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

STATISTICS OF FARMERS'
MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES
1945-46

By

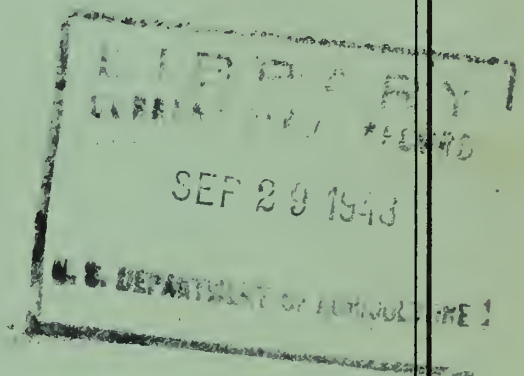
GRACE WANSTALL

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
I. W. OUGGAN, GOVERNOR

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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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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOREWORD

The 1945-46 survey of farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations is the 22nd nation-wide survey. From 1913 to 1929-30, only 5 seasons were covered by surveys. Since 1929-30 they have been made annually. Over the years the methods of gathering and compiling the figures have not been entirely comparable. Nevertheless, they are sufficiently close to show trends.

The information has been gathered by mail except for 1936-37. At that time a personal association to association canvass was made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the district banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges.

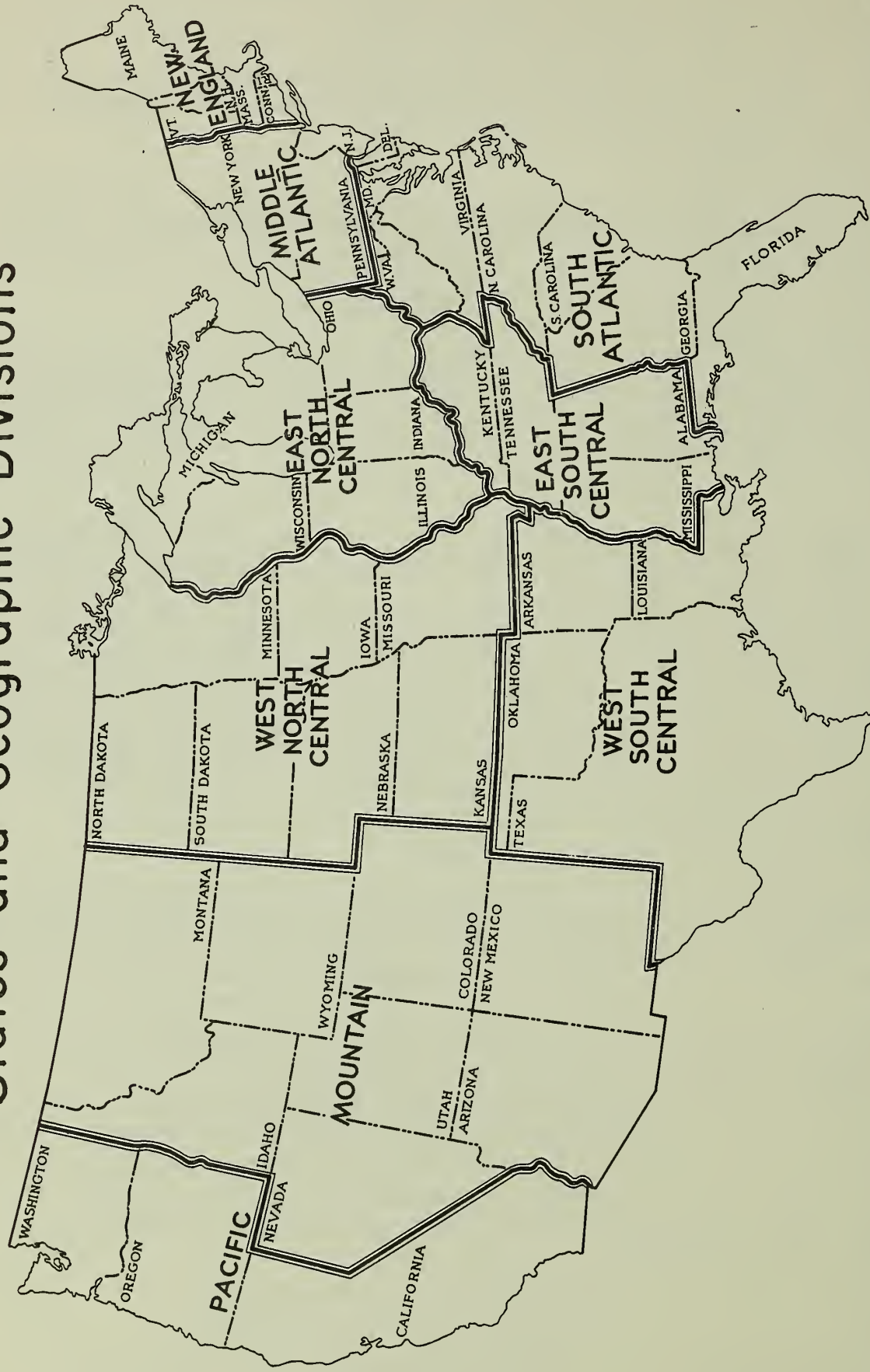
The estimates for 1945-46 have been made according to established procedure for obtaining and evaluating information. The accuracy of the procedure was demonstrated in 1936-37 when the estimates for that year compared closely with the information obtained in the association census.

The estimate on membership of 5,010,000 represents a much smaller number of individual farmers because many farmers are members of more than one association. For instance a farmer may be a member of a marketing association and also a purchasing association. He may be a member of two or more marketing groups - a fruit marketing and a dairy association - and also a supply cooperative. In arriving at the estimates on business transacted an effort was made to weed out duplication and at the same time to give each association full credit. Where the product or supply is handled by more than one association it is counted whenever title to the commodity is passed. The sales value of products sold by members of bargaining associations is included.

Subsidiaries are not included in the number of associations listed, nor is the business they transact, except in the few instances where this information is not in the report by the parent organization.

During each period there are changes in the classification of individual associations since the basis of classification is whether 50 percent or more of business volume falls within a given category. In some cases associations have changed from mainly purchasing to mainly marketing a commodity. The reverse is also true. There are also continuous changes due to the addition or changes in services being performed by an association. Only associations in the continental United States are included in the estimates.

States and Geographic Divisions



No 5561

The nine geographic divisions in which the 48 States have been grouped by the Bureau of the Census for the presentation of statistical data are indicated above.

STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES, 1945-46 MARKETING SEASON

By

Grace Wanstall

Statistician

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS

The annual survey of farmer cooperatives marketing and purchasing associations for 1945-46 included 10,150 associations, the same number as the previous season (tables 1 and 39). This is not the total in the United States, since reporting is an entirely voluntary matter. Then too, some associations do not receive schedules because their names have not come to our attention.

Table 1. - *Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations*¹: *Number listed for specified periods,*² *1913 to 1945-46*

Period	Marketing		Purchasing		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1913 ³ -----	2,988	96.4	111	3.6	3,099	100.0
1915 ³ -----	5,149	94.9	275	5.1	5,424	100.0
1921 ⁴ -----	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
1944-45-----	7,400	72.9	2,750	27.1	10,150	100.0
1945-46-----	7,378	72.7	2,772	27.3	10,150	100.0

¹Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

²Most 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.

³Compiled from tables appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

⁴Includes only associations reporting dollar business.

⁵Information is from a survey made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the district banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges, for 1936-37.

SOURCE: Based on records from associations reporting to the historical and statistical section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration.

NOTE: Credit is due Pauline T. Gartside for her valuable assistance, and especially for the compilation of basic material.

Associations are found in each of the 48 States and in the District of Columbia, the latter is the headquarters for only one association.

Of the 10,150 associations, 7,378 were engaged mainly in marketing farm products and 2,772 in purchasing supplies. The marketing associations showed a total loss of 22 during the year and the purchasing an increase of 22. Since 1937-38 the number of marketing cooperatives has declined and also the percentage they are of the total. During the same period, the number of purchasing associations has shown a steady increase except in 1944-45. The percent they were of the total, however, increased without a break (table 1).

Among the marketing groups, the grain, dry beans, and rice group ranks first, and is followed by dairy products; fruits and vegetables; live-stock; and cotton in the order named (table 39).

Three of the groups increased in number of associations; the greatest increase was 59 in miscellaneous, possibly due to the addition of locker plants. Purchasing increased by 22 associations, fruits and vegetables by 5, and tobacco by 1. The same number was reported for wool and mohair. Each of the other groups lost - the 2 highest were livestock with a loss of 43 and grain, 29.

Eighteen States closed the season with from 1 to 28 fewer associations than in 1944-45; twenty-three showed increases of from 1 to 20 and eight reported the same number both seasons.

The increase of 20 was in Georgia, and the decrease of 28 was in Wisconsin. Minnesota reported the largest number of associations, 1,352; Wisconsin was second with 1,002 associations; Iowa had 733; Illinois, 631; North Dakota, 578; Texas, 492; California, 476; Nebraska, 436; New York, 381; Kansas, 352 (table 39). This is more than 63 percent of all the associations. In the first seven States are found over half of the 10,150 associations.

The same States in the same order were the leading ten in 1944-45.

Forty percent of the farmers' cooperatives are located in the 7 States in the West North Central division, while over 23 percent are in the 5 East North Central States (table 4). Thus in one-fourth of the States in the United States are found over 63 percent of all the associations.

Farm Credit District 7 - Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin - had 31.4 percent of the associations (table 4). District 8 - Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming - had nearly 15 percent, and was followed by District 6 - Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois - with nearly 10 percent. District 3 - Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina - accounted for slightly over 2 percent.

From 1913 to 1929-30 marketing associations as well as purchasing cooperatives, increased in number except for purchasing in 1927-28.

From there on those mainly marketing decreased in number, with the exception of 1937-38. Those mainly engaged in handling supplies increased, except for a drop of one in 1937-38, and 28 in 1944-45.

MEMBERSHIP

Again in 1945-46 the estimated number of memberships in farmers' cooperatives increased. It went to 5,010,000, an increase of 505,000, the greatest of record (tables 2 and 39). This was a jump of over 11 per cent which was surpassed only slightly in 1935-36.

The marketing associations had 3,150,000 members nearly 63 per cent of the total, and the purchasing cooperatives had 1,860,000 members. Of course, some farmers are members of both marketing and purchasing cooperatives and some are members of more than one marketing or purchasing association.

Table 2. - *Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated membership¹ for specified periods,² 1915 to 1945-46*

Period	Marketing		Purchasing		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1915 ³ -----	591,683	90.9	59,503	9.1	651,186	100.0
1925-26-----	2,453,000	90.9	247,000	9.1	2,700,000	100.0
1927-28-----	2,602,000	86.7	398,000	13.3	3,000,000	100.0
1929-30-----	2,630,000	84.8	470,000	15.2	3,100,000	100.0
1930-31-----	2,608,000	86.9	392,000	13.1	3,000,000	100.0
1931-32-----	2,667,000	83.3	533,000	16.7	3,200,000	100.0
1932-33-----	2,457,300	81.9	542,700	18.1	3,000,000	100.0
1933-34-----	2,464,000	78.1	692,000	21.9	3,156,000	100.0
1934-35-----	2,490,000	75.9	790,000	24.1	3,280,000	100.0
1935-36-----	2,710,000	74.0	950,000	26.0	3,660,000	100.0
1936-37 ⁴ -----	2,414,000	73.8	856,000	26.2	3,270,000	100.0
1937-38-----	2,500,000	73.5	900,000	26.5	3,400,000	100.0
1938-39-----	2,410,000	73.0	890,000	27.0	3,300,000	100.0
1939-40-----	2,300,000	71.9	900,000	28.1	3,200,000	100.0
1940-41-----	2,420,000	71.2	980,000	28.8	3,400,000	100.0
1941-42-----	2,430,000	67.5	1,170,000	32.5	3,600,000	100.0
1942-43-----	2,580,000	67.0	1,270,000	33.0	3,850,000	100.0
1943-44-----	2,730,000	64.2	1,520,000	35.8	4,250,000	100.0
1944-45-----	2,895,000	64.3	1,610,000	35.7	4,505,000	100.0
1945-46-----	3,150,000	62.9	1,860,000	37.1	5,010,000	100.0

¹The membership 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 figures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)

²Most 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.

³Compiled from tables in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

⁴Estimates 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.

Poultry products and wool and mohair were the only groups reporting fewer members than in 1944-45. The greatest percentage increases were in nut and tobacco marketing cooperatives. Of the marketing groups livestock came first in number of members; dairy products second; and grain third (table 34).

Only 10 States and one geographic division reported losses in number of members. The New England States lost nearly 7,000 during this season. That division also lost three associations.

Minnesota, with the largest number of associations, also reported the largest number of members, 505,900; Illinois followed with 484,780; Iowa, 307,500; Wisconsin, 293,890; and Missouri, 291,030. These same 5 States came in this order in 1944-45. They accounted for over one-third of the membership in 1945-46. Adding to this the membership of Indiana, Virginia, Ohio, New York, and Texas, these 10 States had had nearly three-fifths of the 5,010,000 members.

The West North Central Division, in which there are three of the States leading in membership, reported the greatest number of memberships of any geographic division (table 4). They were practically 32 percent of the 5,010,000 total. When the membership of the five States in the East North Central, in which four of the leading States are located, is included we have nearly three-fifths of the total.

In the St. Paul Farm Credit district are located more members of cooperatives, 1,090,170, than in any other Farm Credit district (table 4).

Over 20 periods of record (membership was not computed in 1913 and 1921), total membership dropped only during 5 periods. In 1930-31, 1936-37, and 1938-39 there was a drop for both the marketing and the purchasing cooperatives. In 1932-33, and 1939-40 however, the loss was in marketing groups only.

DOLLAR VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Farmers' cooperative associations ended the 1945-46 season with an estimated business of \$6,070,000,000 (tables 3 and 39). The increase of \$425,000,000 in the year, or 7.5 percent, was the lowest in the past six seasons. Since 1932-33 there have been only two seasons, 1938-39 and 1939-40, when the business for cooperatives dropped. From 1929-30, however, the number of associations decreased each season except 1936-37 and 1937-38.

While the business of marketing associations increased from \$4,835,000,000 to \$5,147,000,000, 6.5 percent, the purchasing cooperatives went from \$810,000,000 to \$923,000,000, or an increase of 14 percent. The increase in marketing was the lowest since the upswing started in 1940-41. The percent of increase in purchasing, however, was higher than in the previous season.

Associations marketing grain, dry beans and rice led in dollar volume of business, \$1,495,000,000 (table 4). This group also made the greatest

Table 3. - *Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated business¹ for specified periods,² 1913 to 1945-46*

Period	Marketing		Purchasing		Total	
	\$1,000	Percent	\$1,000	Percent	\$1,000	Percent
1913 ³ -----	304,385	98.1	5,928	1.9	310,313	100.0
1915 ³ -----	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
1940-41-----	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
1944-45-----	⁴ 4,835,000	85.7	⁴ 810,000	14.3	5,645,000	100.0
1945-46-----	⁴ 5,147,000	84.8	⁴ 923,000	15.2	6,070,000	100.0

¹Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

²Most 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.

³Compiled from tables appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

⁴After 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, approximately \$750,000,000; 1943-44, approximately \$1,010,000,000; 1944-45, approximately \$1,095,000,000; 1945-46, approximately \$1,220,000,000.

⁵Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in co-operation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

percentage increase over 1944-45. Associations marketing dairy products were a close second with a total of \$1,428,000,000, an increase of 10.4 percent. In dollar volume, purchasing came third but with the second highest percentage increase, 14.

Losses in volume were sustained by cotton, livestock, nut, poultry, tobacco, and wool associations, the greatest percentage loss over 1944-45 being in nuts.

All but nine States showed an increase in volume; the greatest being \$141,700,000 in Minnesota with Wisconsin the next highest, \$38,040,000.

Table 4. - *Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Number, estimated membership and estimated business¹ with percentages, by geographic divisions, Farm credit districts, and specified groups, 1945-46 marketing season²*

Geographic division, FCA districts and groups	Associations listed ³		Estimated membership ⁴		Estimated business ^{5,6}	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	\$1,000	Percent
<i>Geographic Division</i>						
West North Central-	4,060	40.0	1,600,360	31.9	1,807,630	29.8
East North Central-	2,360	23.3	1,357,100	27.1	1,352,920	22.3
Pacific-----	831	8.2	259,890	5.2	975,940	16.1
Middle Atlantic----	623	6.1	301,310	6.0	519,750	8.6
South Atlantic----	470	4.6	477,320	9.5	460,520	7.6
West South Central-	803	7.9	300,010	6.0	343,440	5.6
Mountain-----	565	5.6	250,460	5.0	281,110	4.6
New England-----	159	1.6	119,140	2.4	197,980	3.3
East South Central-	279	2.7	344,410	6.9	130,710	2.1
Total-----	10,150	100.0	5,010,000	100.0	6,070,000	100.0
<i>Farm Credit Districts:</i>						
St. Paul-----	3,188	31.4	1,090,170	21.8	1,244,380	20.5
Berkeley-----	564	5.6	166,980	3.3	723,000	11.9
St. Louis-----	995	9.8	782,720	15.6	658,430	10.8
Omaha-----	1,497	14.7	579,170	11.6	619,190	10.2
Springfield-----	600	5.9	321,140	6.4	593,480	9.8
Louisville-----	577	5.7	663,280	13.2	533,070	8.8
Spokane-----	666	6.6	272,990	5.5	446,570	7.3
Wichita-----	683	6.7	265,280	5.3	372,070	6.1
Baltimore-----	433	4.3	376,550	7.5	307,130	5.1
Columbia-----	219	2.2	200,080	4.0	277,640	4.6
Houston-----	492	4.8	162,100	3.2	193,430	3.2
New Orleans-----	236	2.3	129,540	2.6	101,610	1.7
Total-----	10,150	100.0	5,010,000	100.0	6,070,000	100.0
<i>Marketing:</i>						
Cotton and products	529	5.2	285,000	5.7	176,500	2.9
Dairy products-----	2,210	21.8	739,000	14.8	1,428,000	23.5
Fruits and vegetables-----	921	9.1	177,000	3.5	815,000	13.4
Grain, dry beans, rice-----	2,256	22.2	536,000	10.7	1,495,000	24.7
Livestock-----	618	6.1	800,000	16.0	705,000	11.6
Nuts-----	43	.4	62,700	1.3	176,500	2.9
Poultry and eggs----	153	1.5	127,000	2.5	213,000	3.5
Tobacco-----	13	.1	150,000	3.0	24,100	.4
Wool and mohair-----	130	1.3	116,000	2.3	34,000	.6
Miscellaneous ⁷ -----	505	5.0	157,300	3.1	79,900	1.3
Total mktg.----	7,378	72.7	3,150,000	62.9	5,147,000	84.8
Purchasing-----	2,772	27.3	1,860,000	37.1	892,000	15.2
Total mktg. and purchasing	10,150	100.0	5,010,000	100.0	6,070,000	100.0

¹Estimated membership and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in which the association has its headquarters.

²A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

³Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

⁴Includes members, contract members, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)

⁵Includes some intra-association transactions.

⁶Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁷Includes associations handling commodities not specified above, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or related services.

⁸After making adjustments for the purchasing business of marketing associations and the marketing business of the purchasing associations, it is estimated that the total purchasing business was approximately \$1,220,000,000, or 20.1 percent of the total farmer cooperative business.

In 1945-46 there was only one change among the States included in the 10 leading in volume of business. Texas dropped out and Indiana came in. Washington, however, changed its position, going to ninth place and Indiana to tenth.

California was first with \$651,940,000; Minnesota came next, \$576,680,000; Illinois, \$399,950,000; New York, \$344,680,000; Iowa, \$320,940,000; Wisconsin, \$311,700,000. Ohio, Missouri, Washington, and Indiana fell between \$265,370,000 and \$211,600,000. California alone accounted for nearly 11 percent of the total estimated business for 1945-46. If Minnesota and Illinois are added to this we have over one-fourth and the first 8 States did a business of over one-half of the \$6,070,000,000.

As in both number of associations listed and estimated membership, the West North Central division came first in volume of business, followed by the East North central (table 4).

The St. Paul Farm Credit district led the 12 Farm Credit districts in volume of business by cooperative marketing and purchasing associations (table 4). The associations in this district reported a business of \$1,244,280,000, over 20 percent of the United States total.

TRENDS

Over the periods of record there was a continual increase in number of farmers' cooperative associations until the peak 1929-30. Since then there has been practically a continual decrease from 12,000 to 10,150 (table 1). This was a drop of 1,850 associations. One reason for the increase in number of associations prior to 1929-30 was the intense effort made to get names and addresses of associations and to get them to report.

A number of factors account for the decrease in number of associations, among them the following: Some failed and others sold or closed out because they no longer met a need in the community. In recent years there has been an increasing number of mergers of two or more associations to eliminate competition among cooperatives or to form more efficient units. In addition, with the passage of cooperative laws and the Capper-Volstead Act, limitations and requirements for cooperatives have been tightened. Many associations did not meet the legal requirements of organization or operation and either went out of business, or continued to operate as noncooperatives.

During the 10 year period, 1935-36 to 1945-46, only 2 groups, cotton and purchasing, increased in number of associations (figure 3).

Even though the number of associations has dropped, membership has continually increased with only a few set-backs (table 2). In 1929-30 when 12,000 associations were listed, there were 3,100,000 members. In 1945-46, the 10,150 associations claims 5,010,000. The average membership for local associations in 1935-36 was 214 while that for 1945-46, was 300 (figure 3). Taking an average for all associations, it would be nearly 260 for 1935-36 and 500 for 1945-ry. Fruits and vegetables was the only group which did not have a larger average membership in 1945-46.

From 1929-30, the peak year for number of associations, to 1945-46 the dollar volume of business for farmer cooperatives increased practically 143 percent (table 3). More and more processing was done by the marketing associations which increased sales. At the same time, the supply handling associations were increasing services and organizing for the manufacture of feeds, fertilizer, gas, implements, etc. Of course, increased demands and prices during the war years were factors in increasing dollar volume.

Average business for local cotton associations increased slightly during the ten year period (figures 1 and 3). It was the lowest increase of any group due to the small amount of selling or purchasing by most gins.

In 1913 and 1915 associations marketing nuts, poultry products, and wool were included in miscellaneous (table 8). Between 1913 and 1921 there was a decided drop in the percentage the business of the associations marketing cotton, fruits and vegetables, and grain were of the total for all groups. Livestock and purchasing became more important. Since 1921 grain and dairy products have held first and second places. From 1913 through 1930-31 and in 1945-46 grain was of first importance. Dairy products were third in 1913 and 1915, second from 1921 through 1930-31 and second in 1945-46. These two commodities, however, over the periods, became more equal in percentage of total business. In 1913, grain was over 42 percent of the total cooperative business and dairy products over 19 percent. In 1945-46 grain was nearly 25 percent and dairy 24.

Livestock was of relatively small importance in 1913. Since 1925-26 when its percent of the total cooperative business surpassed fruits and vegetables, it has swung up and down between 11 and 16 percent - the highest falling in 1942-43.

Purchasing cooperatives have increased in volume of business from nearly two percent and sixth in importance in 1913, to over 15 percent and third in 1945-46. The peak year in relative importance was 1939-40, when their business accounted for over 17 percent of the total.

Cotton, tobacco, poultry products, and wool and mohair were in the low percentages throughout. Cotton has ranged from less than one percent in 1915 to over seven percent in 1933-34. Nut associations reached their peak in 1944-45; poultry and poultry products in 1932-33, with the same percent in 1944-45; tobacco in 1925-26; and wool and mohair, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

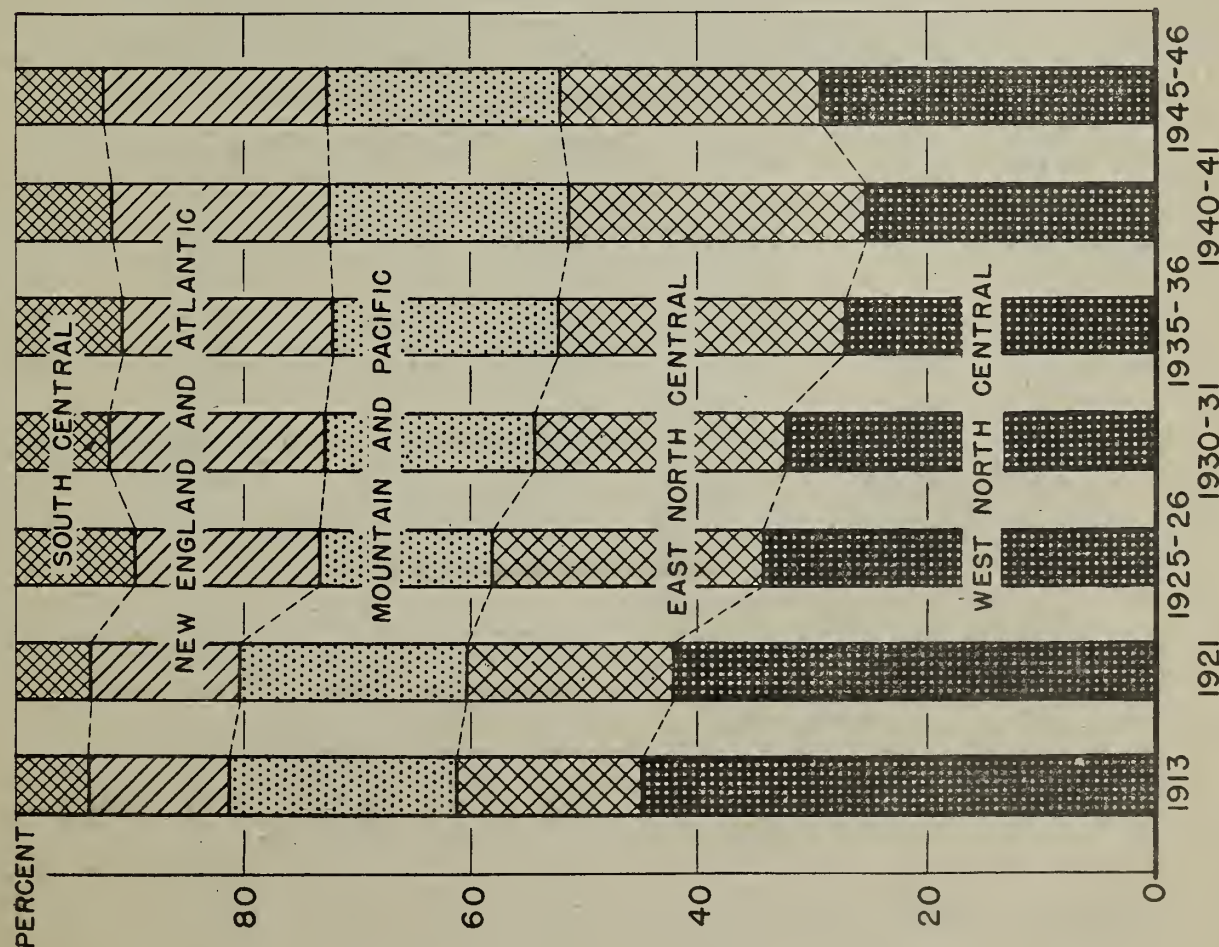
When groups are ranked according to membership they show about the same amount of fluctuation in positions as in dollar business.

During 1945-46 the leading commodity in the United States was grain (table 7). Only three States showed changes in leading commodity; grain pushed out livestock in Illinois; cotton led over grain in Arkansas; and poultry products gave way to dairy products in Nevada. The South Atlantic States also had a larger business in fruits and vegetables in 1945-46 than in nuts.

FIGURE 1

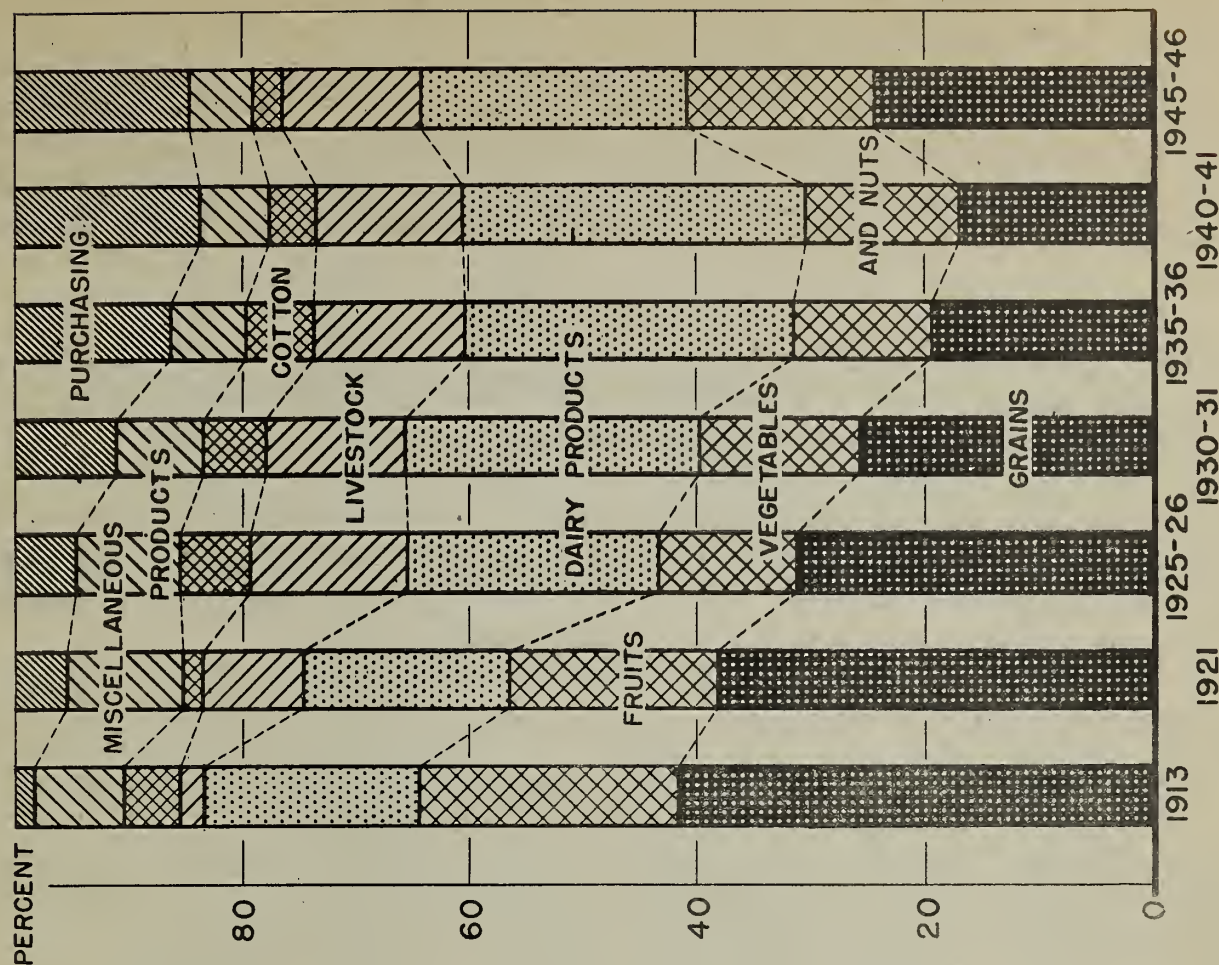
BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES

BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS



Since 1913 through 1940-41, the percentage of cooperative business in the West North Central division has decreased. In 1945-46, however, it showed an increase. Each of the other divisions showed more variations over the periods. The greatest changes came in the 1925-26 season.

BY GROUPS



Since 1913 there has been a decided change in the relative proportions of business done by the various commodity groups and the purchasing group.

Throughout the years of record, the greatest changes in percent of business in the geographic divisions have been in the East and West North Central sections (table 6, figure 1). The West North Central division led each period of record except for the four, 1937-38 to 1940-41, when the East North Central outstripped it. In 1913 there was a difference of nearly 25 percent between the two while in 1945-46 it amounted to only 7.5 percent, both sections falling between 23 and 30 percent.

The Pacific division fell mainly around 16 percent, only twice, 1915 and 1932-33, going above. Comparatively few changes are found in the relative positions of the different divisions.

Table 5 gives the percentage the business of associations classified as marketing or as purchasing is of the total for geographic divisions. The percent of total marketing or purchasing business is also given for all associations regardless of classification.

This season the same 10 States, in the same order as in 1944-45, led in number of associations. Among those leading in number of members in

Table 5. - *Percentage of total business handled by marketing and purchasing associations, and percent of total marketing and purchasing by all associations, by geographic divisions, 1945-46*

Division	Total business by type of assn.			Type of business by all assns.		
	Marketing assns.	Purchasing assns. ¹	Total	Marketing	Purchasing ¹	Total
	<i>Percent</i>					
New England-----	58.0	42.0	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Middle Atlantic-----	67.0	33.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
East North Central--	82.3	17.7	100.0	79.1	20.9	100.0
West North Central--	89.0	11.0	100.0	82.8	17.2	100.0
South Atlantic-----	77.8	22.2	100.0	75.8	24.2	100.0
East South Central--	90.8	9.2	100.0	85.2	14.8	100.0
West South Central--	93.6	6.4	100.0	86.6	13.4	100.0
Mountain-----	92.7	7.3	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0
Pacific-----	92.6	7.4	100.0	84.5	15.5	100.0
UNITED STATES-----	84.8	15.2	100.0	79.9	20.1	100.0
U. S. \$1,000	\$5,147,000	\$923,000	\$6,070,000	\$4,849,930	\$1,220,070	\$6,070,000

¹Includes some miscellaneous income.

FIGURE 3

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS FOR 1935-36 AND 1945-46 MARKETING SEASONS

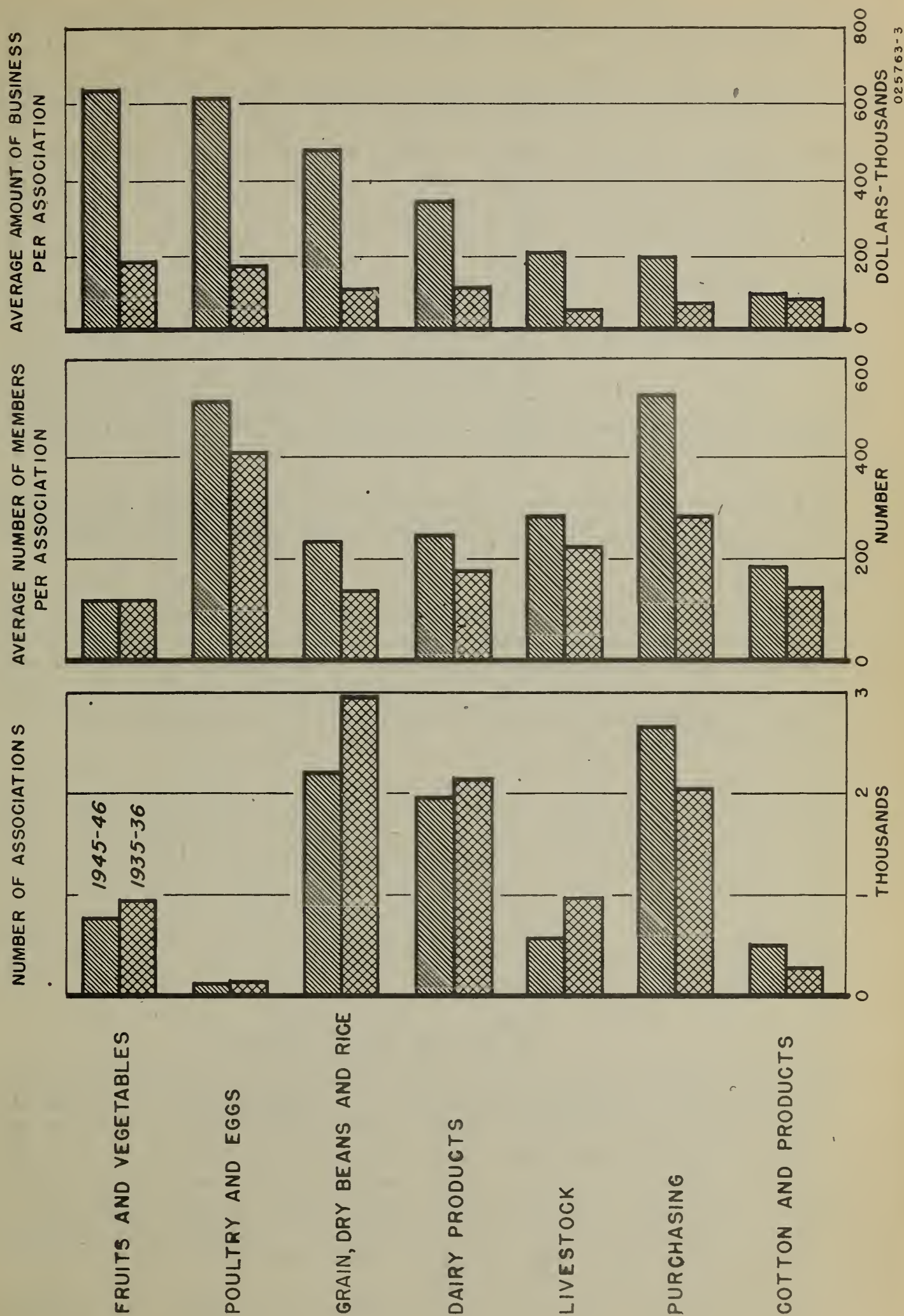


Table 6. - *Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by geographic divisions for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1945-46*

Geographic division	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41	1945-46
	Percent						
New England-----	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.3
Middle Atlantic-----	4.9	7.5	6.4	10.2	10.5	10.3	8.6
East North Central----	16.5	18.1	23.3	21.8	25.1	26.0	22.3
West North Central----	45.1	42.5	34.9	32.5	27.2	25.8	29.8
South Atlantic-----	5.7	4.0	6.3	5.0	4.1	4.9	7.6
East South Central----	3.0	.8	4.9	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.1
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	4.6
Pacific-----	16.7	16.9	12.4	14.6	15.2	16.7	16.1
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	10,600	10,150

¹Most 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.

1944-45 and 1945-46, there was one change, Texas came into tenth place pushing out Nebraska. Ohio, Indiana, and Virginia changed from sixth, seventh, and eight places respectively to eighth, sixth, and seventh. In dollar volume there was only one change of State, Indiana, pushed out Texas. Washington, however, moved up to ninth place, and Indiana was tenth (figure 2).

Six States have been included among the 10 leading in dollar volume each period of record. They are California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin (table 7, figure 2). In California, fruits and vegetables has been the leading commodity each period and in Wisconsin, dairy products. Dairy products led in Minnesota all but the first three periods when it was grain; dairy in New York, all but the first two periods, when it was fruits and vegetables; grain and livestock divided the honors in Illinois; while in Iowa grain gave way to livestock and dairy products in some periods.

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

For the fourth consecutive season, cooperative cotton growers' associations have decreased in number. In 1945-46 there were 529 associations reporting, a loss of only one (tables 9 and 39). With the addition of a gin in Missouri during this season, cotton associations are reporting from 13 States. This commodity group maintained its percentage, 7.2 of the 7,378 marketing cooperatives (tables 9 and 34). Twenty-seven of the associations are large-scale,¹ including practically all the cotton marketing associations and the cottonseed oil mills which are crushing for local associations.

¹As used throughout, large-scale includes federations, sales agencies, and centralized or regional associations.

Table 7. - Leading commodity and volume of business in each State for specified periods

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	1913		1921		1925-26		1930-31		1935-36		1940-41		1945-46	
	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000
UNITED STATES.....	Grain	130,555	Grain	482,461	Grain	750,000	Grain	621,000	Dairy	520,000	Dairy	693,000	Grain	1,495,000
New England.....	Dairy	3,686	Dairy	12,896	Dairy	52,100	Dairy	63,090	Dairy	41,730	Dairy	40,470	Pur.	83,100
Maine.....	Dairy	2,060	Dairy	5,138	Dairy	7,000	Pur.	3,750	Pur.	2,440	Pur.	2,400	F & V	14,700
New Hampshire.....	Dairy	121	Pur.	454	Pur.	1,730	Pur.	2,020	Pur.	1,670	Pur.	3,280	Pur.	12,500
Vermont.....	Dairy	688	Dairy	5,418	Dairy	8,500	Dairy	11,150	Dairy	10,270	Dairy	9,500	Dairy	22,600
Massachusetts.....	F & V	1,211	Misc.	2,102	Dairy	26,000	Dairy	38,200	Dairy	24,900	Pur.	25,000	Pur.	61,700
Rhode Island.....	Pur.	102	Dairy	484	Dairy	700	Dairy	640	Dairy	1,530	Dairy	1,670	Dairy	2,300
Connecticut.....	Dairy	561	Pur.	644	Dairy	9,000	Dairy	12,300	Dairy	4,620	Dairy	5,400	Dairy	10,600
Middle Atlantic.....	F & V	11,085	Dairy	72,348	Dairy	111,700	Dairy	164,500	Dairy	119,100	Dairy	137,080	Dairy	266,300
New York.....	F & V	9,245	Dairy	67,861	Dairy	78,000	Dairy	124,500	Dairy	89,800	Dairy	108,000	Dairy	194,400
New Jersey.....	F & V	1,449	F & V	4,199	F & V	4,300	Pur.	3,810	Pur.	3,920	P & E	6,600	Pur.	17,900
Pennsylvania.....	Dairy	757	Dairy	4,487	Dairy	33,700	Dairy	40,000	Dairy	29,000	Dairy	28,600	Dairy	60,300
East North Central.....	Grain	30,551	Grain	104,667	Grain	189,000	Dairy	180,620	Dairy	151,360	Dairy	184,600	Dairy	441,700
Ohio.....	Grain	1,830	Grain	25,667	Grain	40,000	Grain	29,850	Grain	29,000	Grain	27,100	L. S.	71,300
Indiana.....	Grain	2,370	Grain	11,143	Grain	28,000	Grain	15,620	L. S.	20,000	Pur.	31,950	Grain	71,200
Illinois.....	Grain	24,605	Grain	52,149	Grain	92,000	Grain	83,300	L. S.	60,000	L. S.	76,000	Grain	146,800
Michigan.....	Dairy	2,345	Grain	11,558	Dairy	30,680	Dairy	31,100	Dairy	30,000	Dairy	36,000	Dairy	78,600
Wisconsin.....	Dairy	10,122	Dairy	35,439	Dairy	74,000	Dairy	72,100	Dairy	60,000	Dairy	80,400	Dairy	214,000
West North Central.....	Grain	89,836	Grain	310,660	Grain	463,000	Grain	381,460	Grain	184,050	Dairy	198,700	Grain	871,500
Minnesota.....	Dairy	20,393	Grain	66,413	Dairy	83,000	Dairy	82,800	Dairy	66,500	Dairy	115,400	Dairy	205,900
Iowa.....	Grain	23,651	Grain	48,672	Dairy	65,000	Grain	72,550	Grain	42,000	Dairy	47,200	Grain	133,800
Missouri.....	F & V	1,191	Misc.	59,295	Grain	25,000	Grain	23,300	L. S.	25,000	Pur.	22,000	Pur.	73,000
North Dakota.....	Grain	19,616	Grain	33,602	Grain	85,000	Grain	59,460	Grain	21,000	Grain	24,500	Grain	147,600
South Dakota.....	Grain	9,584	Grain	25,840	Grain	58,000	Grain	39,420	Grain	13,500	Grain	12,800	Grain	69,900
Nebraska.....	Grain	11,195	Grain	52,372	Grain	70,000	Grain	66,760	Grain	33,000	Grain	19,300	Grain	107,000
Kansas.....	Grain	9,272	Grain	62,503	Grain	90,000	Grain	74,820	Grain	29,000	Grain	31,300	Grain	162,800
South Atlantic.....	F & V	9,408	F & V	37,290	F & V	60,370	F & V	41,260	F & V	23,440	F & V	30,130	F & V	136,100
Delaware.....	F & V	500	F & V	93	F & V	730	F & V	100	-	-	Pur.	460	Pur.	1,700
Maryland.....	F & V	1,290	Tob.	2,725	Dairy	6,500	Dairy	9,050	Dairy	5,700	Dairy	6,000	Dairy	11,700
District of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	Dairy	2,300	Dairy	5,450	Dairy	5,290	Dairy	7,340	Dairy	23,000
Virginia.....	F & V	5,816	F & V	22,477	F & V	13,500	F & V	9,140	Pur.	9,760	Pur.	15,000	Pur.	64,400
West Virginia.....	Misc.	9	F & V	167	F & V	1,100	Misc.	1,690	L. S.	450	Pur.	800	Pur.	2,500
North Carolina.....	Cot.	3,727	F & V	1,935	Tob.	22,520	Cot.	9,200	Misc.	2,600	Pur.	4,000	Pur.	20,600
South Carolina.....	Cot.	466	F & V	2,589	Cot.	9,420	Cot.	6,800	Cot.	2,810	F & V	1,600	F & V	6,000
Georgia.....	Cot.	1,953	F & V	807	Cot.	12,470	Cot.	12,200	Cot.	5,720	Nuts	12,030	Nuts	78,000
Florida.....	F & V	1,682	F & V	8,469	F & V	34,000	F & V	22,000	F & V	15,600	F & V	23,600	F & V	120,700
East South Central.....	Cot.	5,492	F & V	4,165	Tob.	53,580	Cot.	35,000	Cot.	39,680	Cot.	26,660	Cot.	66,500
Kentucky.....	Tob.	1,580	F & V	1,225	Tob.	53,380	L. S.	2,700	L. S.	2,700	Tob.	8,900	Tob.	16,000
Tennessee.....	F & V	288	F & V	1,569	Cot.	2,800	Cot.	6,800	Cot.	12,620	Cot.	6,300	Cot.	8,400
Alabama.....	Cot.	4,802	F & V	885	Cot.	10,210	Cot.	9,700	Cot.	2,480	Pur.	2,500	Pur.	6,700
Mississippi.....	Cot.	659	Misc.	642	Cot.	30,120	Cot.	18,500	Cot.	24,580	Cot.	19,960	Cot.	56,400
West South Central.....	F & V	4,496	Grain	29,829	Cot.	65,300	Cot.	64,100	Cot.	56,020	Cot.	46,605	Grain	132,300
Arkansas.....	F & V	1,412	Grain	4,050	Cot.	9,250	F & V	3,740	Grain	1,600	Grain	2,920	Cot.	8,500
Louisiana.....	F & V	483	Grain	7,026	Cot.	5,000	Cot.	7,200	Cot.	10,000	Grain	9,740	Grain	7,800
Oklahoma.....	Grain	631	Grain	14,624	Grain	22,000	Grain	15,120	Cot.	14,250	Grain	18,700	Grain	70,000
Texas.....	F & V	2,582	Cot.	10,428	Cot.	31,370	Cot.	42,600	Cot.	31,770	Cot.	30,640	Cot.	54,800
Mountain.....	F & V	3,658	Grain	17,920	Grain	35,870	F & V	26,190	F & V	21,700	F & V	28,040	Grain	78,600
Montana.....	Grain	1,485	Grain	7,543	Grain	16,000	Grain	10,820	Grain	8,200	Grain	6,070	Grain	34,500
Idaho.....	Misc.	1,433	Dairy	1,290	Dairy	5,270	Dairy	5,350	Dairy	9,000	Dairy	8,700	Dairy	23,100
Wyoming.....	Grain	440	Grain	612	Grain	1,500	W & M	1,400	Dairy	600	Dairy	630	F & V	6,300
Colorado.....	F & V	2,043	Grain	8,240	Grain	15,000	F & V	16,370	F & V	10,000	F & V	14,000	F & V	33,600
New Mexico.....	Misc.	414	Misc.	386	Cot.	1,030	Cot.	1,500	Cot.	700	Cot.	900	Cot.	3,000
Arizona.....	Cot.	112	Cot.	1,500	Cot.	2,310	F & V	1,550	F & V	700	F & V	750	F & V	4,800
Utah.....	F & V	1,008	Pur.	444	P & E	1,500	P & E	7,960	P & E	6,800	P & E	6,500	P & E	24,400
Nevada.....	Dairy	8	L. S.	14	Grain	70	W & M	310	P & E	280	P & E	400	Dairy	300
Pacific.....	F & V	32,987	F & V	138,124	F & V	150,600	F & V	188,120	F & V	132,600	F & V	164,590	F & V	475,000
Washington.....	F & V	8,057	Grain	9,926	Dairy	16,500	F & V	22,410	P & E	16,640	Dairy	23,400	F & V	65,000
Oregon.....	F & V	4,221	F & V	8,340	F & V	9,100	F & V	13,110	F & V	9,600	F & V	14,250	F & V	31,000
California.....	F & V	20,709	F & V	120,400	F & V	132,000	F & V	152,600	F & V	112,000	F & V	132,000	F & V	379,000

Cot.....Cotton

F & V.....Fruits & Vegetables

L. S.....Livestock

P & E.....Poultry & Eggs

Tob.....Tobacco

Misc.....Miscellaneous Marketing

Pur.....Purchasing

W & M.....Wool & Mohair

BUSINESS BY FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

TEN LEADING STATES

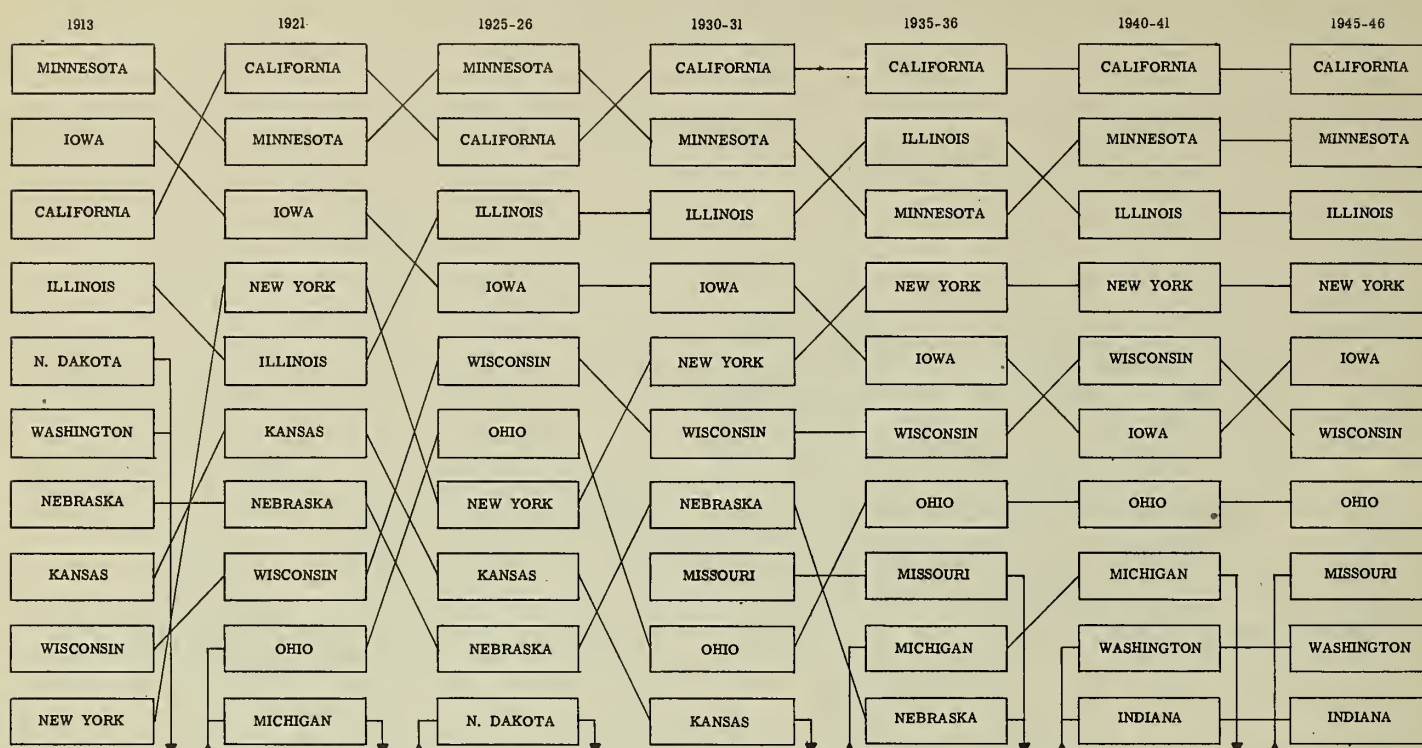


Figure 2. - Six States have been among the leading 10 since 1913. California has been in first place since 1930-31. Minnesota starting in first place is now second and New York, tenth in 1913, is now fourth. The other three States in the group of 6 are Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, in third, fifth, and sixth places in 1945-46

Practically all of the local associations are gins. Over the past few years some gins have taken on side line activities. Among these are elevators, locker plants, feed mills, and stores.

The State with the largest number of associations was Texas with 316 which is about 60 percent of the total. Oklahoma followed in second place with 77 and Mississippi third with 67. During this season, Louisiana lost 6 associations and Arkansas gained 7. Other changes involved only 1 or 2 associations.

These 529 associations claimed a membership of 285,000, an increase of 19,000, or slightly over 7 percent, mainly in Texas and Georgia. Even though the total membership for this group is greater than in 1944-45, as a percentage of the total for marketing associations, it was a little less. This is the largest membership for this group since 1938-39. The peak year was 1937-38.

The 27 large-scale associations accounted for over-two-thirds of the entire membership. These averaged over 7,000, while the local associations averaged less than 190.

Texas also was first in number of members with 102,000. Although this State claimed practically 60 percent of the associations it accounted for only about 36 percent of the membership. The reverse was true in Georgia which had the second largest membership. Here less than 2 percent of the associations claimed over 21 percent of the members.

Table 8. - *Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by groups, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1945-46*

Group	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41	1945-46
	Percent						
Cotton and cotton products	4.9	1.9	6.2	5.4	6.0	3.7	2.9
Dairy products-----	19.2	18.1	22.3	25.8	28.3	30.4	23.5
Fruits and vegetables-----	22.5	17.0	11.7	13.3	11.5	12.0	13.4
Grain, dry beans, and rice-----	42.1	38.4	31.2	25.9	19.6	17.0	24.7
Livestock-----	1.6	8.5	13.3	12.5	13.6	12.8	11.6
Nuts-----	----	1.3	.7	.5	.7	1.4	2.9
Poultry and products-----	----	1.2	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5
Tobacco-----	.8	.2	3.8	.3	.6	.6	.4
Wool and mohair-----	----	.8	.4	1.1	.6	.7	.6
Miscellaneous products----	7.0	8.0	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.3
Total marketing-----	98.1	95.4	94.4	91.0	86.2	83.8	84.8
Purchasing-----	1.9	4.6	5.6	9.0	13.8	16.2	15.2
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	10,150

¹Most 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.

The estimated business for this commodity group for 1945-46 was \$176,500,000, a decrease of \$1,500,000. This loss was spread among seven States, with Tennessee showing the greatest. Louisiana had the second largest loss. Of the States reporting increases in business volume, Georgia came first and Arkansas second. Even though the volume of business showed a decrease during this season, there was little change in the percent it was of the U. S. marketing total. Mississippi again came first with a business of \$56,400,000 (table 10). Texas was second with \$54,800,000 and Georgia third with \$17,200,000.

Cotton cooperatives are found in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions, but it is the West South Central which leads (table 11). In the four States in this division are found over 78 percent of the associations, over 53 percent of the membership, and over 42 percent of the business.

Table 9. - 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 1945-46

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	79	2.6	---	---	15,098	5.0
1921-----	⁶ 47	.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
1944-45-----	530	7.2	266,000	9.2	178,000	3.7
1945-46-----	529	7.2	285,000	9.0	176,500	3.4

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations 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.

Four of the ten States leading in dollar volume of business in 1945-46 have been among the leading ten each period of record (figure 4). They are Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. Texas has been in first place 14 periods; second, 6 periods; and third, two periods. Oklahoma came first in 1929-30 but once dropped as low as 8. Georgia was found in third place in 1915 and 1945-46. In other periods it was found in each of the lower positions except eighth. North Carolina started in second place, was found in each rank down to tenth, falling most often under fifth place.

One association reporting from Puerto Rico was marketing cotton and cottonseed. It was also purchasing spray materials.

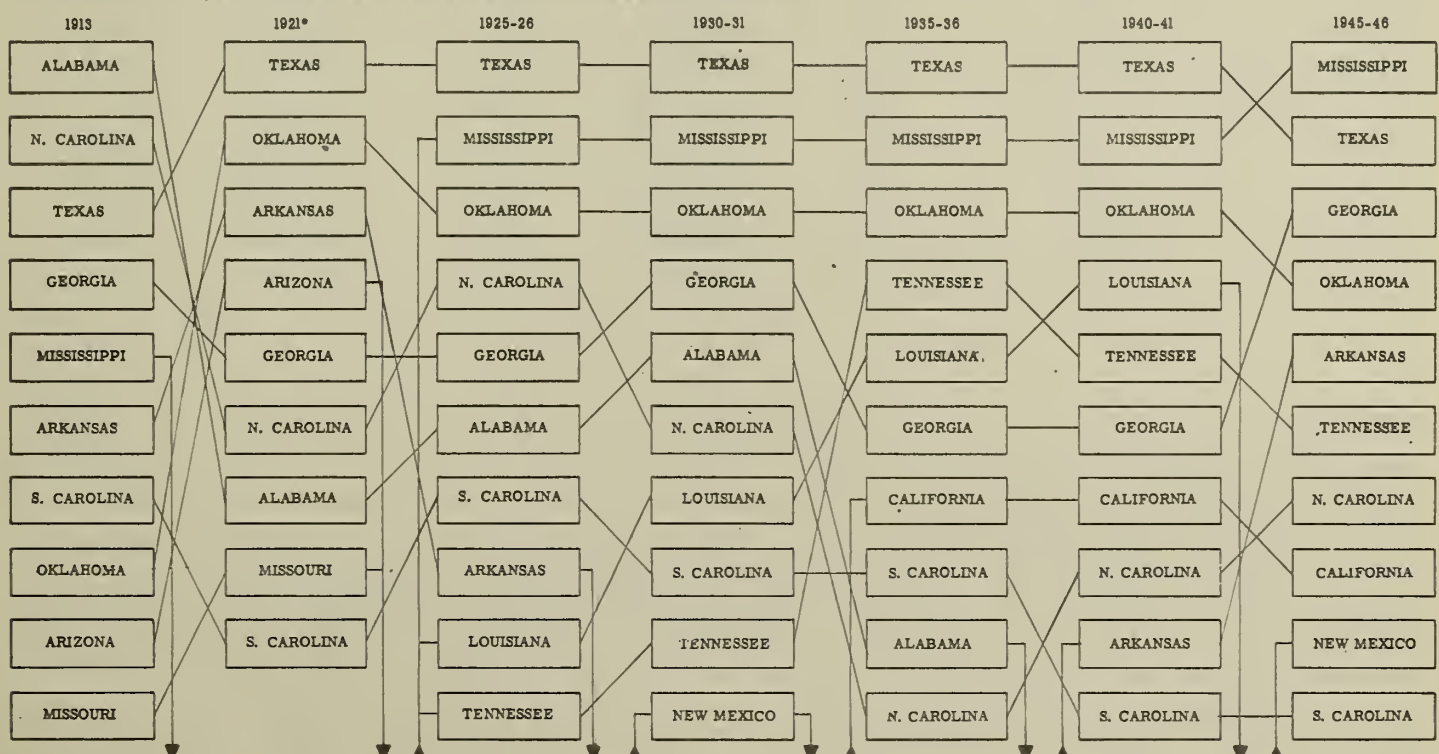
Table 10. Cotton and products: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
Texas	316	59.7	Texas	102,000	35.8	Mississippi	56,400	32.0
Oklahoma	77	14.8	Georgia	80,700	21.3	Texas	54,800	31.0
Mississippi	67	12.7	Oklahoma	49,700	17.4	Georgia	17,200	9.7
Arkansas	19	3.6	Mississippi	22,000	7.7	Oklahoma	11,700	6.6
California	12	2.3	Tennessee	20,100	7.1	Arkansas	8,500	4.8
New Mexico	11	2.1	North Carolina	13,600	4.8	Tennessee	8,400	4.8
Georgia	9	1.7	Alabama	8,000	2.8	North Carolina	6,700	3.8
Alabama	8	1.5	South Carolina	3,000	1.1	California	5,800	3.3
Tennessee	4	.8	California	2,800	1.0	New Mexico	3,000	1.7
Louisiana	3	.6	New Mexico	1,900	.7	South Carolina	2,000	1.1

Table 11. Cotton and products: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
West So. Central	415	78.4	West So. Central	152,870	53.6	West So. Central	75,130	42.5
East So. Central	79	14.9	South Atlantic	77,300	27.1	East So. Central	66,500	37.7
Pacific	12	2.3	East So. Central	50,100	17.6	South Atlantic	25,900	14.7
South Atlantic	11	2.1	Pacific	2,800	1.0	Pacific	5,800	3.3
Mountain	11	2.1	Mountain	1,900	.7	Mountain	3,000	1.7
West No. Central	1	.2	West No. Central	30	.0	West No. Central	170	.1
United States	529	100.0	United States	285,000	100.0	United States	176,500	100.0

Figure 4. Cotton and products: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



* Only 9 States listed cotton associations.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Associations marketing dairy products in 1945-46 numbered 2,210, a loss of four (tables 12 and 39). The dairy group accounted for 29.9 percent of all marketing associations. These associations were spread among all but 3 States - Delaware, New Mexico, and South Carolina. Of these 2,210 associations 1,973 were locals and 237 were large-scale - that is, federations or associations operating over wide areas.

In Minnesota alone are 609 associations, practically 27.6 percent of the U. S. total (table 13). A very close second was Wisconsin with 606 associations. Iowa was third with 264. These three States accounted for slightly over two-thirds of the dairy associations reporting. From 90 associations in New York, the fourth in rank, they dropped to 38 in Oregon, the tenth State.

Table 12. - *Dairy products: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1945-46*

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	1,187	39.7	---	---	59,701	19.6
1921-----	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
1944-45-----	2,214	29.9	726,000	25.1	1,294,000	26.8
1945-46-----	2,210	30.0	739,000	23.5	1,428,000	27.7

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶As 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.

Ranking the geographic divisions according to number of associations in each, the West North Central comes first with 1,040 associations, about 47 percent; the East North Central second with 786 associations, nearly 36 percent; the Middle Atlantic, third with 128, nearly 10 percent (table 14). Then came the Pacific, Mountain, New England, South Atlantic, West South Central, and East South Central in order named.

This commodity group reported 739,000 members, an increase of 13,000, or 1.8 percent over 1944-45. Only livestock, of the marketing cooperatives, reported a larger number of members (table 39).

The membership reported by the 1,973 local associations was around 64.5 percent of the total. They averaged 242 members per association while the large scale, exclusive of federations, averaged 1,106.

Minnesota, with 126,300 members, was the leading State, followed by Wisconsin with 81,100, then Iowa with 76,500. Although these three States claimed nearly 67 percent of all dairy associations, they accounted for less than 39 percent of the total dairy membership. Michigan came fourth with 50,000 and New York fifth with 47,300. Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Indiana followed in order named with memberships from 42,200 down to 22,800.

Volume of business continued to increase. It amounted to \$1,428,000,000 during 1945-46 (table 12). Even with an increase of more than 10 percent, it lost first place among marketing associations to the grain cooperatives. Of the total dairy business, nearly 97 percent was for the marketing of members' produce (table 38). Most of it was dairy products, but some associations handled poultry and eggs and a few a small amount of other produce. Local associations account for less than half of this business. Among the large-scale are included the large milk marketing and bargaining associations with very large memberships.

The same ten States are leading this season in volume of business as in the previous season (table 13). Changes in rank were in the first three only. This season Wisconsin came first with a volume of \$214,000,000, Minnesota second with \$205,900,000, and New York third with \$194,400,000. Combining their business we have over two-fifths of the U. S. total. The next five States, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, California, and Pennsylvania, do a business from \$85,200,000 to \$60,300,000. Ohio and Missouri came ninth and tenth. Of the ten States leading in dairy business during 1945-46, seven have been listed each period of record (figure 5).

In the East North Central Division, with four of the ten leading States, is transacted nearly 31 percent of the \$1,428,000,000 business. This division, however, was in second place in both number of associations and number of members. Second in volume of dollar business was the West North Central; third, Middle Atlantic; fourth, Pacific; fifth, New England. The two North Central divisions had nearly 83 percent of the associations within their borders. These associations claimed over 73 percent of the membership but less than 60 percent of the total business.

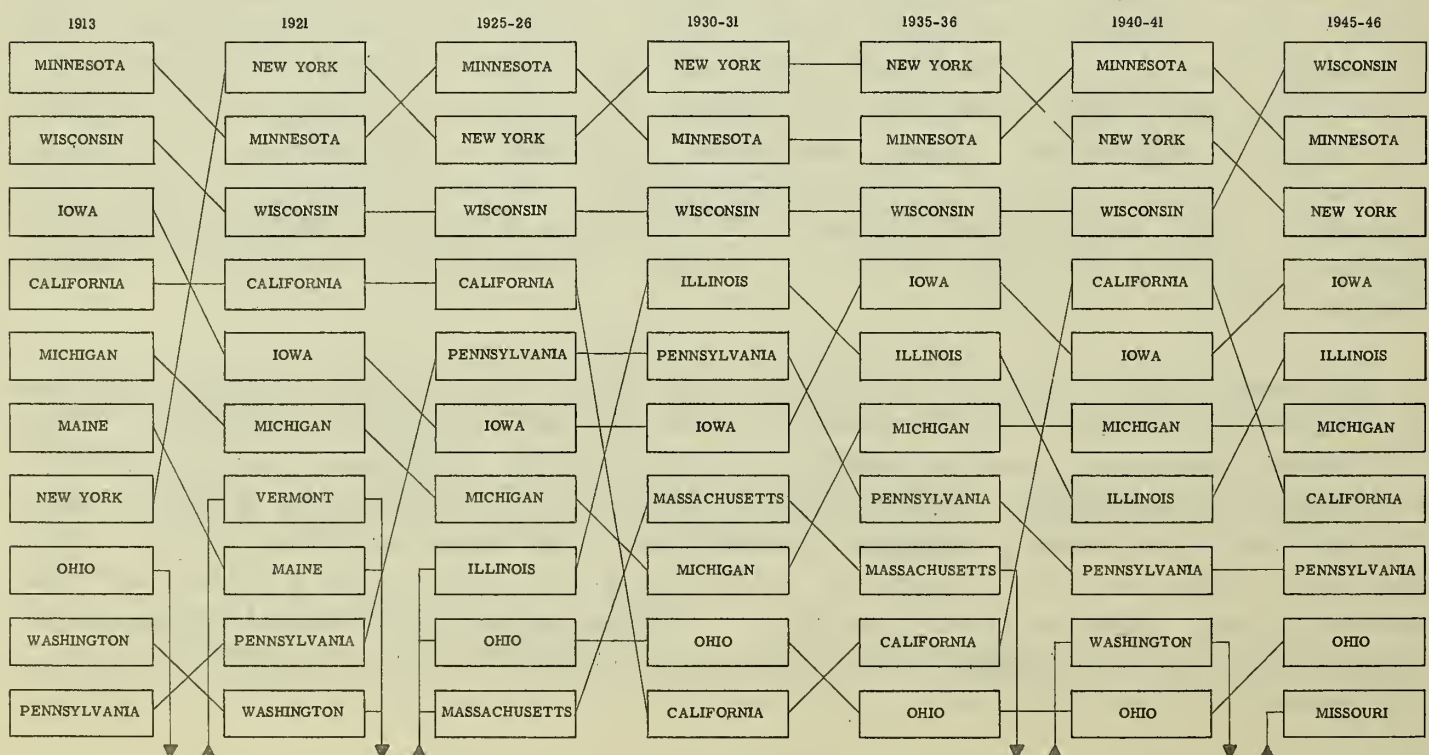
Table 13. Dairy products: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
Minnesota	609	27.6	Minnesota	126,300	17.1	Wisconsin	214,000	15.0
Wisconsin	606	27.4	Wisconsin	81,100	11.0	Minnesota	205,900	14.4
Iowa	264	11.9	Iowa	76,500	10.4	New York	194,400	13.6
New York	90	4.1	Michigan	50,000	6.8	Iowa	85,200	6.0
Illinois	70	3.2	New York	47,300	6.4	Illinois	78,900	5.5
Michigan	53	2.4	Nebraska	42,200	5.7	Michigan	78,600	5.5
South Dakota	50	2.3	Illinois	37,000	5.0	California	75,000	5.3
Nebraska	43	1.9	Ohio	28,300	3.8	Pennsylvania	60,300	4.2
North Dakota	39	1.8	Missouri	26,700	3.6	Ohio	46,700	3.3
Oregon	38	1.7	Indiana	22,800	3.1	Missouri	38,000	2.7

Table 14. Dairy products: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
West No. Central	1,040	47.1	West No. Central	323,300	43.7	East No. Central	441,700	30.9
East No. Central	786	35.6	East No. Central	219,200	29.7	West No. Central	382,000	26.8
Middle Atlantic	128	5.8	Middle Atlantic	71,900	9.7	Middle Atlantic	266,300	18.7
Pacific	89	4.0	Pacific	39,800	5.4	Pacific	136,100	9.5
Mountain	51	2.3	Mountain	32,540	4.4	New England	75,100	5.3
New England	45	2.0	New England	20,820	2.8	South Atlantic	54,600	3.8
South Atlantic	33	1.5	West So. Central	18,500	2.5	Mountain	37,560	2.6
West So. Central	23	1.0	East So. Central	6,620	.9	West So. Central	19,760	1.4
East So. Central	15	.7	South Atlantic	6,320	.9	East So. Central	14,880	1.0
United States	2,210	100.0	United States	739,000	100.0	United States	1,428,000	100.0

Figure 5. Dairy products: Ten States leading in dollar business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Table 15 gives information on fruit and vegetable, and nut associations combined. It also gives information on fruit and vegetable associations and nut associations separately for the last 5 seasons.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Associations marketing fruits and vegetables numbered 921 for 1945-46, an increase of 5 (tables 15 & 39). Since the peak-year, 1930-31 with 1,386 associations listed, there has been practically a continuous falling off in number. There were upswings in 1936-37 and 1937-38 with an increase of 5 this season. A third of the associations have dropped out of the picture for various reasons. Some of these 921 associations are found in each of forty-six States. California had 325; Florida, 73; Washington, 58; Michigan, 42; Utah, 34; Colorado, 32; Oregon, 30; New York, 27; Texas, 24. Seventeen was the highest for any other State. California alone, accounted for over one-third of the total, and California, Florida, and Washington together practically one-half (table 16).

Within the Pacific division was found about 45 percent of these associations (table 17). The South Atlantic, with 120 associations and only 13 percent, was second.

Membership in these 921 associations was estimated at 177,000 (table 15). Although the membership has increased each of the last five seasons, the percent it has been of the total for all marketing cooperatives has decreased from 6.3 to 5.6 percent. The increase in the number of farmers supporting fruit and vegetable marketing associations during the past season was 15,000, or slightly over 9 percent. Twenty States reported increases in membership, 17 decreases, and in 8 there were no changes. The greatest increases were in Idaho, Michigan, Utah, and Wisconsin, while the States reporting the greatest losses were Washington, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Virginia.

California had 26,500 members, over one-fifth of the 177,000 total (table 16). Second was Michigan with 16,900, followed by Utah with 16,400; Idaho, 14,400; and Colorado, 11,300. The next five States were Washington, New York, Oregon, Wyoming, and Florida with memberships from 7,600 to 4,100.

Two divisions, Middle Atlantic and West North Central, reported fewer members than in 1944-45 (table 17).

The local associations which numbered 785 reported over half the estimated membership for the group. They averaged 120 producers to an association.

The volume of business for the fruit and vegetable associations reached \$815,000,000 in 1945-46. Although this was an increase of \$31,000,000 over 1944-45 it was less than 16 percent of the total for all marketing cooperatives (table 15). This percent has been exceeded or equaled only four times since 1925-26.

Table 15. - *Fruits, vegetables, and nuts: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1945-46.*

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	456	15.3	---	---	69,921	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 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
1944-45-----	962	13.0	208,700	7.2	984,000	20.3
1945-46-----	964	13.1	239,700	7.6	991,500	19.3
<i>Fruits and vegetables</i>						
1941-42-----	945	21.1	153,000	6.3	325,000	13.8
1942-43-----	944	12.3	160,000	6.2	450,000	14.1
1943-44-----	920	12.2	160,200	5.9	638,000	14.4
1944-45-----	916	12.4	162,000	5.6	784,000	16.2
1945-46-----	921	12.5	177,000	5.6	815,000	15.8
<i>Nuts</i>						
1941-42-----	46	.6	44,000	1.8	39,300	1.7
1942-43-----	46	.6	53,000	2.1	75,000	2.4
1943-44-----	48	.6	49,000	1.8	159,000	3.8
1944-45-----	46	.6	46,700	1.6	200,000	4.1
1945-46-----	43	.6	62,700	2.0	176,500	3.4

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimated are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges.

The local associations reported over 61 percent of the \$815,000,000 and averaged \$638,000 per association. Of the total business 94.6 percent was for the sales of produce and 5.4 percent for the purchase of supplies (table 38).

California led in volume of business as well as in number of associations and membership (table 16). It reported a business of \$379,000,000, which was over 46 percent of the total for this group. This, however, was not as large a business as that for 1944-45. Florida came second with \$120,700,000; Washington, third, with \$65,000,000; Colorado, fourth with \$33,600,000; and Oregon, fifth, with \$31,000,000. The associations in these five States conducted business amounting to over three-fourths of the total.

Even though total business for 1945-46 was greater than for 1944-45 16 States reported losses ranging from \$8,000,000 to \$20,000,000. California, Michigan, and Wisconsin reported the greatest losses. The States reporting the greatest increases in volume of business were Florida, \$11,700,000; Washington, \$11,000,000; and New York, Colorado, and Oregon between \$3,600,000 and \$3,000,000. Other increases ranged down to \$40,000.

California has been the ranking State each period of record (figure 6). Washington, the only other State to be included each period, has ranked third most periods but has been second and as low as fifth. Three other States lost out only once each, - Florida, which started in eighth place but has been in second since 1931-32; Oregon, mainly in fifth place; and Colorado which has been found from ninth to second in rank.

The three Pacific States, all of which are among the 10 States leading in volume, reported 58 percent of the total volume (table 17). The South Atlantic followed with nearly 17 percent.

NUTS

Associations marketing nuts during 1945-46 numbered 43, a loss of 3 (tables 15 and 39). This, however, did not change the percent this commodity is of those engaged mainly in marketing. In 1930-31 nut associations numbered 71, the greatest of record. Since, there has been practically a continuous drop in number.

Nut associations were reported in only 7 States in 1945-46 - California, Georgia, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. California had more than half of all associations.

Estimated membership for the nut marketing associations was 62,700, the first increase in three years. It was, however, four times as great as that ten years previous. The set-backs in 1943-44 and 1944-45 were not the only ones during these ten years. Membership also fell in 1936-37 and 1938-39.

Table 16. Fruits and vegetables: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
California	325	35.3	California	36,500	20.6	California	379,000	46.5
Florida	73	7.9	Michigan	16,900	9.5	Florida	120,700	14.8
Washington	58	6.3	Utah	16,400	9.3	Washington	65,000	8.0
Michigan	42	4.6	Idaho	14,400	8.1	Colorado	33,600	4.1
Utah	34	3.7	Colorado	11,300	6.4	Oregon	31,000	3.8
Colorado	32	3.5	Washington	7,600	4.3	Texas	26,000	3.2
Oregon	30	3.3	New York	6,300	3.6	Maine	14,700	1.8
New York	27	2.9	Oregon	6,000	3.4	Michigan	14,700	1.8
Texas	24	2.6	Wyoming	4,200	2.4	New York	14,000	1.7
Idaho	18	2.0	Florida	4,100	2.3	Idaho	11,200	1.4

Table 17. Fruits and vegetables: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
Pacific	413	44.8	Pacific	50,100	28.3	Pacific	475,000	58.3
South Atlantic	120	13.0	Mountain	49,630	28.0	South Atlantic	136,100	16.7
Mountain	105	11.4	East No. Central	22,700	12.8	Mountain	72,200	8.9
East No. Central	82	8.9	Middle Atlantic	12,900	7.3	West So. Central	30,600	3.7
West So. Central	56	6.1	South Atlantic	12,170	6.9	East No. Central	30,000	3.7
West No. Central	50	5.4	West No. Central	9,950	5.6	Middle Atlantic	29,800	3.7
Middle Atlantic	48	5.2	West So. Central	8,600	4.9	New England	23,100	2.8
East So. Central	29	3.2	East So. Central	7,800	4.4	West No. Central	14,300	1.7
New England	18	2.0	New England	3,150	1.8	East So. Central	3,900	.5
United States	921	100.0	United States	177,000	100.0	United States	815,000	100.0

Figure 6. Fruits and vegetables: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume

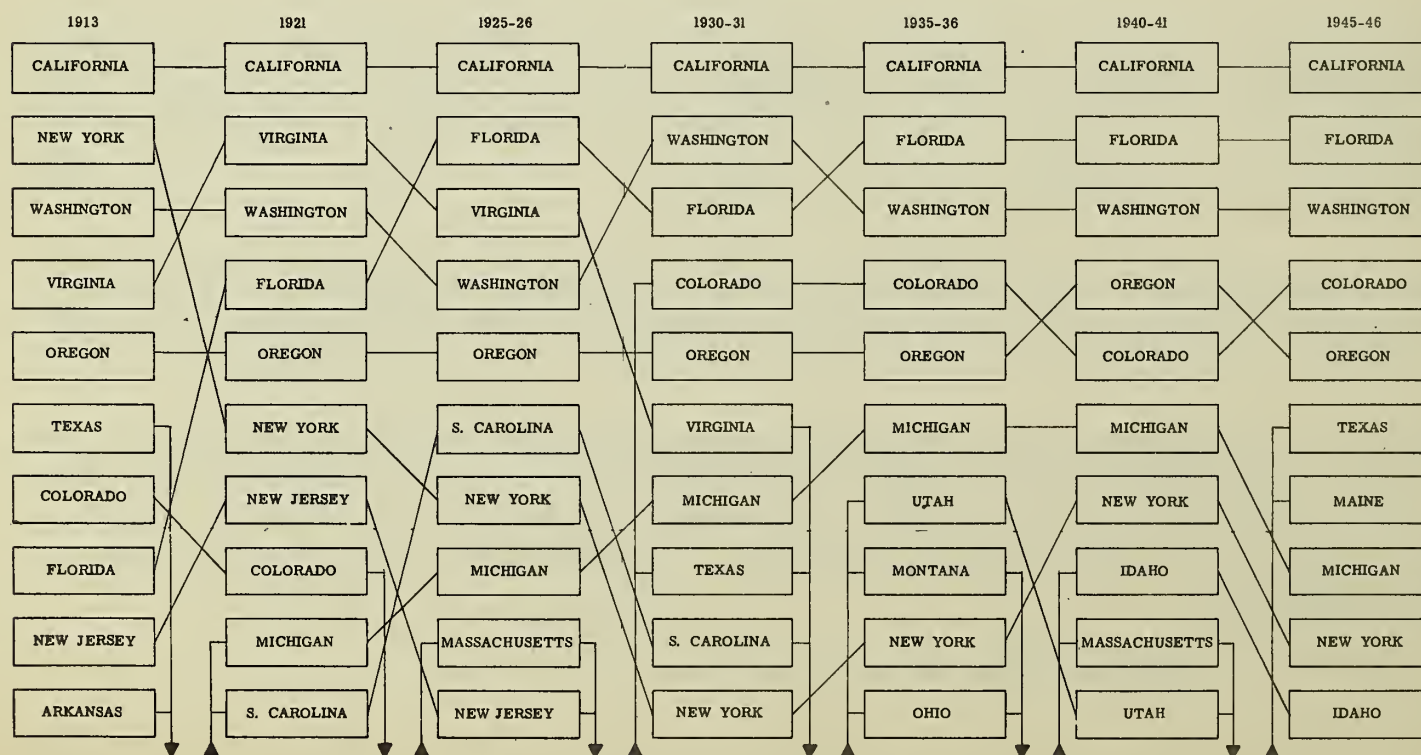


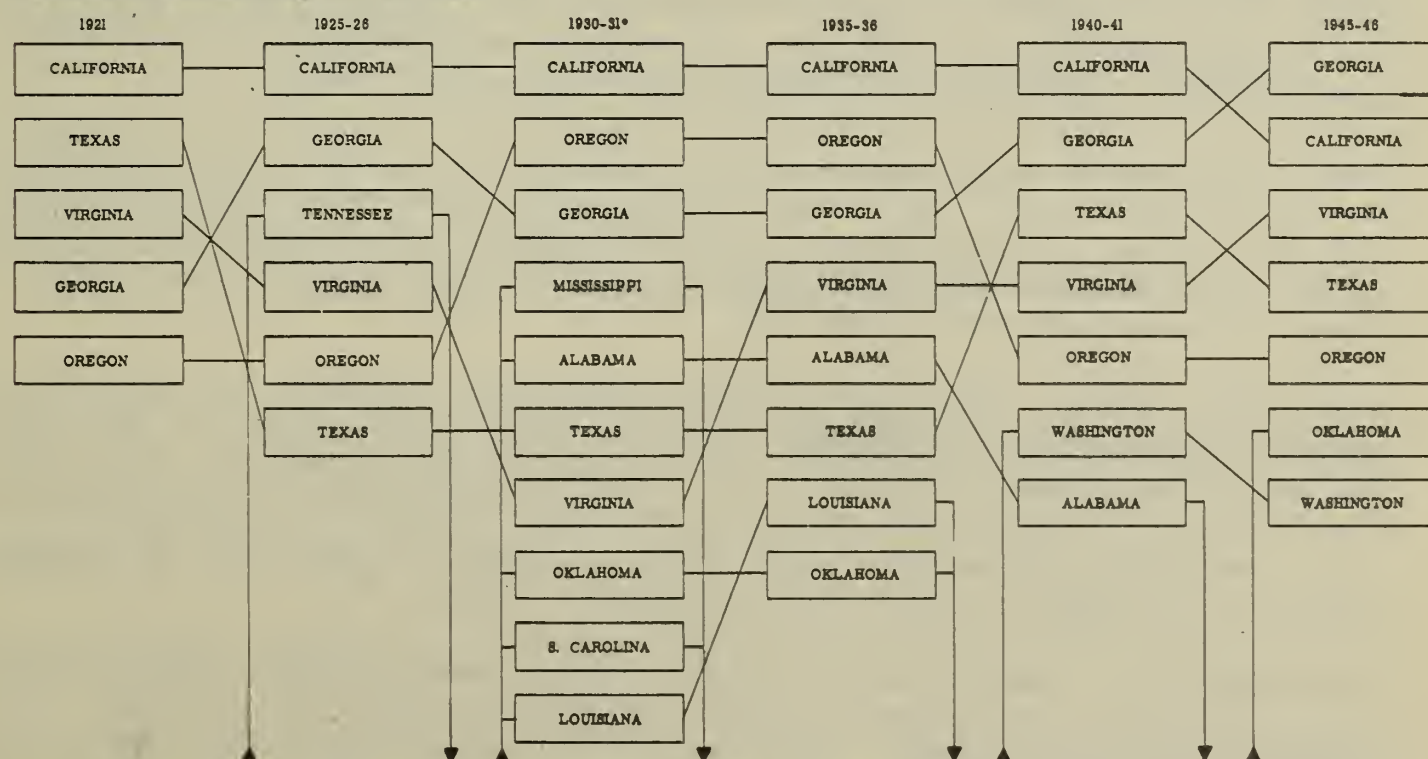
Table 18. Nuts: States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
California	23	53.5	Georgia	30,000	47.8	Georgia	78,000	44.2
Oregon	6	14.0	California	13,000	20.7	California	40,200	22.8
Oklahoma	5	11.6	Texas	9,000	14.4	Virginia	31,000	17.6
Texas	4	9.3	Virginia	4,300	6.9	Texas	23,000	13.0
Virginia	3	7.0	Oregon	4,000	6.4	Oregon	3,500	2.0
Georgia	1	2.3	Oklahoma	2,040	3.2	Oklahoma	600	.3
Washington	1	2.3	Washington	380	.8	Washington	200	.1

Table 19. Nuts: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
Pacific	30	69.8	South Atlantic	34,300	54.7	South Atlantic	109,000	61.7
West So. Central	9	20.9	Pacific	17,380	27.7	Pacific	43,900	24.9
South Atlantic	4	9.3	West So. Central	11,040	17.6	West So. Central	23,600	13.4
United States	43	100.0	United States	62,700	100.0	United States	176,500	100.0

Figure 7. Nuts: States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



* Only period in which 10 States reported nut associations.

For the first time in seven seasons the volume of business by nut marketing associations dropped to \$176,500,000, a loss of nearly 12 percent (table 15). The volume amounted to 3.4 percent of that for all marketing groups. Demand for oils during the war years was undoubtedly the reason for the enormous increases in the business of the cooperative nut associations. During the five years, 1939-40, to the peak in 1944-45, the volume increased more than 1200 percent.

The seven States reporting cooperative nut marketing associations are found in only three of the geographic divisions (table 19). The South Atlantic States with the smallest number of associations had over half the members and more than three-fifths of the business.

Supply purchasing by this group was less than one percent.

The five States reporting nut marketing associations in 1921, have been in the picture each period (figure 7). California held first place through 1941-42. In 1942-43 Georgia, with its peanuts, became the leading State.

GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE

Cooperative grain marketing associations, which include rice and dry beans, numbered 2,256 in 1945-46 (tables 20 and 39). This was a loss of 29 associations which brings their percent of all marketing down to 30.6 (table 34). The trend has been downward since 1931-32, the peak period, with a loss of about one-third of the associations. The greatest cause for the decrease probably was that many ceased to meet the qualifications of true cooperatives.

Since beans are generally handled by the same associations which sell grain, this business cannot be separated as in the case of rice. Of the 2,256 associations, 23 are associations handling rice, found in four States - Arkansas, California, Louisiana, and Texas.

North Dakota had the largest number of grain associations, 307, which was 13.6 percent of the total (table 21). The next three States, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, bring the number up to nearly 50 percent. In the West North Central States are found practically two-thirds of the 2,256 associations (table 22).

Membership for the grain group was estimated at 536,000, an increase of nearly 11 percent over 1944-45. This brings their percent of the total for marketing cooperatives up to 17, the highest since 1935-36 (table 34). The increase in membership since 1940-41 has been about 48 percent. Of the total membership, the local associations claimed over 96 percent and had an average of 234 producer-members (figure 3).

Practically all the States showed increased memberships. The greatest was in Illinois, followed by Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota. In order of total membership, Minnesota came first with 70,500; Illinois, second with 68,000; Iowa, third with 64,500;

Table 20. - 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 1945-46

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	960	32.1	---	---	130,555	42.9
1921-----	⁶ 2,458	38.0	---	---	482,461	40.3
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
1944-45-----	2,285	30.9	484,000	16.7	1,286,000	26.6
1945-46-----	2,256	30.6	536,000	17.0	1,495,000	29.0

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations 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.

North Dakota, fourth with 55,000; and Kansas, fifth with 47,200 (table 21). In the first two States are found just over one-fourth of the total membership of this group and the first 5 States accounted for nearly three-fifths of the 536,000 total.

Membership in the 23 rice associations listed, amounted to 4,197.

The 7 States in the West North Central division reported 335,000 members, which was 62.5 percent of the United States figure (table 22).

The dollar volume of business for this commodity group increased to \$1,495,000,000 (table 20). For this season the increase amounted to

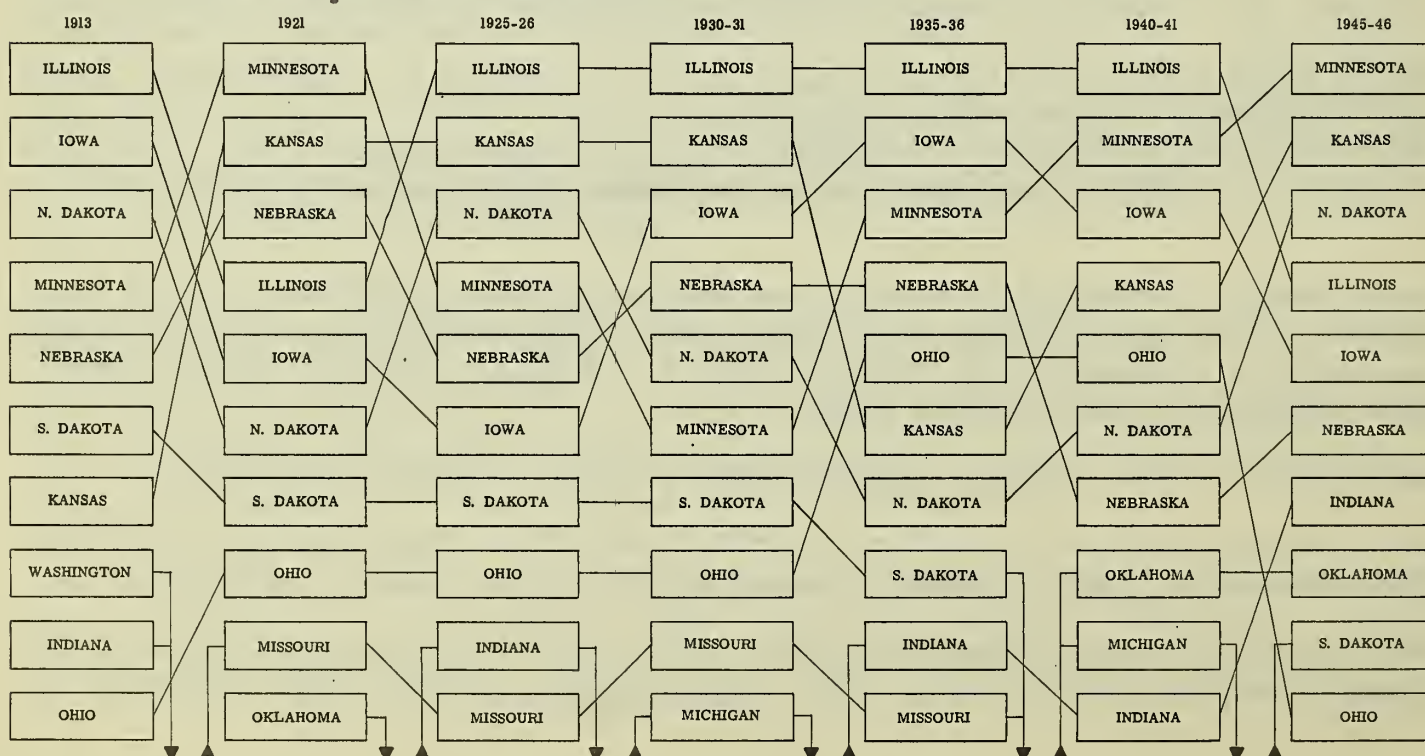
Table 21. Grain, dry beans, and rice: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
North Dakota	307	13.6	Minnesota	70,500	13.2	Minnesota	202,500	13.5
Illinois	287	12.7	Illinois	68,000	12.7	Kansas	162,800	10.9
Iowa	250	11.1	Iowa	64,500	12.0	North Dakota	147,600	9.9
Minnesota	232	10.3	North Dakota	55,000	10.3	Illinois	146,800	9.8
Kansas	220	9.8	Kansas	47,200	8.8	Iowa	133,800	8.9
Nebraska	211	9.4	Nebraska	42,600	7.9	Nebraska	107,000	7.2
South Dakota	165	7.3	South Dakota	37,200	6.9	Indiana	71,200	4.8
Ohio	113	5.0	Ohio	29,000	5.4	Oklahoma	70,000	4.7
Oklahoma	70	3.1	Oklahoma	19,500	3.6	South Dakota	69,900	4.7
Montana	63	2.8	Missouri	18,000	3.4	Ohio	67,600	4.5

Table 22. Grain, dry beans, and rice: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
West No. Central	1,446	64.1	West No. Central	335,000	62.5	West No. Central	871,500	58.3
East No. Central	491	21.8	East No. Central	124,700	23.3	East No. Central	313,300	21.0
West So. Central	125	5.5	West So. Central	33,500	6.2	West So. Central	132,300	8.8
Mountain	110	4.9	Mountain	28,720	5.4	Pacific	97,300	6.5
Pacific	76	3.4	Pacific	11,900	2.2	Mountain	78,600	5.3
East So. Central	3	.1	East So. Central	1,500	.3	East So. Central	1,700	.1
Middle Atlantic	3	.1	South Atlantic	420	.1	South Atlantic	200	.0
South Atlantic	2	.1	Middle Atlantic	260	.0	Middle Atlantic	100	.0
United States	2,256	100.0	United States	536,000	100.0	United States	1,495,000	100.0

Figure 8. Grain, dry beans, and rice: Ten States leading in dollar business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



\$209,000,000 or 16.3 percent. Although this dollar increase has been exceeded only once since 1925-26, the 16.3 percent figure has been surpassed four times. The peak year for both was 1943-44. Of the total estimated business \$41,535,000 should be credited to the rice associations. The local grain marketing cooperatives conducted nearly 72 percent of the total with an average business of nearly \$500,000. The locals also handled more supplies than the large-scale associations. Ninety percent of the total was sales for their members. (table 38).

As in membership, most States showed increases in the volume of business. States showing the greatest increases were Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, in the order named. The greatest decrease was in rice in Louisiana. Iowa, Texas, and Michigan also showed large losses with smaller losses in two other States Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Minnesota led, not only in greatest increase in volume of business, but also in total dollar volume (table 21). For 1945-46 its grain business was \$202,500,000. Kansas came next with \$162,800,000, then North Dakota with \$147,600,000, Illinois with \$146,808,000; Iowa, \$133,800,000 and Nebraska with \$107,000,000. The other four States among the ten leading, Indiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Ohio, reported volumes ranging from \$71,200,000 to \$67,600,000.

Six of the 10 States leading in volume of cooperative grain business, have been found in this group each period of record, Minnesota, Kansas, North Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska (figure 8). Their rank, however, has not remained the same. Indiana was among the leading ten in 1913 but has been in and out several times. Oklahoma made the grade each period except 1937-38. South Dakota was sixth in 1913, dropped out in 1934-35, and again from 1936-37 through 1941-42. Ohio failed to qualify only in 1915.

The West North Central division came first in volume of business as well as in number of associations and number of members (table 22). Its percentage of total grain business, of 58.3, was slightly under the percent for number of associations and members.

LIVESTOCK

The number of livestock marketing associations decreased again this year dropping to 618 associations (tables 23 and 39). This was a smaller number of associations than in 1943-44 to the down-trend since 1930-31 had only one break, in 1944-45. From the peak year, 1929-30, to 1945-46 the loss in livestock marketing associations has been 71.3 percent. Within this same period livestock associations have continued to account for a smaller percent of all marketing cooperatives; from 20.4 percent to 8.4 (table 34). Practically the entire loss over the years was from the local associations. No doubt many of these losses were due to the conversion from shipping to trucking associations. Of the 618 associations, 44 were large-scale associations operating in the terminal markets.

Table 23. - *Livestock: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1945-46.*

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	44	1.5	---	---	4,824	1.6
1921-----	6992	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	⁴ 410,000	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
1944-45-----	661	8.9	695,000	24.0	730,000	15.1
1945-46-----	618	8.4	800,000	25.4	705,000	13.7

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations 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.

Within this group there were fewer changes in number of associations in individual States than in any other. The greatest change was the loss of 17 associations in Minnesota, possibly due to trucking. Illinois and Iowa each reported a loss of seven associations. The gains were 1 or 2 in only 3 States - Alabama, Nebraska, and Virginia. Even though it had a loss of associations, Minnesota claimed the largest number, 165 (table 24). Next in point of number of associations was Wisconsin with 116, followed by Iowa and North Dakota with 69 each. Illinois came fifth with 41 associations. The other 5 leading States ranged from 19 to 10.

Over half of all livestock associations had headquarters in the West North Central States (table 25).

The estimated membership for these associations was 800,000, an increase of 105,000, or 15.1 percent over 1944-45 (table 23). Mississippi was the only State which did not report a change in membership during the 1945-46 season. Of the total, less than one-fifth was reported by the locals. Their average membership was 288 (figure 3).

This estimated membership is the largest of record. It also represents the largest percentage of all marketing cooperatives, 25.4, attained by this group (table 34). Although the general trend has been up losses occurred in six seasons.

Minnesota with 170,000 producers holding memberships in livestock associations came first (table 24). Illinois was second with 135,000, Ohio third with 80,000, followed by Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana with 72,700, 64,000, and 53,000 members respectively. In Minnesota alone were enough members to account for over one-fifth of the total. In the first three States were nearly half the estimated membership of livestock cooperatives.

Estimated business for 1945-46 was \$705,000,000 (table 23). This was \$25,000,000, or 3.4 percent, less than for the previous season and the second consecutive decline. Over the periods of record the business has been a series of waves. From 1929-30 to 1933-34 the estimated business dropped nearly 50 percent. From 1933-34 to 1936-37 there was an increase of about 98 percent, followed by a decrease of nearly 13 percent, another increase for 5 years amounting to practically 167 percent, then a small drop in both 1944-45 and 1945-46.

The 574 local livestock associations had less than one-fifth of both the estimated membership and the estimated business. They averaged, however, \$213,000 an association (figure 3). A very small amount of supplies are handled by livestock associations, this season accounting for only 1.4 percent of their total business (table 38).

More States, showed decreases in estimated business than increases. The largest decrease was \$28,000,000 in Illinois and the largest increase was \$7,500,000 in Minnesota. The next largest changes were a decrease of \$3,700,000 in Ohio and an increase of \$2,200,000 in North Dakota.

The same ten States led in both 1945-46 and in 1944-45 (table 24). Illinois again came first with \$136,000,000 and Minnesota second with \$100,000,000. The next two States changed places, Iowa with \$71,500,000 coming third and Ohio fourth with \$71,300,000. The only other changes in relative positions were California and North Dakota. North Dakota moved up one place and California down one to tenth position. Four of the 10 leading States in 1945-46 - Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, and Wisconsin - have been found in this special group each period of record (figure 9). Missouri has not lost out since coming into the picture in 1915, or Illinois or Indiana since first listed in 1921.

The West North Central division had the largest number of associations but lost out to the East North Central in number of members and volume

Table 24. Livestock: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46*

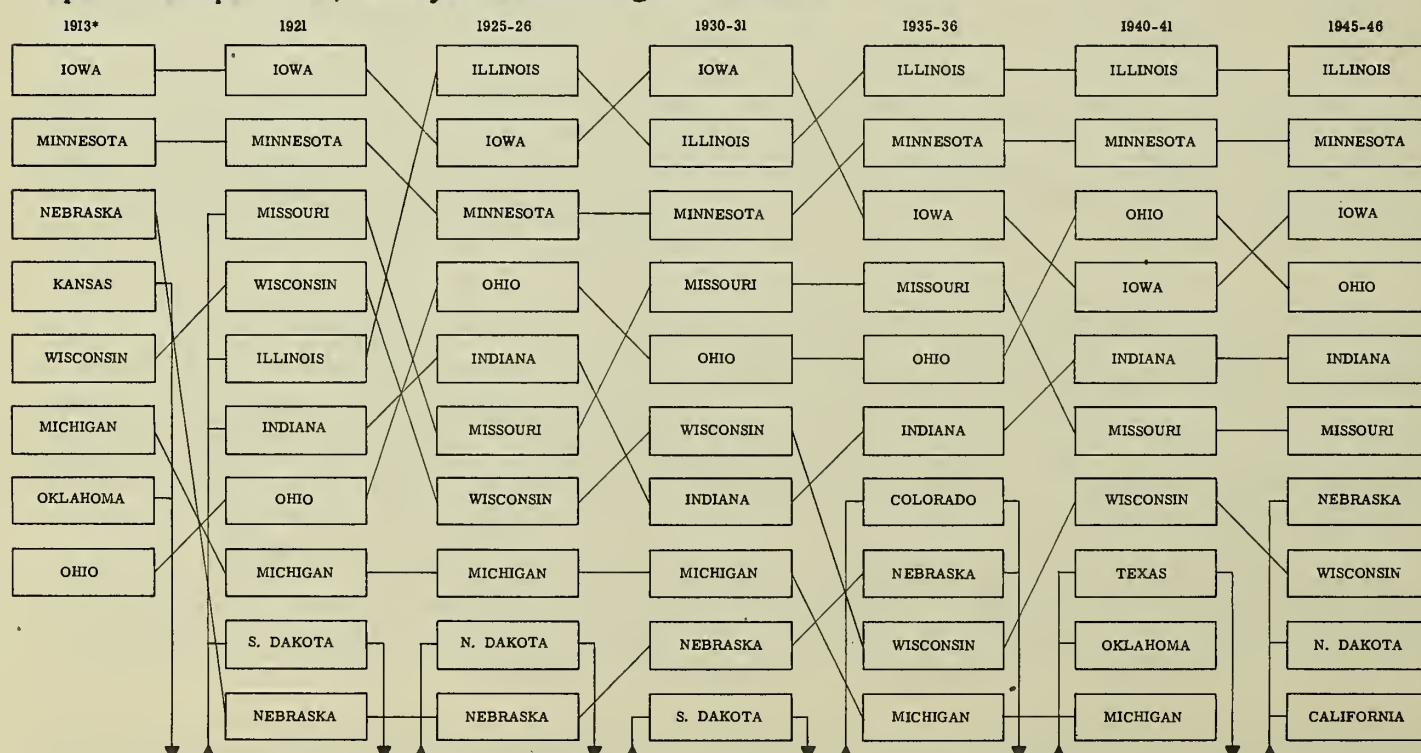
ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
Minnesota	165	26.7	Minnesota	170,000	21.2	Illinois	136,000	19.3
Wisconsin	116	18.8	Illinois	135,000	16.9	Minnesota	100,000	14.2
Iowa	69	11.2	Ohio	80,000	10.0	Iowa	71,500	10.1
North Dakota	69	11.2	Wisconsin	72,700	9.1	Ohio	71,300	10.1
Illinois	41	6.6	Missouri	64,000	8.0	Indiana	55,500	7.9
Idaho	19	3.1	Indiana	52,000	6.5	Missouri	49,000	7.0
Michigan	15	2.4	Iowa	31,000	3.9	Nebraska	32,000	4.5
West Virginia	15	2.4	North Dakota	24,000	3.0	Wisconsin	29,000	4.1
Indiana	13	2.1	Nebraska	23,600	3.0	North Dakota	21,000	3.0
Missouri } Ohio }	10	1.6	Michigan	22,000	2.8	California	20,300	2.9

Table 25. Livestock: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION*	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
West No. Central	323	52.3	East No. Central	361,700	45.2	East No. Central	305,200	43.3
East No. Central	195	31.5	West No. Central	328,450	41.1	West No. Central	285,860	40.5
South Atlantic	41	6.6	East So. Central	25,060	3.1	West So. Central	27,410	3.9
Mountain	28	4.5	Middle Atlantic	21,600	2.7	Pacific	26,000	3.7
East So. Central	11	1.8	Mountain	18,490	2.3	Mountain	24,600	3.5
Pacific	11	1.8	West So. Central	18,120	2.3	Middle Atlantic	20,200	2.9
Middle Atlantic	6	1.0	South Atlantic	16,380	2.0	East So. Central	10,710	1.5
West So. Central	3	.5	Pacific	10,200	1.3	South Atlantic	5,020	.7
United States	618	100.0	United States	800,000	100.0	United States	705,000	100.0

* No livestock marketing associations in New England.

Figure 9. Livestock: Ten States leading in estimated dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



* Only 8 States reported livestock associations.

of business (table 25). Although the East North Central had only about 32 percent of the associations it had over 45 percent of the members and over 43 percent of the estimated business.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

During 1945-46 only 153 associations, engaged primarily in the handling of poultry and poultry products, reported (tables 26 and 39). Many other associations, however, particularly dairy, also market poultry and poultry products. Of the 153, 19 were large-scale federations or associations operating over areas wider than locals. Although a small group, about 2.1 percent of all marketing associations, poultry

Table 26. - *Poultry and eggs: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentabes of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1945-46*

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1921-----	⁶ 26	.4	---	---	15,011	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
1931-31-----	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
1944-45-----	160	2.2	130,600	4.5	225,000	4.7
1945-46-----	153	2.1	127,000	4.0	213,000	4.1

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations 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.

associations are found in all but nine of the States. California had 15; Missouri, 12; Colorado, 10; and New Jersey and Ohio each reported 8. In California were found nearly one-tenth of all the associations and the first three States together reported nearly one-fourth (table 27). Two geographic divisions, Mountain and West North Central tied, each with 19 percent of the 153 associations (table 28).

Membership for these associations was estimated at 127,000, a loss of 3,600, or 2.8 percent. This loss was spread over about half of the States. The 134 local associations, nearly 88 percent of the total, reported only about 54 percent of the total membership. Their average membership was 510 producers (figure 3). Each of the past two seasons, poultry marketing associations have reported a slightly smaller percentage of the total estimated membership for the marketing groups (tables 26 and 34). For 1943-44, the peak, it was 4.8 percent, which dropped to 4.5 and then 4.0. The peak for number of members, however, was 1944-45.

Washington was the ranking State with 32,500 members and over one-fourth of the total (table 27). Second was California with 13,800; third, Pennsylvania with 9,600; fourth, Ohio with 7,700; followed by Colorado and New Jersey with 7,400 each. In the 3 Pacific States are found 39.5 percent of the members of cooperative poultry associations (table 28). The Middle Atlantic division came next with 14.2 percent, and a close third was the Mountain division with 14.1 percent.

After 5 years of increasing dollar volume of business for poultry marketing associations, 1945-46 showed a decrease (table 26). The estimate was \$213,000,000, a decrease of \$12,000,000, or 5.3 percent. Eleven States reported increases in business but about twice as many showed losses.

In the 1945-46 season the total business amounted to just over 4 percent of the marketing total. The peak year in both volume and percent was 1944-45.

About 40 percent of the total business was transacted at the local level by the 134 local associations. Average business for a local was \$623,000 (figure 3). Nearly 26 percent of the total business was for the sales of supplies (table 38). In this group of marketing associations, the large-scale handled a much larger percent of supply business than the locals. In only one other marketing group, dairy products, was the percentage of supply business of the large-scale associations above that for the locals.

Of all the States, California reported the largest volume of business, \$54,000,000 (table 27). Washington, which was tenth in number of associations, was second in volume of business, reporting \$36,700,000. Utah, third, reported \$24,400,000; Missouri, fourth, \$16,000,000; and New Jersey, fifth, \$12,000,000. The other five States were Virginia, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Ohio, and Massachusetts in order named and with businesses from \$10,500,000 down to \$5,000,000.

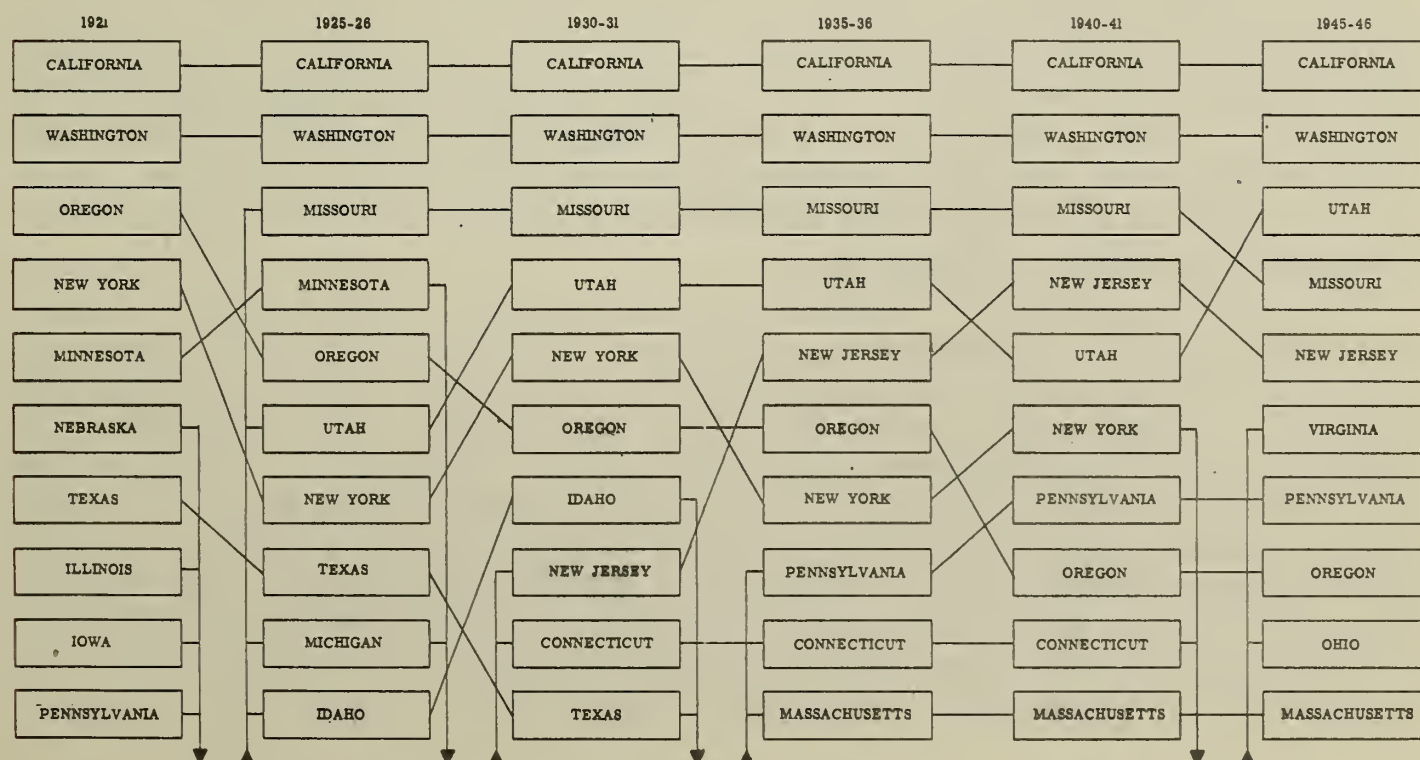
Table 27. Poultry and products: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
California	15	9.8	Washington	32,500	25.6	California	54,000	25.4
Missouri	12	7.8	California	13,800	10.9	Washington	36,700	17.2
Colorado	10	6.5	Pennsylvania	9,800	7.6	Utah	24,400	11.5
New Jersey	8	5.2	Ohio	7,700	6.1	Missouri	16,000	7.5
Ohio	8	5.2	Colorado	7,400	5.8	New Jersey	12,000	5.6
Pennsylvania	7	4.6	New Jersey	7,400	5.8	Virginia	10,500	4.9
Massachusetts	6	3.9	Virginia	6,800	5.4	Pennsylvania	9,900	4.6
Montana	6	3.9	Utah	6,500	5.1	Oregon	8,800	4.1
New York	6	3.9	Massachusetts	5,500	4.3	Ohio	6,400	3.0
Washington	6	3.9	Missouri	5,500	4.3	Massachusetts	5,000	2.3

Table 28. Poultry and products: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
Mountain	29	19.0	Pacific	50,200	39.5	Pacific	99,500	46.7
West No. Central	29	19.0	Middle Atlantic	17,980	14.2	Mountain	30,210	14.2
Pacific	25	16.3	Mountain	17,900	14.1	Middle Atlantic	23,100	10.9
Middle Atlantic	21	13.7	New England	11,650	9.2	West No. Central	21,720	10.2
East No. Central	14	9.2	West No. Central	9,340	7.4	South Atlantic	14,140	6.6
New England	14	9.2	East No. Central	9,060	7.1	New England	12,260	5.8
South Atlantic	10	6.5	South Atlantic	7,230	5.7	East No. Central	9,210	4.3
West So. Central	8	5.2	West So. Central	2,970	2.3	West So. Central	2,600	1.2
East So. Central	3	1.9	East So. Central	670	.5	East So. Central	260	.1
United States	153	100.0	United States	127,000	100.0	United States	213,000	100.0

Figure 10. Poultry and products: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



Poultry was not listed separately until 1921. In 1945-46 for the first time, New York has not been included among the 10 leading States in sales of poultry and poultry products (figure 10). This is due to the fact that the poultry and egg business transacted by the Cooperative Grange League Federation, Inc., was combined with their sales of farm products. The combined figure is included in the miscellaneous group. California, Washington, and Oregon have been among the first ten each period of record. Missouri and Utah have not lost out since coming into the picture in 1925-26.

Nearly 50 percent of the \$213,000,000 business was transacted by associations with headquarters in the three Pacific States, which also reported the largest membership (table 28). The Mountain States, came second with just over 14 percent of the total.

WOOL AND MOHAIR

The wool and mohair associations numbered 130 in 1945-46 which was the same number as for the previous year (tables 29 and 39). Over the years the number of associations in this commodity group has shown some ups and downs but there has been only a slight over-all loss. In 1936-37, the peak, they numbered 139 and in the past two seasons, 130. Only once has the percentage these associations were of all marketing been higher than 1.7 percent. That was in 1943-44 when it was 1.8.

The 130 associations were spread among 36 States. Five States lost one association each and 5 gained one each. Pennsylvania with 31 associations was the only State in which there were more than 13 associations. Virginia had 13; Idaho, 11; Tennessee, 7; and the other States ranged from six to one (table 30). About 25 percent of the total were found in the Middle Atlantic States and over 22 percent in the Mountain division (table 31).

The estimated membership of the wool and mohair associations for 1945-46 was 116,000 which was a loss of 6,500. This was the first decrease in membership since 1937-38. It was also the first decrease in the percentage the total is of all marketing cooperatives since 1937-38. Less than 20 percent of this total membership was for the local pools which averaged 221 members (figure 3).

Although there was a loss of 6,500 members in this group during 1945-46, about twice as many increases as decreases occurred by States. The large decrease in membership in South Dakota out-weighed all increases. In Missouri were 14,900 members, which was nearly 13 percent of the 116,000 (table 30). The State with the second largest membership was South Dakota, with 9,500. North Dakota was third with 9,200; Tennessee, fourth, with 8,700; and Virginia, fifth, with 8,600. These were followed by Virginia, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania, which claimed about 24 percent of the associations, reported a membership of less than 5 percent of the total.

Table 29. - Wool and mohair: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1921 to 1945-46

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1921-----	670	1.1	---	---	9,786	.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
1944-45-----	130	1.7	122,500	4.2	35,000	.7
1945-46-----	130	1.8	116,000	3.7	34,000	.7

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations 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.

The West North Central States, in which were found 4 of the 10 States leading in membership, reported over 40 percent of the total (table 31). Following in second place was the East North Central States with less than half as many.

Estimated dollar business for the cooperative wool and mohair associations during 1945-46 was \$34,000,000, close to 3 percent less than for 1944-45. This business amounted to seven-tenths of one percent of the business for all marketing groups (table 34). In 1942-43, however, the same volume accounted for 1.1 percent of the total. Over the periods of record the changes in volume of business have not coincided with the changes in number of associations and number of members.

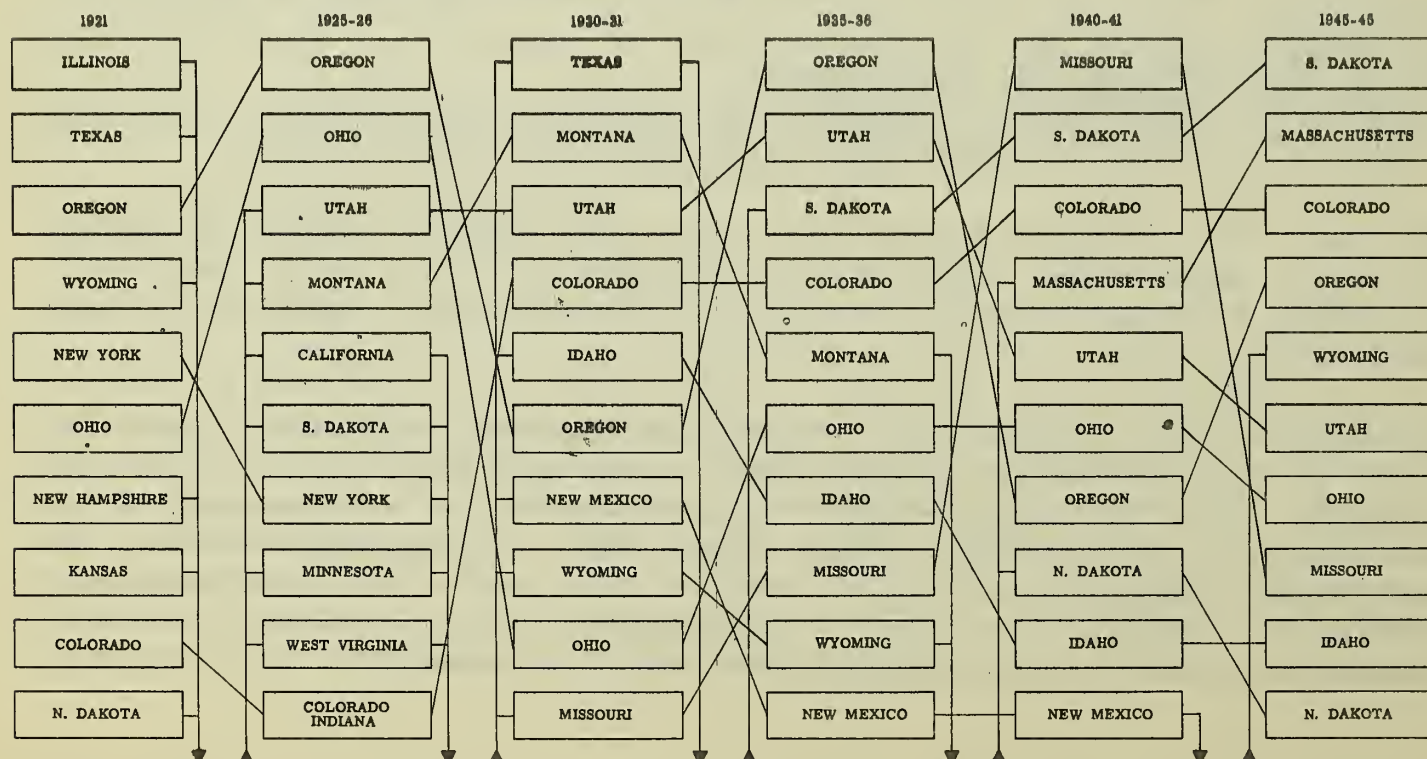
Table 30. Wool and mohair: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
Pennsylvania	31	23.8	Missouri	14,900	12.8	South Dakota	4,770	14.0
Virginia	13	10.0	South Dakota	9,500	8.2	Massachusetts	3,900	11.5
Idaho	11	8.5	North Dakota	9,200	7.9	Colorado	2,700	7.9
Tennessee	7	5.4	Tennessee	8,700	7.5	Oregon	2,200	6.5
Montana	6	4.6	Virginia	8,600	7.4	Wyoming	2,000	5.9
North Dakota	6	4.6	Ohio	8,200	7.1	Utah	1,900	5.6
Iowa	5	3.8	Minnesota	8,000	6.9	Ohio	1,650	4.9
Louisiana	5	3.8	Wisconsin	5,800	5.0	Missouri	1,580	4.6
Kentucky	4	3.1	Colorado	5,400	4.7	Idaho	1,500	4.4
West Virginia	4	3.1	Pennsylvania	5,300	4.6	North Dakota	1,500	4.4

Table 31. Wool and mohair: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUM-BER	PER-CENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUM-BER	PER-CENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PER-CENT
Middle Atlantic	32	24.6	West No. Central	46,690	40.3	Mountain	10,630	31.2
Mountain	29	22.3	East No. Central	23,000	19.8	West No. Central	9,890	29.1
South Atlantic	18	13.9	South Atlantic	13,000	11.2	New England	3,900	11.5
West No. Central	17	13.1	East So. Central	11,400	9.8	East No. Central	2,920	8.6
East So. Central	13	10.0	Mountain	9,030	7.8	Pacific	2,440	7.2
West So. Central	9	6.9	Middle Atlantic	5,940	5.1	West So. Central	1,480	4.3
East No. Central	5	3.8	Pacific	3,830	3.3	South Atlantic	1,350	4.0
Pacific	4	3.1	West So. Central	2,110	1.8	East So. Central	1,010	3.0
New England	3	2.3	New England	1,000	.9	Middle Atlantic	380	1.1
United States	130	100.0	United States	116,000	100.0	United States	34,000	100.0

Figure 11. Wool and mohair: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



Of the \$34,000,000 only about 11 percent was credited to the local associations. The locals, nearly 78 percent of the associations also reported under 29 percent of the membership. As a group, wool and mohair marketing associations purchased few supplies for their members (table 38). In fact, slightly less than 2 percent of the total business was attributed to this phase of the business.

No one State greatly influenced the total estimated business as in the case of membership. The States showing decreases outnumbered those showing increases. The greatest decrease was in Missouri, and the greatest increase, in exactly the same amount, was in Arizona. South Dakota came first in volume of business with \$4,770,000 (table 30). Massachusetts was second with \$3,900,000. The Massachusetts figure included sales of wool originating in other States as the National Wool Marketing Corporation with headquarters in Boston handles a large quantity of wool in addition to that received from member associations. Wool from its member associations was credited to the State in which the member has headquarters.

Colorado came third with a business of \$2,700,000 followed by Oregon with \$2,200,000 and Wyoming with \$2,000,000. The remaining 5 States of the leading 10 each reported business of less than \$2,000,000.

Wool was not listed as a separate commodity until 1921 and two States, Colorado and Oregon, which were among the 10 leading in volume that season, have been included each period (figure 11). Utah did not come into the picture until 1925-26 but has been included each period since, even making first place in 1937-38. Missouri is the only other State among the leading with an unbroken record. It, however, was not included until 1930-31.

The members of the associations in the Mountain States which was only about 8 percent of the total, produced enough wool to bring their division to the top (table 31). These States had a business of \$10,630,000, which was over 31 percent of the U. S. total.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETING

Included in this group are the associations which are not specializing in one product, those which are handling special crops such as tobacco, sugar cane, or forage crops, and those associations performing special service in connection with marketing or purchasing (table 39).

During this season, these associations numbered 518, had an estimated membership of 307,300 and an estimated dollar business of \$104,000,000. Twenty-nine of these associations were large-scale. This 6 percent of the associations accounted for over 56 percent of the membership, nearly 45 percent of the sales and over 40 percent of the total business.

Sales of farm products amounted to practically 81 percent of the total business, the remainder covering the sales of supplies and income from service charges.

Associations in this group are found in 47 States, Nevada being the only State in which none were reported. In Minnesota are found the greatest number, 68, followed by Illinois and Missouri with 51 each. No other State had more than 22 associations. Because of the large membership in tobacco associations in Kentucky, that State ranked first with 106,160. Illinois followed with 42,500, Tennessee was third with 28,300, also due to tobacco, and Missouri, fourth with 14,000 members.

Kentucky also reported the largest volume of business, over \$16,000,000. Missouri came second and California third.

From 1927-28 to 1936-37 there was a steady decrease in the number of associations. Then there was practically a continuous increase from 309 in 1936-37 to 518 in 1945-46. This has been due mainly to the increase in number of trucking associations and locker plants.

Among the associations handling special crops, there is a wide variety.

Associations marketing tobacco during 1945-46 numbered 13. Their estimated membership was 150,000 and estimated business \$24,100,000 (table 39). Only 8 States had tobacco marketing associations. Kentucky had 5; Tennessee, 2; and Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin, one each. Kentucky had the largest estimated membership and largest estimated dollar volume of business. Even though there was one more tobacco association during 1945-46 and an increase in membership, the volume of business dropped by nearly \$3,000,000.

From 1913 to 1931-32 there were great changes in number of tobacco cooperatives. The largest number ever reported was 43 in 1915. Beginning with 1931-32 the number decreased until there were only 10 associations in 1938-39.

In 1913 only three States, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Ohio, reported tobacco marketing associations (figure 12). Only two periods of record, 1925-26 and 1931-32, had ten or more States reporting tobacco associations. Kentucky did not report any tobacco associations in 1921, the only break in its record. In the other periods it has held first place except from 1929-30 through 1936-37, when it gave way to Maryland each period but one. In that period 1935-36, Tennessee was first. Maryland and Wisconsin first reported associations in 1921 and have unbroken records from then on. Maryland was in first or second place most periods. Wisconsin has been found in fifth place more often than any other, but has been as high as second place and as low as seventh.

Of the associations organized for handling special crops, forage crops led in volume of business, totalling over 11 million dollars. The 24 associations were scattered among 15 States. California had 8 with a business of more than 9 million. Minnesota reported 2 associations, Oregon 2, and 12 States one each.

Eleven associations selling cane sugar products were found in 3 States; 8 in Louisiana, 2 in Florida, and one in Kentucky. The 11 had a small membership, 856, but their total business was nearly \$7,000,000. A very large percentage of business was sales of sugar or molasses. The purchase of supplies for their members amounted to only 5.4 percent.

During 1945-46 there were only five cooperative associations engaged in the marketing of honey but they did a total business of over \$4,000,000. Two of these associations are in New York, and one each in California, Iowa, and Ohio.

The seed marketing associations included were marketing general farm seeds. Their business amounted to more than \$3,000,000.

The 8 associations handling flax were in the Pacific States, 7 in Oregon and one in Washington. These associations marketed seed and fiber valued at over \$1,220,000.

Cooperative associations have been organized to market other crops. There are 11 associations doing a business just under a million dollars in forest products. Several associations are marketing flowers, bulbs, or nursery stock, two are marketing furs, another sells tung nuts and oil and one markets maple products.

In Puerto Rico we find still other types, an association marketing coffee and another marketing vanilla beans.

The group handling two or more commodities was the largest. It numbered 113 associations. This group had the largest membership, over 27 thousand, and the largest volume of business, nearly \$40,000,000. Missouri with its exchanges far outstripped the other States in both number of associations and volume of business.

The third division - associations performing services - includes markets, locker plants, cold storage, trucking, and general warehouses. For these the total business is small as most of them have only receipts from service charges. A large proportion do no selling of members' produce or purchasing of supplies.

This season 138 associations furnishing locker service and cold storage are included. Membership in these totaled over 40,000 and the business amounted to practically \$2,000,000, an average of nearly \$14,000. The cold storage group did not report any sales of farm produce and the lockers less than \$200,000, or 11.1 percent of their total.

About two-thirds of the States reported associations operating locker or cold storage plants. More are reporting to us from Illinois than from any other State. Texas, Minnesota, Vermont, Virginia, and Mississippi came, in order mentioned.

Trucking associations numbered 91. Of these 79 were trucking livestock to market. The others were transporting milk or doing a general hauling business. Many of these associations increased their receipts by making back hauls of various supplies.

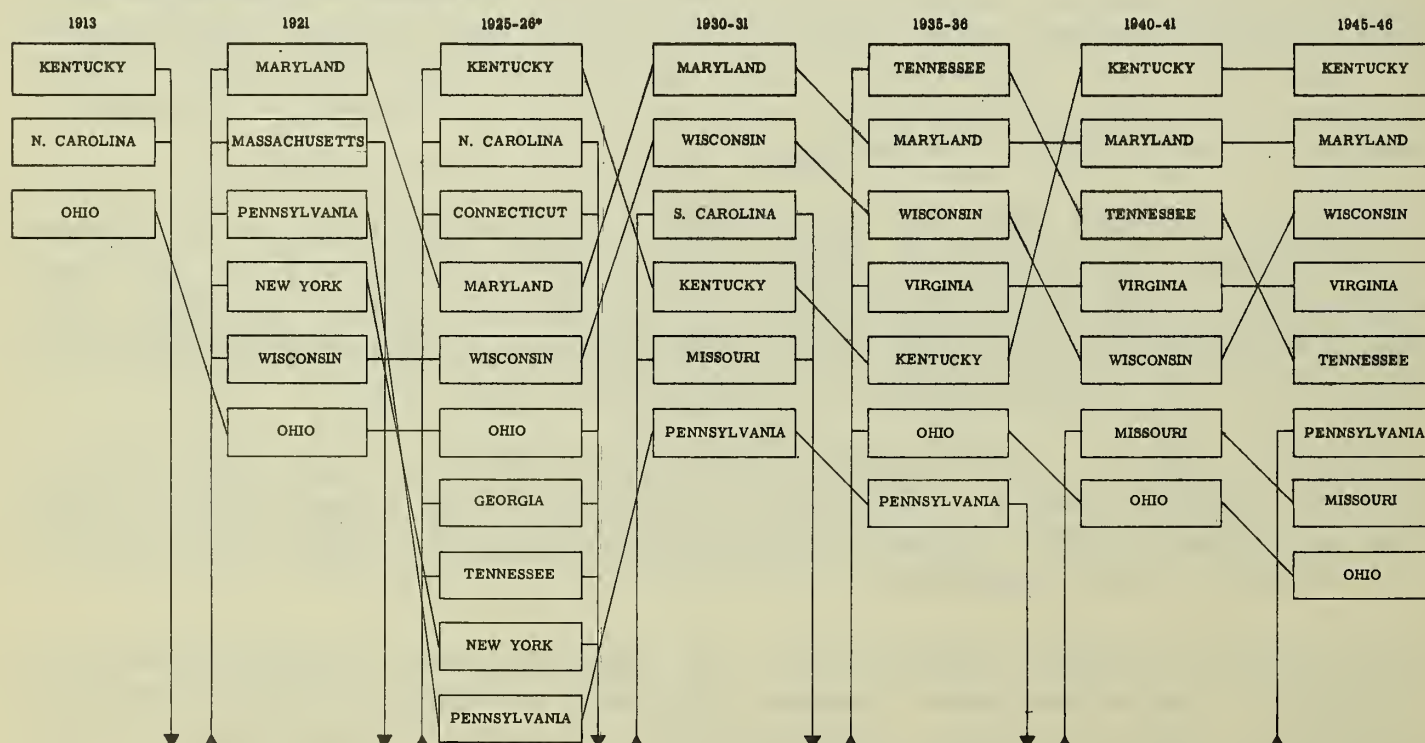
Table 32. Tobacco: States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUM- BER	PERCENT	STATE	NUM- BER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
Kentucky	5	38.4	Kentucky	106,100	70.8	Kentucky	18,000	66.4
Tennessee	2	15.4	Tennessee	27,900	18.6	Maryland	2,300	9.5
Maryland	1	7.7	Virginia	8,150	5.4	Wisconsin	1,970	8.2
Missouri	1	7.7	Maryland	4,800	3.2	Virginia	1,680	6.9
Ohio	1	7.7	Missouri	1,200	.8	Tennessee	840	3.5
Pennsylvania	1	7.7	Wisconsin	1,090	.7	Pennsylvania	660	2.7
Virginia	1	7.7	Pennsylvania	410	.3	Missouri	650	2.7
Wisconsin	1	7.7	Ohio	350	.2	Ohio	20	.1

Table 33. Tobacco: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
East So. Central	7	53.8	East So. Central	134,000	89.3	East So. Central	18,840	69.9
East No. Central	2	15.4	South Atlantic	12,950	8.6	South Atlantic	3,960	16.4
South Atlantic	2	15.4	East No. Central	1,440	1.0	East No. Central	1,990	8.3
Middle Atlantic	1	7.7	West No. Central	1,200	.8	Middle Atlantic	860	2.7
West No. Central	1	7.7	Middle Atlantic	410	.3	West No. Central	650	2.7
United States	13	100.0	United States	150,000	100.0	United States	24,100	100.0

Figure 12. Tobacco: States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



* Only period in which 10 States reported tobacco associations.

A few trucking associations have reported sales value of the animals hauled. Usually when they keep records on sales and handle the returns to shippers, they are found in the livestock marketing group. Of the total business, about \$1,300,000, more than half was sales. The remainder was mainly charges for hauling. Minnesota had by far the largest number of these associations. Wisconsin and North Dakota came second and third respectively. Ten other States had trucking associations.

Small roadside stands are not included among the markets in this report. The 47[†] markets reporting during 1945-46 had a membership of 6,715 and a business of over \$4,000,000. Among these are a few auctions which report sales. Of the others, some own buildings, or sheds, some own lots, and some occupy space on public markets. A few have strong organizations which supervise, have high standards, and keep records on sales. Most, however, merely collect rents on stalls.

In addition, there are associations performing other services, milling, inspecting, cleaning, drying, canning, sawing, grading, and packing. There are also warehouses, storage plants for potatoes, a cream testing station, and a shearing corral.

[†]This number of markets does not agree with the number in the report, "Farmers' Produce Markets in the United States - Part I. History and Description." by John L. Wann and Edwin W. Cake of the Farm Credit Administration and William H. Elliott and Roger F. Burdette of the Production and Marketing Administration. That study included associations not reporting to us and others eliminated for various reasons.

Table 34. - *Farmers' marketing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages, by specified groups, 1945-46 marketing season*¹

Group	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dairy products-----	2,210	29.9	739,000	23.5	1,428,000	27.5
Grain, dry beans, and rice-	2,256	30.6	536,000	17.0	1,495,000	29.1
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts-----	964	13.1	239,700	7.6	991,500	19.3
Livestock-----	618	8.4	800,000	25.4	705,000	13.7
Poultry and eggs-----	153	2.1	127,000	4.0	213,000	4.1
Cotton and cotton products-	529	7.2	285,000	9.0	176,500	3.4
Wool and mohair-----	130	1.7	116,000	3.7	34,000	.7
Miscellaneous ⁵ -----	518	7.0	307,300	9.8	104,000	2.0
Total marketing-----	7,378	100.0	3,150,000	100.0	5,147,000	100.0

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Includes associations handling commodities not specified above, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or other services.

PURCHASING

During 1945-46 associations mainly engaged in furnishing supplies to their members totalled 2,772, an increase of 22 (tables 35 and 39). They, however, have not made up the loss sustained during 1944-45. Purchasing associations were 27.3 percent of the 10,150 associations.

In only three seasons over the periods of record have there been decreases in number of associations. In 1927-28 there was a decrease of 12; 1937-38, one; and 1944-45, 28. Likewise, the percentage the number of purchasing associations were of the total, has shown only three drops - 1925-26, 1927-28, and 1937-38.

This season, 1945-46, 20 States were credited with more associations than in the previous period, 10 States had the same number of associations and 17 had decreases. The greatest change was an increase of 18 in Illinois. The greatest decrease was 10 in Missouri.

Minnesota claimed 257 associations (table 36). Second in number of associations was New York with 242; third, Wisconsin with 237; and Illinois had 171; Nebraska, 158; Missouri, 142; North Dakota, 130; Iowa, 126; and Ohio, 102. Kansas was tenth with 96 associations. Over one-fourth of the associations are in the first three States.

In the 12 North Central States are found three-fifths of the purchasing associations - 983 in the West North Central and 683 in the East North Central (table 37).

The estimated membership for these associations was 1,860,000, an increase of 250,000, which was over 15 percent (table 35). Since 1930-31 membership of the purchasing group has increased in its proportion of the United States total for farmer cooperatives. For 1945-46 it was over 37 percent of the 5,010,000 membership (tables 4 and 35). Although the number of memberships decreased in three periods, the percentage of the total dropped only once, in 1930-31. Of the 1,860,000 members, the 97 large-scale associations, only 3.5 percent of the 2,772 associations, accounted for 25 percent.

Only 7 States showed decreases in number of members, while 35 showed increases. The greatest increase was in Illinois which also had the greatest increase in number of associations. Massachusetts was the only State to lose an association.

Illinois reported the greatest number of members, 198,700 (table 36). Virginia came second with 180,000; Missouri third with 144,000; then Iowa, with 126,400; Indiana, 123,600; and Wisconsin, 121,700. The remaining four among the ten leading States were Minnesota, New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio ranging from 114,900 down to 50,500. Again the North Central States led, including over 56 percent of the total purchasing membership (table 37). In this case, however, the East North Central came first but there was little difference between the two Divisions.

Table 35. - *Farmers' purchasing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing and purchasing associations, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1945-46*

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	111	3.6	---	---	5,928	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	⁸ 350,000	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	⁸ 730,000	14.1
1944-45-----	2,750	27.1	1,610,000	35.8	⁸ 810,000	14.4
1945-46-----	2,772	27.3	1,860,000	37.1	⁸ 923,000	15.2

¹Most 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.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing and purchasing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations 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.

⁸After making adjustments for the purchasing business by the marketing associations and marketing business by the purchasing associations, the totals for purchasing business are: 1935-36 marketing season, \$315,000,000; 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, approximately \$750,000,000; 1943-44, approximately \$1,010,000,000 (or 19.6 percent of total farmer cooperative business); 1944-45, approximately \$1,095,000,000 (or 19.4 percent of total farmer cooperative business); 1945-46, approximately \$1,220,000,000 (or 20.1 percent of total farmer cooperative business).

Volume of business amounted to \$923,000,000, an increase of \$113,000,000, or 14 percent over 1944-45 (table 35). Since 1932-33 there has been only one decrease in total business of the purchasing group. That was in 1938-39 when there was a loss of 4.3 percent. The high percentage increases were the three years 1934-35, 1936-37, and the three years 1941-42, 1943-44. This season shows a larger percentage increase than 1944-45.

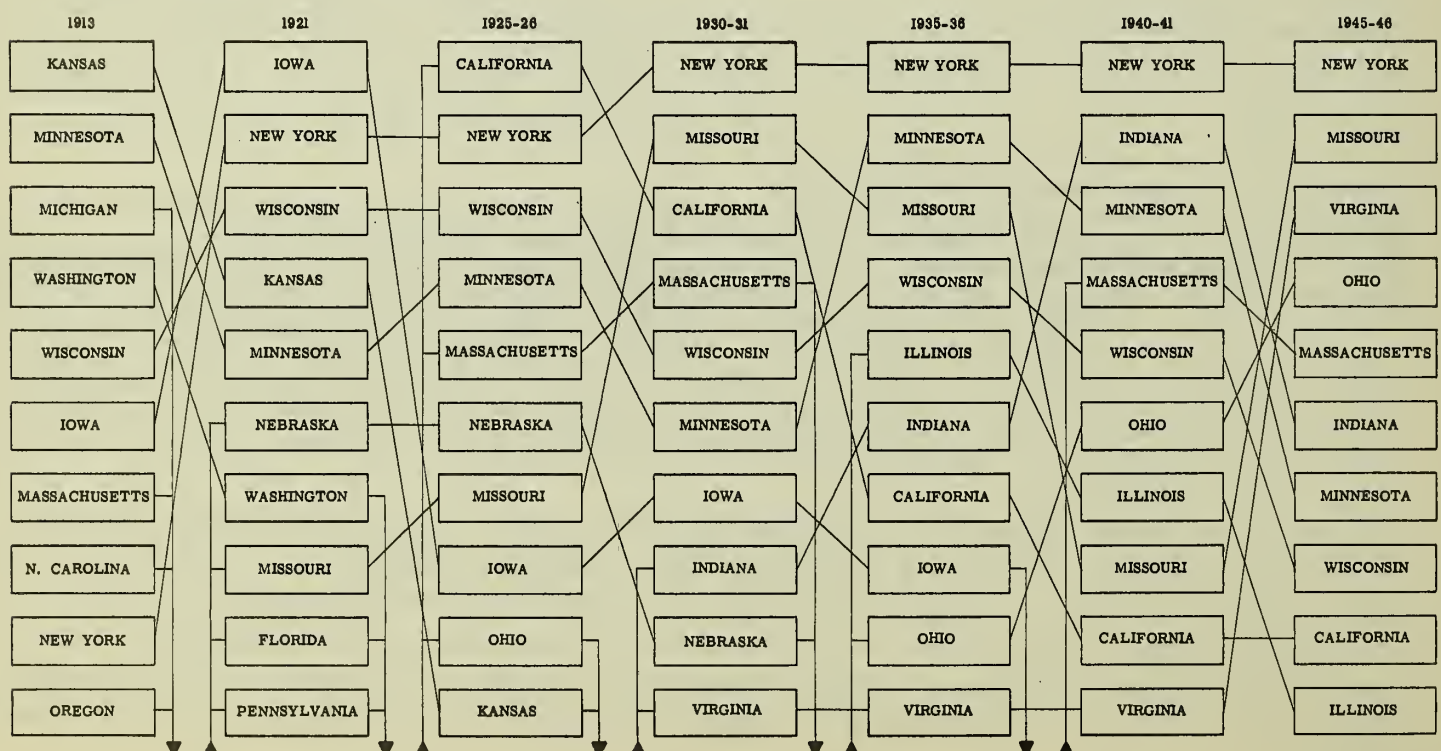
Table 36. Purchasing: Ten States leading in number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the United States total, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT	STATE	\$1,000	PERCENT
Minnesota	257	9.3	Illinois	198,700	10.7	New York	121,000	13.1
New York	242	8.7	Virginia	180,000	9.7	Missouri	73,000	7.9
Wisconsin	237	8.5	Missouri	144,000	7.7	Virginia	64,400	7.0
Illinois	171	6.2	Iowa	128,400	6.8	Ohio	61,900	6.7
Nebraska	158	5.7	Indiana	123,600	6.6	Massachusetts	61,700	6.7
Missouri	142	5.1	Wisconsin	121,700	6.5	Indiana	60,200	6.5
North Dakota	130	4.7	Minnesota	114,900	6.2	Minnesota	59,200	6.4
Iowa	128	4.5	New York	108,600	5.8	Wisconsin	56,700	6.1
Ohio	102	3.7	Massachusetts	68,400	3.7	California	39,000	4.2
Kansas	96	3.5	Ohio	50,500	2.7	Illinois	34,000	3.7

Table 37. Purchasing: Number of associations, number of members, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the total by geographic divisions, 1945-46

ASSOCIATIONS LISTED			ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP			ESTIMATED BUSINESS		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	\$1,000	PERCENT
West No. Central	983	35.4	East No. Central	533,500	28.7	East No. Central	239,800	26.0
East No. Central	682	24.6	West No. Central	513,900	27.6	West No. Central	199,600	21.6
Middle Atlantic	363	13.1	South Atlantic	280,750	15.1	Middle Atlantic	171,500	18.6
Mountain	180	6.5	Middle Atlantic	166,300	9.0	South Atlantic	102,400	11.1
South Atlantic	174	6.3	East So. Central	99,000	5.3	New England	83,100	9.0
Pacific	132	4.8	Mountain	83,650	4.5	Pacific	72,300	7.8
West So. Central	110	4.0	New England	78,600	4.2	West So. Central	21,900	2.4
East So. Central	94	3.4	Pacific	68,900	3.7	Mountain	20,400	2.2
New England	54	1.9	West So. Central	35,400	1.9	East So. Central	12,000	1.3
United States	2,772	100.0	United States	1,860,000	100.0	United States	923,000	100.0

Figure 13. Purchasing: Ten States leading in dollar business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume



As a proportion of the United States estimated total business for all associations the purchasing cooperatives increased continuously through 1939-40. In 1940-41, 1942-43, and 1943-44 the proportion dropped. The total business in each of the past two seasons, however, increased sufficiently to raise the percent of the total.

The increases in volume of business were spread among 38 States. Missouri, Indiana, New York, and California reported increases of \$17,200,000; \$10,200,000; \$9,600,000; and \$8,000,000. Only 4 States reported decreases. They were Connecticut, with the greatest loss, \$400,000, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Some of these associations sell produce for their members. These sales amounted to slightly over 6 percent of the \$923,000,000 (table 38). The 97 large-scale associations, also accounted for a large percentage of the total dollar business. It was 42 percent of the total.

Average business for large-scale associations was \$4,000,000. That for the local associations has more than doubled during the past ten years. In 1935-36 it was \$74,000 and in 1945-46, \$200,000.

New York was the ranking State with a business of \$121,000,000 (table 36). Second in volume was Missouri with \$73,000,000; third, Virginia with \$64,400,000; fourth, Ohio, \$61,900,000; and fifth, Massachusetts, with \$61,700,000. The remaining five of the ten leading States, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, and Illinois, ranged from \$60,200,000 to \$34,000,000.

As in membership the East North Central States led the geographic divisions with a business of \$239,800,000. The West North Central followed with a business of \$199,600,000. Within these 12 States, the cooperative purchasing associations transacted nearly one-half of the total business for this group.

Since 1936-37, the same States have been the leading ten (figure 13). New York is the only one which has held the same position over these ten seasons. In fact, New York has held first place since 1927-28. This State was not included in 1915. Only two States, Minnesota and Wisconsin, have an unbroken record for all periods. Minnesota was in second place in 1913 but was found at some season in each position from 2 to 7, the latter it held in 1945-46. Wisconsin was as high as 3 and as low as 8.

Table 38. - Percentage of marketing and purchasing¹ by each group of farmers' cooperative associations, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46

	Marketing			Purchasing			Total for each year
	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	
	Percent						
Cotton and products-----	90.4	90.7	87.1	9.6	9.3	12.9	100.0
Dairy products-----	97.8	97.2	96.6	2.2	2.8	3.4	100.0
Fruits and vegetables-----	94.3	94.2	94.6	5.7	5.8	5.4	100.0
Grain, dry beans, rice-----	87.4	87.8	90.0	12.6	12.2	10.0	100.0
Livestock-----	99.2	99.0	98.6	.8	1.0	1.4	100.0
Nuts-----	99.4	99.6	99.5	.6	.4	.5	100.0
Poultry and eggs-----	77.1	80.0	74.1	22.9	20.0	25.9	100.0
Tobacco-----	96.6	96.5	95.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	100.0
Wool and mohair-----	99.4	98.9	98.1	.6	1.1	1.9	100.0
Miscellaneous marketing-----	74.1	78.2	76.9	25.9	21.8	23.1	100.0
Total marketing-----	93.2	93.2	93.1	6.8	6.8	6.9	100.0
Purchasing-----	4.5	5.1	6.1	95.5	94.9	93.9	100.0
Total marketing and purchasing-----	80.4	80.6	79.9	19.6	19.4	20.1	100.0

¹ Includes some miscellaneous income.

Table 39. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Number,¹ estimated membership,² and estimated business,³ by specified groups, geographic divisions, and States, 1945-46 marketing season⁵

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Cotton and cotton products			Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	\$1,000		Number	\$1,000		Number	\$1,000	
UNITED STATES.....	529	285,000	176,500	2,210	739,000	1,428,000	921	177,000	815,000
New England.....	45	20,820	75,100	18	3,150	23,100	18	3,150	23,100
Maine.....	4	1,190	1,200	10	1,900	14,700	10	1,900	14,700
New Hampshire.....	6	900	3,200	2	50	300	2	50	300
Vermont.....	19	6,400	22,600	4	1,100	7,500	4	1,100	7,500
Massachusetts.....	10	9,000	35,200	2	100	600	2	100	600
Rhode Island.....	1	1,000	2,300						
Connecticut.....	5	2,330	10,600						
Middle Atlantic.....	128	71,900	266,300	48	12,900	29,800	48	12,900	29,800
New York.....	90	47,300	194,400	27	6,300	14,000	27	6,300	14,000
New Jersey.....	4	2,300	11,600	9	3,400	8,000	9	3,400	8,000
Pennsylvania.....	34	22,300	60,300	12	3,200	7,800	12	3,200	7,800
East North Central.....	786	219,200	441,700	82	22,700	30,000	82	22,700	30,000
Ohio.....	34	28,300	46,700	16	2,000	9,200	16	2,000	9,200
Indiana.....	23	22,800	23,500	8	800	500	8	800	500
Illinois.....	70	37,000	78,900	8	600	2,000	8	600	2,000
Michigan.....	53	50,000	78,600	42	16,900	14,700	42	16,900	14,700
Wisconsin.....	606	81,100	214,000	8	2,400	3,600	8	2,400	3,600
West North Central.....	1	30	170	1,040	323,300	382,000	50	9,950	14,300
Minnesota.....				609	126,300	205,900	16	2,400	3,000
Iowa.....				264	76,500	85,200	6	700	1,100
Missouri.....	1	30	170	16	26,700	38,000	13	3,900	1,300
North Dakota.....				39	13,800	8,100	3	200	300
South Dakota.....				50	19,000	10,300	1	400	500
Nebraska.....				43	42,200	19,000	9	2,300	7,900
Kansas.....				19	18,800	15,500	2	50	200
South Atlantic.....	11	77,300	25,900	33	6,320	54,600	120	12,170	136,100
Delaware.....							2	50	1,400
Maryland.....				3	2,100	11,700	4	1,200	900
District of Columbia.....				1	1,360	23,000			
Virginia.....				14	2,060	9,900	17	2,200	5,000
West Virginia.....				1	10	700	2	20	300
North Carolina.....	1	13,600	6,700	6	280	1,900	7	1,300	500
South Carolina.....	1	3,000	2,000				7	1,200	6,000
Georgia.....	9	60,700	17,200	6	500	4,300	8	2,100	1,300
Florida.....				2	10	3,100	73	4,100	120,700
East South Central.....	79	50,100	66,500	15	6,620	14,880	29	7,800	3,900
Kentucky.....				3	1,800	6,100	9	2,900	1,200
Tennessee.....	4	20,100	8,400	9	3,400	7,180	8	3,100	1,500
Alabama.....	8	8,000	1,700	1	20	600	10	900	800
Mississippi.....	67	22,000	56,400	2	1,400	1,000	2	900	400
West South Central.....	415	152,870	75,130	23	18,500	19,760	56	8,600	30,600
Arkansas.....	19	1,000	8,500	2	300	180	10	1,300	600
Louisiana.....	3	170	130	3	1,800	6,350	16	3,100	3,600
Oklahoma.....	77	49,700	11,700	11	10,200	5,330	6	700	400
Texas.....	316	102,000	54,800	7	6,200	7,900	24	3,500	26,000
Mountain.....	11	1,900	3,000	51	32,540	37,560	105	49,630	72,200
Montana.....				11	2,800	2,100	5	2,200	6,500
Idaho.....				13	21,500	23,100	18	14,400	11,200
Wyoming.....				6	1,120	1,340	5	4,200	6,300
Colorado.....				9	3,200	5,500	32	11,300	33,600
New Mexico.....	11	1,900	3,000				4	500	300
Arizona.....				2	600	1,420	6	590	4,800
Utah.....				9	3,300	3,800	34	16,400	9,500
Nevada.....				1	20	300	1	40	(7)
Pacific.....	12	2,800	5,800	89	39,800	136,100	413	50,100	475,000
Washington.....				23	15,800	35,500	58	7,600	65,000
Oregon.....				38	15,700	25,600	30	6,000	31,000
California.....	12	2,800	5,800	28	8,300	75,000	325	36,500	379,000

¹Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

²Includes members, contract members, 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.)

³Estimated membership and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in which the association has its headquarters.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and charges for rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing. Most duplication in value arising from intra-association transactions have been eliminated.

⁵A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

⁶The larger part of this membership is in Arkansas, with the remainder in Tennessee and Missouri.

⁷Not available.

Table 39. - Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Grain, dry beans, and rice			Livestock			Nuts		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000
UNITED STATES.....	2,256	536,000	1,495,000	618	800,000	705,000	43	62,700	176,500
New England.....									
Maine.....									
New Hampshire.....									
Vermont.....									
Massachusetts.....									
Rhode Island.....									
Connecticut.....									
Middle Atlantic.....	3	260	100	6	21,600	20,200			
New York.....				1	4,000	6,600			
New Jersey.....	1	60	20	3	1,600	1,000			
Pennsylvania.....	2	200	80	2	16,000	12,600			
East North Central.....	491	124,700	313,300	195	361,700	305,200			
Ohio.....	113	29,000	67,600	10	80,000	⁸ 71,300			
Indiana.....	38	11,200	71,200	13	52,000	55,500			
Illinois.....	287	68,000	146,800	41	135,000	136,000			
Michigan.....	41	13,200	24,600	15	22,000	13,400			
Wisconsin.....	12	3,300	3,100	116	72,700	29,000			
West North Central.....	1,446	335,000	871,500	323	328,450	285,860			
Minnesota.....	232	70,500	202,500	165	170,000	⁸ 100,000			
Iowa.....	250	64,500	133,800	69	31,000	71,500			
Missouri.....	61	18,000	47,900	10	64,000	⁸ 49,000			
North Dakota.....	307	55,000	147,600	69	24,000	21,000			
South Dakota.....	165	37,200	69,900	4	7,500	8,130			
Nebraska.....	211	42,600	107,000	5	23,600	32,000			
Kansas.....	220	47,200	162,800	1	8,350	4,230			
South Atlantic.....	2	420	200	41	16,380	5,020	4	34,300	109,000
Delaware.....									
Maryland.....	1	300	150						
District of Columbia.....									
Virginia.....	1	120	50	4	180	60	3	4,300	31,000
West Virginia.....				15	5,000	860			
North Carolina.....				7	2,200	500			
South Carolina.....				9	7,000	700			
Georgia.....				5	1,300	² 200	1	30,000	78,000
Florida.....				1	700	700			
East South Central.....	3	1,500	1,700	11	25,060	10,710			
Kentucky.....	3	1,500	1,700	1	13,800	6,700			
Tennessee.....				2	5,000	1,600			
Alabama.....				7	6,000	2,300			
Mississippi.....				1	260	110			
West South Central.....	125	33,500	132,300	3	18,120	27,410	9	11,040	23,600
Arkansas.....	6	1,300	7,700	1	120	10			
Louisiana.....	7	1,900	7,800						
Oklahoma.....	70	19,500	70,000	1	13,500	13,200	5	2,040	600
Texas.....	42	10,800	46,800	1	4,500	14,200	4	9,000	23,000
Mountain.....	110	28,720	78,600	28	18,490	24,600			
Montana.....	63	10,600	34,500	4	5,800	9,800			
Idaho.....	18	6,400	16,100	19	8,200	3,000			
Wyoming.....	3	620	1,100						
Colorado.....	21	8,300	16,300	3	940	800			
New Mexico.....	1	1,400	1,800						
Arizona.....									
Utah.....	4	1,400	8,800	2	3,550	11,000			
Nevada.....									
Pacific.....	76	11,900	97,300	11	10,200	26,000	30	17,360	43,900
Washington.....	35	6,900	42,800	2	1,400	4,200	1*	360	200
Oregon.....	13	2,700	26,900	3	2,800	1,500	6	4,000	3,500
California.....	28	2,300	27,600	6	6,000	20,300	23	13,000	40,200

*Business transacted by branches of terminal markets credited to States in which they are located.

Table 39. - Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Poultry and poultry products			Tobacco			Wool and mohair		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000
UNITED STATES.....	153	127,000	213,000	13	150,000	24,100	130	116,000	34,000
New England.....	14	11,650	12,260	-----	-----	-----	3	1,000	3,900
Maine.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	200	(9)
New Hampshire.....	1	1,300	1,870	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	1	500	470	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	6	5,500	5,000	-----	-----	-----	2	800	3,900
Rhode Island.....	1	250	220	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	5	4,100	4,700	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Middle Atlantic.....	21	17,980	23,100	1	410	660	32	5,940	380
New York.....	6	980	101,200	-----	-----	-----	1	640	80
New Jersey.....	8	7,400	12,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	7	9,600	9,900	1	410	660	31	5,300	300
East North Central.....	14	9,060	9,210	2	1,440	1,990	5	23,000	2,920
Ohio.....	8	7,700	6,400	1	350	20	1	8,200	1,650
Indiana.....	3	400	300	-----	-----	-----	1	4,100	200
Illinois.....	2	80	140	-----	-----	-----	1	2,900	110
Michigan.....	1	880	2,370	-----	-----	-----	1	2,000	330
Wisconsin.....	-----	-----	-----	1	1,090	1,970	1	5,800	630
West North Central.....	29	9,340	21,720	1	1,200	650	17	46,690	9,890
Minnesota.....	4	1,500	2,270	-----	-----	-----	1	8,000	1,310
Iowa.....	4	1,600	2,060	-----	-----	-----	5	5,000	680
Missouri.....	12	5,500	16,000	1	1,200	650	2	14,900	1,580
North Dakota.....	2	100	400	-----	-----	-----	6	9,200	1,500
South Dakota.....	1	50	20	-----	-----	-----	1	9,500	4,770
Nebraska.....	5	450	880	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	1	140	90	-----	-----	-----	2	90	50
South Atlantic.....	10	7,230	14,140	2	12,950	3,960	18	13,000	1,350
Delaware.....	1	30	120	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland.....	3	250	3,500	1	4,800	2,300	1	800	50
District of Columbia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	3	6,800	10,500	1	8,150	1,660	13	8,600	1,000
West Virginia.....	1	10	(9)	-----	-----	-----	4	3,600	300
North Carolina.....	1	20	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	1	120	(9)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
East South Central.....	3	670	260	7	134,000	16,840	13	11,400	1,010
Kentucky.....	1	90	40	5	106,100	16,000	4	2,500	410
Tennessee.....	1	480	50	2	27,900	840	7	8,700	570
Alabama.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	80	10
Mississippi.....	1	100	170	-----	-----	-----	1	120	20
West South Central.....	8	2,970	2,600	-----	-----	-----	9	2,110	1,480
Arkansas.....	1	20	30	-----	-----	-----	1	70	(9)
Louisiana.....	2	450	30	-----	-----	-----	5	640	190
Oklahoma.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	5	2,500	2,540	-----	-----	-----	3	1,400	1,290
Mountain.....	29	17,900	30,210	-----	-----	-----	29	9,030	10,630
Montana.....	6	500	130	-----	-----	-----	6	600	400
Idaho.....	2	3,100	2,740	-----	-----	-----	11	1,200	1,500
Wyoming.....	3	330	50	-----	-----	-----	3	1,300	2,000
Colorado.....	10	7,400	2,680	-----	-----	-----	3	5,400	2,700
New Mexico.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	50	1,400
Arizona.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	50	600
Utah.....	5	6,500	24,400	-----	-----	-----	2	400	1,900
Nevada.....	3	70	210	-----	-----	-----	1	30	130
Pacific.....	25	50,200	99,500	-----	-----	-----	4	3,830	2,440
Washington.....	6	32,500	36,700	-----	-----	-----	1	30	200
Oregon.....	4	3,900	8,800	-----	-----	-----	2	3,600	2,200
California.....	15	13,800	54,000	-----	-----	-----	1	200	40

⁹ Less than \$10,000.¹⁰ Poultry and poultry products marketed by Cooperative Grange League Federation, Inc. included with other products under miscellaneous.

Table 39. - Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Miscellaneous ¹¹			Purchasing			Total		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1946	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000
UNITED STATES.....	505	157,300	79,900	2,772	1,860,000	923,000	10,150	5,010,000	6,070,000
New England.....	25	3,920	520	54	78,600	83,100	159	119,140	197,980
Maine.....	3	60	(13)	17	5,000	4,000	35	8,350	19,900
New Hampshire.....	3	60	300	2	2,000	12,500	14	4,310	18,170
Vermont.....	11	2,800	100	7	1,700	1,300	38	11,400	24,470
Massachusetts.....	3	560	20	14	68,400	61,700	39	85,360	113,320
Rhode Island.....	1	140	20	-----	-----	-----	3	1,390	2,540
Connecticut.....	4	300	80	14	1,500	3,600	30	8,330	19,580
Middle Atlantic.....	21	4,020	7,710	363	166,300	171,500	623	301,310	519,750
New York.....	14	3,620	7,400	242	108,600	121,000	381	171,440	344,680
New Jersey.....	4	300	300	31	15,500	17,900	60	30,560	50,820
Pennsylvania.....	3	100	10	90	42,200	32,600	182	99,310	124,250
East North Central.....	103	61,800	8,800	682	533,500	239,800	2,360	1,357,100	1,352,920
Ohio.....	8	6,800	600	102	50,500	61,900	293	212,850	265,370
Indiana.....	3	200	200	89	123,600	60,200	178	215,100	211,600
Illinois.....	51	42,500	2,000	171	198,700	34,000	631	484,780	399,950
Michigan.....	20	6,500	3,300	83	39,000	27,000	256	150,480	164,300
Wisconsin.....	21	5,800	2,700	237	121,700	56,700	1,002	293,890	311,700
West North Central.....	170	32,500	21,940	983	513,900	199,600	4,060	1,600,360	1,807,630
Minnesota.....	68	12,300	2,500	257	114,900	59,200	1,352	505,900	576,680
Iowa.....	9	1,800	5,000	126	126,400	21,600	733	307,500	320,940
Missouri.....	50	12,800	11,900	142	144,000	73,000	308	291,030	239,500
North Dakota.....	22	2,800	300	130	34,800	12,500	578	139,900	191,700
South Dakota.....	5	1,300	1,200	74	25,300	7,600	301	100,250	102,420
Nebraska.....	5	500	140	158	48,000	16,600	436	159,650	183,520
Kansas.....	11	1,000	900	96	20,500	9,100	352	96,130	192,870
South Atlantic.....	55	16,500	7,850	174	280,750	102,400	470	477,320	460,520
Delaware.....	1	200	400	8	4,900	1,700	12	5,180	3,620
Maryland.....	10	1,100	1,000	36	23,600	8,100	59	34,150	27,700
District of Columbia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1,360	23,000
Virginia.....	10	1,300	200	65	180,000	64,400	131	213,710	123,770
West Virginia.....	5	200	130	20	14,000	2,500	48	22,840	4,790
North Carolina.....	8	8,900	4,500	10	50,000	20,600	40	76,300	34,720
South Carolina.....	4	500	20	2	150	200	24	11,970	8,920
Georgia.....	14	4,100	700	20	6,900	2,100	63	105,600	105,800
Florida.....	3	200	900	13	1,200	2,800	92	6,210	128,200
East South Central.....	25	8,260	2,910	94	99,000	12,000	279	344,410	130,710
Kentucky.....	1	60	10	23	15,500	1,700	50	144,250	33,860
Tennessee.....	4	400	800	19	22,000	1,300	56	91,080	22,240
Alabama.....	10	3,200	1,100	35	48,000	6,700	72	66,200	13,210
Mississippi.....	10	4,600	1,000	17	13,500	2,300	101	42,880	61,400
West South Central.....	45	16,900	8,660	110	35,400	21,900	803	300,010	343,440
Arkansas.....	4	200	60	12	2,600	1,900	56	6,910	18,980
Louisiana.....	17	10,500	7,100	10	1,900	1,800	63	20,460	27,000
Oklahoma.....	3	700	400	19	14,200	2,400	192	110,540	104,030
Texas.....	21	5,500	1,100	69	16,700	15,800	492	162,100	193,430
Mountain.....	22	8,600	3,910	180	83,650	20,400	565	250,460	281,110
Montana.....	10	1,500	800	90	15,400	6,100	195	39,400	60,330
Idaho.....	3	700	700	32	18,500	3,900	116	74,000	62,240
Wyoming.....	1	1,300	900	6	2,900	620	27	11,770	12,310
Colorado.....	3	4,100	1,300	35	12,700	4,300	116	53,340	67,180
New Mexico.....	2	300	50	3	1,120	1,440	23	5,270	7,990
Arizona.....	1	600	10	3	31,400	2,600	13	33,240	9,430
Utah.....	2	100	150	9	1,400	1,400	67	33,050	60,950
Nevada.....	-----	-----	-----	2	230	40	8	390	680
Pacific.....	39	4,800	17,600	132	68,900	72,300	831	259,890	975,940
Washington.....	9	600	4,500	70	30,500	22,600	205	95,690	211,700
Oregon.....	14	2,100	2,100	40	23,100	10,700	150	63,900	112,300
California.....	16	2,100	11,000	22	15,300	39,000	476	100,300	651,940

¹¹Includes associations handling commodities not specified elsewhere, those handling several types of commodities and those furnishing special marketing or related services.

¹²After making adjustments for the purchasing business reported by the marketing associations, and the marketing business reported by the purchasing associations, it is estimated that the total purchasing business was approximately \$1,220,000,000, 20.1 percent of the total farmer cooperative business.

¹³Less than \$10,000.

Table 40. - *Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies: Number of companies, insurance in force, and costs, 1914-42*¹

Year	Companies ²	Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31	Cost per \$100 of insurance		
			Losses	Expenses	Total
	<i>Number</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
1914-----	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
1943-----	1,878	13,777,555	16.2	7.7	23.9
1944-----	1,847	14,221,012	15.9	7.8	23.7

¹Data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for period 1914-33 and for 1942. and 1943. Data for years 1934-41 supplied by Insurance Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division.

²Number 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.

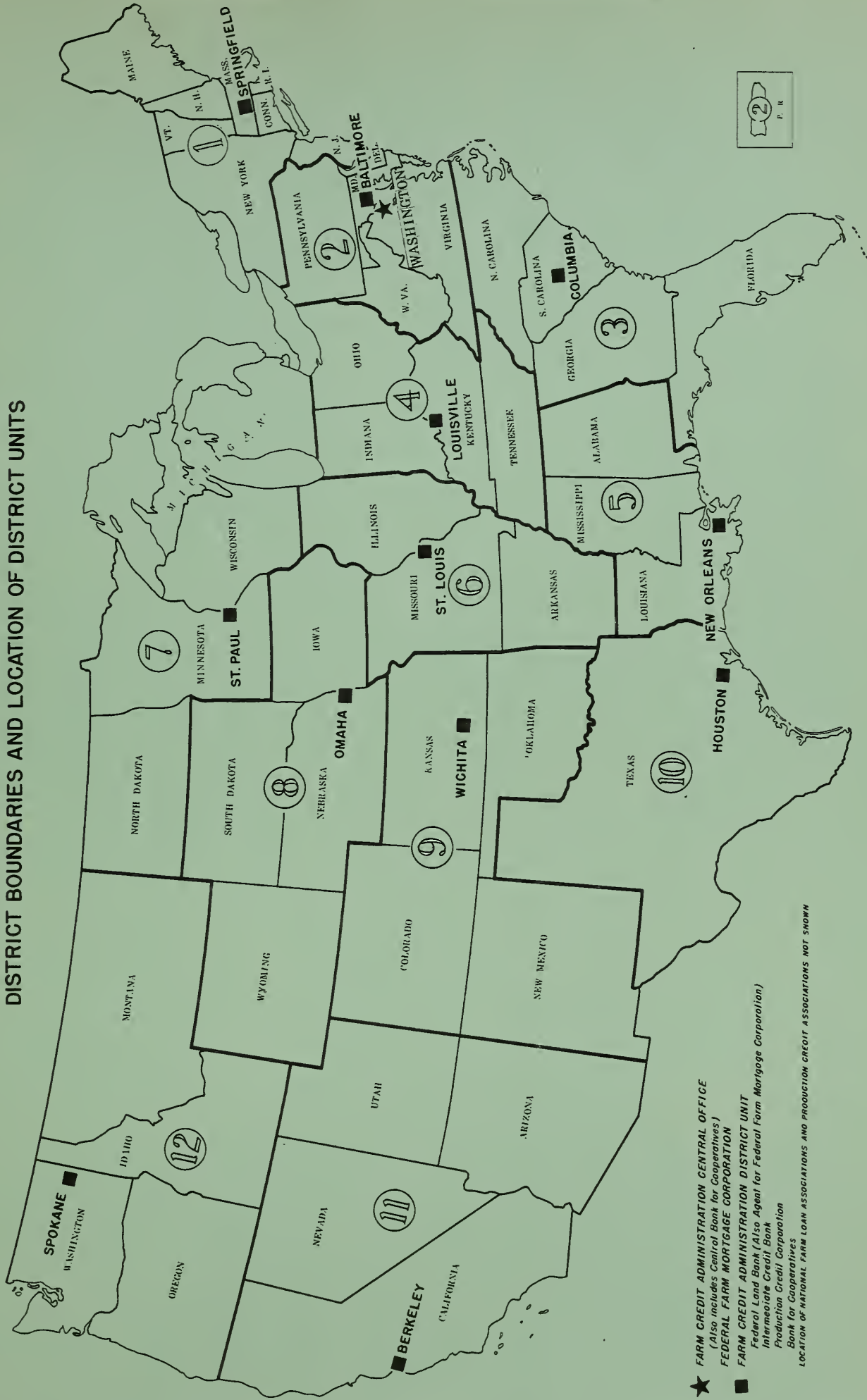
Table 41. - *Farmers' Cooperatives: Types, number and membership*

Type	Associations	Estimated members or participants
	<i>Number</i>	
Production:		
Mutual irrigation companies (1940) ¹ -----	4,432	148,496
F.S.A.-Financed service cooperatives (Aug. 1945) ² --	243	117,000
Dairy herd improvement associations (Jan. 1947) ³ ---	1,426	28,812
Dairy bull associations (Jan 1947) ³ -----	140	2,296
Cooperative dairy-cattle artificial-breeding associations (Jan 1947) ³ -----	608	140,571
Grazing associations (1946) ⁴ -----	40	1,672
Indian enterprises (Oct. 1946) ⁵ -----	⁶ 225	12,192
Marketing and purchasing:		
Marketing (1945-46) ⁷ -----	⁸ 7,378	3,150,000
Purchasing (1945-46) ⁷ -----	⁸ 2,772	1,860,000
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 (July 1, 1947) ⁷ ----	1,279	325,000
Production credit associations (June 30, 1947) ⁷ ----	504	403,642
Banks for cooperatives (June 30, 1947) ⁷ -----	13	¹⁰ 2,239,134
Rural credit unions (1944) ¹¹ -----	680	100,000
Insurance:		
Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies (1944) ¹² --	1,847	3,500,000
Public services:		
Mutual telephone companies (1937) ¹³ -----	32,879	669,344
Electric power and light associations (12-31-46) ¹⁴ --	795	1,595,000
Miscellaneous:		
Farmers' burial associations (1946) ¹⁵ -----	44	37,700

¹ 16th 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 "group service" organizations are not included.³ Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture.⁴ Grazing Service, Department of Interior.⁵ Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.⁶ There are 264 other Indian Corporate and Tribal Enterprises.⁷ Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture.⁸ Includes a few Farm Security Administration associations.⁹ Doing about an equal amount of marketing and purchasing.¹⁰ Members and other patrons of associations borrowing from banks for cooperatives.¹¹ Estimated based on Bul. 850, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.¹² Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.¹³ Census of Electrical Industries, 1937, Bureau of the Census. Number of associations includes 2,067 companies with switchboards and 30,812 without switchboards. Number of participants estimated from number of telephones, assuming one patron per telephone.¹⁴ Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.¹⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND LOCATION OF DISTRICT UNITS



- ★ FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION CENTRAL OFFICE
(Also includes Central Bank for Cooperatives)
- FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION
- FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT UNIT
Federal Land Bank (Also Agent for Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation)
Intermediate Credit Bank
Production Credit Corporation
Bank for Cooperatives

LOCATION OF NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS NOT SHOWN

