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STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES 1941-42 MARKETING SEASON

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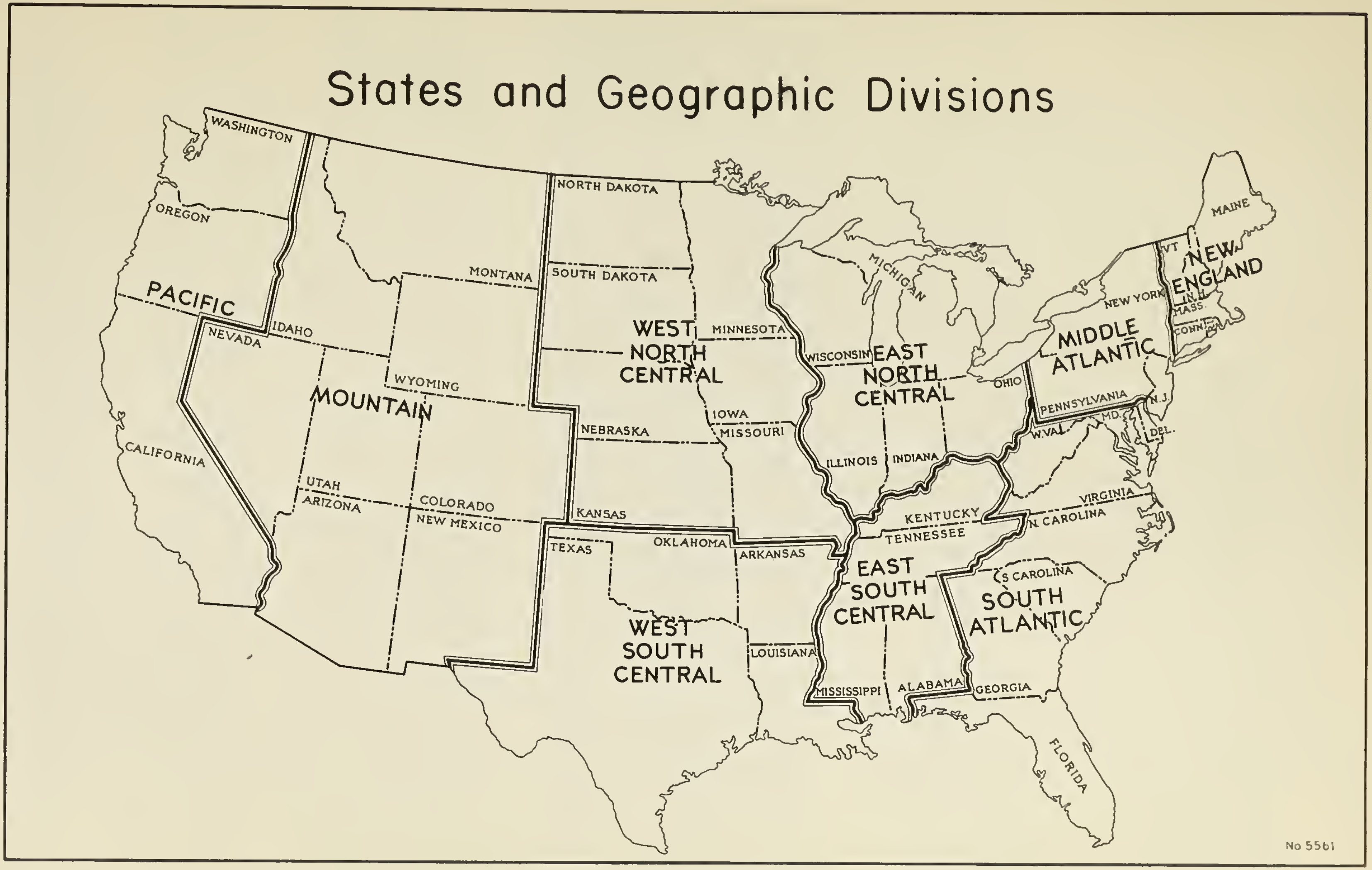

Figure 1. - The nine geographic divisions in which the 48 States have been grouped by the Bureau of the Census for the presentation of statistical data are indicated above.

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FOREWORD

This report deals briefly with the activities of the 10,550 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations in business during the 1941-42 marketing season.[1] These cooperatives have been the basis of more than a score of Nation-wide surveys and studies during the past 30 years.[2] In most of the studies marketing associations have been classified according to the principal product or products which the associations undertake to sell either directly or indirectly for their members or patrons. Purchasing associations have been classified according to the supplies which they procure either directly or indirectly for their members or patrons. In addition, farmers' cooperative service associations - which neither sell nor buy commodities - have been classified according to the type of service provided, such as storage or warehousing, transportation, marketing facilities, inspection, grading, financing, insurance, and other services.

As a result of consolidations and discontinuances there were 50 fewer associations at the end of the 1941-42 operating period than at the beginning. Cooperative membership increased by 200,000, however, and cooperative business by $560,000,000. The gain in dollar volume amounted to nearly 25 percent. Two factors account primarily for this increase, larger quantities of products marketed and supplies purchased, and a higher price level. The index for farm products sold during the 1941-42 marketing season was more than 30 points above the price level for the preceding season.

Considerable expansion in cooperative business during the past marketing season resulted from the demands of the war program. Large quantities of various farm products were required to meet the needs of the Army, the Navy, Lend-lease commitments, and the greatly augmented group of industrial workers. In some cases it was necessary for cooperatives to add to their plants in order to deliver the great quantities of processed products demanded.

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

[2]Elsworth, R. H., and Wanstall, Grace, Statistics of Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Cooperatives, 1940-41 Marketing Season, F.C.A. Misc. Rpt. 50, 33 pp., illus., 1942. See footnotes for bibliographic references which apply also to this report.

STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES, 1941-42 MARKETING SEASON

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NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS

Farmers' marketing cooperatives have been decreasing numerically since the 1929-30 marketing season when they were at their peak, and farmers' purchasing associations have been increasing. The total decreases, however, have been greater than the increases with the result that the present number of active associations is 10,550 in contrast to 12,000 in 1929-30. Most of the decreases have been in the 12 North Central States among associations engaged in operating farmers' elevators and in assembling livestock and shipping animals to market. There was a loss of more than a thousand associations in each of these groups (tables 9 and 10).

A third group with a considerable number of losses includes associations handling fruits and vegetables. This loss, however, was less than 500 associations, principally in the States of Arkansas, Florida, California, and Missouri (table 8).

Only a part of the farmers' elevators whose names have been stricken from the list of cooperatives went out of business. Some of those which were organized before there were special acts under which associations might incorporate were formed with but few of the features that now characterize true cooperatives. As years passed they became less and less cooperative and one after another indicated that they no longer wished to be included in the cooperative group. Except for a few associations, those now in the annual counts are simon-pure cooperatives.

Technological changes account to a large extent for the disappearance of local livestock shipping associations based on rail transportation to central markets. The cooperative terminal market sales agency as a permanent institution appeared shortly before 1920. Since then the efficiency of these marketing organizations has increased greatly and at the same time direct farmer membership has increased by tens of thousands. These factors, combined with improved highways and better motor trucks, have been the cause of the decline in the number of local shipping associations. Many farmers who were formerly members of local organizations are now members of one or more cooperative terminal market sales agencies.

Fruit and vegetable cooperatives, based on products that are annuals such as melons, tomatoes, and potatoes are constantly appearing and disappearing. In some areas there were at one time successful strawberry associations, which now are included only in the count of discontinuances.

MEMBERSHIP AND SHAREHOLDERS

Membership as a measure of farmer cooperative activity is not statistically satisfactory. Membership reports for some associations include all producers living within a specified area, even though the producers do not know they are members. Where membership is based on written applications and the payment of annual dues information as to number of members is acceptable, as is also information based on signed marketing agreements or contracts setting forth the rights and obligations of membership.

TABLE 1. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS:[1] NUMBER LISTED FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[2] 1913 TO 1941-42

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

[1]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

[2]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[3]Compiled from data 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.

[4]Includes only associations reporting dollar business.

[5]Data are 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 OF DATA: Records of the Historical and Statistical Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration.

Some of the purchasing cooperatives furnish for the convenience of their patrons order blanks which, when signed, become applications for membership. At least one terminal market sales agency in remitting for products received and sold uses checks which, when endorsed, become membership applications and also evidence of acceptance by the cooperative.

These large informal memberships need careful consideration when membership data are used for evaluating cooperative activity.

The total estimated membership for the 1941-42 marketing season was 3,600,000, an increase of 200,000 over the preceding season. This total figure includes 2,430,000 members credited to the marketing associations and 1,170,000 credited to the purchasing associations. Since 1930-31 the percentage which the purchasing membership has been of the total has increased from 13.1 to 32.5 (table 2). As the farmers' purchasing associations expand further in the fields of production, transportation, and distribution, the membership of this group will become a larger and larger portion of the total. This fact is significant.

Among the States with large memberships are: Minnesota, 336,830, Illinois, 334,050; Iowa, 233,920; Wisconsin, 220,100; Missouri, 181,240; Ohio, 154,310; New York, 152,570.

Membership credits to the ten marketing groups were: Dairy, 665,000; livestock, 570,000; grain, dry beans, rice, 380,000; cotton and cotton products, 215,000; fruits and vegetables, 153,000; poultry and eggs, 115,000; tobacco, 114,500; wool and mohair, 76,000; nuts, 44,000; miscellaneous products, 97,500.

TABLE 2. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP[1] FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[2] 1915 TO 1941-42

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

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

[2]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[3]Compiled from data 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.

[4]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

COOPERATIVE DOLLAR BUSINESS

Among the measures for determining cooperative importance is the dollar. It is in fact the only common denominator for 40 bushels of wheat and as many cases of eggs. Dollars and cents transform different volume or quantity concepts into one.

Elaborate bookkeeping systems requiring high degrees of accuracy have been developed for recording dollars and cents information. Hence, most cooperatives can furnish financial data although information concerning other matters may be woefully lacking.

The best measure for evaluating cooperative endeavor is the percentage which cooperatives handle or provide of all commodities or services. Some progress has been made in determining percentages for creamery butter made in cooperative plants, American cheese produced by cooperative cheese factories, and head of livestock sold by cooperative terminal market sales agencies. The limits of this method of approach, however, are quickly reached because of difficulties in obtaining sufficient dependable basic information. Probably the most satisfactory data available are those for citrus fruit. Yet even in this field there is much to be desired.

Farmer cooperative progress as measured by dollars has been great since the surveys of 30 years ago. The increase has been from less than half a billion dollars in 1913 to nearly three billion in 1941-42. During the 29-year period, 1913 to 1942, marketing business increased sevenfold and purchasing business nearly ninefold (table 3).

TABLE 3. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: ESTIMATED BUSINESS[1] FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[2] 1913 TO 1941-42

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]	1,882,600	85.7	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

[1]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association transactions.

[2]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[3]Compiled from data 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.

[4]After 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.

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

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Among the data of special interest are those indicating the division of the total cooperative business between the marketing associations and the associations engaged in providing the farmer with needed supplies. In 1913 more than 98 percent of the cooperative business consisted of sales of farm products. Since that year the cooperative

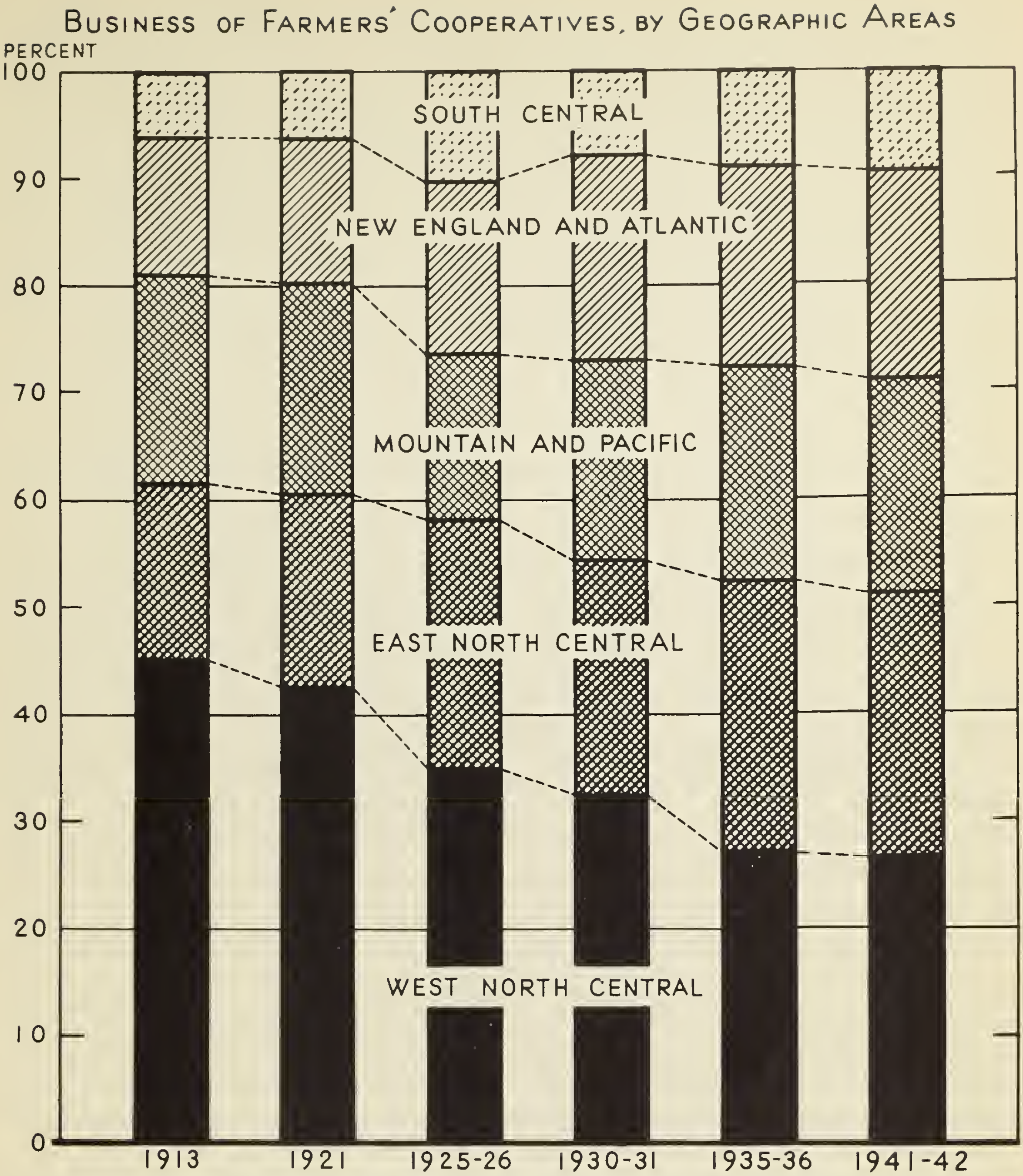

FIGURE 2. - More than half of the total cooperative marketing and purchasing business in the United States has been handled by associations in the 12 North Central States. Prior to 1921 more than 40 percent of the total was reported by cooperatives in the 7 North Central States west of the Mississippi River - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Since 1913 the 5 North Central States east of the Mississippi - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin - have gained in relative importance. Their cooperative business represented 24 percent of the total for the 1941-42 marketing season.

purchasing of farm supplies has been steadily increasing so that now the marketing associations are handling but 83 percent of the total business and the purchasing associations the remaining 17 percent (table 3). The trend suggested by the above figures is likely to continue since the purchasing associations are not only increasing in number but are also rapidly expanding their activities by undertaking the manufacture of an ever increasing percentage of the supplies needed by their farmer-members.

The increase in business from the season of 1940-41 to that of 1941-42 was $560,000,000 (table 3). Of the total gain $449,000,000 was reported by marketing associations and $111,000,000 by associations engaged in purchasing farm supplies. Since many marketing associations handle farm supplies as well as marketing farm products, and some purchasing associations also market farm products, adjustments are necessary to determine the full volume of cooperative purchasing. The adjusted estimates for the 1941-42 season in round figures are: Marketing, $2,240,000,000; purchasing, $600,000,000; total, $2,840,000,000 (table 3, footnote 4).

Eight States reported a dollar volume of business exceeding $100,000,000 each for the 1941-42 marketing season as follows: Minnesota, $363,830,000; California, $289,170,-000; New York, $222,770,000; Illinois, $196,945,000; Wisconsin, $164,275,000; Iowa, $162,680,000; Ohio, $129,655,000; Missouri, $108,420,000 (table 15).

TABLE 4. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED BUSINESS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

Geographic division	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1941-42
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
New England	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
Middle Atlantic . . .	4.9	7.5	6.4	10.2	10.5	10.5
East North Central . .	16.5	18.1	23.3	21.8	25.1	24.2
West North Central . .	45.1	42.5	34.9	32.5	27.2	26.8
South Atlantic	5.7	4.0	6.3	5.0	4.1	5.3
East South Central . .	3.0	.8	4.9	2.5	3.4	2.9
West South Central . .	3.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.5
Mountain	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.1	4.8	4.5
Pacific	16.7	16.9	12.4	14.6	15.2	15.4
Total	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	10,550

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Dependable data pertaining to the relative cooperative importance of the geographic divisions and of different groups of associations are available for various years since 1913. During the past 29 years, five of the geographic divisions have increased their proportion of the total cooperative business from 29.5 percent to 49.6 percent while the share of the other four divisions has decreased from 70.5 percent to 50.4 percent. The five divisions which gained in relative importance are the East North

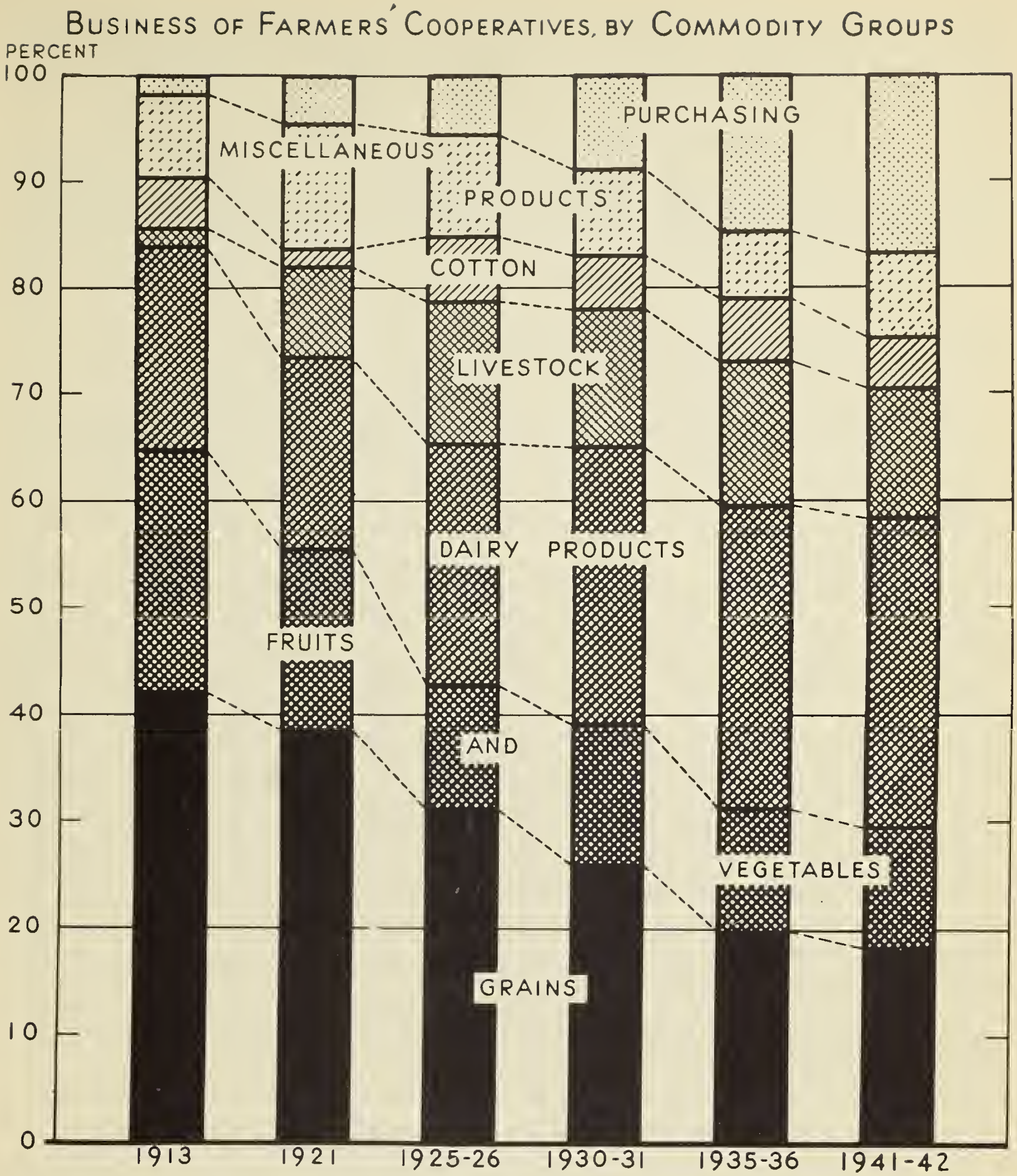

Figure 3. - Grain was the backbone of farmer cooperative activity during the early part of the current century. It accounted for more than 40 percent of the total cooperative business. Since 1913 dairy products and livestock have increased in relative importance - also cooperative purchasing. Fruits and vegetables, as well as grain, are of less relative importance now than 25 years ago.

Central, Middle Atlantic, West South Central, Mountain, and New England (table 4, figs. 1 and 2). The four divisions that handled a smaller percentage of the total business in the 1941-42 marketing season than in 1913 are the West North Central, Pacific, South Atlantic, and East South Central (table 4, figs. 1 and 2).

Three of the special commodity groups - dairy, purchasing, and livestock - increased their share of the total cooperative business from 29.7 percent to 57.5, and three of the groups - grain, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco - declined in relative importance during the 29-year period. In 1913 the three latter groups handled 65.4 percent of the total cooperative business and in 1941-42 they handled but 30.4 percent. The cotton associations handled 4.9 percent of the total business in both periods. Data for nuts, poultry, eggs, wool, and mohair are not available for 1913 and hence no comparison is made with 1941-42 (table 5, fig. 3).

TABLE 5. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED BUSINESS BY COMMODITY GROUPS, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

Commodity group	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1941-42
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Cotton and products .	4.9	1.9	6.2	5.4	6.0	4.9
Dairy products	19.2	18.1	22.3	25.8	28.3	28.7
Fruits, vegetables . .	22.5	17.0	11.7	13.3	11.5	11.4
Grain, dry beans, rice	42.1	38.4	31.2	25.9	19.6	18.5
Livestock	1.6	8.5	13.3	12.5	13.6	11.9
Nuts	-	1.3	.7	.5	.7	1.4
Poultry and products .	-	1.2	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Tobacco	.8	.2	3.8	.3	.6	0.5
Wool, Mohair	-	.8	.4	1.1	.6	0.8
Misc. products	7.0	8.0	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.3
Total marketing .	98.1	95.4	94.4	91.0	86.2	83.1
Purchasing	1.9	4.6	5.6	9.0	13.8	16.9
Total marketing and purchasing .	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	10,550

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Cotton cooperatives have been and continue to be important economic institutions in the Southern States and California. The first recorded activity in behalf of cooperative cotton marketing was in connection with the "Grange," a farmers' fraternal order founded in 1867 which developed rapidly during the depression of the early seventies. Various agencies were established to handle cotton on consignment. The Mississippi State Grange had its own representative in Liverpool and other State granges were represented in New York, New Orleans, and Little Rock.

Ten cotton associations were organized prior to 1900 and seven were organized during that year. Sixteen were active when the new century began. The number of associations has increased until now there are 556 (table 6) distributed over 13 States as follows: Texas, 339 associations; Oklahoma, 85; Mississippi, 73; California, 12; New Mexico, 11; Arkansas, 9; Georgia, 8; and scattered over six other States, 19. Most of these are local organizations for operating cotton gins. Several are large centralized associations for marketing cotton and several operate cottonseed oil mills.

The membership of the cotton associations has dropped greatly since the collapse of the American Cotton Cooperative Association and the disappearance of some of its member units. The remaining centralized State and regional associations in general operate as independent enterprises.

From the standpoint of dollar business, the 1941-42 marketing season is the third best in the history of cooperative cotton marketing. The high season was that of 1925-26 when the total cotton cooperative business was estimated at $150,000,000 - $12,000,000 more than for the 1941-42 season (table 6).

TABLE 6. - COTTON AND PRODUCTS: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING COOPERATIVES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

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

[1] Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2] Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4] Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6] Associations reporting dollar business.

[7] Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

More than 300 associations in Texas, most of which were local organizations for operating cotton gins, reported 79,000 members for the 1941-42 marketing season. Eight associations in Georgia, one of which was a large-scale centralized association, reported 46,000 members; 73 in Mississippi reported 17,000 members; and four associations in Tennessee, including a large-scale organization, reported 16,000.

The amounts of business credited to the cooperatives in the various States for 1941-42 were: Texas, $45,800,000; Mississippi, $33,550,000; Oklahoma, $17,750,000; Georgia, $10,880,000; Tennessee, $9,890,000; North Carolina, $8,370,000; California, $6,560,000; six other States, $5,200,000 (table 15).

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Dairy associations were the first of the farmers' organizations to evolve operating techniques that would insure stability, success, and long life. These cooperatives

TABLE 7. - DAIRY PRODUCTS: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING COOPERATIVES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

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

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

were fully established as a part of the national economy by the last decade of the nineteenth century. Approximately a thousand cooperative creameries and cheese factories were operating at the beginning of 1900. All of these were local enterprises serving farmers within distances determined by the condition of existing roads for horse and wagon travel.

Cooperatives handling dairy products increased in number every year from 1900 to 1924 when there were 3,016 active associations.[4] Since then the number has decreased to 2,366 (table 7). This decline records the change from small neighborhood enterprises to those serving large communities. The average membership of a dairy cooperative in 1913, the first year for which there is definite information, was 50; it is now 198.

Whereas the early dairy cooperatives were principally engaged in making butter and cheese, many of the associations of today handle fluid milk for city consumption as well as producing vast quantities of cheese, creamery butter, evaporated milk, and milk powder for export. Their memberships run into the thousands and their dollar volume of business into the millions.

The dairy associations account for more than a third of the total cooperative marketing business. The selling value of the products handled has increased from approximately $50,000,000 at the beginning of the century to $815,000,000 for the 1941-42 marketing season, an increase of sixteenfold (table 7).

The 665,000 members in the 2,366 associations were scattered through 42 of the 48 States and the District of Columbia. More than one-half of the membership was in six States: namely, Minnesota, 100,000 members; Iowa, 70,000; Wisconsin, 66,000; Michigan, 45,000; New York, 45,000; Illinois, 42,000 (table 15).

States making large contributions to the 1941-42 sales are: New York, $128,000,000; Wisconsin, $111,000,000; Minnesota, $107,000,000; Iowa, $59,500,000; Illinois, $48,600,000; Michigan, $47,000,000; California, $45,000,000; and Pennsylvania, $32,000,000 (table 15).

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Mortality has been high among the fruit and vegetable associations since the first was organized at Hammonton, N. J., in 1867. The problem through the years has been to develop a workable marketing technique for each item in the long list from apples to yams. Progress has been made - particularly in the fields of citrus fruit, apricots, prunes, raisins, and cranberries - but many marketing problems still exist.

Fruits and vegetables that are annuals are difficult to bring under cooperative discipline. Farmers can start and discontinue the growing of annuals so easily that cooperatives formed for the marketing of such crops are subject to many uncertainties, for example, a small yield and low prices in the same season.

The number of associations handling fruits, vegetables, and nuts reporting in the annual surveys of cooperative activity has varied from 1,457 for the 1930-31 marketing season to the 991 now active (table 8). Among the existing associations are 100 or more that have for years rendered valuable marketing service to their members. The average length of life of the fruit and vegetable associations included in this survey is about 16 years.

[4]Elsworth, R. H., and Wanstall, Grace, Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Cooperatives, 1863-1939, F.C.A., Misc. Rpt. 40, 36 pp., illus., 1941. See table 14, p. 33.

Membership figures for the group have varied from year to year. The estimate for 1931-32 - 10 years ago - was 198,000 and that for the past season, 197,000 (table 8).

The annual business of the fruit, vegetable, and nut cooperatives has been as high as 23 percent (1913) of the total cooperative marketing business and as low as 13.1 percent (1925-26). The business for the last season amounted to $364,300 which was 15.4 percent of the total received by all marketing associations (table 8).

TABLE 8. FRUITS, VEGETABLES, NUTS: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING COOPERATIVES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

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

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Nearly a fourth of the membership of the fruit, vegetable, and nut group was in the associations located in California and New York (table 15).

GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE

Farmers' elevators antedate by many years laws providing for cooperative marketing and purchasing. The first farmers' elevator of record was established in Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1857. It operated but a single season. Ten years later a group of Iowa farmers undertook the operation of a grain elevator. By 1900 there were 130 active associations handling grain and by 1910 more than 1,400.

In most cases pioneering cooperatives had no choice but to organize under statutes providing for corporations designed to earn profits on share capital. Since farmers were more interested in higher prices for their grain than in dividends on shares of stock, they set up associations which provided that the receipts from grain sales, less estimated operating costs, should go to the participating farmers in accordance with quantity and quality of grain delivered. With the passing of the years some of these associations, for various reasons, disappeared. The members of other associations died, moved away, or ceased farming, and their shares of stock frequently accumulated in the hands of "insiders" who discarded cooperative idealism and proceeded to run the enterprises to yield profits for the few rather than good prices or patronage returns for the many.

TABLE 9. - GRAIN, DRY BEANS, RICE: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING COOPERATIVES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

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

[1] Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2] Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4] Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6] Associations reporting dollar business.

[7] Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Most of the associations of today are operated as cooperatives. A large percentage are old associations that have reorganized under cooperative statutes. The associations now being organized are nearly all real cooperatives.

Cooperative grain marketing has adjusted to the changes brought about by hard-surfaced roads and motor trucks. Local associations are supplemented by adequately financed terminal-market sales agencies with an abundance of storage space. These in addition to furnishing marketing service for local elevators receive grain from farmers who market in carlot quantities.

The 2,389 associations included in the 1941-42 count represent 30.5 percent of all the marketing cooperatives. Their 380,000 members were 15.6 percent of the total membership of all marketing cooperatives and the $524,000,000 of business handled was 22.2 percent of the total marketing business (table 9).

Eighty-six percent of the grain associations active in the 1941-42 marketing season were located in the 12 North Central States. These associations accounted for 86.4 percent of the total grain membership and 77 percent of the dollar business. The States for which large memberships were reported are: Minnesota, 49,000 members; Iowa, 46,000; and Illinois, 42,600. Each of six States transacted business amounting to more than $30,000,000. They were: Illinois, $66,400,000; Minnesota, $59,200,000; Iowa, $51,900,000; North Dakota, $45,000,000; Kansas, $44,300,000; Ohio, $33,200,000 (table 15).

LIVESTOCK

Farmers have been forming organizations for marketing livestock since 1820. In that year Welsh settlers near Granville, Ohio, set up the Licking Export Company to handle surplus cattle. Other early enterprises were a hog auction in 1860 organized by 17 farmers in Bureau County, Illinois, and the Goodlettsville Lamb and Wool Club, Goodlettsville, Tennessee, started in 1877. The latter organization isstill operating.

Ten associations for the cooperative marketing of livestock are known to have been in existence at the beginning of the present century. By 1910 the number had increased to 119 and in 1920 there were 1,867 active organizations. All but three or four of these were local livestock shipping associations, with memberships averaging about 120. The livestock shipping association movement was at its peak in 1924 when there were 2,553 active associations of record.

The first of the existing farmer-owned cooperative terminal-market sales agencies was established at the Omaha stockyards in 1917. Since that year more than fifty similar enterprises have been organized. This type of cooperative has been handling an ever increasing portion of the total livestock marketing business. Considerable effort is being made to bring producers together in formal and informal groups for the purpose of assembling and transporting livestock to these central market cooperatives. In some instances local groups not only perform all the functions of the livestock shipping association but in addition take on the transport function, owning and operating trucks and engaging in "back-haul" business.

There were 781 active livestock cooperatives of record during the 1941-42 marketing season. Their estimated membership was 570,000 and their estimated business was $337,000,000 - an all-time high (table 10).

Although the livestock associations include only one-tenth of all the marketing associations of record, their total membership was 23.5 percent of the total marketing membership and their dollar business for the past marketing season was 14.3 percent of all the cooperative marketing business (table 10).

Seventy-five percent of the livestock associations active in 1941-42 were located in five States - Minnesota, 214 associations; Wisconsin, 139; Iowa, 91; North Dakota, 82; and Illinois, 61.

The States reporting the largest number of members were: Illinois, 120,000; Minnesota, 91,000; Wisconsin, 70,000; Ohio, 52,000; and Missouri, 45,000.

More than 60 percent of the total dollar business was reported by the associations in five States: namely, Illinois, $58,000,000; Minnesota, $55,000,000; Ohio, $38,000,000; Iowa, $35,600,000; Indiana, $30,000,000 (table 15).

TABLE 10. - LIVESTOCK: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING COOPERATIVES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

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	[6]992	15.3	-	-	106,845	8.9
1925-26	1,770	18.5	400,000	16.3	320,000	14.1
1927-28	2,012	19.7	450,000	17.3	320,000	14.7
1929-30	2,153	20.4	465,000	17.7	320,000	13.8
1930-31	2,014	19.4	400,000	15.3	300,000	13.7
1931-32	1,885	18.4	450,000	16.9	260,000	14.9
1932-33	1,575	16.8	440,000	17.9	182,000	15.2
1933-34	1,371	15.1	410,000	16.6	162,000	13.4
1934-35	1,197	13.6	410,000	16.5	175,000	13.0
1935-36	1,040	12.4	600,000	22.1	250,000	15.8
1936-37[7]	1,012	12.4	549,000	22.7	320,600	17.0
1937-38	926	11.2	600,000	24.0	312,000	15.2
1938-39	862	10.6	600,000	24.9	280,000	15.9
1939-40	844	10.5	580,000	25.2	282,000	16.3
1940-41	800	10.1	600,000	24.8	292,000	15.3
1941-42	781	10.0	570,000	23.5	337,000	14.3

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Much has been done by farmers during the past 70 years in developing techniques for the cooperative marketing of poultry and poultry products. Among the types of associations evolved are: (1) egg circle or shipping club, (2) egg and poultry marketing association, (3) egg and poultry auction, (4) turkey marketing association, (5) turkey-egg marketing association, and (6) baby chick marketing association.

The first has usually consisted of an informal local group concerned mainly with the collection of small lots of eggs and their delivery to local stores, commission men, wholesalers, or jobbers.

Egg and poultry marketing associations are larger and better organized than egg circles or shipping clubs. In addition to receiving eggs and poultry from their members, they often prepare the products for sale. Many of the associations operate receiving stations that are equipped for handling large quantities of both eggs and poultry.

The egg and poultry auction is a fairly recent development. It receives the products of its members and sells the various lots to the highest bidder. It collects from the buyers and settles with its producer-members. All of the auctions are east of the Mississippi River.

Many of the turkey marketing associations are pooling organizations which receive, dress, forward to market and, or, sell the birds produced by their members.

Some turkey-egg marketing associations sell hatching eggs which frequently are shipped to distant areas where the eggs are hatched and as the turkeys reach maturity they are fattened for market.

Because of the great demand that has developed during recent years for a large volume of high-grade baby chicks, commercial egg and poultry producers have found it advisable to pool their resources and establish large cooperative hatching plants. Some of the associations operate as many as a dozen separate hatcheries scattered over the territory they serve.

Nearly 90 percent of the active associations are local in character. The remaining organizations, frequently called regionals, are largely the creation of commercial poultry and egg producers in the Western States. This type of marketing enterprise serves many producers scattered over large areas and owning big flocks, usually of the same breed. The birds and eggs are delivered at plants where they are prepared for market and then forwarded to the places where they can be sold to the best advantage.

The 178 associations in the 1941-42 survey included more than 100 organizations engaged in marketing eggs and, or, poultry. Among the 100 were 21 auctions. Nearly 60 associations were marketing turkeys; 8 associations hatching baby chicks, 4 selling turkey eggs, and 1 association each marketing ducks, geese, and feathers.

The associations active during the 1941-42 marketing season reported a total membership of 115,000 and sales of poultry products and farm supplies amounting to $105,000,-000. This amount is 4.5 percent of the total business estimated for the 7,824 marketing cooperatives in 1941-42 (table 11).

The dollar business for the more important poultry and egg States was as follows: California, $28,000,000; Washington, $17,420,000; Utah, $12,180,000; Missouri, $8,570,-000; New Jersey, $8,530,000 (table 15).

TABLE 11. - POULTRY, EGGS: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING COOPERATIVES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1921 TO 1941-42

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
1931-32	172	1.7	88,000	3.3	72,000	4.1
1932-33	154	1.7	78,000	3.2	53,000	4.4
1933-34	147	1.6	73,000	3.0	48,000	4.0
1934-35	164	1.9	85,000	3.4	53,000	3.9
1935-36	154	1.8	93,000	3.4	69,000	4.3
1936-37[7]	180	2.2	112,500	4.7	72,000	3.8
1937-38	194	2.3	106,000	4.2	91,000	4.4
1938-39	180	2.2	100,000	4.1	78,000	4.4
1939-40	181	2.2	104,000	4.5	76,000	4.4
1940-41	179	2.3	105,000	4.3	82,000	4.3
1941-42	178	2.3	115,000	4.7	105,000	4.5

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

WOOL AND MOHAIR

Three types of cooperatives are concerned with the marketing of wool - local groups, regional associations, and a large national federation. The oldest of these is the wool club or pool which dates back to 1877 when the Goodlettsville Lamb and Wool Club was formed at Goodlettsville, Tennessee.

The local wool marketing units are informal groups of producers who usually sell to dealers or nearby mills. This way of selling is a common practice in many parts of the United States. Most of the clips marketed cooperatively in Tennessee, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania are handled through local organizations as are also large quantities of Idaho and North Dakota wools.

By far the greater part of the cooperatively marketed wool is handled by regional associations of which there are 28. Most of these are of the centralized type in which each member has direct contact with the central office. Several, however, are semi-federations; that is, their memberships include both individuals and associations. Some of the regionals serve the farmers of a single State whereas others receive wool from farmers located in several States. Twenty-four of the regionals are united, directly or indirectly, in a federation, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts, which is the selling agent for the clips assembled yearly by the member units.

Two regionals, the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association, Columbus, Ohio, and the Pacific Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon, are independent centralized associations. The first has been serving Ohio farmers since 1918 and the second, organized in 1921, handles wool for producers in Washington, Oregon, California, and other nearby States.

One hundred twenty-eight cooperatives participated in the marketing of the 1941 wool clip. They had a total membership of 76,000 and their sales amounted to $23,300,000 (table 12).

TABLE 12. - WOOL, MOHAIR: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING COOPERATIVES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1921 TO 1941-42

Period	Associations listed[2]		Estimated members[3]		Estimated business[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1921 . . .	[6]70	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

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

South Dakota of the 48 States made the best showing in wool marketing during the 1941-42 season. Its one association reported sales to the amount of $4,750,000. Two associations in Missouri are credited with sales totaling $2,050,000. Sales for one Ohio association were $1,360,000 and for one Oregon association $1,135,000 (table 15).

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

In addition to the 7,400 associations in the nine important marketing groups and the 2,726 associations concerned with the purchase of farm supplies, there were 424 associations in a miscellaneous group which were active during the 1941-42 marketing season. These associations had an estimated membership of 97,500 and an estimated dollar business of $38,200,000(table 15).

The miscellaneous associations are of three kinds. One sub-group includes marketing associations which handled a miscellaneous lot of farm products and farm supplies, but not enough of any one kind to justify being assigned to one of the groups in the established classification.

The second sub-group includes organizations marketing special crops. Among these are 15 marketing forest products, including tung oil, maple syrup and sugar, railroad ties, and lumber; 14 handling various kinds of seeds (some of the 14 might be classified as seed stores); 11 marketing sugar cane or sorghum by extracting the juice and converting it into sugar or syrup; four marketing flax fiber; four, nursery stock; and three, honey. Two additional associations market flowers and four market furs. Several products are marketed by only a single association.

The third subdivision with 176 associations includes organizations which furnished services of one kind or another to farmers or their marketing organizations. Sixty-five of the total number were transport enterprises engaged in trucking to market farm products such as livestock and milk and in hauling supplies from market centers to farms.

Forty-three service associations maintained cooperative or public markets. In some cases they owned and operated the markets; in others they operated markets that were publicly owned. In most cases the associations limited their activity to the furnishing of general supervision, leaving members to be their own salesmen.

There were in the count of other service cooperatives 39 independent refrigerated locker plants.[5] This is a recent development, but one likely to increase in importance.

Thirteen cooperative warehouses for furnishing storage for various farm products were in operation during the 1941-42 marketing season.

Farmers' associations were operating 11 plants for the preparation of their products for marketing. These included seed cleaning, fruit packing, and slaughtering enterprises. One association assembled products that they might be handled as single lots and another association operated a sawmill that its members might get needed lumber at reasonable costs.

State-by-State data as to number, membership, and dollar business of the associations in the miscellaneous classification will be found in table 15.

[5]There are many more such plants which are conducted as side-line activities by cooperative creameries, cold-storage warehouses, etc.

FARMERS' PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

Farmers' purchasing cooperatives have as their objective the providing of their members with supplies and services. Among the supplies handled are seeds, feeds, fertilizers, farm machinery, insecticides, paint, fencing, petroleum products, general merchandise, building material, baby chicks, and others. Services have an equally wide range.

The data collected in the 1941-42 survey were limited to the purchasing of farm supplies and a few services closely connected with the marketing of farm products. The survey indicates that farmers' purchasing associations have increased during the past 42 years from the 56 active associations at the close of 1900 to 2,726 at the close of the 1941-42 marketing season. These associations had a total estimated

TABLE 13. - FARMERS' PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: NUMBER, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS FOR MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS,[1] 1913 TO 1941-42

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

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

[8]After 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.

SCOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

membership at the close of the season of 1,170,000, and the members transacted business with their associations to the amount of $480,000,000 (table 13). This figure includes only the transactions of the purchasing associations. If the value of the supplies which the farmers obtained through their marketing associations is included, the total for cooperative purchasing is approximately $600,000,000.

Farmers in the 12 North Central States were responsible for approximately one-half of the cooperative purchasing activity in 1942. Sixty-one percent of the operating associations, and 54.2 percent of the members were in those States. The same States accounted for 48 percent of all the cooperative purchasing business. The States with the largest number of associations were: Minnesota, 259 associations; Wisconsin, 231; New York, 210; Nebraska, 169; Missouri, 159; and Iowa and Illinois, each 137 (table 15).

Illinois was credited with 110,800 members; Massachusetts, 95,000; Minnesota, 86,000; New York, 85,000; Iowa, 82,000; and Virginia, 80,000. The four outstanding States as to dollar business, with the amount credited to each were: New York, $77,000,000; Missouri, $38,000,000; Minnesota, $37,800,000; Indiana, $32,300,000 (table 15).

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE GROUPS

Table 14 is a statistical summary of the data as to number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business for the 1941-42 marketing season given in the preceding sections. Purchasing associations were the most numerous, including more than one-fourth of the total. The other large groups according to their relative importance were grain, 22.7 percent of the total; dairy products, 22.4 percent; fruits and vegetables, 9 percent; and livestock, 7.4 percent (table 14).

Nearly one-third of the total membership in the 10,550 marketing and purchasing associations was concerned with purchasing supplies and more than 18 percent of the membership was interested in marketing dairy products. The livestock marketing associations had nearly 16 percent of the total membership. The 380,000 members belonging to the grain, dry beans, and rice cooperatives constituted more than one-tenth of all members (table 14).

More than 28 percent of the cooperative dollar business was handled by the 2,366 associations engaged in processing and marketing dairy products. The group next in relative importance was that marketing grain, dry beans, and rice, which group accounted for 18.5 percent of the dollar business. The purchasing associations contributed 17 percent toward the total business (table 14).

There were no important changes in the numerical ranking of the associations in 1941-42 as compared with the preceding marketing season. But when the rankings of the several groups are compared with those of 10 years ago (1931-32) several significant changes are noted, some of which may indicate trends. In number of associations the purchasing group has replaced the grain group in first place and the dairy group has dropped from second to third place.

The purchasing associations have moved up from third to first place in membership and the grain associations have dropped from second to fourth place.

As to dollar volume of business dairy and grain associations have held first and second place during the past 10 years. The purchasing associations moved from fifth place to third. Livestock associations remain in fourth place and the fruit and vegetable group is now in fifth place instead of in third.

TABLE 14. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: NUMBER, ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP, AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, WITH PERCENTAGES, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1941-42 MARKETING SEASON[1]

Group	Associations listed[2]		Estimated members[3]		Estimated business[4]	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*$1,000*	*Percent*
Marketing:						
Cotton and products	556	5.3	215,000	6.0	138,000	4.9
Dairy products . .	2,366	22.4	665,000	18.5	815,000	28.7
Fruits, vegetables . . .	945	9.0	153,000	4.2	325,000	11.4
Grain, dry beans, rice . .	2,389	22.7	380,000	10.6	524,000	18.5
Livestock	781	7.4	570,000	15.8	337,000	11.9
Nuts	46	0.4	44,000	1.2	39,300	1.4
Poultry, eggs . .	178	1.7	115,000	3.2	105,000	3.7
Tobacco	11	0.1	114,500	3.2	15,200	0.5
Wool, mohair . . .	128	1.2	76,000	2.1	23,300	0.8
Miscellaneous[5] . .	424	4.0	97,500	2.7	38,200	1.3
Total marketing . . .	7,824	74.2	2,430,000	67.5	2,360,000	83.1
Purchasing	2,726	25.8	1,170,000	32.5	[6]480,000	16.9
Total marketing and purchasing	10,550	100.0	3,600,000	100.0	2,840,000	100.0

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations whether on a commission or a brokerage basis, also some intra-association business.

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

[6]After 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 $600,000,000.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

TABLE 15. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: NUMBER,[1] ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP,[2 3] AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS,[3 4] BY SPECIFIED GROUPS, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND STATES, 1941-42 MARKETING SEASON[5]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS			DAIRY PRODUCTS			FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
United States	556	215,000	138,000	2,366	665,000	815,000	945	153,000	325,000
NEW ENGLAND:				53	22,500	48,540	18	1,580	11,720
Maine				4	700	410	10	610	3,500
New Hampshire				4	600	1,700	2	70	170
Vermont				29	5,400	11,400			
Massachusetts				10	13,000	26,500	5	760	7,950
Rhode Island				1	500	1,680			
Connecticut				5	2,300	6,850	1	140	100
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				132	69,800	160,480	49	9,600	11,070
New York				92	45,000	128,000	30	5,700	4,970
New Jersey				3	2,600	480	7	2,100	3,600
Pennsylvania				37	22,200	32,000	12	1,800	2,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				895	201,800	247,400	94	14,690	19,960
Ohio				36	25,800	26,500	15	1,300	5,500
Indiana				31	23,000	14,300	8	1,060	400
Illinois				78	42,000	48,600	10	730	760
Michigan				63	45,000	47,000	46	9,800	10,000
Wisconsin				687	66,000	111,000	15	1,800	3,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				1,068	273,200	214,700	65	10,340	6,300
Minnesota				628	100,000	107,000	22	3,100	1,630
Iowa				277	70,000	59,500	6	500	370
Missouri				15	25,000	16,200	20	3,940	630
North Dakota				36	9,000	4,800	7	320	270
South Dakota				50	18,200	7,300	1	500	650
Nebraska				45	40,000	11,800	6	1,900	2,650
Kansas				17	11,000	8,100	3	80	100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	11	58,000	19,350	35	6,820	26,480	130	14,960	35,700
Delaware							2	50	210
Maryland				3	2,900	7,380	6	1,940	1,000
District of Columbia				1	1,350	9,290			
Virginia				13	1,600	4,510	19	2,300	1,900
West Virginia				2	100	400	3	40	290
North Carolina	2	10,000	8,370	7	260	1,000	10	1,500	530
South Carolina	1	2,000	100				9	1,180	1,380
Georgia	8	46,000	10,880	6	560	1,900	12	4,150	1,390
Florida				3	50	2,000	69	3,800	29,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	83	38,200	43,880	15	5,750	6,320	46	9,180	2,750
Kentucky				3	2,200	3,500	13	4,800	940
Tennessee	4	[6]16,000	9,890	8	2,400	2,000	15	1,500	460
Alabama	6	5,200	440				14	2,190	950
Mississippi	73	17,000	33,550	4	1,150	820	4	690	400
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	438	113,500	66,910	20	18,800	10,030	60	8,000	8,460
Arkansas	9	300	3,300				19	1,880	1,160
Louisiana	5	1,200	60	3	1,800	2,900	14	3,450	2,900
Oklahoma	85	33,000	17,750	14	9,000	4,370	4	270	100
Texas	339	79,000	45,800	3	8,000	2,760	23	2,400	4,300
MOUNTAIN:	12	2,100	1,300	47	29,930	16,590	85	33,200	38,960
Montana				9	2,000	1,150	4	3,800	6,400
Idaho				12	21,500	11,680	16	6,500	6,800
Wyoming				8	1,150	900	4	860	2,100
Colorado				9	1,800	830	33	9,400	17,100
New Mexico	11	2,000	1,260				1	140	130
Arizona	1	100	40	2	900	810	5	500	1,280
Utah				7	2,580	1,220	22	12,000	5,150
Nevada									
PACIFIC:	12	3,200	6,560	101	36,400	84,460	398	51,450	190,080
Washington				26	16,400	21,560	56	8,200	24,900
Oregon				41	13,000	17,900	37	6,550	14,480
California	12	3,200	6,560	34	7,000	45,000	305	36,700	150,700

[1]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent service-rendering associations, and subsidiaries whose businesses are distinct from those of the parent organizations.

[2]Includes members, contract members, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories.

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

[4]Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations either on a commission or a brokerage basis.

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

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

TABLE 15. *(Continued)*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	GRAIN, DRY BEANS, RICE			LIVESTOCK			NUTS		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
United States	2,389	380,000	524,000	781	570,000	337,000	46	44,000	39,300
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine									
New Hampshire									
Vermont									
Massachusetts									
Rhode Island									
Connecticut									
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	6	180	2,370	4	14,050	5,200			
New York	4		2,300	1	8,000	4,000			
New Jersey				1	50	40			
Pennsylvania	2	180	70	2	6,000	1,160			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	546	91,800	144,000	251	299,000	147,100			
Ohio	128	24,500	33,200	12	52,000	38,000			
Indiana	50	7,700	21,800	18	40,000	30,000			
Illinois	287	42,600	66,400	61	120,000	58,000			
Michigan	64	13,800	20,100	21	17,000	8,100			
Wisconsin	17	3,200	2,500	139	70,000	13,000			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	1,519	236,400	259,300	418	194,900	128,650			
Minnesota	245	49,000	59,200	214	91,000	55,000			
Iowa	253	46,000	51,900	91	31,000	35,600			
Missouri	71	12,500	14,500	15	45,000	21,600			
North Dakota	316	36,000	45,000	82	10,000	2,400			
South Dakota	167	25,300	18,000	4	600	150			
Nebraska	229	31,200	26,400	6	10,700	10,000			
Kansas	238	36,400	44,300	6	6,600	3,900			
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	5	790	410	51	16,250	3,580	5	27,400	16,890
Delaware									
Maryland	4	680	400						
District of Columbia									
Virginia	1	110	10	9	1,300	90	3	1,800	600
West Virginia				18	5,300	550			
North Carolina				8	3,200	340			
South Carolina				11	5,450	1,420			
Georgia				3	300	810	2	25,600	16,290
Florida				2	700	370			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1	400	270	10	19,000	5,850			
Kentucky	1	400	270	1	11,000	3,000			
Tennessee				2	4,000	1,600			
Alabama				7	4,000	1,250			
Mississippi									
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	125	21,660	59,550	5	9,020	23,660	5	2,800	4,110
Arkansas	4	540	4,350	2	170	10			
Louisiana	4	1,420	12,500						
Oklahoma	73	13,500	27,700	1	7,250	7,270	1	200	10
Texas	44	6,200	15,000	2	1,600	[7]16,380	4	2,600	4,100
MOUNTAIN:	110	18,730	24,300	31	10,680	12,520			
Montana	55	8,400	10,700	6	1,000	110			
Idaho	23	4,550	6,560	19	7,200	3,800			
Wyoming	4	560	400						
Colorado	22	4,600	2,900	2	900	200			
New Mexico	1	450	240						
Arizona									
Utah	5	170	3,500	3	1,500	8,300			
Nevada				1	80	110			
PACIFIC:	77	10,040	33,800	11	7,100	10,440	36	13,800	18,300
Washington	39	5,240	12,400	1	600	500	1	300	100
Oregon	15	3,000	10,300	4	3,900	2,120	7	1,900	1,100
California	23	1,800	11,100	6	2,600	7,820	28	11,600	17,100

[7] Includes sales at Kansas City, Mo.

TABLE 15. *(Continued)*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS			TOBACCO			WOOL AND MOHAIR		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
United States	178	115,000	105,000	11	114,500	15,200	128	76,000	23,300
NEW ENGLAND:	12	7,810	6,740				4	1,460	3,035
Maine							1	600	10
New Hampshire	1	1,900	600						
Vermont									
Massachusetts	5	2,820	3,020				2	460	3,000
Rhode Island	2	370	590						
Connecticut	4	2,720	2,530				1	400	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	27	17,700	18,060				33	5,670	320
New York	11	5,000	5,200				2	370	50
New Jersey	9	7,000	8,530						
Pennsylvania	7	5,700	4,330				31	5,300	270
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	16	6,090	2,610	2	3,000	700	5	12,970	2,145
Ohio	8	4,910	2,200	1	500	125	1	4,400	1,360
Indiana	4	810	290				1	3,500	190
Illinois	3	320	110				1	1,100	125
Michigan	1	50	10				1	270	70
Wisconsin				1	2,500	575	1	3,700	400
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	39	10,840	11,250	1	1,200	270	14	37,110	9,290
Minnesota	4	880	1,160				1	500	500
Iowa	3	490	330				6	2,740	400
Missouri	16	5,350	8,570	1	1,200	270	2	17,000	2,050
North Dakota	3	820	350				3	8,600	1,580
South Dakota	1	30	10				1	8,200	4,750
Nebraska	8	1,460	600						
Kansas	4	1,810	230				1	70	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	13	2,390	1,620	2	14,100	2,830	15	6,800	715
Delaware	1	90	100						
Maryland	1	210	140	1	6,000	2,030	1	500	30
District of Columbia	1	1,240	1,200						
Virginia	3	220	20	1	8,100	800	11	3,300	500
West Virginia	4	70	40				3	3,000	185
North Carolina	3	560	120						
South Carolina									
Georgia									
Florida									
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	3	6,690	160	6	96,200	11,400	16	5,160	615
Kentucky	1	80	10	4	75,000	9,800	6	2,550	330
Tennessee	1	6,500	80	2	21,200	1,600	7	2,400	250
Alabama							2	170	20
Mississippi	1	110	70				1	40	15
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	5	2,880	180				4	690	165
Arkansas	1	30	20						
Louisiana							3	650	155
Oklahoma									
Texas	4	2,850	160				1	40	10
MOUNTAIN:	40	14,650	14,650				33	4,980	5,850
Montana	13	1,610	170				8	840	570
Idaho	2	1,050	920				12	1,900	1,100
Wyoming	5	400	70				4	530	955
Colorado	11	6,620	1,090				3	1,200	1,040
New Mexico							2	40	235
Arizona	1	10	10				1	80	225
Utah	4	4,630	12,180				2	360	1,640
Nevada	4	330	210				1	30	85
PACIFIC:	23	45,950	49,730				4	1,160	1,165
Washington	6	32,300	17,420				1	30	10
Oregon	4	3,650	4,310				1	1,000	1,135
California	13	10,000	28,000				2	130	20

TABLE 15. *(Continued)*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MISCELLANEOUS[8]			PURCHASING			TOTAL		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS[9]	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED	ESTIMATED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
United States	424	97,500	38,200	2,726	1,170,000	480,000	10,550	3,600,000	2,840,000
NEW ENGLAND:	14	1,500	320	60	108,990	40,550	161	143,840	110,905
Maine	1	30	(10)	20	5,100	2,640	36	7,040	6,560
New Hampshire	3	200	110	2	6,600	5,240	12	9,370	7,820
Vermont	1	200	50	3	970	590	33	6,570	12,040
Massachusetts	5	700	50	14	95,000	30,000	41	112,740	70,520
Rhode Island	1	150	10				4	1,020	2,280
Connecticut	3	220	100	21	1,320	2,080	35	7,100	11,685
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	26	4,820	2,040	322	126,000	97,310	600	247,820	296,850
New York	16	3,500	1,250	210	85,000	77,000	366	152,570	222,770
New Jersey	6	1,070	500	27	13,000	7,860	53	25,820	21,010
Pennsylvania	4	250	290	85	28,000	12,450	181	69,430	53,070
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	88	31,450	7,740	643	297,800	115,550	2,540	958,600	687,205
Ohio	8	6,900	470	111	34,000	22,300	320	154,310	129,655
Indiana	5	650	220	94	62,000	32,300	211	138,720	99,500
Illinois	29	16,500	950	137	110,800	22,000	606	334,050	196,945
Michigan	22	4,500	2,100	70	21,000	9,450	288	111,420	96,830
Wisconsin	24	2,900	4,000	231	70,000	29,500	1,115	220,100	164,275
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	137	22,520	11,680	1,029	337,000	119,250	4,290	1,123,510	760,690
Minnesota	41	6,350	1,540	259	86,000	37,800	1,414	336,830	263,830
Iowa	6	1,190	2,180	137	82,000	12,400	779	233,920	162,680
Missouri	58	9,250	6,600	159	62,000	38,000	357	181,240	108,420
North Dakota	14	2,500	230	122	23,000	7,850	583	90,240	62,480
South Dakota	4	940	400	73	19,000	5,550	301	72,770	36,810
Nebraska	5	810	80	169	48,000	11,650	468	134,070	63,180
Kansas	9	1,480	650	110	17,000	6,000	388	74,440	63,290
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	52	13,510	4,830	183	114,980	37,520	502	276,000	149,925
Delaware				8	2,000	650	11	2,140	960
Maryland	7	700	520	36	10,000	3,600	59	22,930	15,100
District of Columbia							2	2,590	10,490
Virginia	5	250	50	64	80,000	23,500	129	98,980	31,980
West Virginia	2	60	30	21	7,000	1,000	53	15,570	2,495
North Carolina	20	9,750	3,200	38	14,000	6,860	88	39,270	20,420
South Carolina	3	250	10	1	80	20	25	8,960	2,930
Georgia	9	2,150	140	8	1,500	130	48	80,260	31,540
Florida	6	350	880	7	400	1,760	87	5,300	34,010
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	22	7,410	850	83	50,600	9,970	285	238,590	82,065
Kentucky	1	70	(10)	10	3,600	300	40	99,700	18,150
Tennessee	7	920	130	15	10,000	630	61	64,920	16,640
Alabama	7	3,950	160	39	19,000	3,970	75	34,510	6,790
Mississippi	7	2,470	560	19	18,000	5,070	109	39,460	40,485
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	29	10,020	3,920	93	35,770	9,100	783	223,140	186,085
Arkansas	6	970	120	6	600	560	47	4,490	9,520
Louisiana	11	7,800	3,100	3	170	800	42	16,490	22,415
Oklahoma	4	300	100	23	22,000	1,430	205	85,520	58,730
Texas	8	950	600	61	13,000	6,310	489	116,640	95,420
MOUNTAIN:	24	3,370	2,240	172	49,860	11,960	554	167,500	128,370
Montana	13	950	630	88	11,000	4,160	196	29,600	23,890
Idaho	3	620	160	34	15,000	2,540	121	58,320	33,560
Wyoming	1	950	610	8	2,700	530	34	7,150	5,565
Colorado	4	550	140	28	9,000	2,130	112	34,070	25,430
New Mexico	2	220	(10)	2	1,000	890	19	3,850	2,755
Arizona	1	80	700	3	10,000	1,200	14	11,670	4,265
Utah				7	1,000	500	50	22,240	32,490
Nevada				2	160	10	8	600	415
PACIFIC:	32	2,900	4,580	141	49,000	38,790	835	221,000	437,905
Washington	8	740	760	79	22,000	14,340	217	85,810	91,990
Oregon	10	1,500	950	38	14,000	4,450	157	48,500	56,745
California	14	660	2,870	24	13,000	20,000	461	86,690	289,170

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

[9] After 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 in excess of $600,000,000.

[10] Less than $10,000.

TABLE 16. - FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES: NUMBER OF COMPANIES, INSURANCE IN FORCE, AND COSTS, 1914-1940[1]

Year	Companies[2]	Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31	Cost per $100 of insurance		
			Losses	Expenses	Total
	Number	*1,000 dollars*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
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	12,617,260	16.8	8.1	24.9

[1] Data supplied by V. N. Valgren, Cooperative Research and Service Division.

[2] Number of companies for which data could be obtained. Variations from year to year in this column may not represent real variations in number of companies operating.

TABLE 17. - FARMERS' COOPERATIVES: TYPES, NUMBER, AND MEMBERSHIP

Type	Associations	Estimated members or participants
	Number	*Number*
Production:		
Mutual irrigation companies (1936)	2,442	177,392
F.S.A. machinery cooperatives (1942)[1]	9,898	100,000
F.S.A. sire associations (1942)[1]	3,887	40,000
F.S.A. marketing and purchasing (1942)[1]	1,300	20,000
Dairy herd improvement associations (Jan. 1943)[2]	1,057	24,155
Dairy bull associations (Jan. 1943)[2]	306	5,981
Cooperative dairy-cattle artificial-breeding associations (Jan. 1943)[2]	99	23,448
Grazing associations (1943)[3]	40	1,954
Indian enterprises (Dec. 1942)[4]	[5]233	7,715
Marketing and purchasing:		
Marketing (1942)	7,824	2,400,000
Purchasing (1942)	2,726	1,170,000
Financing:		
National farm loan associations (Dec. 1942)	3,484	505,000
Production credit associations (Dec. 1942)	529	[6]265,749
Banks for cooperatives (Dec. 1942)	13	[7]1,789,423
Rural credit unions (1942)	370	20,000
Insurance:		
Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies (1940)	1,898	3,300,000
Public Service:		
Mutual telephone companies (1941)[8]	5,000	330,000
Electric power and light associations (1942)[8]	825	1,205,000
Miscellaneous:		
Farmers' burial associations (1941)[8]	41	27,000

[1]Farm Security Administration, U.S.D.A.

[2]Bureau of Dairying, U.S.D.A.

[3]Grazing Service, Department of Interior.

[4]Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.

[5]172 were organized under a cooperative law with articles of incorporation and bylaws. These associations, which are largely concerned with production problems, include the following enterprises: Livestock, 143; credit, 30; home extension, 27; farming and machinery, 14; stores, 4; gardening, water users, arts and crafts, 3 each; land use management, 2; fishery, poultry, vegetable cannery, and range management, 1 each.

[6]Class B voting members.

[7]Membership of 1,556 associations having loans outstanding.

[8]Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bul. 725.