, which practically tied with the Pacific division in 1913 for second place in volume of business, has continued to hold second place since 1921, except for the year 1940-41, when it was first. The Pacific area has held third place since 1921. As the percentage of the total business in the United States transacted by associations in the West North Central States decreased, that of the associations in the East North Central region increased. The percentage of dollar volume of business transacted by the associations in the Pacific division has shown slight fluctuations from one period to another. In the 1943-44 season the geographic divisions ranked in volume as follows: West North Central first with a percentage of nearly 30, East North Central second with over 22 percent, and Pacific third with nearly 16 percent.

Marketing of farm products in 1943-44 accounted for approximately 86 percent of the total farmers' cooperative business. Purchasing associations in the same period transacted business amounting to more than 14 percent but in 1913 they accounted for only about 2 percent (table 3). An increase in the relative importance of purchasing continued until it reached 16.9 percent of the total business in 1941-42. During the next two periods, war years, it showed a slight downswing (table 5, figure 2).

Grain, dry beans, and rice was the leading commodity group in volume of business in 1913. At that time fruit and vegetable cooperatives held second place and dairy products third. The importance of dairy products increased until this group was in second place in 1921. It held second place until 1935-36 when it reached first,

## BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES BY COMMODITY GROUPS



Pigure 1. Since 1913, the percentage of cooperative business in the West North Central division has decreased, while that of each of the other divisions has increased. However, the Mountain and Pacific States show a very slight change, representing 19.6 percent of the total in 1913 and 20.3 percent in 1943-44. The greatest changes came in the 1925-26 season.

## BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS



Figure 2. - Since 1913 there has been a decided change in the relative proportions of business done by the various commodity groups and the purchasing group. Grain associations have lost first place to dairy products. Fruit, nut, and vegetable associations gradually lost until they dropped from second to fourth place surpassed by livestock, dairy, and purchasing cooperatives.

Table 4. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by geographic divisions for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1943-44

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION | 1913 | 1921 | 1925-26 | 1930-31 | 1935-36 | 1940-41 | 1943-44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 2. 1 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Middle Atlantic | 4.9 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 8.5 |
| East North Central. | 16.5 | 18.1 | 23.3 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 22.6 |
| West North Central | 45.1 | 42.5 | 34.9 | 32.5 | 27.2 | 25.8 | 29.7 |
| South Atlantic. | 5.7 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 7.3 |
| East South Central | 3.0 | . 8 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| West South Central | 3.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| Mountain. | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 |
| Pacific | 16.7 | 16.9 | 12.4 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 1 ¢. 7 | 15.5 |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of associations. | 3,099 | 7,374 | 10,803 | 11,950 | 10,500 | 10,500 | 10,300 |

${ }^{1_{\text {Most }}}$ statistics pertaining to larmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlad.
SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.
which it has continued to hold When the terminal livestock agencies were organized in the early 1920's, livestock marketing increased in importance until in 1925-26 it ranked third among the commodity groups. It lost this position, but in 1935-36 regained third place where it has remained. Livestock accounted for over 14 percent of the total business during 1943-44.

Six States, California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, have heen among the 10 States leading in volume of cooperative dollar business since 1913 (figure 3). Minnesota's volume entitled the State to rank among the first three every year since 1913. During the two seasons 1942-43 and 1943-44 this State was in second place. Minnesota's cooperative dairy industry grew from over 20 mllli in dollars in 1913 to nearly 163 million in 1943-44 (table 17). Only twice did the dairy business in this State give way to another commodity. In 1921 and again in 1943-44, the grain business was larger.

California started in third place in 1913, rose to first, and has remained there except in 1925-26 when it was second. In this State, the fruit and vegetable marketing cooperatives transacted more than half of the total business during each period. Dairy products were second in importance except for 1930-31 when they temporarily lost this rank to poultry products.

New York State cooperatives fluctuated most in relative importance, rising from tenth place in 1913 to fourth in 1921, then to seventh, to fifth, and hack to fourth where they stayed. Although 80 percent of the total husiness in New York in 1913 was in fruits and vegetables, dairy products took the lead in 1921 and continued to hold it. In 1943-44, cooperatives dealing in dairy products accounted for more than 55 percent of the business. Purchasing in this State held second place in each period except 1913.


Figure 3. - Six States have been wong the leading 10 since 1913. California has been in first place since before 1930-31. Winnesota which started in first place is now in second and Hew York uhich started at the bottor of the list in 1913 is now in fourth place. The other three States in the group of 6 are Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

In Iowa, grain cooperatives held first or second place in total volume of business during the entire period of record. They tied rith livestock in 1925-26 and with dairy products in 1937-38, lost first place to livestock in 1927-28 and 1932-33, and to dairy products in each of the three marketing seasons, 1939-40 to 1941-42. Except for 1913, dairy cooperatives held thind place through 1932-33. During 1939-34, livestock dropped to third place where it remained.

The grain cooperatives in Illinois accounted for nearly the total business of the State in 1913, but accounted for smaller percentages mitil in 1935-36 livestock rose to first place. Livestock remained in first place through most of the perlods since 1935-36 and reported 42 percent of the total business of the State in 1943-44.

In 1913, the dairy business of the cooperatives in Wisconsin did over 78 percent of the States' total business. This commodity has held first place throughout and in 1943-44 transacted over 66 percent of the States' total business.

## COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Cooperative associations handling cotton and cotton products are found in the 15 States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Paciric, south of straight lime from the

Table 5. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by commodity groups, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1943-44

| COMMODITY GROUP | 1913 | 1921 | 1925-26 | 1930-31 | 1935-36 | 1940-4] | 1943-44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton and cotton products | 4.9 | 1.9 | 6.2 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent } \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Dairy products............ | 19.2 | 18.1 | 22.3 | 25.8 | 28.3 | 30.4 | 23.3 |
| Fruits and vegetables..... | 22.5 | 17.0 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 12.4 |
| Grain, dry beans, and rice....... | 42.1 | 38.4 | 31.2 | 25.9 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 22.8 |
| Livestock. | 1.5 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 14.5 |
| Nuts. |  | 1.3 | . 7 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| Poultry and products. |  | 1.2 | 1.7. | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Tobacco.............. | . 8 | . 2 | 3.8 | . 3 | . 6 | . 6 | . 4 |
| Wool and mohair |  | . 8 | . 4 | 1.1 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 |
| Miscellaneous products. | 7.0 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Total marketing | 98.1 | 95.4 | 94.4 | 91.0 | 85.2 | 83.8 | 85.9 |
| Purchasing. | 1.9 | 4.6 | - 5.6 | 9.0 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 14.1 |
| Total marketing and purchasing. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of associations. | 3,099 | 7,374 | 10,803 | 11,950 | 10,500 | 10,600 | 10,300 |

$I_{\text {Most }}$ statistics pertaining to farmers marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now complled on the basis of the marketiny season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlad.
SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.
northern border of North Carolina. Included are the lower part of California and the tip of Missourl. During the $1943-44$ season, this commodity accounted for slightly over 4 percent of the husiness of all marketing cooperatives (tables 6 and 14).

Although the number of such associations, 533, is 6 less than reported the preceding season, memhership and volume of husiness increased. The volume of business, $\$ 189,000,000$, is the largest in their history and the membership, 258,000 , is the largest since 1937-38 (table 6). Undoubtedly many of these cotton growers are members of both a marketing association and a cooperative gin.

Of the 533 associations, 21 are marketing enterprises, 9 operate oil mills, and 483 operate gins. In addition, a few are engaged in storing and in rendering other services.

Twenty "large-scale" associations selling cotton and operating oll mills reported business which amounted to more than 76 percent of the total for all cotton cooperatives. These same 20 claimed a membership of 186,550 , which was 71.3 percent of the total.

Over 60 percent of the associations were in Texas; however, their membership and volume of business were only about 36 percent of the totals. Oklahoma came next

With 78 associations and Mississippi was third with 65 associations, but had the second largest volume of business. Georgia, with only 8 associations, had 52,000 members and a business of $\$ 10,200,000$. The 5 leading States arrayed according to membership were: Texas, 95,000; Georgia, 52,000; 0 kl ahoma, 42,000; Tennessee, 20,200; and Mississippi, 18,200; but when arrayed on basis of volume of business, they were: Texas, $\$ 68,400,000 ;$ Mississippi, $\$ 53,600,000$; Tennessee, $\$ 18,600,000$; and Feorgia and 0 kl ahoma, $\$ 10,200,000$ each (table 17).

Mississippi withsix associations less than in the previous season, reported increases in both membership and business. This increase was mainly due to the transfer of an association from the purchasing group to the cotton because of the great increase in its cotton business. Over 11 million dollars was added to the State total by this one association.

Table 6. - Cotton and cotton products: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1943-44

| PER100 | ASSOCIATIOMS LISTED ${ }^{2}$ |  | ESTIMATED MEMBERS ${ }^{3}$ |  | ESTIMATEO BUSIMESS ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913. | Number $79$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent }{ }^{5} \\ 2.6 \end{array}$ | Fuaber | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 15,098 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Percent } 5$ |
| 1921. | 647 | . 7 |  |  | 23,498 | 2.0 |
| 1925-26. | 121 | 1.3 | 300,000 | 12.2 | 150,000 | 6.6 |
| 1927-28. | 125 | 1.2 | 140,000 | 5.4 | 97,000 | 4.5 |
| 1929-30. | 199 | 1.9 | 150,000 | 5.7 | 110,000 | 4.8 |
| 1930-31. | 261 | 2.5 | 190,000 | 7.3 | 130,000 | 6.0 |
| 1931-32. | 267 | 2.6 | 240, 000 | 9.0 | 69.000 | 4.0 |
| 1932-33. | 274 | 2.9 | 200,000 | 8.1 | 42,000 | 3.5 |
| 1933-34. | 250 | 2.8 | 200,000 | 8.1 | 100,000 | 8.2 |
| 1934-35. | 305 | 3.5 | 255,000 | 10.2 | 100,000 | 7.4 |
| 1935-36. | 311 | 3.7 | 300,000 | 11.1 | 110,000 | 6.9 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$ | 400 | 4.9 | 341,800 | 14.2 | 138,500 | 7.4 |
| 1937-38. | 415 | 5.0 | 350,000 | 14.0 | 110,000 | 5.4 |
| 1938-39. | 476 | 5.9 | 315,000 | 13.1 | 73,000 | 4.1 |
| 1939-40. | 536 | 6.7 | 270,000 | 11.7 | 78,000 | 4.5 |
| 1940-41. | 535 | 6.7 | 225,000 | 9.3 | 85,000 | 4.4 |
| 1941-42. | 556 | 7.1 | 215,000 | 8.9 | 138,000 | 5.8 |
| 1942-43. | 539 | 7.0 | 235,000 | 9.1 | 167,000 | 5.2 |
| 1943-44. | 533 | 7.1 | 258,000 | 9.4 | 189,000 | 4.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membershid estimates for the years since about 1835 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.
SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Although there has been an effort to enlarge the activities of the gins, comparatively few have branched out. Those which have may be operating one or more of the following lines in addition to ginning: feed mills, oil stations, locker plants, or elevators.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

The 1943-44 marketing season closed with 2,286 farmer cooperative associations dealing in datry products, which is 83 less than reported for the 1942-43 season (table 7). Membership during the same season decreased 8,000 ( 1.1 percent) but business increased $\$ 253,000,000$, or about 27 percent (table 14). Dairy associations are found in all the States except Arkansas, Delaware, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Nevada. The largest number in any State, 655, are located in Wisconsin (table 17). Minnesota

Table 7. - Dairy products: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1943-44

| PERIOD | ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ${ }^{2}$ |  | ESTIMATED MEMBERS 3 |  | Estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913. | Fumber $1,187$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent5 } \\ 39.7 \end{gathered}$ | Number | Percent5 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 59.701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent5 } \\ 19.6 \end{array}$ |
| 1921. | $6^{6} 1,579$ | 24.4 |  |  | 227,982 | 19.0 |
| 1925-26. | 2,197 | 22.9 | 460,000 | 18.8 | 535,000 | 23.6 |
| 1927-28. | 2,479 | 24.3 | 600,000 | 23.1 | 620,000 | 28.6 |
| 1929-30. | 2,458 | 23.3 | 650,000 | 24.7 | 680,000 | 29.4 |
| 1930-31. | 2,391 | 23. 1 | 725,000 | 27.8 | 620,000 | 28.4 |
| 1931-32. | 2,392 | 23.3 | 740,000 | 27.7 | 520,000 | 29.8 |
| 1932-33. | 2, 293 | 24.5 | 724,000 | 29.5 | 390,000 | 32.5 |
| 1933-34. | 2, 286 | 25.3 | 757,000 | 30.7 | 380,000 | 31.3 |
| 1934-35. | 2,300 | 26.2 | 750,000 | 30.1 | 440,000 | 32.8 |
| 1935-36. | 2,270 | 27.1 | 720,000 | 26.6 | 520,000 | 32.8 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$. | 2,337 | 28.7 | 656,900 | 27.2 | 577, 100 | 30.7 |
| 1937-38. | 2.421 | 29.2 | 700,000 | 28.0 | 686,000 | 33.5 |
| 1938-39. | 2,373 | 29.3 | 650,000 | 27.0 | 610,000 | 34.6 |
| 1939-40. | 2,395 | 29.7 | 620,000 | 27.0 | 560,000 | 32.4 |
| 1940-41. | 2,374 | 29.9 | 650,000 | 26.9 | 693,000 | 36.3 |
| 1941-42. | 2,366 | 30.2 | 665,000 | 27.4 | 815,000 | 34.5 |
| 1942-43. | 2,369 | 30.7 | 710,000 | 27.5 | 950,000 | 29.9 |
| 1943-44. | 2,286 | 30.4 | 702,000 | 25.7 | 1, 203,000 | 27.1 |

$1_{\text {Most }}$ statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.
and Lowa came next with 608 and 270 associations, respectively. In Wisconsin alone, there are located nearly 29 percent of all the dairy associations and it with Minnesota and Iowa claimed about 67 percent of the total number of associations. The drop in number of associations came mainly in Minnesota and Wisconsin where some small creameries and cheese factories were unable to function profitably.

Total membership of 702 thousand was reported by the associations and even though this was 8 thousand less than for $1942-43$, it was more than the number reported for any other season since 1935-36. It was about one-fourth of the total for all marketing groups (table 14). Of the total membership, slightly over one-third was reported by 226 "large-scale" associations. Practically three-fourths of the membership of the dairy marketing cooperatives is in the 12 North Central States. Minnesota reported the largest membership, 115, 200; followed by Iowa with 73, 200; Wisconsin, 72,400; New York, 50, 300; and Michigan, 48,500. These five States claimed more than half the membership reported for this commodity group.

Business transacted by the dairy associations during the 1943-44 season amounted to $\$ 1,203,000,000$. Although slightly over 27 percent of the total marketing business, it was the lowest percentage of the total since 1925-26 (table 7). Nearly one-half of the business was credited to the 226 "large-scale" organizations which included the bargaining and distributing associations. All the States with active dairy cooperatives, except Tennessee and Mississippi, reported increases in total sales during 1943-44. The States reporting the largest fincreases were Wisconsin with an increase of $\$ 45,300,000$; New York, $\$ 33,300,000$; Minnesota, $\$ 26,900,000$; Michigan, $\$ 18,200,000$; Iowa, $\$ 13,750,000$; and Illinois, $\$ 13,000,000$.

Nearly three-fifths of the total dairy business is in the two North Central geographic divisions. Two of the States in these divisions, Wisconsin and Minnesota, produced enough dairy products to account for more than a fourth of the total. The States leading in dollar volume were: Wisconsin, $\$ 172,000,000$; Minnesota, $\$ 162,900,000$; New York, $\$ 161,800,000$; Iowa, $\$ 77,600,000$; and Michigan, California, and Illinois, between 60 and 70 million dollars each (table 17).

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Nine hundred sixty-eight associations marketing fruits, vegetables, and nuts reported 209,200 members and a business of $\$ 797,000,000$ during 1943-44 (table 8). Since 193031, the peak period for number of associations, there has been almost a continual falling off in number. Of the 968 associations now operating, 48 are nut marketing organizations located in California, Georgia, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Fruit and vegetable cooperatives are located in ali States except Vermont and Rhode Island (table 17).

The present membership of 209,200 has been surpassed only once since $1929-30$. That was in 1942-43 when 3,800 more were reported. The nut marketing associations accounted for over 20 percent of these members and the local associations slightly less than half of the total. California far outstripped all other States in both number of members and amount of business. Membership in California associations was 47,900; In Georgia, 20, 200; Utah, 14, 000; Texas, 13, 700; Michigan, 13, 000; and Colorado, 10,700.

A jump of nearly 52 percent in volume of business for $1943-44$ over that of 1942-43 brought the total for this commodity group up to an all-time high representing 18
percent of the total marketing business. Of the total increase of 272 million dollars, 188 million was in Pruits and vegetables and 84 million in nuts. The fruit and vegetable business increased about 42 percent and that of the nut associations 112 percent. This great increase in dollar volume may be accounted for by the increased demand for raw and processed products and the higher price levels.

The business for California, $\$ 331,600,000$, was over 41 percent of the United States total. Of the State total, $\$ 31,600,000$, approximately one-fourth, was reported by the nut marketing associations. Other States reporting large volumes of business were Florida, $\$ 87,000,000$; Georgia, $\$ 75,600,000$; Washington, $\$ 46,200,000$; Virginia, $\$ 36,000,000$; and Texas, $\$ 34,000,000$. The great increase in the production and sales

Table 8. - Fruits, vegetables, and nuts: Number of associations, estimated membership, mdestimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1943-44

| PERIOD | associations LISTED ${ }^{2}$ |  | EStimateo members 3 |  | estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913. | Hramber 456 | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | Hren ber | Percent5 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ 69,921 \end{gathered}$ | Percent ${ }^{5}$ 23.0 |
| 1921. | ${ }^{6} 791$ | 12.2 |  |  | 229,322 | 19.1 |
| 1925-26. | 1,276 | 13.3 | 200,000 | 8.2 | 296,000 | 13.1 |
| 1927-28. | 1,309 | 12.8 | 230,000 | 8.8 | 314,600 | 14.5 |
| 1929-30. | 1,428 | 13.5 | 232,000 | 8.8 | 334,600 | 14.5 |
| 1930-31. | 1,457 | 14.1 | 199,000 | 7.6 | 332,000 | 15.2 |
| 1931-32. | 1,417 | 13.8 | 198,000 | 7.4 | 291,600 | 16.7 |
| 1932-33. | 1,333 | 14.3 | 187,500 | 7.6 | 208,500 | 17.4 |
| 1933-34. | 1, 251 | 13.8 | 200,000 | 8.1 | 193,500 | 16.0 |
| 1934-35. | 1,135 | 12.9 | 172,800 | 6.9 | 211,300 | 15.7 |
| 1935-36. | 1,115 | 13.3 | 182,000 | 6.7 | 225, 100 | 14.2 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ | 1,151 | 14.1 | 155,000 | 6.4 | 294,800 | 15.7 |
| 1937-38. | 1,216 | 14.7 | 179,800 | 7.2 | 315,800 | 15.4 |
| 1938-39. | 1,162 | 14.3 | 183,000 | 7.6 | 287,000 | 16.3 |
| 1939-40. | 1,139 | 14.1 | 166,000 | 7.2 | 289,000 | 16.7 |
| 1940-41. | 1,096 | 13.8 | 199,000 | 8.2 | 305,000 | 16.0 |
| 1941-42.. | 991 | 12.7 | 197,000 | 8.1 | 364, 300 | 15.4 |
| 1942-43. | 990 | 12.8 | 213,000 | 8.3 | 525,000 | 16.5 |
| 1943-44. | 968 | 12.9 | 209, 200 | 7.7 | 797,000 | 18.0 |

[^2]of peanuts, especially to oll mills, was responsible for Georgia's large increase of $\$ 49,400,000$ in business and Virginia's increase of $\$ 29,100,000$.

GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE

During the 1943-44 season, the number of farmers' cooperative associations handling grain, dry beans, and rice was reduced by 47. This left 2,311 , the smallest number except for 1913. In the peak year 1931-32, 3,500 were reported. This group, however, represented 30.7 percent of the total marketing associations (tables 9 and 14).

New associations were added during the season to those previously reporting. More than 47 formerly 11 sted were dropped. Some of the locel elevators were taken over by

Table 9. - Grain, dry beans, and rice: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to $1943-44$

| PERIOD | associations lusted ${ }^{2}$ |  | ESTIMATED MEMBERS ${ }^{3}$ |  | estimateo bustmess ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913. | Number 960 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent }{ }^{5} \\ 32.1 \end{array}$ | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 130,555 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent } t^{5} \\ 42.9 \end{array}$ |
| 1921. | 62,458 | 38.0 |  |  | 482,461 | 40.8 |
| 1925-26. | 3,338 | 34.8 | 520,000 | 21.2 | 750,000 | 33.1 |
| 1927-28. | 3,455 | 33.9 | 900,000 | 34.6 | 680,000 | 31.3 |
| 1929-30. | 3,448 | 32.7 | 810,000 | 30.8 | 690,000 | 29.9 |
| 1930-31. | 3,448 | 33.3 | 775,000 | 29.7 | 621,000 | 28.4 |
| 1931-32. | 3,500 | 34. 1 | 705,000 | 26.4 | 450,000 | 25.8 |
| 1932-33. | 3,131 | 33.5 | 600,000 | 24.4 | 280,000 | 23.3 |
| 1933-34. | 3,178 | 35.1 | 600,000 | 24.4 | 285,000 | 23.5 |
| 1934-35. | 3,125 | 35.5 | 580,000 | 23.3 | 315,000 | 23.5 |
| 1935-36. | 3,010 | 35.9 | 610,000 | 22.5 | 360,000 | 22.7 |
| 1936-37 7 | 2, 614 | 32.1 | 362,900 | 15.0 | 397,900 | 21.1 |
| 1937-38. | 2,619 | 31.6 | 360,000 | 14.4 | 475,000 | 23.2 |
| 1938-39. | 2,540 | 31.4 | 367,000 | 15.2 | 383, 000 | 21.7 |
| 1939-40. | 2,462 | 30.6 | 365,000 | 15.9 | 390,000 | 22.6 |
| 1940-41. | 2,422 | 30.5 | 363,000 | 15.0 | 387,000 | 20.3 |
| 1941-42. | 2, 389 | 30.5 | 380,000 | 15.6 | 524,000 | 22.2 |
| 1942-43. | 2,358 | 30.6 | 400,000 | 15.5 | 700,000 | 22.0 |
| 1943-44. | 2,311 | 30.7 | 452,000 | 16.6 | 1,178,000 | 26.6 |

Host statistics pertaining to larmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compllea on the basis of the marketing season which includes the deriod during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membersnid estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooderation with the banks for cooderatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1938.
SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.
terminal marketing organizations, some merged with other local associations for more efficient operation, others were dropped as they no longer operated as cooperatives, and, of course, some were business failures. This decrease in number of associations was spread over 15 States. The 4 which reported losses of 5 or more are: Kansas, 10; Illinois, 9; North Dakota, 7; and Minnesota, 5 (table 17).

In the 7 West North Central States are 1,475 associations, about 63 percent of the total (table 17). Five of the States reporting the largest number of associations are located in this territory. North Dakota had 314; Iowa, 247; Minnesota, 239; Kansas, 229; and Nebraska, 221. Illinois, in the East North Central division with 294, had the second largest number of associations in this commodity group.

The membership of 452,000 in the grain cooperatives was an increase of 52,000 , or 13 percent over that for $1942-43$, and is nearly 17 percent of the total for marketing cooperatives of all types. More than 96 percent of this membership was reported by the local enterprises. As in number $n f$ associations, the West North Central States also reported the largest membership, over 62 percent of the country's total. The 6 States which led in number of associations also led in number of members accounting for nearly 65 percent of the total. They also reported the largest increases: Iowa increased 8,600; Illinois, 6,700; North Dakota, 6, 600; Minnesota, 6,200; Nebraska, 4,400; and Kansas, 2,800.

Grain marketing associations had a total business of $\$ 1,178,000,000$ in the $1943-44$ season. With the exception of nut marketing associations, this group had the greatest percentage increase in dollar volume, more than 68 percent. This was the greatest increase the grain marketing group ever attained in a single year. This commodity ranked second only to dairy products in percentage of total marketing business with 26.6 percent of the total (table 14). From 1913 through 1929-30, grain associations led all marketing groups. Since 1930-31, when the dairy and the grain groups tied, the dairy products group has taken the lead (tables 7 and 9).

Table 10. - Rank of six States leading in number of grain associations, number of members, and volume of business, 1943-44

| States | VOLUME OF BUSINESS | NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS | NUMBER OF MEMBERS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minnesota... | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Kansas. | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Illinois. | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| North Dakota. | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Iowa. | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Nebraska. | 6 | 6 | 6 |

The same six States that led in number of associations and in membership also led in volume of business. They accounted for over 61 percent of the total during the 1943-44 marketing season (table 10). Five of them reported over a hundred million dollars each. In order of their dollar volume the six were: Minnesota, $\$ 173,100,000 ;$ Kansas, $\$ 118,600,000$; Illinois and North Dakota, each $\$ 117,400,000$; Iowa, $\$ 109,200,000 ;$ and Nebraska, $\$ 85,900,000$. Of the total business by grain marketing associations in the United States, 2,286 local associations were credited with about 75 percent.

## LIVESTOCK

Livestock marketing associations decreased in number from 2, 153 in 1929-30 to 642 in 1943-44. Though this was the smallest number of associations since 1913, the number
of producers using their services was the largest of record and the dollar volume of business exceeded that for any previous year (table 11).

Although the number of livestock shipping associations has gradually declined, some of them were converted to trucking associations and continued to serve their members. Trucking of livestock to the terminal markets, made possible by good roads, has been the chief reason for the gradual folding up of local marketing associations. Minnesota had 23 fewer associations and Wisconsin 13 less but each of these 2 States had the 1 argest number of trucking organizations on record. More than half the marketing associations, 335, are in the West North Central States. However, in membership and dollar volume, this region had to give way to the 5 States in the East North Central division (table 17).

Table 11. - Livestock: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1943-44

| PERIOD | ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ${ }^{2}$ |  | ESTIMATED MEMBERS ${ }^{3}$ |  | ESTIMATED BUSIMESS ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913. | Number $44$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent }{ }^{5} \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 4,824 \end{aligned}$ | Percent5 $1.6$ |
| 1921. | ${ }^{6} 992$ | 15.3 |  |  | 106,845 | 8.9 |
| 1925-26. | 1,770 | 18.5 | 400,000 | 16.3 | 320,000. | 14.1 |
| 1927-28. | 2,012 | 19.7 | 450,000 | 17.3 | 320,000 | 14.7 |
| 1929-30. | 2, 153 | 20.4 | 465,000 | 17.7 | 320, 000 | 13.8 |
| 1930-31. | 2, 014 | 19.4 | 400, 000 | 15.3 | 300, 000 | 13.7 |
| 1931-32. | 1,885 | 18.4 | 450,000 | 16.9 | 260,000 | 14.9 |
| 1932-33. | 1,575 | 16.8 | 440,000 | 17.9 | 182,000 | 15.2 |
| 1933-34. | 1,371 | 15.1 | 410,000 | 16.6 | 162,000 | 13.4 |
| 1934-35. | 1,197 | 13.6 | 410,000 | 16.5 | 175,000 | 13.0 |
| 1935-36. | 1, 040 | 12.4 | 600,000 | 22.1 | 250,000 | 15.8 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$ | 1, 012 | 12.4 | 549,000 | 22.7 | 320,600 | 17.0 |
| 1937-38. | 926 | 11.2 | 600,000 | 24.0 | 312,000 | 15.2 |
| 1938-39. | 862 | 10.6 | 600,000 | 24.9 | 280,000 | 15.9 |
| 1939-40. | 844 | 10.5 | 580, 000 | 25.2 | 282,000 | 16.3 |
| 1940-41. | 800 | 10.1 | 600,000 | 24.8 | 292,000 | 15.3 |
| 1941-42. | 781 | 10.0 | 570,000 | 23.5 | 337,000 | 14.3 |
| 1942-43. | 700 | 9.1 | 600,000 | 23.2 | 595,000 | 18.7 |
| 1943-44. | 642 | 8.5 | 636,000 | 23.3 | 747.000 | 16.9 |

[^3]Membership in the livestock associations increased by 36,000 , bringing the estimated total to 636,000 the largest recorded for any one season. Nearly 77 percent of these belonged to terminal sales agencies which include in their membership both individual producers and associations.l

Two States, Illinois with 114,000 members in cooperative livestock associations and Minnesota with 100,000 , accounted for about one-third of the United States' total. Other States reporting large memberships were: Ohio and Wisconsin with 69,000 each; Indiana and Missouri, 57,000 and 49,000 , respectively. Indiana reported the greatest increase, 17,000; and Wisconsin the greatest loss, 6,000. More than half of the members of the livestock marketing associations were reported by associations in the East North Central States.

The dollar volume of business for livestock cooperatives during the past season was estimated at $\$ 747,000,000$, an increase of more than 25 percent over the preceding season. This increase is not the largest percentage for a single year as the 1942-43 season jumped 76.6 over 1941-42. Of the total business, forty-odd terminal sales agencies handled over 81 percent. The business in illinois alone amounted to $\$ 155,100,000$, nearly 21 percent of the total for all livestock cooperatives. Increases over the previous marketing period, for some of the States were: $\$ 41,100,000$ in Illinois; $\$ 19,000,000$ in Minnesota; $\$ 18,000,000$ in Iowa; and $\$ 16,000,000$ in Missouri. Only four States - Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah - showed decreases in business. In Utah, the apparent loss was the result of crediting California with the business of the Los Angeles branch of the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City. The associations in the East North Central States reported 44 percent of the total business of all livestock associations in the United States.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Poultry and egg marketing associations are found in all but 10 States. Their number decreased during the $1943-44$ season from 165 to 159 associations. Membership was estimated at 130,000 and business at $\$ 196,000,000$. The largest number of associations evèr reported was 194 in $1937-38$ (table 12).

Missouri had 14 associations, the largest number in any 1 State. Other States with 10 or more associations were: California, Montana, and Colorado (table i7). The three Pacific Coast States which led the fruit, vegetable, and nut associations in number of associations, membership, and business, again take first place. In this geographic division there were only 23 of the poultry and egg associations, but these 23 had over two-fifths of both the total membership and the total dollar business during the 1943-44 marketing season with 42.6 percent and 46.3 percent, respectively.

Over the years, the membership of the poultry and egg cooperatives has fluctuated. The membership of 130,000 reported for the past season was an increase of 19,000 , or over 17 percent. Washington, with only 6 associations, had the largest number of members, 41,000 , and the second 1 argest volume of business, $\$ 34,300,000$. California ranked second in membership but stood in first place in volume of business with a total of $\$ 48,600,000$. Other States leading in memberships were Missouri with 8, 600 ; Colorado, 8,000; Pennsylvania, 8,000; and New Jersey, 7,200.

[^4]The record of fluctuations in dollar volume for this commodity group was about the same as for their membership. However, the increases and decreases in number of members and volume of business have not always occurred simultaneously. Practically no change has taken place in the relative importance of poultry and egg marketing associations compared with other marketing groups for a number of years (table 12).

During the 1943-44 marketing season, the volume of business increased by $\$ 51,000,000$, the greatest increase on their record. The 140 local assoclations reported only 41 percent of the total volume of $\$ 196,000,000$. The remaining 59 percent was credited to the 19 large-scale cooperatives. of all the commodity marketing groups, poultry and egg cooperatives had the highest percentage of supply business. It amounted to nearly 23 percent of their total (table 16).

Table 12. - Poultry and eggs: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1921$ to 1943-44

| PERIOO | ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ${ }^{2}$ |  | estimateo members ${ }^{3}$ |  | estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1921. | $\text { Nran ber }{ }_{26}$ | $\text { Percent }{ }^{5}$ | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ 15,011 \end{gathered}$ | Percent 5 $1.3$ |
| 1925-26. | 71 | . 7 | 50,000 | 2.0 | 40,000 | 1.8 |
| 1927-28. | 90 | . 9 | 50,000 | 1.9 | 40,000 | 1.8 |
| 1929-30. | 157 | 1.5 | 67,000 | 2.5 | 79,400 | 3.4 |
| 1930-31. | 160 | 1.5 | 82,000 | 3.1 | 86,000 | 3.9 |
| 1931-32. | 172 | 1.7 | 88,000 | 3.3 | 72,000 | 4.1 |
| 1932-33. | 154 | 1.7 | 78,000 | 3. 2 | 53,000 | 4.4 |
| 1933-34. | 147 | 1.6 | 73,000 | 3.0 | 48,000 | 4.0 |
| 1934-35. | 164 | 1.9 | 85,000 | 3.4 | 53,000 | 3.9 |
| 1935-36. | 154 | 1.8 | 93,000 | 3.4 | 69,000 | 4.3 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$. | 180 | 2.2 | 112,500 | 4.7 | 72,000 | 3.8 |
| 1937-38. | 194 | 2.3 | 106,000 | 4.2 | 91,000 | 4.4 |
| 1938-39. | 180 | 2.2 | 100,000 | 4.1 | 78,000 | 4.4 |
| 1939-40. | 181 | 2.2 | - 104,000 | 4.5 | 76,000 | 4.4 |
| 1940-41. | 179 | 2. 3 | 105,000 | 4.3 | 82,000 | 4.3 |
| 1941-42. | 178 | 2.3 | 115,000 | 4.7 | 105,000 | 4.5 |
| 1942-43. | 166 | 2.2 | 111,000 | 4.3 | 145,000 | 4.6 |
| 1943-44. | 159 | 2.1 | 130,000 | 4.8 | 196,000 | 4.4 |

[^5]
## WOOL AND MOHAIR

The wool and mohair associations, the only marketing group except the miscellaneous which showed an increase in number of associations during 1943-44, had a net increase of 1 bringing the total number to 135 (table 13). Three States reported 1 more association each and 2 reported 1 less, only 5 changes in all. The associations are scattered in 37 States with the largest number, 31, in Pennsylvania (table 17). In addition, a number of informal pools marketed their wool through the organized associations.

The membership of these associations between 1921 and the $1936-37$ season showed both increases and decreases, but since the $1937-38$ season it increased steadily until it

Table 13. - Wool and mohair: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1921$ to 1943-44

| PERIOD | associations listed ${ }^{2}$ |  | ESTIMATED MEMBERS ${ }^{3}$ |  | ESTIMATED BUSINESS ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1921. | Number $670$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent }{ }^{5} \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | Number | Percent5 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 9,786 \end{aligned}$ | Percent5 ${ }^{\text {5 }} 8$ |
| 1925-26. | 91 | 1.0 | 50,000 | 2.0 | 10,000 | . 4 |
| 1927-28. | 99 | 1.0 | 25,000 | 1.0 | 7,000 | . 3 |
| 1929-30. | 131 | 1. 2 | 40,000 | 1.5 | 10,800 | . 5 |
| 1930-31. | 136 | 1. 3 | 64,000 | 2.5 | 26,000 | 1.2 |
| 1931-32. | 134 | 1.3 | 62,000 | 2.3 | 21,000 | 1. 2 |
| 1932-33. | 115 | 1.2 | 62,000 | 2.5 | 9,000 | . 8 |
| 1933-34. | 120 | 1.3 | 63,800 | 2. 6 | 13,700 | 1. 1 |
| 1934-35. | 119 | 1. 3 | 71,000 | 2.9 | 15,700 | 1. 2 |
| 1935-36. | 114 | 1.4 | 51,400 | 1.9 | 11,000 | . 7 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$. | 139 | 1.7 | 79,200 | 3.3 | 11,500 | . 6 |
| 1937-38. | 130 | 1.6 | 50,000 | 2.0 | 11, 300 | . 6 |
| 1938-39. | 135 | 1.7 | 60,000 | 2.5 | 13,000 | . 7 |
| 1939-40. | 134 | 1.7 | 62,000 | 2.7 | 11,000 | . 6 |
| 1940-41. | 136 | 1.7 | 74,000 | 3.1 | 17,000 | . 9 |
| 1941-42. | 128 | 1.6 | 76,000 | 3.1 | 23,300 | 1.0 |
| 1942-43. | 134 | 1.7 | 85,000 | 3.3 | 34,000 | 1. 1 |
| 1943-44. | 135 | 1.8 | 107,000 | 3.9 | 39,000 | . 9 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
7Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.
SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.
totaled 107,000 producers in 1943-44. The membership more than doubled during the last 6 marketing seasons. Of the total membership, 27 "large-scale" associations accounted for nearly 84 percent. More than 44 percent of the total membership was in the West North Central States, where 1 association reported over 14, 000 . States in which more than 5 thousand members each were reported were Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The $\$ 39,000,000$ husiness of the wool and mohair marketing associations meant an increase of nearly 15 percent over the $1942-43$ season. It still amounted to less than 1 percent of the total conperative marketing business (table 14). Of the total wool and mohair business, more than 85 percent was transacted by the same 27 State associations and sales agencies that reported 83 percent of the total membership. About 40 percent of the total business was credited to the associations in the West North Central division. South Dakota reported the largest business, $\$ 6,300,000$, of any State in this commodity group.

Credit for the largest business in any State does not go to Massachusetts, headquarters for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, since the business of the National is allocated to its member associations. The number of pounds of wool and mohair of the 1943 clip handled by this sales gency for its member associations was 17 percent greater than that of the 1942 clip handled. Its sales were equivalent to 77 per cent of the Inited States total.

The leading States in cooperative wool marketing during $1943-44$ were South Dakota, Missouri, Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Colorado, each with a business of over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million dollars (table 17).

## MISCELLANEOUS

The miscellaneous marketing group includes three general divisions: (1) associations handling more than one product, no one of which is of sufficient importance to permit classification of the organization under that commodity (for example, an association may handle some wool, fruits, livestock, and dairy products); (2) associations handling special crops, such as forest products or for age crops, but too few in number to justify establishing a separate commodity group; and (3) associations selling services, such as trucking or cold storage. This group, including 11 tobacco associations totaled 488 associations whose membership was estimated at 235,800 and its business at $\$ 81,000,000$ (tables 14 and 17 ). They amounted to 6.5 percent of the total numher of marketing cooperatives, 8.6 percent of the members, and 1.8 percent of the total business.

On the basis of number of associations, those handling miscellaneous products came first with 130; trucking next with 111; then cold storage and locker plants, 66; markets, 47; forage crops, 22; storage and warehousing, 20; forest products, 13; miscellaneous seed, 12; tobacco and sugar cane products, 11 each. The others range from 1 association to 8.

As most of the associations in the service groups reported only income, their total volume of business was small. Some of the locker plants, however, sold produce and bought supplies for their members and a few of the farmer markets reported the total sales made by their members.

Of the 11 associations handing tobacco, 4 were in Kentucky, 2 in Tennessee, and 1 each in Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin (table 17). These 11 associations accounted for 51 percent of the members in the miscellaneous marketing group and 23 percent of the business. Their total volume of more than $\$ 18,500,000$ was exceeded only by the 130 associations marketing miscellaneous products. The group of 22 associations handling forage crops ranked third with a volume of $\$ 9,152,507$.

Because of the large memberships of the tobacco marketing associations, Kentucky was first in membership in the miscellaneous marketing group with a total of 67,440 , and Tennessee, second with 36,500. Other States with large memberships were Illinois, 19,000; Louisiana and Minnesota, 11,000 each; and Missouri, 10, 100. Kentucky, ag ain because of her tobacco associations, ranked first in volume of business with a total of $\$ 12,330,000$. Following Kentucky were Missouri with $\$ 9,240,000$; California with $\$ 5,200,000$, and Louisiana with $\$ 5,100,000$ (table 17).

Table 14. - Farmers' marketing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages, by specified groups, $1943-44$ marketing season ${ }^{1}$

| GROUP | associations listed ${ }^{2}$ |  | estimated members ${ }^{3}$ |  | estimated busimess ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dairy products | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num ber } \\ & 2,286 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent } \\ 30.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & 702,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent } \\ 25.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ 1,203,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & 27.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grain, dry beans, and rice.. | 2,311 | 30.7 | 452,000 | 16.6 | 1,178,000 | 26.6 |
| Fruits, vegetables, and nuts................... | 968 | 12.9 | 209, 200 | 7.7 | 797,000 | 18.0 |
| Livestcek. | 642 | 8.5 | 636,000 | 23.3 | 747,000 | 16.9 |
| Poultry and eggs | 159 | 2.1 | 130,000 | 4.8 | 196,000 | 4.4 |
| Cotton and cotton products | 533 | 7.1 | 258,000 | 9.4 | 189,000 | 4.3 |
| Wool and mohair | 135 | 1.8 | 107,000 | 3.9 | 39,000 | . 9 |
| Misce 11 aneous ${ }^{5}$ | 488 | 6.5 | 235,800 | 8.6 | 81,000 | 1.8 |
| Total marketing. | 7,522 | 100.0 | 2,730,000 | 100.0 | 4,430,000 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now complled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlad.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ Includes associations handling commodities not specifled above, those handling several types of comodities, and those furnishing special marketing or other services.

## FARMERS' PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

Although the total number of farmer cooperatives reporting for the 1943-44 season decreased by 150, the number of purchasing associations increased by 36 , bringing their number up to 2,778-27 percent of the United States total (table 15). Purchasing associations were located in every State except Rhode Island (table 17). Since 1913, they have increased steadily in number, except for the 1927-28 and the

1937-38 seasons. The greatest increase, 489, came in 1936-37. During this season North and South Dakota each added 6 associations; Michigan, 5; and Texas, 4. Minor changes involving an increase or a decrease of 1, 2, or 3 associations occurred in 30 other States.

Table 15. - Farmers' purchasing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing and purchasing associations, for specified periods, ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1943-44

| PERIOD | ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ${ }^{2}$ |  | ESTIMATED MEMBERS ${ }^{3}$ |  | ESTIMATED BUSINESS ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913. | Humber 111 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percent5 } \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 5,928 \end{aligned}$ | Percent5 $1.9$ |
| 1921. | ${ }^{6} 898$ | 12. 2 |  |  | 57,721 | 4.6 |
| 1925-26. | 1,217 | 11.3 | 247,000 | 9.1 | 135,000 | 5.6 |
| 1927-28 | 1,205 | 10.6 | 398,000 | 13.3 | 128,000 | 5.6 |
| 1929-30. | 1,454 | 12.1 | 470,000 | 15. 2 | 190,000 | 7.6 |
| 1930-31. | 1,588 | 13.3 | 392,000 | 13.1 | 215,000 | 9.0 |
| 1931-32. | 1,645 | 13.8 | 533,000 | 16.7 | 181,000 | 9.4 |
| 1932-33. | 1,648 | 15.0 | 542.700 | 18.1 | 140,500 | 10.5 |
| 1933-34. | 1,848 | 17.0 | 692,000 | 21.9 | 152,000 | 11.1 |
| 1934-35. | 1,906 | 17.8 | 790,000 | 24.1 | 187.000 | 12.2 |
| 1935-36. | 2,112 | 20.1 | 950,000 | 26.0 | ${ }^{8} 254,000$ | 13.8 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$ | 2,601 | 24.2 | 856,000 | 26.2 | 313,400 | 14.3 |
| 1937-38. | 2,600 | 23.9 | 900,000 | 26.5 | 8350,000 | 14.6 |
| 1938-39. | 2,600 | 24.3 | 890,000 | 27.0 | ${ }^{8} 335,000$ | 16.0 |
| 1939-40. | 2,649 | 24.7 | 900,000 | 28.1 | ${ }^{8} 358,000$ | 17.2 |
| 1940-41. | 2,657 | 25.1 | 980,000 | 28.8 | ${ }^{8} 369,000$ | 16.2 |
| 1941-42. | 2,726 | 25.8 | 1,170,000 | 32.5 | ${ }^{8} 480,000$ | 16.9 |
| 1942-43. | 2,742 | 26.2 | 1,270,000 | 33.0 | ${ }^{8} 600,000$ | 15.9 |
| 1943-44. | 2,778 | 27.0 | 1,520,000 | 35.8 | 8730,000 | 14.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now complied on the basis of the marketing season which includes the deriod during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing and purchasing associations for the various years.
${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooderatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.
 erative business.
SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Slightly more than 36 percent of the purchasing associations listed have headquarters in the 7 States of the West North Central division. The total number of associations reported by the 5 leading States, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska, and Missouri, accounted for over one-third of the 2,778 (table 17).

An increase of 250,000 members during the year brought the total membership of this group up to $1,520,000$. Over three-four ths of these members belonged to local associations. All but 4 States showed an increase in membership. Mississippi showed a decrease of 6,400 which was due to change in classification of an association from the purchasing to the cotton marketing group. Although the West North Central States claimed over one-fourth ( 29.3 percent) of the total membersh1p, the 4 leading States, Iowa, Illinois, Virginia, and New York together had about 35 percent. Some of the States with large membership increases were Iowa with 62,000; Illinois, 25,000; Virginia, 17,000; and Missouri and New York, 16,000 each. The increase in Iowa was due to the addition of 1 association which had a very large membership.

The $\$ 730,000,000$ business of the associations engaged in furnishing supplies to their members was an increase of about 22 percent compared with their $1942-43$ business. Although this was their largest increase in dollar volume for any 1 year, their greatest percentage increase was 35.8 percent in $1935-36$. At least two factors have had a balancing effect on the total volume of purchasing business; wartime conditions reduced the volume of supplies and raw materials available, but processing performed through their own refineries, mills, and other facilities increased sales value.

Mississippi was the only State which showed a decrease in purchasing business and this was due to the same reclassification of an association which lowered the membership figure for the State. The 4 States leading in volume of purchases - Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, and Virginia - were located, one in each of four geographic divisions. Their combined business accounted for nearly 36 percent of the total. The greatest increases in dollar volume were found in New York, with $\$ 23,000,000$; Virginia, with $\$ 15,700,000$; and Massachusetts and Ohio, with $\$ 11,000,000$ each. The West North Central States had the largest number of associations and members, but it was the East North Central division which carried off the laurels in volume of business.

Many cooperative associations are engaged in both markering and purchasing activities. Approximately 6.8 percent of the United States total business for the marketing groups was supply purchases and 4.5 percent of the total purchasing business was for the sales of farm products. Adjusting on this basis, the total marketing of farm products amounted to $\$ 4,150,000,000$ and the total purchasing of supplies to $\$ 1,010,000,000$. Table 16 shows the percentage of marketing and purchasing done by each group.

Table 16. - Percentage of marketing and purchasing by each group of farmers' cooperative associations, 1943-44

| GROUP | MARKETING | PURCHASING | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percent |  |
| Cotton and products....................................... | 90.4 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| Dairy products............................................ | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables.................................... | 94.3 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| Grain, dry beans, rice.................................. | 87.4 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Livestock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 99.2 | . 8 | 100.0 |
|  | 99.4 | . 6 | 100.0 |
| Poultry and eggs......................................... | 77.1 | 22.9 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco................................................... | 96.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Wool and mohair. | 99.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Miscellaneous. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 74.1 | 25.9 | 100.0 |
| Total marketing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93.2 | 6.8 | 100.0 |
| Purchasing................................................. | 4.5 | 95.5 | 100.0 |
| Total marketing and purchasing.................. | 80.4 | 19.6 | 100.0 |

Table 17. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number, ${ }^{1}$ Estimated Membership, ${ }^{2} 3$ and Estimated Business, $3^{4}$ by Specified Groups, Geographic Divisions, and States, 1943-44 Marketing Season' (Revised August 4, 1945)

| $\underset{\substack{\text { GEOGRAPHIC DIVIVIO } \\ \text { AND STATE }}}{\text { STAON }}$ | cotton and cotton products |  |  | DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  | fruits and vegetables |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { ASSOCIATIONS } \\ \text { LISTED } \\ 1944 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATED } \\ & \text { MEMBER- } \\ & \text { SMIP } \end{aligned}$ | EstiMated | $\begin{gathered} \text { ASSDCIATIONS } \\ \text { LISTED } \\ 1944 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATED } \\ & \text { MEMBER- } \\ & \text { SHIP } \end{aligned}$ | Estinated | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ASSOCIATIONS } \\ & \text { LISTED } \\ & 1944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATED } \\ & \text { MEMBER- } \\ & \text { SHIP } \end{aligned}$ | Estinateo |
| UNITED STATES. | Number $533$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & 258,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ 189,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Number $2,286$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & 702,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ 1,203,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & 160,200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & 638,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| New England. |  |  |  | 54 | 23,300 | 65,300 | 17 | 1,950 | 23,200 |
| Maine |  |  |  | 6 | 1,900 | 1,500 | 8 | 740 | 12,000 |
| New Hampshire. |  |  |  | 6 | 800 | 2,800 | 2 | 60 | 600 |
| Vermont. . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  | 25 | 6,200 | 16,000 |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts...... |  |  |  | 11 | 11,000 | 31,900 | 5 | 1,000 | 10.000 |
| Rhode Isl and....... |  |  |  | 1 | 1,000 | 2,500 |  |  |  |
| Connecticut. |  |  |  | 5 | 2,400 | 10,600 | 2 | 150 | 600 |
| Middle Atlantic $\qquad$ <br> New York. <br> New Jersey. $\qquad$ <br> Pennsylvania. $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 126 | 73,900 | 219,700 | 50 | 13,300 | 23,900 |
|  |  |  |  | 89 | 50,300 | 161,800 | 28 | 6,300 | 10,500 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 | 2,300 | 11,300 | 8 | 3,000 | 6,400 |
|  |  |  |  | 33 | 21,300 | 46,600 | 14 | 4,000 | 7,000 |
| East North Central.Ohio.......... |  |  |  | 847 | 208,800 | 364,800 | 83 | 17,800 | 25,100 |
|  |  |  |  | 34 | 27, 200 | 39,600 | 16 | 2,100 | 7,000 |
| Indiana. |  |  |  | 23 | 23,000 | 18,300 | 8 | 900 | 500 |
| Illinois. |  |  |  | 73 | 37,700 | 65,300 | 7 | 700 | 1,900 |
| Michigan. |  |  |  | 62 | 48,500 | 69,600 | 43 | 13,000 | 13,100 |
| Wisconsin |  |  |  | 655 | 72,400 | 172,000 | 9 | 1,100 | 2,600 |
| West North Central. | 1 | 40 | 40 | 1.046 | 299,800 | 328,500 | 60 | 12,050 | 10,830 |
| Minnesota. | 1 | 40 | 40 | 608 | 115, 200 | 162,900 | 20 | 2,600 | 2,000 |
| Iowa. |  |  |  | 270 | 73, 200 | 77,600 | 7 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Missouri. |  |  |  | 16 | 29, 200 | 31,600 | 17 | 4,400 | 1,400 |
| North Dakot |  |  |  | 39 | 12, 100 | 8,500 | 4 | 200 | 500 |
| South Dakota |  |  |  | 52 | 20,300 | 11,400 | 2 | 700 | 530 |
| Nebraska.. |  |  |  | 43 | 35, 800 | 21,500 | 8 | 3, 100 | 5,200 |
| Kansas. |  |  |  | 18 | 14,000 | 15,000 | 2 | 50 | 200 |
| South Atlantic. Delaware. | 12 | 67, 550 | 22, 110 | 33 | 6, 390 | 42,500 | 114 | 12,860 | 96,300 |
|  | 2 <br> 1 <br> 8 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,100 \\ 2,400 \\ 52,000 \\ 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 3,900 \\ 10,200 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 40 | 400 |
| Maryland. ............. |  |  |  | 3 | 2,300 | 10,900 | 6 | 1,800 | 1,300 |
| District of Columbia. |  |  |  | 1 | 1,500 | 14,900 |  |  |  |
| Virginia..... |  |  |  | 13 | 1,700 | 8,300 | 18 | 2, 100 | 4. 600 |
| West Virginia. . |  |  |  | 2 | 50 | 600 | 2 | 20 | 300 |
| North Carolina. |  |  |  | 6 | 220 | 1,500 | 8 | 1,300 | 600 |
| South Carolina. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 9 | 700 3.200 | 1,600 500 |
|  |  |  |  | 5 | 580 | 3,500 | 9 | 3, 200 | 500 |
| Florida. |  |  |  | 3 | 40 | 2,800 | 65 | 3,700 | 87,000 |
| East South Central Kentucky. | 75 | 46,800 | 73,000 | 15 | 5,510 | 11,500 | 38 | 8,100 | 3,450 |
|  | 65 |  |  | 3 | 2, 100 | 5,400 | 14 | 4,000 | 1, 100 |
| Tennessee |  | ${ }^{6} 20,200$ | 18,600 | 9 | 2,500 | 4,900 | 11 | 2, 100 | 1,200 |
| Alabama. . |  | 8,400 |  | 1 | 10 | 300 | 11 | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| Mississippi |  | 18,200 | 53,600 | 2 | 900 | 900 | 2 | 400 | 150 |
| West South Central. | 420 | 138,080 | 82, 200 | 24 | 16,800 | 18, 100 | 64 | 7.100 | 20,300 |
| Arkansas. <br> Louisiana. <br> Okl ahoma. <br> Texas. | 11 | 480 | 3,000 |  |  |  | 18 | 1,900 | 1,000 |
|  | 8 | 600 | 600 | 3 | 2,000 | 5,200 | 17 | 2, 100 | 3. 000 |
|  | 78 | 42,000 | 10,200 | 13 | 8,800 | 5,900 | 5 | 400 | 300 |
|  | 323 | 95,000 | 68,400 | 8 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 24 | 2,700 | 16.000 |
| Mountain. . | 13 | 2,730 | 2,350 | 49 | 30,300 | 32, 100 | 95 | 39,040 | 61,920 |
| Montana. <br> Idaho. <br> Flyoming. <br> Colorado. <br> New Mexico. <br> Arizona. <br> Utah. <br> Nevada. | 121 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.600 \\ 130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | 10 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 6 | 1,700 | 5,600 |
|  |  |  |  | 12 | 21,100 | 19,700 | 15 | 8,400 | 10,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 7 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 5 | 3,500 | 4,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 8 | 2.400 | 4,800 | 28 | 10,700 | 30,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 200 | 300 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 600 | 1.400 | 6 | 500 | 5,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 10 | 2.700 | 2,800 | 32 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,000 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 7,000 20 |
|  | 12 | 2,800 | 9,300 | 92 | 37, 200 | 120,500 | 399 | 48,000 | 373,000 |
| Pacific <br> Washington. Oregon. California. | 12 | 2,800 | 9,300 | 23 | 13, 500 | 30.500 | 56 | 7,400 | 46,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 39 | 14,200 | 24, 100 | 30 | 5,300 | 27,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 30 | 9,500 | 65,900 | 313 | 35,300 | 300,000 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
${ }^{2}$ Includes members, contract menbers, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact some farmers belong to more than one association.)
${ }^{3}$ Eatimated membershid and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in which the association has its headquarters.
"Includes the value of commoditles sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing sea${ }^{5}$ A marketing
${ }^{6}$ The larger part of this membership is in Arkansas, with the remainder in Tennessee and Missouri:

Table 17 (Continued)

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONAND STATE | GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE |  |  | LIVESTOCK |  |  | NUTS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { ASSOC } 1 \text { ATIONS } \\ \text { LISTEO } \\ 1944 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATEO } \\ & \text { MEMBER- } \\ & \text { SHIP } \end{aligned}$ | ESTIMATED | ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATED } \\ & \text { MEMBER } \\ & \text { SHIP } \end{aligned}$ | ESTMATED | $\begin{gathered} \text { AS SOC I ATIONS } \\ \text { LI STED } \\ 1944 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATED } \\ & \text { MEMAER- } \\ & \text { SHIP } \end{aligned}$ | ESTIMATED BUSIMESS |
| UNTTED STATES | ruber 2,311 | ruaber <br> 452,000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ 1.178,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | yunber 642 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yusiber } \\ & 636,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.000 \\ & 747,000 \end{aligned}$ | fun ber 48 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yunber } \\ & 49,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1.000 \\ 159,000 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine. <br> New Hamphire. <br> Vermont. <br> Massechusetts. <br> Thode Is land. <br> Connecticut. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midile At1entic......... | 3 | 230 | 1,150 | 6 | 18,000 | 19,800 |  |  |  |
| New York. <br> New Jersey. <br> Pennaylvania. | 1 2 | $(7)$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850 \\ 300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \\ 1,400 \\ 6,600 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,900 \\ 1,000 \\ 11,900 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| East North Central. | 520 | 107,800 | 246,500 | 206 | 327,000 | 328,400 |  |  |  |
| Chio. <br> Indiana. $\qquad$ <br> Illinois. $\qquad$ <br> Michigan. $\qquad$ <br> Tisconsin. $\qquad$ | 115 47 294 51 13 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,700 \\ 9,800 \\ 55,700 \\ 12,900 \\ 3,700 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 46,500 54,500 117,400 24,800 3,300 | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 14 \\ 48 \\ 16 \\ 117 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,000 \\ 57,000 \\ 114,000 \\ 18,000 \\ 69,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 869,500 \\ 57,000 \\ { }^{8} 155,100 \\ 14,800 \\ 32.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| West North Centr | 1,475 | 281,700 | 689,100 | 335 | 220,400 | 290,200 |  |  |  |
| Minnesota. <br> Iowa. <br> Missousi. <br> North Dekota. <br> South Dakota. <br> Nebraska. <br> Kansas. | $\begin{array}{r}239 \\ 247 \\ 56 \\ 314 \\ 169 \\ 221 \\ 229 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58,200 <br> 55,600 <br> 14,600 <br> 46,600 <br> 29,500 <br> 36,400 <br> 40,800 | 173,100 109,200 <br> 30,900 <br> 117,400 <br> 54,000 <br> 85,900 <br> 118,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 165 \\ 77 \\ 10 \\ 72 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,000 \\ 32,700 \\ 49,000 \\ 12,000 \\ 4,700 \\ 15,000 \\ 7,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline{ }^{8} 100,000 \\ 73,000 \\ { }^{8} 50,500 \\ 22,000 \\ 9,900 \\ 28,400 \\ 6,400 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| South At 1mit | 2 | 420 | 200 | 45 | 15,770 | 6,150 | 4 | 21,800 | 106,500 |
| Delaware. <br> Margland. <br> District of Columbia. <br> Virginia. <br> West Virginia. <br> North Carolina. <br> South Carolina. <br> Georgia.. <br> Florida. | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 16 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 4,700 \\ 2,100 \\ 6,500 \\ 1,000 \\ 970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 800 \\ 1,200 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,800 \\ 760 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,800 \\ & 17,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,400 \\ & 75,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| East South Central. | 1 | 500 | 900 | 9 | 22,300 | 12,190 |  |  |  |
| Sentucky. $\qquad$ <br> Tennessee. $\qquad$ <br> Alabama. $\qquad$ <br> Mississippi. $\qquad$ | 1 | 500 | 900 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 5 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,400 \\ 4,100 \\ 5,400 \\ 400 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,000 \\ 3,200 \\ 1,900 \\ 90 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| West South Central. | 124 | 26,900 | 84,350 | 3 | 12,140 | 45,910 | 9 | 12,170 | 18,300 |
| Arkenseas. Louisiena. $\qquad$ Okl choas $\qquad$ <br> Texas. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 4 \\ 72 \\ 44 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 1,500 \\ 16,500 \\ 8,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,150 \\ 6,900 \\ 37,900 \\ 33,400 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 8,000 \\ 4,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 24,800 \\ 8^{21,100} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,170 \\ 11,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Mount ain. | 112 | 24,250 | 69,800 | 28 | 15,390 | 24,550 |  |  |  |
| Montenc. <br> 1daho. <br> Wroming. <br> Colorndo. <br> New Mexico. <br> Arizona. <br> Uteh. <br> Nevada. | 59 22 3 22 1 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,500 \\ 6,000 \\ 450 \\ 6,800 \\ 900 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | 30,000 <br> 13,700 <br> 800 <br> 15,400 <br> 1,300 <br> 8,600 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,900 \\ 7,300 \\ 1,100 \\ \\ 5,000 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,300 \\ 6,000 \\ 1,000 \\ \\ 10,100 \\ 150 \end{array}$ |  |  | , |
| Pacific. | 74 | 10,200 | 86,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 19,800 | 35 | 15,030 | 34,200 |
| Washington. <br> Oregon. <br> California. | 38 13 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,500 \\ & 2,500 \\ & 2,200 \end{aligned}$ | 33,500 <br> 32,000 <br> 20,500 | 1 3 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 2,000 \\ 2,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 1,800 \\ 16,000 \end{array}$ | 1 7 27 | $\begin{array}{r} 330 \\ 2,100 \\ 12,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 2,400 \\ 31,600 \end{array}$ |

${ }^{7}$ Included in membership of Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., (purchaging) Ithaca, New York.
${ }^{8}$ Business transacted by branches of terminal markets credited to States in which they are located.

Table 17 (Continued)

${ }^{9}$ Less than $\$ 10,000$.

Table 17 (Continued)

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | MISCELLANECUS ${ }^{10}$ |  |  | PURCHASING |  |  | total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { ASSOCIATIONS } \\ \text { ISTED } \\ 1944 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATED } \\ & \text { MEMEER- } \\ & \text { SHIP } \end{aligned}$ | ESTSMATED | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { ASSOCIATIONS } \\ \text { LISED } \\ \text { 1944 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTIMATED } \\ & \text { MEMER- } \\ & \text { SHIP } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { ASOCIATIOMS } \\ \angle 15 T E D \\ 1944 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTMAT ED } \\ & M E M B E R- \\ & S H 1 D \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EST:MATED SUSIUESS susluess |
| UNITED STATES. | Fumber 477 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fus ber } \\ & 115,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,000 \\ 62,400 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Puber } \\ 2,778 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Turher } \\ 1,520,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,000 \\ 730,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Froser } \\ & 10,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wr.ber } \\ 4,250,0001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.000 \\ & 5,160,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| New Eng1and. | 16 | 1,850 | 770 | 58 | 99.950 | 70,300 | 161 | 139,840 | 174,800 |
| Maine. | 3 | 70 | 10 | 19 | 5,200\| | 3,900 | 37 | 8,510 | 17,420 |
| New Hampshire. | 3 | 190 | 290 | 2 | 1,950 | 10,500 | 14 | 6,000 | 15,790 |
| Vermont. | 2 | 600 | 280 | 5 | 1,300 | 900 | 32 | 8,100 | 17,180 |
| Massachusetts | 4 | 620 | 70 | 14 | 90,000 | 52,000 | 41 | 107,460 | 102,530 |
| Rhode Island. | 1 | 170 | 20 |  |  |  | 3 | 1,420 | 2,730 |
| Connect icut | 3 | 200 | 100 | 18 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 34. | 8,350 | 19,150 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 22 | 4,300 | 2.530 | 343 | 171,000 | 144,000 | 604 | 303,500 | 441,790 |
| New York. | 15 | 3,500 | 1,700 | 225 | 108,000 | 103,000 | 367 | 180,170 | 290,060 |
| Ne Jersey. | 4 | 700 | 550 | 28 | 22,000 | 14,000 | 55 | 36,600 | 47,950 |
| Pennsylvania. | 3 | 100 | 280 | 90 | 41,000 | 27,000 | 182 | 86, 730, | 103,780 |
| East North Central. | 108 | 38,100 | 9,550 | 667 | 386,800 | 180,500 | 2,451 | 1,116,170 | 1,165,070 |
| Ohio. | 10 | 7,300 | 1,000 | 110 | 41,000 | 49,000 | 305 | 187,300 | 219,640 |
| Indiana. | 5 | 1,000 | 350 | 94 | 82,000 | 43,000 | 195 | 177,600 | 174,470 |
| Illinois. | 37 | 19,000 | 1,200 | 149 | 145,000 | 28,000 | 611 | 374,720 | 369,590 |
| Michigan | 22 | 4,800 | 3,000 | 79 | 28,800 | 18,500 | 275 | 126,850 | 144,030 |
| Wisconsin | 34 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 235 | 90,000 | 42,000 | 1,065 | 249.700 | 257,340 |
| West North Central. | 165 | 28,400 | 19,730 | 1,007 | 444,800 | 156,300 | 4,142 | 1,348,630 | 1,531,040 |
| Minnesota | 67 | 11,000 | 4,000 | 260 | 98,000 | 48,000 | 1,364 | 391,800 | 493,000 |
| İwes. | 8 | 1,700 | 4,600 | 126 | 148,000 | 16,800 | 744 | 317,770 | 284,000 |
| Missouri. | 53 | 9,000 | 8,500 | 152 | 80,000 | 53,000 | 322 | 210,940 | 196,680 |
| North Dakota. | 23 | 3,200 | 900 | 127 | 27,200 | 9,500 | 587 | 110,790 | 162,000 |
| South Dakota. | 4 | 1,400 | 950 | 74 | 22,800 | 6,000 | 306 | 91,450 | 89,110 |
| Nebraska. | 4 | 1,000 | 130 | 167 | 52,800 | 15,000 | 454 | 145,400 | 157,130 |
| Kans as. | 6 | 1,100 | 650 | 101 | 16,000 | 8,000 | 365 | 80,480 | 149,120 |
| South Atientic. | 44 | 12,360 | 5.840 | 193 | 193,850 | 85,780 | 477 | 357,400 | 378,440 |
| Delaware. |  |  |  | 7 | 2,900 | 1,300 | 9 | 3,010 | 1,830 |
| Maryland. | 6 | 720 | 360 | 40 | 18,000 | 9,200 | 59 | 29,070 | 24,790 |
| District of Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | 1,500 | 14,900 |
| Virginia. | 3 | 500 | 140 | 62 | 130,000 | 53,700 | 123 | 156,520 | 108,030 |
| West Virginia.. | 4 | 200 | 120 | 21 | 11,000 | 2,200 | 52 | 19,540 | 4,320 |
| North Carolina. | 11 | 7,400 | 4,000 | 47 | 30,000 | 17,000 | 82 | 54,130 | 32,300 |
| South Car olina. | 4 | 320 | 20 | 2 | 150 | 50 | 22 | 10,070 | 7,070 |
| Georgia. | 13 | 3,000 | 500 | 6 | 1,300 | 230 | 47 | 78,080 | 91,830 |
| Florida. | 3 | 220 | 700 | 8 | 500 | 2,100 | 82 | 5,480 | 93,370 |
| East South Central. | 28 | 7,740 | 4,130 | 83 | 62,100 | 9,100 | 273 | 266,990 | 129,030 |
| Kentucky. | 3 | 240 | 30 | 11 | 8,000 | 600 | 43 | 97,740 | 27,980 |
| Tennessee | 8 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 14,500 | 1,100\| | 60 | 87,000 | 31,090 |
| Alabame | 10 | 5,000 | 1,400 | 38 | 26,000 | 5,200 | 72 | 46,490 | 10,600 |
| Mississippi. | 7 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 19 | 13,600 | 2,200 | 98 | 35,760 | 59,360 |
| West South Central. | 34 | 14,800 | 6,330 | 101 | 29,500 | 12,900 | 795 | 261,850 | 291,500 |
| Arkansas. | 6 | 2,200 | 690 | 8 | 1,400 | 800 | 50 | 7,000 | 11,690 |
| Louisiana. | 16 | 11,000 | 5,100 | 4 | 600 | 600 | 60 | 18,780 | 21,670 |
| Oklahoma. | 3 | 600 | 240 | 22 | 12,900 | 2,300 | 198 | 90,370 | 81,940 |
| Texas. | 9 | 1,000 | 300 | 67 | 14,600 | 9,200 | 487 | 145,700 | 176,200 |
| Mountain. | 26 | 4,850 | 4.420 | 180 | 69,200 | 17,120 | 569 | 211,350 | 249,910 |
| Muntana. . | 13 | 1,400 | 800 | 91 | 12,000 | 4,800 | 200 | 30,840 | 51,500 |
| Idaho. . | 2 | 580 | 700 | 33 | 18,400 | 3,200 | 116 | 65,980 | 58, 050 |
| Wyoming. . | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 9 | 3,100 | 700 | 32 | 10,400 | 9,890 |
| Color ado. | 6 | 1,600 | 1,100 | 32 | 11,200 | 4,100 | 112 | 44,800 | 61,980 |
| New Mexico. | 1 | 140 | 10 | 2 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 20 | 4,990 | 6,210 |
| Arizona. | 1 | 90 | 800 | 3 | 22,000 | 2,300 | 14 | 23,410 | 9,650 |
| Ut ah. | 2 | 40 | 10 | 8 | 1,200 | 900 | 67 | 30,320 | 52,010 |
| Nevada. |  |  |  | 2 | 200 | 20 | 8 | 610 | 620 |
| Pacific. | 34 | 3.400 | 9,100 | 146 | 62,800 | 54,000 | 828 | 244,270 | 798,420 |
| Washington. | 10 | 600 | 2,200 | 78 | 26,700 | 17,800 | 214 | 95,670 | 166,560 |
| Oregon.. | 11 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 42 | 17,500 | 6,700 | 150 | 51,900 | 105, 240 |
| California............ | 13 | 1,200 | 5.200 | 26 | 18,600 | 29,500 | 464 | 96,700 | 526,620 |

${ }^{10}$ Includes associations handing cammodities not specifled elsewhere, those handing several types of cormodities, and those furnishing special marketing or related services.
${ }^{11}$ After making adjustments for the purchasing businese of marketing associations and the marketing business of the purchasing assoclations it is estima

Table 18. - Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies: Number of companies, insurance in force. and costs. 1914-42l

| YEAR |  | COMPANIES ${ }^{2}$ | AMOUNT OF insurance in FORCE DEC. 31 | COST PER \$100 OF insurance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | LOSSES |  | EXPENSES | total |
|  |  |  | Number | \$1,000 |  | Cents |  |
| 191 |  | 1,947 | 5, 264, 119 | 20.4 | 6.0 | 26.4 |
| 1915. |  | 1,879 | 5,366,760 | 17.5 | 6.0 | 23.5 |
| 1916. |  | 1,883 | 5,635,968 | 19.6 | 5.9 | 25.5 |
| 1917. |  | 1,829 | 5,876,853 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 24.6 |
| 1918. |  | 1,866 | 6,391,522 | 18.8 | 6.3 | 25.1 |
| 1919. |  | 1,922 | 6,937,523 | 17.3 | 7.8 | 25.1 |
| 1920. |  | 1,944 | 7,865,988 | 17.4 | 8.4 | 25.8 |
| 1921. |  | 1,951 | 8,409,683 | 19.4 | 7.8 | 27.2 |
| 1922. |  | 1,918 | 8,769,948 | 20.9 | 5.8 | 26.7 |
| 1923. |  | 1,907 | 9,057,938 | 19.8 | 6.6 | 26.4 |
| 1924. |  | 1,929 | 9,487,029 | 20.4 | 6.5 | 26.9 |
| 1925. |  | 1,839 | 9,477,139 | 21.1 | 6.7 | 27.8 |
| 1926. |  | 1,911 | 9,988,580 | 19.4 | 6.9 | 26.3 |
| 1927. |  | 1,889 | 10,345,463 | 19.0 | 6.3 | 25.3 |
| 1928. |  | 1,884 | 10,781, 212 | 20.5 | 6.6 | 27.1 |
| 1929. |  | 1,876 | 11,118,510 | 21.8 | 6.6 | 28.4 |
| 1930. |  | 1,886 | 11,382, 104 | 24.8 | 6.8 | 31.6 |
| 1931. |  | 1,863 | 11, 292, 339 | 24.1 | 6.9 | 31.0 |
| 1932. |  | 1,847 | 10,974, 082 | 24.9 | 7.1 | 32.0 |
| 1933. |  | 1,826 | 10,466, 384 | 21.2 | 7.3 | 28.5 |
| 1934. |  | 1,852 | 10,571,508 | 19.7 | 7.2 | 26.9 |
| 1935. |  | 1,941 | 11, 083, 300 | 15.7 | 7.5 | 23.2 |
| 1936. |  | 1,936 | 11,339, 510 | 20.7 | 7.4 | 28.0 |
| 1937. |  | 1,924 | 11,569,476 | 16.5 | 7.6 | 24.1 |
| 1938. |  | 1,914 | 11,868,569 | 18.0 | 8.0 | 26.0 |
| 1939. |  | 1,904 | 12, 143, 881 | 18.4 | 8.2 | 26.6 |
| 1940. |  | 1,898 | 12, 294, 287 | 17.1 | 8.1 | 25.2 |
| 1941. |  | 1,885 | 12,518,913 | 16.2 | 8.4 | 24.6 |
| 1942 |  | 1,877 | 12,982, 390 | 14.6 | 8.1 | 22.7 |

[^6]Table 19. - Farmers' Cooperatives: Types, number, and membership

| TYPE | ASSOCIATIONS | ESTIMATED members or PARTICIPANTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production: | Nuniber |  |
| Mutual irrigation companies (1940) ${ }^{1}$. | 4,356 | 148,294 |
| F.S.A.-Financed service cooperatives (Aug. 1945) ${ }^{2}$. | 243 | 117,000 |
| Dairy herd improvement associations (Jan. 1945) ${ }^{3}$. | 949 | 21,254 |
| Dairy bull associations (Jan. 1945) ${ }^{3}$. | 266 | 5,918 |
| Cooperative dairy-cattle artificial-breeding associations (Jan. 1945) ${ }^{3}$...................... | 185 | 42,020 |
| Grazing associations (1944) ${ }^{4}$ | 34 | 1,500 |
| Indian enterprises (May 1945) ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{6} 222$ | 9,259 |
| Marketing and purchasing: |  |  |
| Marketing (1943-44) ${ }^{7}$ | 87,522 | 2,730,000 |
| Purchasing (1943-44) ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{8} 2,778$ | 1,520,000 |
| F.S.A. -Financed marketing associations (Aug. 1945) ${ }^{2}$. | 245 | 44,000 |
| F.S.A.-Financed purchasing associations (Aug. 1945) ${ }^{2}$. | 80 | 14,000 |
| F.S.A.-Financed purchasing and marketing associations (Aug. 1945) ${ }^{2} 9$ | 546 | 70,000 |
| Financing: |  |  |
| National farm loan associations (June 30, 1945) ${ }^{7}$ | 1,781 | 391,721 |
| Production credit associations (June 30, 1945) ${ }^{7}$. | 514 | 370,521 |
| Banks for cooperatives (June 30, 1945) ${ }^{7}$. | 13 | ${ }^{10} 2,927,241$ |
| Rural credit unions (1942) ${ }^{11}$. | 370 | 20,000 |
| Insurance: . |  |  |
| Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies (1942) ${ }^{12}$.... | 1,877 | 3,500,000 |
| Public services: |  |  |
| Mutual telephone companies (1937) ${ }^{13}$. | 32,879 | 669,344 |
| Electric power and light associations (1945) ${ }^{14}$. | 835 | 1,300,000 |
| Miscellaneous: |  |  |
| Farmers' burial associations (1943) ${ }^{15} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 43 | 31,300 |

[^7]U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY 8. MO.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FORM P 28-10/45-1, 879
PERMIT NO. 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOIL
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $\$ 300$
U. S. DEPT. OE AGRICULTURE

$$
103 \text { WASHIMGTON, D. C. }
$$

$$
(2 \text { COPIES ) }
$$


[^0]:    $1_{\text {for }}$ example, sales agencies, federations, wholesales, State-wide organizations.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
    ${ }^{2}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{3}$ Complled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547,82 DD., 111us., 1917. See DD. 1425; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 DD., 11lus., 1928. See DD. 70-75.
    ${ }^{4}$ Alter making adjustments for the purchasing business of the marketing associations and the marketing business of the purchasing associations, it is estimated that the total purchasing business was about as follows: $1935-36$ marketing season, $\$ 315,000,000 ; 1936-37, \$ 313,400,000$; 1937-38, $\$ 440,000,000 ; 1938-39, \$ 416,000,000 ; 1939-40, \$ 448,200.000 ; 1940-41$, in excess of $\$ 450,000,000 ; 1941-42$, approximately $\$ 600,000,000 ; 1942-43$, approx1mately $\$ 750,000,000$; 1943-44, approximately $\$ 1,010,000,000$.
    ${ }^{5}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.
    SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

[^2]:    Moost statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during wach the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
    ${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include menbers, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
    ${ }^{4}$ Ineludes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
    ${ }^{5}$ percentages indioate the relative imbortance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
    ${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
    ${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.
    SOURCE OF DATA: Soe table 1.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
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    ${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
    ${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
    ${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.
    SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ The individual members of local associations shipping to a terminal market are credited only to the local.

[^5]:    Most statistics Dertaining to farmers marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.
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    ${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agri cultural colleges for 1936.
    SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1 .

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for period 1914-33 and for the year 1942. Data for years 1934-41 supplied by Insurance Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division.
    ${ }^{2}$ Number of companies for which data could be obtained. Variations from year to year in this column may not represent real variations in number of companies operating.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1} 16$ th Census of the United States, 1940.
    ${ }^{2}$ Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture. Includes currently-operating associations. Small, informal, unincorporated groups of farmers, designated as ngroup servicen organizations are not included.
    ${ }^{3}$ Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture.
    ${ }^{4}$ Grazing Service, Department of Interior.
    ${ }^{5}$ opfice of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.
    6 There are 274 other Indian Corporate and Tribal Enterprises.
    ${ }^{7}$ Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes a iew Farm Security Administration associations.
    ${ }^{9}$ Doing about an equal amount of marketing and purchasing.
    1 Members and other patrons of associations borrowing from banks for cooperatives.
    ${ }^{11}$ Estimates obtained Prom Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
    ${ }^{12}$ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.
    ${ }^{13}$ Census of hlectrical Industries, 1937, Burew of the Census. Number of associations includes
    2,057 companies with switchboards and 30,812 without switchboards. Number of participants estimated from number of telephones, assuming one patron per tel ephone.
    ${ }^{14}$ Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.
    ${ }^{15}$ Burew of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Bul. 796.

