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

# STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES <br> 1947 -48 




GRACE WANSTALL

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON 25, D. C. I w duggan governor 

COOPERATIVE RESEATCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

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# STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES, 1947-48 MARKETING SEASON 

By
Grace Wanstall
Statistician
The first report giving a national picture of farmer cooperatives in the United States was issued by a section in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture in 1913. Between that time and the 1929-30 marketing season, the results of several other nation-wide studies of cooperatives were issued.

Beginning in 1929-30, annual surveys of cooperatives have been made. Since the year 1933-34 these surveys have been made by what is now the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration. These reports have been based on information voluntarily supplied by mail by farmer cooperatives, with the exception of the year 1936-37 when the banks for cooperatives, in cooperation with State colleges made a door-to-door survey of farmers' cooperatives.

The data published are based on reports from associations on the list maintained by the History and Statistics Section of the Cooperative Research and Service Division. This list contains all associations which have given this section sufficient information for classification and are known or believed to be in existence during the designated period. For 1947-48 estimates for total membership and total business were based on information provided by 80 percent of the associations listed.

For the year 1947-48 all tobacco associations reported. The next best records were made by the nut marketing cooperatives for which reports were obtained for 92 percent of the associations and the 2,091 dairy marketing cooperatives with 89 percent reporting. The lowest return from any group of cooperatives was 68 percent by the livestock associations.

An association, regardless of the number of branches or subsidiaries it has, is counted as only one cooperative in arriving at the total of 10,135 associations. The cooperative membership and business is credited to the State where the cooperative has its headquarters. Therefore, the membership and volume of business do not reflect the actual number of farmers in a State who are members of associations or the amount of business transacted within a State.

[^0]The total number of memberships is also greater than the actual number of farmers doing business with cooperatives because many farmers are members of two or more cooperatives and are thus counted more than once.

Classification is necessarily based on individual and rather arbitrary standards. In these studies cooperatives are classified as being purchasing cooperatives, or marketing cooperatives handiling livestock, dairy or other products depending upon which item is the most important part of their business measured by dollar volume. On this basis, the classification of a cooperative may change as the nature of its business changes. Classification is becoming more and more difficult as associations broaden their activities by adding the marketing of additional products, or the purchasing of farm supplies, as well as the addition of various other services.

In compiling the estimates in this report, all known duplications caused as a result of inter-company transactions and the business of subsidiaries have been eliminated. However, the value of a product is counted each time the title to it actually passes from one organization to another. When the commodity is handled on a commission or brokerage basis, only revenue for the services rendered by the association is counted in computing the volume of business. However, some associations, for instance livestock sales agencies, sell on a commission basis but actually handle and distribute to the producer the sales value of stock handled. Therefore, the total value of livestock handled is included in computing the

Table 1. - Number and percent of returns from 10,135 associations in 1947-48

| Group | Locals |  | Large-scale |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number listed | Number reporting | Number listed | Number report ing | Number listed | Number report ing | Percent of returns |
| Cotton and products-........- | 489 | 366 | 25 | 25 | 514 | 391 | 76.1 |
| Dairy products | 1,849 | 1,656 | 242 | 204 | 2,091 | 1,860 | 89.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables-...e.-. | 802 | 644 | 127 | 104 | 929 | 748 | 80.5 |
| Grain, dry beans, and rice-- | 2,201 | 1,570 | 32 | 31 | 2,233 | 1,601 | 71.7 |
| Livestock | 508 | 334 | 44 | 41 | 552 | 375 | 67.9 |
| Nuts | 33 | 31 | 7 | 5 | 40 | 37 | 92.5 |
| Poultry and products | 122 | 96 | 21 | 18 | 143 | 114 | 79.7 |
| Tobacco- | - | - | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 100.0 |
| Wool and mohai | 93 | 70 | 30 | 30 | 123 | 100 | 81.3 |
| Miscellaneous---------0.----- | 503 | 351 | 15 | 12 | 518 | 363 | 70.1 |
| Total marketing-.......- | 6,600 | 5,118 | 559 | 487 | 7,159 | 5,605 | 78.3 |
| Purchasing- | 2,879 | 2,390 | 97 | 95 | 2,976 | 2,485 | 83.5 |
| purchasing---------- | 9,479 | 7,508 | 656 | 582 | 10,135 | 8,090 | 79.8 |

volume of business. A bargining cooperative is considered as marketing the products delivered by its members to dealers or factories and thus the total receipts to farmers are included in the volume of business for these associations.

## NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS

The 1947-48 survey includes 10,135 farmer cooperatives (tables 2 and 41 ). This is only 10 associations more than in 1946-47 and is the first upswing since 1937-38.

Of the 10,135 associations, 7,159 were engaged primarily in marketing farm products and 2,976 in purchasing farm supplies. Again, the marketing associations decreased in number while the purchasing associations increased.

The largest increase in number of associations was in Arkansas and the greatest decrease in Illinois. Twenty-two States showed increases in number of associations from 1 to 18 , six no change, and 20 decreases. The greatest losses in number in the geographic divisions were 40 and 15 in the East North Central and West North Central sections, respectively. The largest increases were 30 in the East South Central and 31 in the West South Central.

Ten States, leading in number of associations, accounted for more than 62 percent of the 10,135 associations listed. These same States, however, do not account for as large a percentage of either total membership or total business volume. Five of the 10 are in the West North Central division. Minnesota, with 1,309 associations has nearly 13 percent of the total, Wisconsin is second with 934, and Iowa third with 733. Next are Illinois, North Dakota, Texas, California, Nebraska, New York, and Kansas in the order named. Six of these States-Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, and Nebraska--have been among the leading 10 each period of record. Minnesota has been in first place throughout; Wisconsin, second; Iowa, third since 1927-28; and Illinois, fourth except for 1915 when it dropped to sixth.

The 7 West North Central States have nearly 40 percent of the farmers ${ }^{\text {© }}$ marketing and purchasing cooperatives. These States, combined with the 5 East North Central States, claim over 61 percent of these associations (table 5).

During 1947-48 there were more associations in the group primarily engaged in handling farm supplies than in any other period (table 2). Of the marketing associations, the grain group came first with 2,233 associations; dairy products followed with 2,091 associations; and fruits and vegetables had 929 (table 5).

Over the years the changes in number of associations in the geographic divisions have had little effect on their relative positions. The West North Central Division has had the largest percent of the associations reporting. The East North Central has come second in each period of
record, and the New England section has come last each time except for 1921. Changes in rank in the other sections have often occurred as a result of very slight nercentage changes.

Table 2. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations ${ }^{1}$ : Number listed for specified periods, ${ }^{2} 1913$ to 1947-48

| 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 |
| 1946-47. | 7,268 | 71.8 | 2,857 | 28.2 | 10,125 | 100.0 |
| 1947-48-. | 7,159 | 70.6 | 2,976 | 29.4 | 10,135 | 100.0 |

[^1]
## MEMBERSHIP

During the 1947-48 marketing season the membership of farmers' cooperatives increased from $5,436,000$ to $5,890,000$, or 8.4 percent (tables 3 and 41).

Membership of marketing associations was $3,630,000$ and purchasing associations 2,260,000. Each was an increase over the previous season--marketing 7.5 percent, and purchasing, 9.8 percent. Although the membership increased for both, the percentage each was of the $5,890,000$ changed only slightly, marketing dropped and purchasing increased.

Only six States showed decreases in their total membership, accounted for in half the cases by a drop in number of associations. The greatest

Table 3. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated membership ${ }^{1}$ for specified periods, ${ }^{2} 1915$ to 1947-48

| Period | Marketing |  | Purchasing |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| $1915^{3} \ldots \ldots$ | 591,683 | 90.9 | 59,503 | 9.1 | 651,186 | 100.0 |
| $1925-26 \ldots$ | $2,453,000$ | 90.9 | 247,000 | 9.1 | $2,700,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1927-28 \ldots$ | $2,602,000$ | 86.7 | 398,000 | 13.3 | $3,000,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1929-30 \ldots$ | $2,630,000$ | 84.8 | 470,000 | 15.2 | $3,100,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1930-31 \ldots$ | $2,608,000$ | 86.9 | 392,000 | 13.1 | $3,000,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1931-32 \ldots$ | $2,667,000$ | 83.3 | 533,000 | 16.7 | $3,200,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1932-33 \ldots$ | $2,457,300$ | 81.9 | 542,700 | 18.1 | $3,000,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1933-34 \ldots$ | $2,464,000$ | 78.1 | 692,000 | 21.9 | $3,156,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1934-35 \ldots$ | $2,490,000$ | 75.9 | 790,000 | 24.1 | $3,280,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1935-36 \ldots-\ldots$ | $2,710,000$ | 74.0 | 950,000 | 26.0 | $3,660,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1936-374 \ldots$ | $2,414,000$ | 73.8 | 856,000 | 26.2 | $3,270,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1937-38 \ldots$ | $2,500,000$ | 73.5 | 900,000 | 26.5 | $3,400,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1938-39 \ldots$ | $2,410,000$ | 73.0 | 890,000 | 27.0 | $3,300,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1939-40 \ldots$ | $2,300,000$ | 71.9 | 900,000 | 28.1 | $3,200,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1940-41 \ldots$ | $2,420,000$ | 71.2 | 980,000 | 28.8 | $3,400,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1941-42 \ldots$ | $2,430,000$ | 67.5 | $1,170,000$ | 32.5 | $3,600,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1942-43 \ldots$ | $2,580,000$ | 67.0 | $1,270,000$ | 33.0 | $3,850,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1943-44 \ldots$ | $2,730,000$ | 64.2 | $1,520,000$ | 35.8 | $4,250,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1944-45 \ldots$ | $2,895,000$ | 64.3 | $1,610,000$ | 35.7 | $4,505,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1945-46 \ldots-\ldots$ | $3,150,000$ | 62.9 | $1,860,000$ | 37.1 | $5,010,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1946-47 \ldots$ | $3,378,000$ | 62.1 | $2,058,000$ | 37.9 | $5,436,000$ | 100.0 |
| $1947-48 \ldots$ | $3,630,000$ | 61.6 | $2,260,000$ | 38.4 | $5,890,000$ | 100.0 |

[^2]increase in number of members was in Tennessee, practically all of which was in tobacco marketing associations.

Minnesota led with 601,800 members followed by Illinois with 541,870; Wisconsin, 334,200; Iowa, 318,400; and Missouri, 300,630. The other States included in the leading 10 were Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, and Nebraska in the order named. Minnesota has been first in all but five periods, 1936-37 through 1940-41, when Illinois ranked first. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois have been among the leading 10 States in membership each period. Missouri and Ohio, although not among the first 10 in 1915, the first period of record, have been among the top 10 for each survey since. New York, not included until 1925-26, lost out again in 1947-48. Changes in rank are often brought about by very slight differences between the States. For the first time since 1915, North Carolina is included among the leading 10 due to increased membership in the purchasing associations.

The 3 States leading in membership accounted for slightly over 25 percent of the $5,890,000$ members; 28 percent of the 10,135 associations; and 21.5 percent of the $\$ 8,635,000,000$ business. The combined memberships reported by the associations in the 10 leading States was more than 55 percent of the United States total.

Each geographic division showed an increase in the total number of members for the cooperatives within its borders (tables 5 and 41). There was, however, no change in their positions. The 7 West North Central States again came first with 31 percent of the total membership. The East North Central States, although second, had the largest increase over the previous season of any division. This was an increase of 107, 880, more than 7 percent. It was in the East South Central States that the greatest percentage increase occurred, due to the increase in membership reported by the tobacco associations in Tennessee.

Only one Farm Credit District showed a loss in membership - New Orleans (table 5). The Louisville District showed the greatest increase in membership in the year but the St. Paul District was first in point of total membership.

## BUSINESS

Total business of farmers' marketing and purchasing associations for $1947-48$ was $\$ 8,635,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,519,000,000$ or 21.3 percent over the previous year (tables 4 and 41). This large increase compares favorably with price indices of farm products and supplies. The percentage increase, although high, has been exceeded several times in the past. Associations mainly engaged in marketing farm products reported volumes amounting to $\$ 7,195,000,000$ and associations mainly furnishing supplies, $\$ 1,440,000,000$. Again there is a slight downswing in the percent of the business of marketing associations to total cooperative business and a corresponding upswing for the purchasing group.

Table 4. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated business ${ }^{1}$ for specified periods, ${ }^{2} 1913$ to 1947-48

| 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 |
| 1946-47-... | ${ }^{4} 6,005,000$ | 84.4 | ${ }^{4} 1,111,000$ | 15.6 | 7,116,000 | 100.0 |
| 1947-48--- | ${ }^{4} 7,195,000$ | 83.3 | ${ }^{4} 1,440,000$ | 16.7 | 8,635,000 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{2}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the deriod during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlad.
${ }^{3}$ Complled from tables appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 Dp., 1llus., 1917. See pD. 14-25; and U. S. Dedt. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 DD., 111us., 1928. See DD. 70-75 ${ }^{4}$ Combining the supply business by all associations the estimated totals are; 1935-36 marketing season, $\$ 315,000,000$; 1936-37, $\$ 313,400,000 ; 1937-38, \$ 440,000,000 ; 1938-39, \$ 416,000,000$; $1939-40, \$ 448,200,000 ; 1940-41, \$ 450,000,000 ; 1941-42, \$ 600,000,000 ; 1942-43, \$ 750,000,000$; $1943-44, \$ 1,010,000,000 ; 1944-45, \$ 1,095,000,000 ; 1945-46, \$ 1,220,000,000 ; 1946-47$, 51,452,000,000; 1947-48, \$1,822,000,000.
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.

After adjusting for the marketing business handled by purchasing cooperatives and the purchasing done by merketing associations, the net marketing business was $\$ 6,813,000,000$ and the net purchasing business $\$ 1,822,000,000$. Purchasing represented 21.1 percent of the total cooperative business, an increase of less than 1 percent over 1946-47.

All but four States showed an increase in volume of business. The greatest increase was in Illinois with livestock marketing accounting for more than half the increase. Although the Illinois increase was the greatest in dollars, the highest percentage increase was in North Carolina. The lowest percentage increases were in the three Pacific States--Washington, Oregon, and California.

Only one change was made in the 10 States leading in business volume (fig. 2). Washington dropped out and Texas came back into the group. Minnesota was first with a business of $\$ 771,080,000$ and California second for the first time since 1937-38. California's volume was $\$ 697,640,000$. Illinois was third with $\$ 656,860,000$; Iowa, fourth with $\$ 520,420,000$; and Ohio, fifth with $\$ 473,900,000$. The other five States-New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Texas, and Missouri--had volumes ranging from $\$ 457,990,000$ to $\$ 323,400,000$.

Nearly one-fourth of the business was credited to the first 3 States alone, just over half to the first 8, and the first 10 accounted for 58.1 percent of the total. The first 3 also had 23.6 percent of the 10,135 associations and 21.2 percent of the total members. The 10 States leading in volume of business accounted for over 50 percent of the associations listed and also the same percentage of their total members.

Dairy products led in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin; fruits and vegetables in California; grain in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Texas; livestock in Ohio; and purchasing in Missouri. Rice in Texas amounted to nearly 20 percent of the State's grain total.

Only four of the States leading in volume of business also were among those leading in number of associations and memberships with relative positions as follows:

> Number of associations

Membership

| 1 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 7 |

Each geographic division stepped up its dollar volume (table 5). The South Atlantic States showed the largest percentage increase, but the West North Central showed the largest dollar increase. There was no change in their relative positions. The seven West North Central States again led. Second and third positions went to the five East North Central States and the three Pacific States. Grain marketing associations

Table 5. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Number, estimated membership and estimated business ${ }^{1}$ with percentages, by geographic divisions, Farm Credit districts, and specified groups, 1947-48 marketing season ${ }^{2}$

| Geographic division, district, and group | Associations listed 3 |  | Estimated membership ${ }^{4}$ |  | Estimated business5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Geographic Division: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West North Central--.--- | 3,976 | 39.2 | 1,826,380 | 31.0 | 2,663,310 | 30.8 |
| East North Central------ | 2,257 | 22.3 | 1,570,110 | 26.7 | 2,150,240 | 24.9 |
| Pacific- | 835 | 8.2 | 1-293,480 | 5.0 | 1,105,450 | 12.8 |
| Middle At lanti | 642 | 6.3 | 330,880 | 5.6 | 721,020 | 8.4 |
| West South Cent | 883 | 8.7 | 343,230 | 5.8 | 631,400 | 7.3 |
| South Atlantic | 482 | 4.8 | 676,710 | 11.5 | 478,940 | 5.6 |
| Mountain | 571 | 5.6 | 271,770 | 4.6 | 403,090 | 4.7 |
| New Eng1and | 148 | 1.5 | 136,460 | 2.3 | 280,160 | 3.2 |
| East South Central | 341 | 3.4 | 440,980 | 7.5 | 201,390 | 2.3 |
| Total | 10,135 | 100.0 | 5,890,000 | 100.0 | 8,635,000 | 100.0 |
| Farm Credit Districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Paul---------- | 3,068 | 30.3 | 1,284, 130 | 21.8 | 1,715,660 | 19.9 |
| Omaha-- | 1,495 | 14.7 | 642,720 | 10.9 | 1,032,420 | 11.6 |
| Louisville | 1, 636 | 6.3 | 846,380 | 14.4 | -919,060 | 10.6 |
| Springfiel | 600 | 5.9 | 350,960 | 5.9 | 822,740 | 9.5 |
| Berkeley | 577 | 5.7 | 183,960 | 3.1 | 808,180 | 9.4 |
| Wichita- | 685 | 6.7 | 319,550 | 5.4 | 620,700 | 7.2 |
| Spokane | 658 | 6.5 | 304,840 | 5.2 | 571,570 | 6.6 |
| Baltimor | 443 | 4.4 | 427,800 | 7.3 | 372,060 | 4.3 |
| Houston | 523 | 5.2 | 169,100 | 2.9 | 334,960 | 3.9 |
| Columbia | 229 | 2.2 | 365,290 | 6.2 | 285,320 | 3.3 |
| New Orleans | 242 | 2.4 | 136,780 | 2.3 | 147,090 | 1.7 |
| Total | 10,135 | 100.0 | 5,890,000 | 100.0 | 8,635,000 | 100.0 |
| Marketing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton and products----- | 514 | 5.1 | 285,000 | 4.8 | 298,000 | 3.4 |
| Dairy products --. | 2,091 | 20.6 | 788,000 | 13.4 | 1,956,000 | 22.6 |
| Fruits and vegetables--- | 929 | 9.2 | 176,000 | 3.0 | 1,742,000 | 8.6 |
| Grain, dry beans, rice-- | 2,233 | 22.0 | 682,000 | 11.6 | 2,390,000 | 27.7 |
| Livestock---------- | - 552 | 5.4 | 905,000 | 15.4 | 1,180,000 | 13.7 |
| Nuts | 40 | . 4 | 98,000 | 1.7 | -100,600 | 1.2 |
| Poultry and produc | 143 | 1.4 | 131,000 | 2.2 | 275,000 | 3.2 |
| Tobacco---------------- | 16 | . 2 | 298,000 | 5.0 | 121,000 | 1.4 |
| Wool and mohair-- | 123 | 1.2 | 108,000 | 1.8 | 35,000 | . 4 |
| Miscellaneous and service | 518 | 5.1 | 159,000 | 2.7 | 97,400 | 1.1 |
| Total marketing | 7,159 | 70.6 | 3,630,000 | 61.6 | 6, 195,000 | 83.3 |
| Purchasing-------------- | 2,976 | 29.4 | 2,260,000 | 38.4 | ${ }^{6} 1,440,000$ | 16.7 |
| Total marketing and purchasing | 10,135 | 100.0 | 5,890,000 | 100.0 | 8,635,000 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Estimated membership and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in which the association has 1 ts headquarters.
${ }^{2}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
${ }^{4}$ Includes 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.)
${ }^{5}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges by associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing. Also includes value of products under Government loan where applicable.
${ }^{6}$ After combining the marketing business of all associations and the purchasing business of all, the estimated total for marketing was $\$ 6,813,000,000$, or 78.9 percent, and for purchasing $\$ 1,822,000,000$ or 21.1 percent.
transacted the greatest volume of business in the West North Central, the West South Central and Mountain divisions; dairy products in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic; fruits and vegetables in the Pacific; cotton in the East South Central; and purchasing in the New England and South Atlantic.

The St. Paul Farm Credit District led in membership, number of associations, and in volume of business. Business transacted by associations within its territory amounted to $\$ 1,715,660,000$. The St. Louis District was second; Omaha, third; Louisville, fourth; and Springfield, fifth (table 5).

## TRENDS

In 1913 many associations were unincorporated. Most of the older associations which incorporated did so under the General Corporation laws as few States had cooperative laws. In some, there were no sections in the general statutes for the incorporation of cooperatives or educational and fraternal organizations. Today all the States have cooperative laws. As cooperative laws were passed by States, more associations incorporated under them and many associations, formed under General Corporation laws, have reincorporated under cooperative acts in order to have the advantages of these acts.

During the past few years, mergers of two or more cooperatives have continued and less efficient organizations have been closing. Associations have established branches to more efficiently serve their members, especially the livestock sales agencies.

Processing of members' products and manufacturing of feeds, fertilizers, and machinery have been carried farther during the past season. All along the line there has been a trend to handle a wider variety of commodities and add various services as the need arises. This necessarily increases the influence of the cooperatives. Purchasing associations in the past few years have engaged more extensively in marketing and processing farm products. Their dollar volume has increased steadily and since 1935-36, with two exceptions, they have been in third place.

Although the total number of associations has dropped over the years, their membership and business has continued to increase (tables 2, 3, and 4). The increase in dollar volume, however, does not mean that cooperatives are conducting a larger proportion of the farmers' total business. There has been little change in this proportion. Higher prices, more processing and larger over-all farm production have been the main influences in raising this volume.

Over the periods of record, there have been changes in the proportion of the total business transacted by the marketing and purchasing groups. The percent the business of grain marketing associations has been of the total has increased from 17.0, the lowest ever reached, in 1940-41, to 27.7 percent in 1947-48 (table 6 and fig. 1). In 1913 grain cooperatives

Table 6. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business for specified periods, 1913 to 1947-48

Commodity Groups and Purchasing

|  | 1913 | 1921 | 1925-26 | 1930-31 | 1935-36 | 1940-41 | 1945-46 | 1947-48 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton and products-- | 4.9 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Dairy products.....-. | 19.2 | 18.1 | 22.3 | 25.8 | 28.3 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 22.6 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 22.5 | 17.0 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 8.6 |
| Grain, dry beans, and rice | 42.1 | 38.4 | 31.2 | 25.9 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 24.7 | 27.7 |
| Livestock--..........- | 1.6 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 13.7 |
| Nuts-.................... | - | 1.3 | . 7 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| Poultry and products - | - | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Tobacco | . 8 | . 2 | 3.8 | . 3 | . 6 | . 6 | .4 | 1.4 |
| Wool and mohair-....- | - | . 8 | . 4 | 1.1 | . 6 | . 7 | . 6 | . 4 |
| Misc. products......-- | 7.0 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Total marketing- | 98.1 | 95.4 | 94.4 | 91.0 | 86.2 | 83.8 | 84.8 | 83.3 |
| Purchasing--...-...-. | 1.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 16.7 |
| Total marketing \& purchasing-- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Geographic Divisions

| New Eng1and--..-.-.-. | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Middle Atlantic.-.... | 4.9 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| East North Central--- | 16.5 | 18.1 | 23.3 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 22.3 | 24.9 |
| West North Central-.. | 45.1 | 42.5 | 34.9 | 32.5 | 27.2 | 25.8 | 29.8 | 30.8 |
| South At1antic | 5.7 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 5.6 |
| East South Central- | 3.0 | . 8 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| West South Central | 3.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| Mountain | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Pacifi | 16.7 | 16.9 | 12.4 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 12.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 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 | 10,135 |

[^3]cooperatives
BY GROUPS


1921 1925-26-31 19 North Central division has decreased. In 1945-46, however, it showed an increase which continued. Each of the other divisions showed more variations

BUSINESS BY FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS ten leading states


Pigure 2. - Six States have been among the leading 10 since 1913. California, third in 1913, first from 1930-31 through 1946-47, is now in second place. Minnesota starting in first place lost to California but is again in first place. New York, tenth in 1913, is now sixth. The other three States in the group of six are Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin in third, fourth, and seventh places in 1947-42.
led all groups with a business amounting to more than 42 percent of the United States total. It continued to lead until 1931-32 when dairy marketing rose to first place. In $1945-46$ grain again was in first place, forcing dairy into second place. As the percentage of grain business rose from 1940-41 that for dairy marketing associations dropped from 30.4 percent to 22.6 .

Marketing of poultry products has accounted for between 3 and 4 percent of the total cooperative business since 1929-30. However, services rendered by these associations have increased greatly. Today they are providing such widely diverse services as hatching, eviscerating, freezing, in addition to purely marketing functions.

Although fruit and vegetable marketing associations reached a low of 8.6 percent of the total in $1947-48$ they still were fourth among the marketing groups and fifth among all groups.

Over the periods of record the West North Central, East North Central, and Pacific States have always held the three highest positions in volume of business (table 5 and fig. 1). The Pacific States have shown less range in percentage of total business than the other two. The East North Central States rose from 16.5 percent in 1913 to over 28 percent in 1937-38 but by 1947-48 had fallen to 24.9 percent. The West North Central region has gradually dropped from over 45 percent in 1913 to 30.8 percent in 1947-48. This was not a continuous drop as there were several upswings. The Middle Atlantic States have ranked fourth since 1915. Other geographic divisions have changed positions more often even though their percentages of total business did not vary greatly. However,
beginning with 1941-42, the relative positions have remained the same except for the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions which twice exchanged fifth and sixth places.

Figure 3 shows trends in local associations. Only the cotton and purchasing associations have increased in number in the past 10 years.

Average membership and volume of business for all local groups has increased. The largest increase in average membership has been in the purchasing group and the lowest in fruits and vegetables. In volume of business, the poultry products marketing associations had the highest increase and wool marketing the lowest.

The local associations are arrayed according to volume of business transacted in table 7. More associations were transacting a volume of business under $\$ 100,000$ than in any other bracket. Between $\$ 100,000$ and $\$ 200,000$ were 17.4 percent of the total number of associations. The percent of marketing associations in this range was 14.9 while that for purchasing associations was 23.7.

The annual business of nearly three-fourths of the associations was under $\$ 600,000$. Here again alarger proportion of the purchasing than marketing associations came under this volume. More than 10 times as many marketing as purchasing associations were transacting business above the \$2,000,000 level.

Table 7. - Percent of local associations transacting annual business within specified volumes, 1948

| Dollar volume | Marketing associations |  | Purchasing associations |  | Total marketing and purchasing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent | Cumulative percent | Percent | Cumulative percent | Percent | Cumulative percent |
| Less than 100,000-...-...- | 21.3 | 21.3 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| 100,000 - 199,999-------- | 14.9 | 36.2 | 23.7 | 54.8 | 17.4 | 41.4 |
| 200,000 - 299,999-..e.e-- | 11.2 | 47.4 | 13.7 | 68.5 | 11.9 | 53.3 |
| 300,000 - 399,999-.-.-...- | 9.3 | 56.7 | 8.4 | 76.9 | 9.0 | 62.3 |
| 400,000 - 499,999-.-.-...- | 7.4 | 64.1 | 5.0 | 81.9 | 6.7 | 69.0 |
| 500,000 - 599,999--......- | 6.0 | 70.1 | 4.0 | 85.9 | 5.4 | 74.4 |
| 600,000 - 699,999-----... | 4.8 | 74.9 | 2.7 | 88.6 | 4.2 | 78.6 |
| 700,000 - 799,999----.--- | 4.2 | 79.1 | 2.7 | 91.3 | 3.7 | 82.3 |
| 800,000 - 899,999-.-.-.-. | 3.1 | 82.2 | 1.6 | 92.9 | 2.7 | 85.0 |
| 900,000 - 999,999---.---- | 2.5 | 84.7 | 1.2 | 94.1 | 2.2 | 87.2 |
| 1,000,000 - 1,999,999 $\ldots$ | 10.8 | 95.5 | 4.9 | 99.0 | 9.2 | 96.4 |
| Over 2,000,000-........... | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 |



## COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Associations handling cotton and cotton products numbered 514 in 1947-48, a loss of 11 (tables 8 and 41). Each year since 1941-42 there has been a decrease in number of associations. Even though the number of associations decreased in 1947-48, cotton continued to account for 7.2 percent of the 7,159 total for all marketing groups.

Of these 514 associations, 12 are marketing, 13 are operating oil mills, and most of the remaining 489 are gins. Some gins are also operating elevators, locker plants, feed mills, or performing other services. In a few instances, the other activities taken on by cotton associations have grown in importance to the point where the association has been reclassified. About a third of the cotton associations are now purchasing supplies for members.

Of the 12 States in which cotton associations are found, 3 showed increases in the number of associations, 4 no change, and 5 decreases. Arkansas had 9 more associations; and Mississippi and New Mexico each 2 more. The greatest loss was in the number of gins in Texas.

However, Texas remained in first place with nearly 58 percent of the 514 cotton cooperatives (table 9 and fig. 4). Oklahoma and Mississippi came second and third with 72 and 66 associations, respectively.

The estimated membership for this commodity group totaled 285,000. This is a slight increase over the preceding period. Undoubtedly many members of gins also are members of marketing and oil-mill associations. Although the estimated number of members is higher, the percentage it is of that for all marketing groups continued down. This downswing from 14.2 in 1936-37 to 7.9 in 1947-48 has been broken only twice--1942-43 and 1943-44.

Half of the States showed increases in members, two remained the same, and 4 reported decreases. The local associations, about 95 percent of the total number of associations, accounted for only 35 percent of the memberships. Their average was only 205, which, however, was greater than ten years ago when the average was 144 (fig. 3).

0 klahoma showed the greatest increase in members and Alabama the greatest decrease. Texas reported the largest membership, 102,700, which is over one-third, 36.0 percent, of the total. Georgia was second with 58,800 ; 0klahoma, third with 54,300; Tennessee, fourth with 20,000; and Mississippi, fifth with 19,500 . The past 2 years the same 10 leading States have had the same relative positions.

Business transacted by cotton cooperatives in 1947-48 amounted to $\$ 298,000,000$, their largest volume of record. From 1938-39 to 1947-48, there were only two periods, 1944-45 and 1945-46 when cotton products associations did not report an increase in business. In 1947-48 the volume was just over 4 percent of the total business of marketing cooperatives compared with a high of 8.2 in 1933-34. Over 65 percent of the $\$ 298,000,000$ was transacted by the cotton marketing associations and oil mills, and only about 35 percent by the local gins and service

Table 8. - Cotton and cotton products associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, 1913 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1 isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | 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 | 4.7 |
| 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 |
| 1935-36-2.-..... | 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 |
| 1946-47-------- | 525 | 7.2 | 284,000 | 8.4 | 233,700 | 3.9 |
| 1947-48-...-.-.- | 514 | 7.2 | 285,000 | 7.9 | 298,000 | 4.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers ${ }^{\text {marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now complled }}$ on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, 3 and sales agencies.
3 The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and 4 shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a dart of all marketing associations for the various years.
${ }_{7}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
${ }^{7}$ Astimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges.
associations. Sales of farm products -- cotton, seed, oil, etc., -- was 88.4 percent of the total. The sale of supplies, ginning fees, and other income, accounted for the remaining 11.6 percent.

Average business for the local associations was $\$ 213,000$, and for the large-scale cotton and oil marketing associations, \$7,762,000.

The greatest dollar increase was in Mississippi, but California nearly doubled its business in 1947-48, going from over $\$ 12,000,000$ to near the $\$ 24,000,000$ mark. Arrayed according to volume of business, Texas comes

Table 9. - Cotton and cotton products associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the cotton total, 1947-48

| Associations 1isted |  |  | Estimated Membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ | State | Number | Percent | State | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Texas | 296 | 57.6 | Texas | 102,700 | 36.0 | Texas | 105,300 | 35.3 |
| Oklahoma | 72 | 14.0 | Georgia | 58,800 | 20.6 | Mississippi | 80,700 | 27.1 |
| Mississippi | 66 | 12.8 | Oklahoma | 54,300 | 19.1 | Georgia | 25,800 | 8.7 |
| Arkansas | 33 | 6.4 | Tennessee | 20,000 | 7.0 | California | 23,900 | 8.0 |
| New Mexico | 14 | 2.7 | Mississippi | 19,500 | 6.8 | Oklahoma | 21,800 | 7.3 |
| California | 12 | 2.3 | Alabama | 9,900 | 3.5 | Arkansas | 17,700 | 5.9 |
| Georgia | 7 | 1.4 | North Carolina | 9,720 | 3.4 | Tennessee | 7,800 | 2.6 |
| Alabama | 7 | 1.4 | California | 5,800 | 2.0 | North Carolina | 7,000 | 2.3 |
| Louisiana | 3 | . 6 | New Mexico | 2,600 | . 9 | New Mexico | 6,000 | 2.0 |
| Tennessee | 2 | . 4 | Arkansas | 1,430 | . 5 | Alabama | 1,300 | . 4 |

Table 10. - Cotton and cotton products associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the cotton total, by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations 1isted |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | Percent | Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| West So. Central | 404 | 78.6 | West So. Central | 58,650 | 55.7 | West So. Central | 145, 100 | 48.7 |
| East So. Central | 75 | 14.6 | South Atlantic | 68,520 | 24.1 | East So. Central | 89,800 | 30.1 |
| Mountain | 14 | 2.7 | East So. Central | 49,400 | 17.3 | South At lantir | 32,800 | 11.0 |
| Pacific | 12 | 2.3 | Pacific | 5,800 | 2.0 | Pacific | 23,900 | 8.0 |
| South Atlantic | 8 | 1.6 | Mountain | 2,600 | . 9 | Mountain | 6,000 | 2.0 |
| W. No. Central | 1 | . 2 | West No. Central | 30 | (1) | West No. Central | 400 | . 2 |
| United States | 514 | 100.0 |  | 285,0001 | 100.0 |  | 298,0001 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than one-tenth of one percent.
Figure 4. - Cotton and cotton products associations: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume

*only 9 States listed cotton associations.
first with $\$ 105,300,000$; Mississippi, second with $\$ 80,700,000 ;$ Georgia, third with $\$ 25,800,000$; then California, 0 kl ahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, New Mexico, and Alabama (table 3 ).

Texas alone accounted for more than 35 percent of the total dollar business and the first two States for 62.4 percent. Four of these States have been found among the 10 leading in each period of record. They are Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, and Oklahoma. Texas has come first most of the periods of record, second a few times, and third twice. The other States showed greater variation.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

During the 1947-48 season 2,091 associations engaged mainly in marketing dairy products were listed (tables 11 and 41). This was a net loss of 41 associations, 27 of which were in Wisconsin. In all, 15 other States showed decreases of from 1 to 4 associations. The total loss in 16 States was 60 associations which was partially offset by a gain of 19 in 11 States. Practically the entire loss was in the East North Central division where each State dropped back. Except for a few years, there has been a steady decrease in number of dairy associations since 1929-30.

Dairy marketing associations are found in 44 of the States and the District of Columbia. Minnesota had the largest number of associations, 581 (table 12), Wisconsin was second with 531, and Iowa, third with 263. New York was fourth with 85 associations and Illinois, South Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oregon followed ranging from 66 to 35 associations. The largest number of dairy associations, 1,015 , was in the seven West North Central States and accounted for nearly half the United States total. Adding to these, 695 associations in the East North Central division, gives 1,710 associations or 81.8 percent of the total.

In contrast to the drop in number of associations the total membership increased in 1947-48. It was 788,000 , which was 42,000 more than in 1946-47, and accounted for 21.7 percent of the membership for all marketing associations. However, each of the past five seasons has shown a decrease in the proportion membership in dairy cooperatives is of the total for all marketing. From 1931-32 to 1944-45 inclusive, this commodity group reported the largest total membership for marketing groups. Since 1945-46 livestock has been in first place. The increase in membership was spread among 33 States with Nebraska adding 10,500 to its total, Wisconsin, 6,800, and Minnesota, 7,800. Increases in other States were under 3,500 . In total number of members reported, Minnesota was first with 138,000; Wisconsin, next with 85,000 ; Iowa, third with 81,000 ;

Table 11. - Dairy products associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, 1913 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1 isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | 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 | 29.9 | 739,000 | 23.5 | 1,428,000 | 27.7 |
| 1946-47- | 2,132 | 29.3 | 746,000 | 22.1 | 1,746,000 | 29.1 |
| 1947-48 | 2,091 | 29.2 | 788,000 | 21.7 | 1,956,000 | 27.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers ${ }^{\prime}$ 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 spec1ifed year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencles.
${ }^{3}$ The membershid estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for 5 associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
$5_{\text {percentages }}$ 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.

New York, fourth with 50,000 ; and Nebraska, fifth with 49,000. These 5 States reported memberships totaling over one-half of the total for the dairy group.

Membership of the 1,849 local dairy associations was 63.1 percent of the total of all dairy cooperatives and averaged 269 an association (fig. 3).

The West North Central States accounted for nearly 45 percent of the 788,000 members and the East North Central for about 29 percent (table 13). No other division had as many as 10 percent of the total membership.

Table 12. - Dairy products associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the dairy total, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | Per: cent | State | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Minnesota | 581 | 27.8 | Minnesota | 138,000 | 17.5 | Wisconsin | 285,700 | 14.6 |
| Wisconsin | 531 | 25.4 | Wisconsin | 85,000 | 10.8 | Minnesota | 281,400 | 14.4 |
| Iowa | 263 | 12.6 | Iowa | 81,000 | 10.3 | New York | 259,000 | 13.2 |
| New York | 85 | 4.1 | New York | 50,000 | 6.3 | Illinois | 121,400 | 6.2 |
| I11 ino is | 66 | 3.2 | Nebraska | 49,000 | 6.2 | Iowa | 114,500 | 5.9 |
| South Dakota | 52 | 2.5 | Michigan | 45,500 | 5.8 | Michigan | 109,000 | 5.6 |
| Michigan | 44 | 2.1 | I11inois | 42,200 | 5.4 | California | 89,100 | 4.6 |
| Nebraska | 43 | 2.1 | Ohio | 32,000 | 4.1 | Pennsylvania | 80,300 | 4.1 |
| North Dakota | 41 | 2.0 | Missouri | 29,000 | 3.7 | Ohio | 67,600 | 3.5 |
| Oregon | 35 | 1.7 | Pennsylvania | 24,000 | 3.0 | Massachusetts | 49,800 | 2.5 |

Based on replies from 89 percent of the associations, the dairy group transacted business estimated at $\$ 1,956,000,000$ during 1947-48. This was an increase of 12 percent over the previous season. Dairy cooperatives placed second among the commodity groups in volume of business as well as in number of associations and membership (table 35). The past three seasons dairy products associations have ranked second to grain cooperatives in number of associations and volume of business.

Less than half the dairy cooperative business was transacted at the local level with an average of $\$ 494,000$ for each of the 1,849 associations. A comparatively small volume of supplies was purchased for members (table 40). Purchasing accounted for just over 3 percent of the total business of local dairy associations and for more than 2 percent for large-scale associations.

Table 13. - Dairy products associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the dairy total, by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Percent | Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| West No. Central | 1,015 | 48.6 | West No. Central | 354,000 | 44.9 | East No. Central | 616,900 | 31.5 |
| East No. Central | 695 | 33.2 | East No. Central | 227, 700 | 28.9 | West No. Central | 529, 100 | 27.1 |
| Middle Atlantio | 120 | 5.7 | Middle At lantic | 76,400 | 9.7 | Middle Atlantic | 362,100 | 18.5 |
| Pacific | 82 | 3.9 | Pacific | 38,500 | 4.9 | Pacific | 168,500 | 8.6 |
| Mountain | 49 | 2.4 | Mountain | 34,030 | 4.3 | New England | 104,600 | 5.3 |
| South Atlantic | 43 | 2.1 | West So. Central | 23,000 | 2.9 | South At lantic | 67,800 | 3.5 |
| New England | 40 | 1.9 | New England | 20,600 | 2.6 | Mountain | 49,600 | 2.5 |
| West So. Central | 30 | 1.4 | South At lantic | 6,920 | . 9 | West So. Central | 34,500 | 1.8 |
| East So. Central | 17 | . 8 | East So. Central | 6,850 | . 9 | East So. Central | 22,900 | 1.2 |
| United States | 2,091 | 100.0 | United States | 788,000 | 100.0 | United States | 1,956,000 | 100.0 |

Massachusetts again was included among the 10 States reporting the largest volume of business, replacing Missouri (table 12 and fig. 5). Of the 10 States, Wisconsin led with $\$ 285,700,000$; Minnesota was second with $\$ 281,400,000$; New York, third with $\$ 259,000,000$; Illinois, fourth with $\$ 121,400,000$; and Iowa, fith with $\$ 114,500,000$. The others followed in this order: Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetis. Business for the first 5 States totaled over 54 percent of the United States dairy total.

Among the geographic divisions, dairy cooperatives in the 5 East North Central States again transacted the greatest volume of business (table 13). It was practically the same percentage of the total as in 1946-47. The other sections also came in the same order as in 1946-47.

Figure 5. - Dairy products associations: Ten States leading in dollar volume of busi-i ness in specified periods, arrayed according to volume


FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

A total of 929 associations marketing fruits and vegetables were included in the 1947-48 survey (tables 14 and 41 ). This, a drop of 8 , continues the general decrease in number of associations since 1930-31, the peak year. In only four seasons was there an upswing in number, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1945-46, and 1946-47. While the number of associations has dropped, there has been little change in the proportion they are of the total for marketing groups. The highest was 14.0 percent in $1937-38$ and the lowest 12.1 percent in 1941-42. This season it was 13.0 percent.

Associations operating at the local level numbered 802 and federations and other large-scale associations, 127.

Table 14. - Fruit and vegetable associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,1 1913 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | Estimated members ${ }^{3}$ |  | Estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | \$1,000 | Percent ${ }^{5}$ |
| 1913-*.... | 456 | 15.3 |  |  | 69,921 | 23.0 |
| 1915 | 871 | 16.9 | 109,916 | 18.6 | 201,543 | 32.3 |
| 1921... | ${ }^{6} 734$ | 11.3 |  |  | 213,242 | 17.8 |
| 1925-26--..- | 1,237 | 12.9 | 180,000 | 7.4 | 280,000 | 12.4 |
| 1927-28-...- | 1,269 | 12.4 | 215,000 | 8.2 | 300,000 | 13.8 |
| 1929-30--.-- | 1,384 | 13.1 | 218,000 | 8.3 | 320,000 | 13.9 |
| 1930-31-...- | 1,386 | 13.4 | 182,000 | 7.0 | 319,000 | 14.6 |
| 1931-32--..- | 1,347 | 13.1 | 180,000 | 6.8 | 283,000 | 16.2 |
| 1932-33-...- | 1,268 | 13.6 | 170,000 | 6.9 | 200,000 | 16.7 |
| 1933-34- | 1,194 | 13.2 | 185,000 | 7.5 | 182,000 | 15.0 |
| 1934-35- | 1,082 | 12.3 | 158,000 | 6.3 | 200,000 | 14.9 |
| 1935-36-..-- | 1,063 | 12.7 | 166,000 | 6.1 | 212,000 | 13.4 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$-..- | 1,102 | 13.5 | 141,700 | 5.9 | 282,000 | 15.0 |
| 1937-38---- | 1,164 | 14.0 | 164,000 | 6.6 | 300,000 | 14.6 |
| 1938-39--..- | 1,116 | 13.8 | 168,000 | 7.0 | 273,000 | 15.5 |
| 1939-40-.... | 1,088 | 13.5 | 145,000 | 6.3 | 273,000 | 15.8 |
| 1940-41- | 1,048 | 13.2 | 157,000 | 6.5 | 274,000 | 14.3 |
| 1941-42----- | 945 | 12.1 | 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 |
| 1946-47----- | 937 | 12.9 | 168,000 | 5.0 | 826,000 | 13.7 |
| 1947-48-.... | 929 | 13.0 | 176,000 | 4.8 | 742,000 | 10.3 |

[^4]Fruit and vegetable marketing associations were operating in all but three States -- Nevada, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In 11 States the number increased from 1 to 7 , while the losses were from 1 to 5 in 18 States. As usual, the largest number, 333, was located in California (table 15). Florida came second with 73, followed by Washington, Michigan, and Texas respectively (table 15). Over one-third of the fruit and vegetable associations were in California and practically half in the first three States.

Membership of the 929 associations was estimated at 176,000 , an increase of 8,000 over 1946-47. The largest membership of record was 218,000 in 1929-30. Local associations, which accounted for over 86 percent of the total fruit and vegetable cooperatives, reported only 55.5 percent of the membership for associations in this commodity group. They averaged 122 members an association. This was a slight increase over the past 10 years. However, this increase in average membership was the smallest of any group (fig. 3).

In more than half the States, the membership was higher than in the previous season. Losses were recorded in 12 States, 6 of which also showed losses in number of associations. The only geographic division in which there were fewer members of fruit and vegetable associations was the Middle Atlantic (table 16). In this division the loss was about 2 percent.

California with 37,200 members of fruit and vegetable cooperatives came first (table 15). This membership was 21.1 percent of the total for this type of association. Michigan was second with 17,500; Utah, third with 12,300; Colorado, fourth with 10,400 ; and Washington, fifth with 10,000. The other five among the leading ten were Idaho, New York, Oregon, Florida, and Texas, ranging from 8,000 down to 4,600 members.

Table 15. - Fruit and vegetable associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the fruit and vegetable total, 1947-48

| Associations Listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ | State | \$1,000 | Percent |
| California | 333 | 35.8 | California | 37, 200 | 21.1 | California | 331,500 | 44.7 |
| Florida | 73 | 7.9 | Michigan | 17,500 | 9.9 | Florida | 66,100 | 8.9 |
| Washington | 56 | 6.0 | Utah | 12,300 | 7.0 | Washington | 60,000 | 8.1 |
| Michigan | 41 | 4.4 | Colorado | 10,400 | 5.9 | Colorado | 37,400 | 5.0 |
| Texas | 38 | 4.1 | Washington | 10,000 | 5.7 | Oregon | 29,100 | 3.9 |
| Utah | 35 | 3.8 | Idaho | 8,000 | 4.5 | Maine | 23,000 | 3.1 |
| Colorado | 32 | 3.4 | New York | 6,800 | 3.9 | New York | 20,000 | 2.7 |
| Oregon | 29 | 3.1 | Oregon | 6,800 | 3.9 | Michigan | 19,000 | 2.6 |
| New York | 28 | 3.0 | Florida | 4,700 | 2.7 | Texas | 18,000 | 2.4 |
| Ohio | 19 | 2.0 | Texas | 4,600 | 2.6 | Idaho | 16,000 | 2.2 |

Table 16. - Fruit and vegetable associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the fruit and vegetable total by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations 1isted |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Pacific | 418 | 45.0 | Pacific | 54,000 | 30.7 | Pacific | 420.600 | 56.7 |
| South Atlantic | 116 | 12.5 | Mountain | 38,930 | 22.1 | Mountain | 84,200 | 11.3 |
| Mountain | 104 | 11.2 | East No. Central | 24,300 | 13.8 | South Atlantic | 78,400 | 10.6 |
| East No. Central | 83 | 8.9 | Middle At lantic | 14,300 | 8.1 | New England | 38,950 | 5.2 |
| West So. Central | 74 | 8.0 | South At lantic | 12,680 | 7.2 | East No. Central | 36,300 | -4.9 |
| Middle At lantic | 50 | 5.4 | West So. Central | 10,300 | 5.9 | Middle Atlantic | 34.300 | 4.6 |
| West No. Central | 41 | 4.4 | East So. Central | 10,000 | 5.7 | West So. Central | 24,350 | 3.3 |
| East So. Central | 27 | 2.9 | West No. Central | 7,300 | 4.1 | West No. Central | 20,700 | 2.8 |
| New England | 16 | 1.7 | New England | 4,190 | 2.4 | East So. Central | 4.200 | . 6 |
| United States | 929 | 100.0 | United States | 176,000 | 100.0 | United States? | 742,000 | 100.0 |

Business for fruit and vegetable associations was estimated at $\$ 742,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 84,000,000$, or 10.2 percent. The local associations accounted for 55.0 percent of the total business and the large-scale, 45.0. The supply business of these associations amounted to 7.4 percent of their total of $\$ 742,000,000$ (table 40 ).

The decrease in dollar volume was spread among 23 of the States with California showing the greatest. Although the largest dollar loss it was the lowest loss on a percentage basis.

Again California led the States in volume of business transacted with $\$ 331,500,000$, which was 44.7 percent of the total (table 15, fig. 6).

Figure 6. - Fruit and vegetable associations: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume


The second ranking State, Florida, has a business of $\$ 66,100,000$, which was only 8.9 percent of the total. Washington came third with $\$ 60,000,000$; Colorado, fourth, $\$ 37,400,000 ;$ Oregon, fifth, $\$ 29,100,000 ;$ Maine, sixth, $\$ 23,000,000 ;$ New York, seventh, $\$ 20,000,000$. The remaining three of the 10 leading States were Michigan, Texas, and Idaho. Neither Maine nor* Idaho were among the 10 leading in number of associations. It was the sugar beet bargaining associations in Idaho and potato marketing in Maine that brought these States up among the 10 leading in volume of business.

California and Washington are the only States which have been among the 10 leading during each period of record. California has been first each time. Washington, although usually third, has been in second, fourth, and fifth positions.

Ranked on the volume of business transacted, fruit and vegetable marketing associations were second to grain in 1913 and 1915 . Since, they have been in either third or fourth place.

The three Pacific States, each among the leading 10 , took the lead in this commodity (table 16). They accounted for 45.0 percent of the associations, 30.7 percent of the members, and 56.7 percent of the business.

## NUTS

Nut marketing associations were first listed separately in 1921. At that time 57 associations reported. By $1947-48$ only 40 associations were included in the estimates (tables 17 and 41). Thirty-three of these were local and 7 were large-scale associations. The largest number of associations listed was 71 in 1930-31.

The 40 associations are located in 7 States with more than half of them in California (table 18). Oregon came second with 6 associations and Oklahoma, third with 4 .

Because of the nature of the transactions by the peanut marketing associations, which act as agents for the Commodity Credit Corporation, this commodity fluctuates greatly. During 1947-48 the total membership increased nearly 51 percent and the business over 70 percent.

Although 40 was the smallest number of associations listed since 1929-30, their membership, 98,000 , was the largest ever reported by the nut marketing cooperatives. Eighty-five percent of this was reported by the 7 large-scale associations. The large membership reported by one association in Georgia, 70,000, put that State in first place (table 18). California with only 13,000 members in 23 associations came second and Virginia, third.

The business reported by the nut marketing associations for $1947-48$ was $\$ 100,600,000$. Although an increase of 70 percent over $1946-47$, it was very much smaller than for the three years 1943-44, 1944-45, and 1945-46. Of the total, 75 percent was accounted for by the large-scale associations.

Table 17. - Nut associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, 1921 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations listed ${ }^{2}$ |  | Estimated members ${ }^{3}$ |  | Estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | \$1,000 | Percent ${ }^{5}$ |
| 1921-... | ${ }^{6} 57$ | -9 |  |  | 16,080 | 1.3 |
| 1925-26-- | 39 | . 4 | 20,000 | . 8 | 16,000 | . 7 |
| 1927-28- | 40 | . 4 | 15,000 | . 6 | 14,600 | . 7 |
| 1929-30-- | 44 | . 4 | 14,000 | . 5 | 14,600 | . 6 |
| 1930-31- | 71 | . 7 | 17,000 | . 7 | 13,000 | . 6 |
| 1931-32-- | 70 | . 7 | 18,000 | . 7 | 8,600 | . 5 |
| 1932-33-- | 65 | . 7 | 17,500 | . 7 | 8,500 | . 7 |
| 1933-34-- | 57 | . 6 | 15,000 | . 6 | 11,500 | . 9 |
| 1934-35-- | 53 | . 6 | 14,800 | . 6 | 11,300 | . 8 |
| 1935-36-- | 52 | . 6 | 16,000 | . 6 | 13, 100 | . 8 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$ | 49 | . 6 | 13,300 | . 5 | 12,800 | . 7 |
| 1937-38-- | 52 | . 6 | 15,800 | . 6 | 15,800 | . 8 |
| 1938-39-- | 46 | . 5 | 15,000 | . 6 | 14,000 | . 8 |
| 1939-40-- | 51 | . 6 | 21,000 | . 9 | 16,000 | . 9 |
| 1940-41- | 48 | . 6 | 42,000 | 1.7 | 31,000 | 1.6 |
| 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 | 3.6 |
| 1944-45-- | 46 | . 6 | 46,700 | 1.6 | 200,000 | 4.1 |
| 1945-46-- | 43 | . 6 | 62,700 | 2.0 | 176,500 | 3.4 |
| 1946-47-- | 41 | . 6 | 65,000 | 1.9 | 59,000 | 1.0 |
| 1947-48-- | 40 | . 6 | 98,000 | 2.7 | 100,600 | 1.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers 1 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, 3 and sales agencies.
$3^{\text {The membersh1D estimates for the years since about } 1935 \text { include members, contract members, and }}$ 4 shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for 5 associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the várious years.
${ }^{6}$ Assoclations reporting dollar business.
${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on dzta collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges.

Less than 2 percent of the total business was represented by the purchase of supplies.

The associations in California transacted business amounting to $\$ 38,300,000$, which gave their State the lead. Georgia came second and Texas third. California has held first place except for the four years, 1942-43 through 1945-46, when Georgia was first (fig. 7).

Table 18. - Nut associations: States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the nut total, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| State | Number | Per- <br> cent | State | Number | Per- <br> cent | State | $\$ 1,000$ | Per- <br> cent |  |
| California | 23 | 57.5 | Georgia | 70,000 | 71.4 | California | 38,300 | 38.1 |  |
| Oregon | 6 | 15.0 | California | 13,000 | 13.3 | Georgia | 23,100 | 22.9 |  |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 10.0 | Virginia | 5,100 | 5.2 | Texas | 21,400 | 21.3 |  |
| Virginia | 3 | 7.5 | Texas | 5,000 | 5.1 | Virginia | 12,800 | 12.7 |  |
| Texas | 2 | 5.0 | Oregon | 2,800 | 2.9 | Oregon | 4,000 | 4.0 |  |
| Georgia | 1 | 2.5 | Oklahoma | 1,600 | 1.6 | Oklahoma | 800 | .8 |  |
| Washington | 1 | 2.5 | Washington | 500 | .5 | Washington | 200 | .2 |  |

Table 19. - Nut associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the nut total by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Pacific | 30 | 75.0 | South Atlantic | 75,100 | 76.6 | Pacific | 42,500 | 42.2 |
| West So. Central | 6 | 15.0 | Pacific | 16,300 | 16.6 | South Atlantic | 35,900 | 35.7 |
| South Atlantic | 4 | 10.0 | West So.Central | 6,600 | 6.8 | West So.Central | 22,200 | 22.1 |
| United States | 40 | 100.0 | United States | 98,000 | 100.0 | United States | 100,600 | 100.0 |

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

*only period in which 10 or more States reported nut associations.

## GRAIA AND DRY BEAMS

The grain marketing group includes those associations mainiy engaged in the marketing of such grains as wheat, corn, rye, as well as rice, and dry beans. During 1947-48 this group included 2,233 associations, a net increase of 9 over the previous season. This is the first upswing since 1937-38 (tables 20 and 41).

Table 20. - Grain, including rice, and dry bean associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, 1913 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | 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 |
| $1940 \cdot 41$ | 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 | 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 | 29.1 |
| 1946.47 | 2,224 | 30.6 | 602,000 | 17.8 | 1,918,000 | 31.9 |
| 1947 | 2,233 | 31.2 | 682,000 | 18.8 | 2,390,000 | 33.2 |

[^5]Twenty-three of the associations handle only rice. Only 11 associations reporting are known to handle rice along with other grains. The opposite is true in the case of dry beans. Ten associations handle beans only but over 150 report handling beans along with other grains. Large quantities of beans are also handled by associations in other classified groups.

Grain marketing associations are located in 30 of the States with the greatest concentration in the 7 States in the West North Central Division (table 22). North Dakota lost 5 associations but still leads with 302. Illinois again came second with 257. Iowa was a close third with 253, followed by Minnesota with 225; Kansas, 220; Nebraska, 208; South Dakota, 161; and Ohio, 113 (table 21). Ninth and tenth places were held by 0 kl ahoma with 74 associations and Montana with 61.

Table 21. - Grain, including rice, and dry bean associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the grain total, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | Percent | State | \$1,000 | Percent |
| North Dakota | 302 | 13.5 | Minnesota | 85,000 | 12.5 | Illinois | 257,000 | 10.8 |
| Illinois | 257 | 11.5 | Illinois | 84,000 | 12.3 | Kansas | 254,000 | 10.6 |
| Iowa | 253 | 11.3 | Iowa | 76,000 | 11.1 | Minnesota | 247,000 | 10.3 |
| Minnesota | 225 | 10.1 | North Dakota | 68,200 | 10.0 | Iowa | 242,000 | 10.1 |
| Kansas | 220 | 9.9 | Kansas | 62,000 | 9.1 | North Dakota | 203,000 | 8.5 |
| Nebraska | 208 | 9.3 | Nebraska | 53,200 | 7.8 | Nebraska | 175,000 | 7.3 |
| South Dakota | 161 | 7.2 | South Dakota | 46,200 | 6.8 | Oklahoma | 145,000 | 6.1 |
| Ohio | 113 | 5.1 | Ohio | 36,800 | 5.4 | Texas | 122,100 | 5.1 |
| Oklahoma | 74 | 3.3 | Indiana | 28,600 | 4.2 | Indiana | 116,000 | 4.9 |
| Montana | 61 | 2.7 | Oklahoma | 24,100 | 3.5 | South Dakota | 113,000 | 4.7 |

Table 22. - Grain, including rice, and dry bean associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the grain total by geographic divisions, 1947-48.

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \end{array}$ | Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| West No. Central | 1,422 | 63.7 | West No. Central | 411,600 | 60.4 | West No. Central | , 278,000 | 53.5 |
| East No. Central | 456 | 20.4 | East No. Central | 170,600 | 25.0 | East No. Central | 506,400 | 21.2 |
| West So. Central | 148 | 6.6 | West So. Central | 44,000 | 6.5 | West So. Central | 299, 100 | 12.5 |
| Mountain | 114 | 5.1 | Mo | 36,360 | 5.3 | Pacific | 173,500 | 7.3 |
| Pacific | 85 | 3. | Pa | 15,200 | 2.2 | Mountain | 129,650 | 5. |
| East So. Central | 5 | . 2 | East So. Central | 3,160 | . 5 | East So. Central | 2,700 | . 1 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2 |  | South Atlanti | 1,000 | . 1 | South Atlantic | 600 |  |
| South Atlan | 1 |  | Middle Atlantic | 80 | * | Middle Atlantic | 50 | * |
| United States | 2,233 | 100.0 | United States | 682,000 | 100.0 | United States | 2,390,000 | 100.0 |

[^6]These associations reported 682,000 members, an increase of 80,000 over the previous period, continuing an increase which started in 1941-42. This membership is the largest since 1931-32. It is 18.8 percent of the total for all marketing groups. The lowest percent of all marketing groups reached by the membership of grain associations was 14.4 in 1937-38. Grain has had the third largest membership of the marketing associations since 1936-37.

Minnesota had 85,000 members and Illinois 84,000 . Combined, this was nearly one-fourth of the total. Iowa, North Dakota, and Kansas had $76,000,68,200$, and 62,000 in the order named. The associations in these 5 States reported memberships totaling 55 percent of the total of 682,000. Over 60 percent of the total membership of the grain associations was in the West North Central States. Six of the 7 States in this division, however, are among the 10 leaders.

The estimated business for the grain marketing associations was based on replies from practically 72 percent of the 2,233 associations (table 1). It was $\$ 2,390,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 472,000,000$, or nearly 25 percent. With only two exceptions grain volume has increased each season since 1932-33. As a percent of the business for all marketing groups it was 33.2 this season, the highest since 1921 (tables 20 and 35).

Nearly 74 percent of this business was transacted at the local level and the average for an association was about $\$ 800,000$ (fig. 3). Ten years ago the average was $\$ 149,000$.

Of the total dollar volume 90.3 percent was sales of members' products, the other 9.7 percent included sales of supplies and other income (table 40). Purchasing accounted for 12.2 percent of the business of the local associations, a slight increase over the previous season, and only 2.6 percent for the large-scale associations. The proportion sales of farm products was of the total business has shown a slight increase in the past 5 years.

Since 1913, grain marketing associations have ranked first or second each period in volume of business. Beginning with 1931-32 through 1944-45 they were in second place, dairy associations taking the lead.

An increase in business during the year occurred in all but two States, Wisconsin and Louisiana. The greatest volume increases were in Kansas and Texas. The greatest percentage increases, however, came in States in which there were few associations.

Business estimated at over $\$ 200,000,000$ was reported by grain associations in each of 5 States (table 21): Illinois, \$257,000,000; Kansas, $\$ 254,000,000$; Minnesota, $\$ 247,000,000$; Iowa, $\$ 242,000,000$; and North Dakota, $\$ 203,000,000$. The total volume in these States was 50.3 percent of the $\$ 2,390,000,000$ United States grain total. The other States among the leading 10 were Nebraska with $\$ 175,000,000$; 0 klahoma, $\$ 145,000,000$; Texas, $\$ 122,100,000$; Indiana, $\$ 116,000,000$; and South Dakota, \$113,000,000.

Figure 8. - Grain, including rice, and dry bean associations: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume


Nine of the States leading in voiume of business were among those leading in number of members and eight were also among those leading in number of associations. Texas was included only among those leading in volume of business and Indiana was among the 10 leading in members and in business.

Over the periods of record Illinois was generally in the lead. Minnesota, however, in first place four periods, has been in each position from one to seven.

Practically three-fourths of the cooperative grain business was in the 12 North Central States (table 22). The associations in the West North Central accounted for $\$ 1,278,000,000$; in the East North Central for $\$ 506,400,000$; and the West South Central, \$299,100,000.

Rice associations are located in Arkansas, California, Louisiana, and Texas. Some market rice, others operate rice driers and warehouses, and some are combining marketing and other services. These associations e.ccounted for less than 2 percent of the total number of grain associations. Their membership was less than 1 percent of the grain total but their business volume, $\$ 88,000,000$, was nearly 4 percent of the total. In Arkansas and Louisiana rice associations account for practically the total grain membership and business. Rice associations purchase few supplies for their members.

## LIVESTOCK

The 552 livestock marketing associations included in these estimates is a decrease of 20 from the previous period (tables 23 and 41). With one exception, 1944-45, this decrease has been continuous from 1929-30, the
peak year. For the same seasons there also has been a decrease in the percentage livestock associations are of the total engaged in marketing. The loss is in number of local associations. Their need has been offset somewhat by the opening of branch yards by the terminal sales agencies and the increase in livestock trucking associations.

In 18 States there were the same number of associations as in the previous year, 10 showed decreases and 7 increases. Minnesota came first with

Table 23. - Livestock associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, 1913 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | 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 | 13.9 |
| 1930-31 | 2,014 | 19.4 | 400,000 | 15.3 | 300,000 | 13.7 |
| 1931-32- | 1,885 | 18.4 | 450,000 | 16.9 | 260,000 | 14.9 |
| 1932-33 | 1,575 | 16.8 | 440,000 | 17.9 | 182,000 | 15.2 |
| 1933-34 | 1,371 | 15.1 | 410,000 | 16.6 | 162,000 | 13.4 |
| 1934-35- | 1,197 | 13.6 | 410,000 | 16.5 | 175,000 | 13.0 |
| 1935-36 | 1,040 | 12.4 | 600,000 | 22.1 | 250,000 | 15.8 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$ | 1,012 | 12.4 | 549,000 | 22.7 | 320,600 | 17.0 |
| 1937-38- | 926 | 11.2 | 600,000 | 24.0 | 312,000 | 15.2 |
| 1938-39 | 862 | 10.6 | 600,000 | 24.9 | 280,000 | 15.9 |
| 1939-40- | 844 | 10.5 | 580,000 | 25.2 | 282,000 | 16.3 |
| 1940-41- | 800 | 10.1 | 600,000 | 24.8 | 292,000 | 15.3 |
| 1941-42- | 781 | 10.0 | 570,000 | 23.5 | 337,000 | 14.3 |
| 1942-43- | 700 | 9.1 | 600,000 | 23.3 | 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 |
| 1946-47- | 572 | 7.9 | 860,000 | 25.5 | 790,000 | 13.2 |
| 1947-48-... | 552 | 7.7 | 905,000 | 24.9 | 1,180,000 | 16.4 |

[^7]139 associations; Wisconsin, second with 99; North Dakota, third with 70; and Iowa, four th with 60; Illinois, fifth with 36 (table 24). All other States were under 20.

Membership in these 552 associations was estimated at 905,000 , an increase of 45,000 or 5.2 percent. The 44 large-scale associations accounted for over 82 percent of this and the 508 local associations for the remainder. During the past ten periods, the local associations have increased their average membership from 196 to 316.

As many States showed increases as decreases in number of members. Associations in Ohio added 20,700 more members, and North Dakota 16,600 . Largest decrease in membership was 5,000 in Illinois.

Minnesota, with the largest number of associations, also was first with 208,000 members, 23 percent of the total (table 24). Illinois was second with 155,000; Ohio, third with 107,900; and Missouri and Wisconsin each had 70,000

The East North Central States have the greatest membership in livestock cooperatives although the West North Central States reported the largest number of associations (table 25).

Table 24. - Livestock associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the livestock total, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | Percent | State | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Minnesota | 139 | 25.2 | Minnesota | 208,000 | 23.0 | Illinois | 218,500 | 18.5 |
| Wisconsin | 99 | 17.9 | Illinois | 155,000 | 17.1 | Ohio | 178,000 | 15.1 |
| North Dakota | 70 | 12.7 | Ohio | 107,900 | 11.9 | Minnesota | 121,500 | 10.3 |
| Iowa | 60 | 10.9 | Missouri | 70,000 | 7.7 | Iowa | 110,200 | 9.3 |
| Illinois | 36 | 6.5 | Wisconsin | 70,000 | 7.7 | Indiana | 93,600 | 7.9 |
| Idaho | 19 | 3.4 | Indiana | 53,000 | 5.9 | Missouri | 87,600 | 7.4 |
| W. Virginia | 15 | 2.7 | North Dakota | 44,000 | 4.9 | Nebraska | 53,800 | 4.6 |
| Indiana | 11 | 2.0 | Iowa | 32,000 | 3.5 | Wisconsin | 37,800 | 3.2 |
| Michigan | 11 | 2.0 | Nebraska | 24,700 | 2.7 | North Dakota | 37,200 | 3.2 |
| Ohio | 11 | 2.0 | Michigan | 22,000 | 2.4 | Utah | 31,900 | 2.7 |

Table 25. - Livestock associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the livestock total by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | Number |  | division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| West No. Central | 286 |  | Ea | 07,900 |  | East No. Central | 549,490 | 46.6 |
| East No. Central | 168 | 30 |  | 390,100 | 43.1 | West No. Central | 430,200 | 36.5 |
| South | 40 | 7.3 | Middle | 23,600 | . | West So. Central | 56,760 | 4.8 |
| ountain | 26 |  | al | 19,600 |  | Mountain | 51,200 | 4.3 |
| East So. | 10 | 1.8 | S | 17,800 |  | Pacific | 35,300 | 3.0 |
| Pacific | 10 | 1.8 | Mountai | 17,60 | 1.9 | Middle Atlantic | 30,300 | 2.6 |
| ddle At la | 7 | 1.3 | E | 17,300 |  | East So. Central | 18,140 | 1.5 |
| West So. Cen | 5 |  | Pacific | 11, 100 | 1.2 | South At la | 8,700 | 7 |
| United States | 552 | 100.0 | United States | 905,000 | 100.0 | United States | 1,180,000 | 100.0 |

Business transacted by the livestock associations during 1947-48 was estimated at $\$ 1,180,000,000$, an increase of over 49 percent. This was based on replies from nearly 68 percent of the associations, the lowest of any group (table 1). However, all but two of the cooperatives operating on the terminal markets reported. In volume of business the 44 large-scale associations accounted for over 84 percent of the total.

The local associations showed a greater percentage increase in average business during the past 10 years than in membership (fig. 3). In 1937-38 the average was $\$ 89,000$ while in 1947-48 it was $\$ 364,000$.

The total business was 16.4 percent of that for marketing groups which was the first upswing since 1942-43. Several seasons, when the dollar volume increased, the percentage it was of the marketing total, dropped.

Livestock associations handle very few supplies (table 40). Side lines amounted to only 1.5 percent this period. During the past 5 surveys the lowest was 0.8 percent in $1943-44$ and the highest 1.7 percent in 1946-47.

Only 4 States - California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington - showed a smaller volume of business for livestock cooperatives. The greatest increases were $\$ 92,700,000$ in Ohio and $\$ 80,100,000$ in Illinois. Illinois came first with the greatest total volume, $\$ 218,500,000$; Ohio came second with $\$ 178,000,000$; Minnesota, third with $\$ 121,500,000$; Iowa, fourth with $\$ 110,200,000$; and Indiana, fifth with $\$ 93,600,000$ (table 24 and fig. 9). Business of associations in the first two States accounted for one-third of the total and the first four for over 53 percent.

Four of the 10 leading States were in the East North Central geographic division and 5 were in the West North Central. It was in the East North

Figure 9. - Livestock associations: Ten States leading in estimated dollar volume of business in specified pe.iods, arrayed according to volume

*Only 8 States reported livestock associations.

Central division that the greatest volume of cooperative livestock business was centered (table 25). Within these 5 States nearly 47 percent of the total business was conducted. The West North Central came second with over 36 percent of the business.

Four of the 10 States leading in volume of business have been among the first 10 each period of record. They are Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Missouri has been included since 1915.

Iowa has held first, second, third, and fourth positions; Minnesota second, third, and fourth; Wisconsin was never above fourth but dropped as low as tenth; and Ohio, second in 1947-48, was in ninth place in 1915.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS

Associations engaged mainly in the marketing of poultry or poultry products and operating hatcheries numbered only 143 for the 1947-48 season (tables 26 and 41). Since 1937-38 there has been a continual loss in number of associations except for two seasons when there was an increase of only one. Although only 143 associations were recorded, these products are marketed by many associations in other groups such as creameries and purchasing associations. Hatcheries are also operated by creameries, purchasing associations, and other types. Since 1936-37 poultry cooperatives have accounted for around 2.0 and 2.3 percent of the marketing total (table 35).

Ten States with losses of 1 or 2 associations accounted for a total drop of 12. This, however, was offset by an increase of one each in seven States making a net loss of five. The largest number of associations in any State was 14 in California (table 27). In Colorado and Missouri there were 10 each and the other States accounted for from 1 to 8 associations.

Memberships of the 143 associations amounted to 131,000 , an increase of 4,000. This increase was spread over 18 of the 37 States within which poultry associations were located. Twenty-one large-scale associations have over 45 percent of the total membership.

Washington had the largest membership, 32,000. California came second with 13,900; Ohio, third with 10,600; Pennsylvania, fourth with 9,100 ; and Utah, fifth with 8,800 . The estimated membership in Washington alone was nearly one-fourth of the total for all poultry cooperatives and the first four States accounted for one-half the total. As in other commodities, the average membership of local poultry associations has increased over the last 10 years (fig. 3). It advanced from 362 an association to 589. Along the way, however, there were several dips.

Poultry marketing cooperatives did a business during this season amounting to $\$ 275,000,000$. This estimate was based on replies from practically 80 percent of the associations (table 1). Of the total, 75.6 percent was for the sale of farmers' products, the remainder for supplies and services (table 40). The highest known percentage of marketings for the group was

Table 26. - Poultry products associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, 1913 to 1947-48

| 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 |
| 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 | 4.6 |
| 1945-46- | 153 | 2.1 | 127,000 | 4.0 | 213,000 | 4.1 |
| 1946-47 | 148 | 2.0 | 127,000 | 3.8 | 225,000 | 3.7 |
| 1947-48- | 143 | 2.0 | 131,000 | 3.6 | 275,000 | 3.8 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 2of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
${ }_{7}$ 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.

80 in 1944-45. Supply sales in this group have been either highest or second highest of any marketing group during the past 5 seasons. In fact, over the years supply business of some poultry associations increased to such an extent that they were reclassified as purchasing associations.

The local associations, 85.3 percent of the total, transacted less than half of the total business. Their supply business was also a smaller percentage of their total than that for the large-scale associations. For the local associations sales of the members' products accounted for over 92 percent of their total business and for the large-scale associations it was over 63 percent.

Table ~7. - Poultry products associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the poultry total, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | Percent | State | $\$ 1,000$ | Percent |  |
| California | 14 | 9.8 | Washington | 32,000 | 24.4 | California | 68,600 | 24.9 |  |
| Colorado | 10 | 7.0 | California | 13,900 | 10.6 | Washington | 40,300 | 14.7 |  |
| Missouri | 10 | 7.0 | Ohio | 10,600 | 8.1 | Utah | 25,000 | 9.1 |  |
| New Jersey | 8 | 5.6 | Pennsylvania | 9,100 | 6.9 | Missouri | 18,500 | 6.7 |  |
| Ohio | 8 | 5.6 | Utah | 8,800 | 6.7 | New Jersey | 18,300 | 6.7 |  |
| Pennsylvania | 7 | 4.9 | Virginia | 7,600 | 5.8 | Pennsylvania | 14,200 | 5.2 |  |
| Iowa | 6 | 4.2 | Colorado | 7,200 | 5.5 | Maryland | 12,200 | 4.4 |  |
| Minnesota | 6 | 4.2 | New Jersey | 7,200 | 5.5 | Virginia | 11,400 | 4.1 |  |
| Connecticut | 6 | 4.2 | Massachusetts | 5,000 | 3.8 | Ohio | 11,100 | 4.0 |  |
| New York | 6 | 4.2 | Connecticut | 4,500 | 3.4 | Oregon | 10,000 | 3.6 |  |

Nearly 25 percent of this business, $\$ 68,600,000$ was by associations in California (table 27). Washington with only 4 associations showed a business of $\$ 40,300,000$. Utah came third with $\$ 25,000,000$. These 3 States with only 16 percent of the associations with headquarters within their borders, accounted for 48.7 percent of the total business.

California, except in 1927-28, when replaced by Missouri, has held first place each period of record (fig. 10). That same season, Washington was in third place, the only time it has not come second. California, Washington, and Oregon have been included among the 10 leading States since 1921, the first period poultry cooperatives were treated as a separate group. With the two leading States in the Pacific geographic division it leads the divisions with over 43 percent of the total for this commodity group (table 28).

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


Table 28. - Poultry products associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the poultry total by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Percent | Geographic division | Number | Per- cent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| West No. Central | 31 | 21.6 | Pacific | 49.400 | 37.7 | Pacific | 118,900 | 43.2 |
| Mountain | 24 | 16.8 | Mountain | 18,810 | 14.4 | Middle Atlantic | 34, 200 | 12.4 |
| Pacific | 22 | 15.4 | Middle Atlantic | 17,300 | 13.2 | West No. Central | 30,360 | 11.1 |
| Middle Atlantic | 21 | 14.7 | East No. Central | 12,090 | 9.2 | Mountain | 30,340 | 11.0 |
| East No. Central | 14 | 9.8 | West No. Central | 11,450 | 8.7 | South Atlantic | 23,750 | 8.6 |
| New Eng land | 12 | 8.4 | New Eng 1 and | 10,700 | 8.2 | New England | 18,150 | 6.6 |
| South Atlantic | 10 | 7.0 | South Atlantic | 8,850 | 6.8 | East No. Central | 15,560 | 5.7 |
| West So. Central | 6 | 4.2 | West So. Central | 2,200 | 1.7 | West So. Central | 3.400 | 1.3 |
| East So. Central | 3 | 2.1 | East So. Central | 200 |  | East So. Central | 340 | . 1 |
| United States | 143 | 100.0 | United States | 131,000 | 100.0 | United States | 275,000 | 100.0 |

## TOBACCO

Another association was added to those marketing tobacco during 1947-48 (tables 29 and 41). Sixteen associations were included in the estimates for this period and a report was received from each. Kentucky had five associations, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin two each, and five other States one each (table 30).

The membership reported for these associations was 298,000 , the largest since 1925-26. With only four set backs, the membership has increased since 1930-31.

Arrayed according to membership within the State, Kentucky came first with 108,100 which was 36.3 percent of the total (table 30). Tennessee followed with 81,000 members, 27.2 percent, and North Carolina came third with 79,920 , or 26.8 percent. The 8 associations within these 3 States reported over 90 percent of the total membership.

The dollar volume of business for tobacco marketing associations was $\$ 121,000,000$, an increase of practically 72 percent. About two-thirds of this total, $\$ 79,800,000$, was reported by the one association in North Carolina. Kentucky came second with $\$ 22,300,000$ and Tennessee, third with $\$ 11,200,000$. The association in Ohio did not handle tobacco during 1947-48, but the organization was not dissolved.

This is the first season Kentucky has not held first place since 1936-37 (fig. 11). Over the periods of record this State has been forced out of first place by Maryland, 8 times, Tennessee and North Carolina, once each.

The 16 associations were located in five of the geographic divisions; 7 in the East South Central, 4 in the South Atlantic, 3 in the East North Central, and one each in the Middle Atlantic and West North Central
(table 31). Associations in the East South Central reported over

63 percent of the total membership. But it was in the South Atlantic States that the largest volume of business was transacted. The four associations in this division accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total business of $\$ 121,000,000$.

Table 29. - Tobacco associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods ${ }^{1} 1913$ to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | Estimated members ${ }^{3}$ |  | Estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | \$1,000 | Percent ${ }^{5}$ |
| 1913-.. | 18 | . 6 | - | - | 2,555 | . 8 |
| 1921-..-....- | ${ }^{6} 9$ | . 1 | - | - | 3,221 | . 2 |
| 1925-26- | 24 | . 2 | 300,000 | 12.2 | 90,000 | 4.0 |
| 1927-28-... | 16 | . 2 | 15,000 | . 6 | 22,000 | 1.0 |
| 1929-30 $\ldots$... | 15 | . 2 | 75,000 | 2.9 | 6,800 | . 3 |
| 1930-31-... | 13 | . 1 | 40,000 | 1.5 | 7,000 | . 3 |
| 1931-32-... | 21 | . 2 | 54,000 | 2.0 | 10,000 | . 6 |
| 1932-33-.... | 20 | . 2 | 60,000 | 2.5 | 6,500 | . 5 |
| 1933-34-.... | 16 | . 2 | 46,600 | 1.9 | 5,500 | . 5 |
| 1934-35-.... | 16 | . 2 | 50,000 | 2.0 | 7,500 | . 6 |
| 1935-36--... | 14 | . 1 | 60,000 | 2.2 | 11,500 | . 7 |
| 1936-37 ${ }^{7}$... | 12 | . 2 | 91, 200 | 3.8 | 14,400 | . 8 |
| 1937-38-...- | 11 | . 1 | 70,000 | 2.8 | 13,000 | . 6 |
| 1938-39-...- | 10 | . 1 | 66,000 | 2.7 | 11,000 | . 6 |
| 1939-40-.... | 10 | . 1 | 68,000 | 3.0 | 11,500 | . 7 |
| 1940-41..... | 10 | . 1 | 104,000 | 4.3 | 14,400 | . 7 |
| 1941-42..... | 11 | . 2 | 114,500 | 4.7 | 15,200 | . 6 |
| 1942-43-.... | 11 | . 1 | 124,300 | 4.8 | 17,700 | . 6 |
| 1943-44-.... | 11 | . 2 | 120,000 | 4.4 | 18,600 | . 4 |
| 1944-45-...- | 12 | . 2 | 122,000 | 4.2 | 27,000 | . 6 |
| 1945-46-...- | 13 | . 2 | 150,000 | 4.8 | 24,100 | . 5 |
| 1946-47 - .-. | 15 | . 2 | 239,800 | 7.1 | 70,400 | 1.2 |
| 1947-48..... | 16 | . 2 | 298,000 | 8.2 | 121,000 | 1.7 |

[^8]Table 30. - Tobacco associations: States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the tobacco total, 1947-48

| As sociations 1isted |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | Percent | State | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Kentucky | 5 | 31.2 | Kentucky | 108,100 | 36.3 | No. Carolina | 79,800 | 66.0 |
| Tennessee | 2 | 12. 6 | Tennessee | 81,000 | 27.2 | Kentucky | 22,300 | 18.4 |
| Virginia | 2 | 12.6 | No. Carolina | 79,920 | 26.8 | Tennessee | 11,200 | 9.3 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 12.6 | Virginia | 18,100 | 6.1 | Maryland | 2,400 | 2.0 |
| Maryland | 1 | 6.2 | Marjland | 4,800 | 1.6 | Virginia | 2,300 | 1.9 |
| Missouri | 1 | 6.2 | Wisconsin | 3,500 | 1.2 | Wisconsin | 2,100 | 1.7 |
| No. Carolina | 1 | 6.2 | Missouri | 1,800 | . 6 | Missouri | 500 | . 4 |
| Ohio | 1 | 6.2 | Pennsylvania | 420 | , 1 | Pennsy 1 vania | 400 | . 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 6.2 | Ohio | 360 | . 1 | Ohio* |  |  |

*Did not handle 1947 crop.
Figure 11. - Tobacco associations: States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume

*Only period in which 10 States reported tobacco associations.
Table 31. - Tobacco associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the tobacco total by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Percent | Geographic division | Number | Per cent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Per: cent |
| East So. Central | 7 | 43. | East So. Central | 189, 100 | 63.5 | South Atlantic | 84,500 | 69.8 |
| South Atlantic | 4 | 25 | South Atlantic | 102,820 | 34.5 | East So. Central | 33,500 | 27.7 |
| East No. Central | 3 | 18 | East No. Central | 3,860 | 1.3 | East No. Central | 2,100 | 1.8 |
| Middle At1antic | 1 | 2 | West No. Central | 1,800 | . 6 | West No. Central | 500 | . 4 |
| West No. Central | 1 | 6.2 | Middle At 1antic | 420 | 1 | Middle Atlantic | 400 | 3 |
| United States | 16 | 100.0 | United States | 298,000 | 100.0 | United States | 121,000 | 100.0 |

## WOOL AND MOHAIR

A total of 123 associations marketing wool and mohair were included in the 1947-48 survey, 4 associations less then in 1946-47 (tables 32 and 41). Over the periods of record there has been an increase or decrease in number of associations every year or two. Of the 123 associations, 93 are locals and 30 are large-scale State associations or sales agencies In addition to these definitely organized associations there are a number of informal pools which generally ship through a State association.

From 30 associations in Pennsylvania, the number drops to 12 in Virginia, 11 in Idaho, and 6 each in Montana and Tennessee (table 33). The other States range from five associations to one. In no other commodity are there so many States in which there is only one association.

Table 32. - Wool and mohair associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing cooperatives, for specified periods, 1921 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1 isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | Estimated members ${ }^{3}$ |  | Estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent ${ }^{5}$ | Number | Percent5 | \$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 | 1.3 | 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 | 1.7 | 116,000 | 3.7 | 34,000 | . 7 |
| 1946-47 - | 127 | 1.8 | 109,000 | 3.2 | 34,000 | . 6 |
| 1947-48 | 123 | 1.7 | 108,000 | 3.0 | 35,000 | . 5 |

[^9]Membership for the associations was 108,000 , a decrease of 1,000 during this season. Since 1944-45, the peak year, wool marketing associations have lost 14,500 members or 11.8 percent. Each period, however, from 1937-38 through 1944-45 showed a growth in membership. This season's loss of members was spread among the cooperatives in 13 States. Less than 20 percent of the total was reported by the local associations.

The average membership for the local wool associations has increased over the past 10 years from 138 to 224 or 62.3 percent (fig. 3). As a percentage increase this ranks fifth of all groups.

South Dakota led the States with 11,000 members of wool associations; Minnesota had 10,000; North Dakota, 8,400; Missouri, 8,200; and Virginia, Ohio, and Colorado followed with 7,500, 7,360 and 7,000. There was little concentration of membership in wool marketing so the 3 States with the highest memberships accounted for only a little over 27 percent of the total. Purchasing was the only other group which ran about the same.

More concentration was shown in the geographic divisions (table 34). Nearly 40 percent of the wool membership was in the West North Central States and around 21 percent in the East North Central.

The business for this group was estimated at $\$ 35,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,000,000$. Practically 92 percent of this business was conducted by the large-scale associations. Although supply business and miscellaneous income was small, it has increased over the past 5 years (table 40). It increased from 0.6 percent in 1943-44 to 5.6 percent of the total in 1947-48, the largest increase of any group of marketing associations.

Some States were credited with smaller volumes of business than in $1946-47$, but a larger number had increases. The greatest drop, $\$ 610,000$, was in Oregon, where associations also lost members, while the greatest increase in volume was for the two associations in Massachusetts.

The greatest volume of business was in South Dakota, \$5,900,000 (table 33). Massachusetts was second with $\$ 5,300,000$. All the wool, however, did not originate in Massachusetts, as the National Wool Marketing Corporation and the Central Wool Marketing Corporation market for individual producer members in other States. The business of each member association was credited to the State in which it had headquarters. Colorado was third with a business of $\$ 3,100,000$; Wyoming, fourth, $\$ 2,500,000 ;$ Utah, fifth, $\$ 1,980,000$. The other 5 leading States ranged from $\$ 1,660,000$ to $\$ 1,350,000$. Within the first 5 States over one-half of the total business of $\$ 35,000,000$ was transacted.

Only Colorado and Oregon have been included among the 10 leading States each year since 1921, the first period of record (fig. 12). Ohio which was in sixth place in 1921 lost out in 1934-35 and 1946-47. Utah has been included since 1925-26 when it came into the picture. Relative positions of the States have varied greatly over the years.

Table 33. - Wool and mohair associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the wool and mohair total, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | Percent | State | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Pennsylvania | 30 | 24.4 | South Dakota | 11,000 | 10.2 | South Dakota | 5,900 | 16.9 |
| Virginia | 12 | 9.8 | Minnesota | 10,000 | 9.3 | Massachusetts | 5,300 | 15.1 |
| Idaho | 11 | 8.9 | North Dakota | 8.400 | 7.8 | Colorado | 3.100 | 8.9 |
| Montana | 6 | 4.9 4.9 | Missouri | 8,200 | 7.6 6 | Wyoming | 2,500 1,980 | 7.1 |
| Kentucky | 5 | 4.1 | Ohio | 7,360 | 6.8 | Idaho | 1,660 | 4.7 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 4.1 | Colorado | 7,000 | 6.5 | Oregon | 1,640 | 4.7 |
| Iowa |  | 3.3 | Tennessee | 6.300 | 5.8 | Minnesota | 1,580 | 4.5 |
| North Dakota | 4 | 3.3 | Wisconsin | 5,600 | 5.2 4.8 | Ohio North Dakota | 1,400 1,350 | 4.0 3.9 |
| Texas | 4 | 3.3 | Lowa | 5,200 | 4.8 | North Dakota | 1,350 | 3.9 |

Table 34. - Wool and mohair associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the wool and mohair total by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations 1isted |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | Percent | Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Middle Atlantic | 31 | 25.2 | West No. Central | 42.800 | 39.6 | Mountain | 11,650 | 33.3 |
| Mountain | 29 | 23.6 | East No. Central | 22,960 | 21.3 | West No. Central | 10,350 | 29.6 |
| South Atlantic | 17 | 13.8 | South Atlantic | 11,500 | 10.7 | New England | 5,300 | 15.1 |
| West No. Central | 12 | 9.8 | Mountain | 10, 260 | 9.5 | East No. Central | 3,080 | 8.8 |
| East So. Central | 12 | 9.8 | East So. Central | 9,220 | 8.5 | Pacific | 1,950 | 5.6 |
| West So. Central | 10 | 8.1 | Middle Atlantic | 5,740 | 5.3 | South At lantic | 870 | 2.5 |
| East No. Central | 5 | 41 | Pacific | 3,180 | 2.9 | West So. Central | 790 | 2.3 |
| Pacific | 4 | 3.2 | West So. Central | 1.780 | 1.7 | East So. Central | 640 | 1.8 |
| New England United States | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline 123\end{array}$ | 2.4 | New England United States | . 560 | . 5 | Middle Atlantic | 370 35,000 | 1.0 100.0 |

Figure 12. - Wool and mohair associations: Ten States leading in dollar volume of business in specified periods, arrayed according to volume


Although the West North Central States showed the largest number of members, this division come second in dollar volume, being outstripped by the Mountain States (table 34). The eight Mountain States accounted for a third of the business.

From an average of $\$ 23,000$ in 1937-38, the business of the local wool associations increased to $\$ 31,000$ in 1947-48.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Included in the miscellaneous group are both marketing and service rendering associations numbering 518 (table 41). Their total membership was 159,000 and estimated business $\$ 97,400,000$.

Among those engaged primarily in marketing are the associations handling several products, all of which are of about equal importance, and those marketing special commodities, such as forage products, sugarcane products, etc.

Those engaged mainly in marketing numbered 180 associations with a membership estimated at 64,500 and a total business of $\$ 82,990,000$, nearly 79 percent of which was for the marketing of farm products. The 180 associations break down as follows: Miscellaneous products, 87; markets, 43 ; forage crops, 32 ; forest products, 13 ; sugarcane products, 12; miscellaneous seeds, 11; flax products, 8; honey 7; furs, 4; flowers and bulbs, 3 ; and maple products, tung oil and hops, 1 each.

The 87 associations marketing a variety of products accounted for the largest membership of the marketing associations, 42,500 , and the largest volume of business of any group under miscellaneous. Business for these cooperatives totaled $\$ 40,200,000$ and of this, $\$ 26,000,000$ was for marketing farm products. Around 41 percent of these associations were located in Missouri. The next highest number was eight in Michigan.

In number of associations and volume of business, the associations handling forage crops came second among the miscellaneous marketing groups. They numbered 32 and reported a volume of business of $\$ 15,630,000$, an average of $\$ 488,000$ for an association. Total membership reported by these associations was 13,700. Eight forage crop associations are in California, 5 in Arkansas, 2 each in Minnesota and Ohio, with the remaining 15 located one in each of 15 States. Practically all of these associations are handling alfalfa or alfalfa seed.

Of the 13 associations marketing sugar or syrup; one in New York was marketing maple sugar and syrup, and the other 12 sugarcane products. Eleven of the 12 were in Louisiana and 1 in Florida. Membership for the 13 was 1,100 and the dollar volume $\$ 10,190,000$ which averaged $\$ 784,000$ an association. Only about 4 percent of this business was accounted for by the purchase of farm supplies.

Spread through 12 States were 13 associations marketing forest products. Their membership was 1,900 producers and the total business $\$ 870,000$.

Among the products marketed were pulpwood, ties, logs, posts, fuel wood, lumber, bolts, and Christmas trees.

In addition to the associations organized to market woodland products, others" advise farmers on cutting and care of their plots.

In Oregon there were 8 associations with 800 members marketing flax fiber and seed. These 8 did a business during 1947-48 of $\$ 1,570,000$.

Of the seven associations organized to market honey and beeswax, two are in California, two in New York, and one each in Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio. Their total membership was 900 and business was over $\$ 3,000,000$.

Among associations marketing other products, one in Washington sold hops. The business of this association totaled nearly $\$ 3,500,000$, the largest volume by any association among the miscellaneous. Another association crushed tung nuts and sold oil; 4 marketed pelts to the amount of $\$ 2,590,000$, and 3 marketed bulbs and cut flowers.

In addition there were 11 associations selling various seeds for their members. Their total membership was 7,600 and their business $\$ 4,080,000$.

The service rendering associations include those operating locker and cold storage plants, trucking routes, markets and those performing warehousing and other services.

Associations organized for the operation of locker plants continue to increase. Although only 142 furnished sufficient information to be included in the 1947-48 survey, we are reasonably sure others were operating. Still others were being organized during this period and will be included in the next survey. Cold storage plants numbered 14.

Locker and cold storage associations were found in 32 States, the largest number in illinois . The second largest number was in Texas and the third in Minnesota. Membership for these associations was 65,600 and business $\$ 4,400,000$, an average of $\$ 28,000$ an association. This is an increase in each item over 1946-47, due to increased number of associations and increased selling by the locker plants. Sales of products by the lockers accounted for 16 percent of their total business for this period. Marketing of products by locker associations has more than trebled during the past two seasons. Some locker associations are merely renting space but a large majority are processing, slaughtering, and purchasing supplies for members.

The second largest service group is that engaged in trucking. This group numbers 112 associations, most of which are trucking livestock. A few are hauling milk or dairy products and several are doing general trucking. Although organized for hauling the farmers' product to market, many associations engage in back hauls to reduce expense.

The largest number of trucking associations were found in Minnesota, and the second largest in Wisconsin. This may account for the losses in

Table 35. - Farmers' marketing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages, by specified groups, 1947-48 marketing season ${ }^{1}$

| Group | Associations 1 isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | Estimated members 3 |  | Estimated business ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | \$1,000 | Percent |
| Grain, dry beans, and rice | 2,233 | 31.2 | 682,000 | 18.8 | 2,390,000 | 33.2 |
| Dairy products........ | 2,091 | 29.2 | 788,000 | 21.7 | 1,956,000 | 27.2 |
| Livestock.-............- | 552 | 7.7 | 905,000 | 24.9 | 1,180,000 | 16.4 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 929 | 13.0 | 176,000 | 4.8 | 742,000 | 10.3 |
| Cotton and products-- | 514 | 7.2 | 285,000 | 7.9 | 298,000 | 4.1 |
| Poultry products.e.e- | 143 | 2.0 | 131,000 | 3.6 | 275,000 | 3.8 |
| Tobacco-..-.....-.-.-.- | 16 | . 2 | 298,000 | 8.2 | 121,000 | 1.7 |
|  | 40 | . 6 | 98,000 | 2.7 | 100.600 | 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous ${ }^{5}$....... | 518 | 7.2 | 159,000 | 4.4 | 97.400 | 1.4 |
| Wool and mohair-.---- | 123 | 1.7 | 108,000 | 3.0 | 35,000 | . 5 |
| Total marketing- | 7,159 | 100.0 | 3,630,000 | 100.0 | 7,195,000 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now complied 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, 3 and sales agencies.
${ }^{3}$ The membershid estimates include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
${ }^{5}$ Includes associations handling commodities not specifled above, those handifg several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or other services.
shipping associations in these two States during 1947-48. North Dakota had the third largest number of trucking associations.

During the past two years the number of farmers' markets listed has decreased. Forty-three were included in the $1947-48$ survey with a membership of 7,000 and were doing a business of $\$ 3,160,000$. These did not include roadside stands and some other market groups. There are great variations in operations and facilities among the markets. Some own buildings or sheds, others merely arrange for stall space in the open. Some auction the farmers' product and report sales, some buy supplies for their members, and others report only service fees.

Miscellaneous warehouses and service rendering associations numbered 27 but reported a small membership and business. The small business, $\$ 750,000$, was practically all charges for services rendered as they do little or no selling. Among the services rendered were grading, packing, loading, inspection, fumigation, drying, seed cleaning, warehousing, and lumber sawing. One association even operated a sheep corral.

## PURCHASING

Associations mainly engaged in purchasing farm supplies increased again in number, membership, and volume of business during 1947-48 (tables 36
and 41). They numbered 2,976, an overall increase of 119 , and were located in 47 States. Rhode Jsland was the only State not reporting a purchasing association.

This increase was the largest since 1936-37. Some of the increase was due to reclassification of associations formerly included among those

Table 36. - Farmers' purchasing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for all marketing and purchasing associations, for specified periods, 11913 to 1947-48

| Period | Associations 1isted ${ }^{2}$ |  | 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 |
| 1946-47 | 2,857 | 28.2 | 2,058,000 | 37.9 | ${ }^{8} 1,111,000$ | 15.6 |
| 1947-48 | 2,976 | 29.4 | 2,260,000 | 38.4 | ${ }^{8} 1,440,000$ | 16.7 |

[^10]engaged chiefly in marketing. In only three periods of record the number of associations dropped back, 1927-28, 1937-38 and 1944-45. Except for three periods the percent the number of purchasing associations was of the total reporting for all groups had increased. Since 1927-28 the only percentage decrease was in 1937-38. For 1947-48 the percent was 29.4 , the highest of any period of record and continuing the increases of less than one percent since 1937-38. Of the 2,976 associations, 2,879 were local and 97 large-scale associations.

The largest number of associations listed was in Minnesota, 264; followed by New York with 256; Wisconsin, 253; Illinois, 171; and Nebraska, 160 (table 37). There being less concentration in this group, it took the associations in the 5 leading States to reach a third of the total. With 5 of the 10 leading States, the West North Central division, with 1,004 cooperatives, had a lead of practically 300 over the East North Central which was second with 707 associations.

Membership of purchasing associations was estimated at 2,260,000 which was 10.3 percent over 1946-47. In all but seven States a larger number of farmers were members of purchasing associations than in 1946-47. The decrease in three of the States possibly was due to decrease in number of associations. Iowa with more associations, however, had the largest drop in membership. This was due to one association with a very large membership going out of the picture. Although North Carolina had the greatest increase in membership it was exceeded percentagewise by 0 kl ahoma.

Of the total $2,260,000$ members, over 77 percent were reported by the 2,879 local associations and nearly 23 percent by the large-scale associations. The average membership for the locals was just over 600.

Although Minnesota had the largest number of associations it had the sixth largest number of members (table 37). In membership, Illinois came first with 216,000 ; Virginia, second with 187,000 ; Wisconsin, third with 154,000; followed by Missouri and Indiana with 151,000 and 148,000 respectively. The membership reported by these 5 States was nearly 38 percent of the total. Only 6 of the 10 States leading in number of associations were also among the 10 leading in membership.

The East North Central geographic division took the lead in number of members with the West North Central in second place (table 38). Between them they accounted for over 53 percent of the membership and 57 percent of the associations.

Volume of business continued to grow. The $\$ 1,440,000,000$ was an increase of nearly 30 percent over 1946-47 and the greatest since 1941-42. Only twice has this rate of increase been exceeded since 1929-30, when the surveys were first made on an annual basis. The increase of $\$ 329,000,000$ was spread among the 47 States.

Local associations accounted for 57.7 percent of the total business and the 97 large-scale, 42.3 percent. As the purchasing associations have

Table 37. - Purchasing associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the purchasing total, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| State | Number | Percent | State | Number | Percent | State | $\$ 1,000$ | Percent |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota | 264 | 8.9 | Illinois | 216,000 | 9.6 | New York | 165,200 | 11.5 |
| New York | 256 | 8.6 | Virginia | 187,000 | 8.3 | Ohio | 116,000 | 8.1 |
| Wisconsin | 253 | 8.5 | Wisconsin | 154,000 | 6.8 | Indiana | 110,000 | 7.6 |
| Il1inois | 171 | 5.7 | Missouri | 151,000 | 6.7 | Missouri | 108,000 | 7.5 |
| Nebraska | 160 | 5.4 | Indiana | 148,000 | 6.5 | Minnesota | 100,500 | 7.0 |
| Missouri | 141 | 4.7 | Minnesota | 140,000 | 6.2 | Massachusetts | 87,000 | 6.0 |
| Iowa | 133 | 4.5 | Iowa | 118,000 | 5.2 | Wisconsin | 87,000 | 6.0 |
| North Dakota | 132 | 4.4 | New York | 117,300 | 5.2 | Virginia | 70,000 | 4.9 |
| Ohio | 106 | 3.6 | No, Carolina | 106000 | 4.7 | Pennsylvania | 59,200 | 4.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 100 | 3.4 | Massachusetts | 83,000 | 3.7 | I11inois | 55,000 | 3.8 |

Table 38. - Purchasing associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the purchasing total, by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Associations listed |  |  | Estimated membership |  |  | Estimated business |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Nurn- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | Per. cent | Geographic division | Number | Percent | Geographic division | \$1,000 | Percent |
| West No. Central | 1 ,004 | 33.7 | East No. Central | 638,000 | 28.2 | East No. Central | 408,000 | 28.3 |
| East No. Central | 707 | 23.8 | West No. Central | 566,000 | 25.0 | West No. Central | 326, 200 | 22.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 390 | 13.1 | South Atlantic | 362, 320 | 16.0 | Middle Atlantic | 256,400 | 17.8 |
| South At lantic | 194 | 6.5 | Middle At1antic | 189,000 | 8.4 | South Atlantic | 141,400 | 9.8 |
| Mountain | 188 | 6.3 | East So. Central | 145,700 | 6. | New England | 111,800 | 7.8 |
| East So. Central | 162 | 5.4 | Mountain | 104,660 | 4 | Pacific | 102,600 | 7.1 |
| West So. Central | 142 |  | New Eng land | 95,320 | 4. | Mountain | 34,200 | 2.4 |
| Pacific | 134 | 4.5 | Pacific | 94,000 | 4.2 | West So. Central | 33,000 | 2.3 |
| New England | 55 | 1.9 | West So. Central | 65,000 | 2.9 | East So. Central | 26,400 | 1.8 |
| United States | 2.976 | 100.0 | United States | 2,260,000 | 100.0 | United States | 1,440,000 | 100.0 |

added the marketing of farm products to their services the percent marketing is of the total has increased (table 40). Over the past five years it has increased from 4.5 percent to 7.5 . This season marketing of farm products represented 7.0 percent of the business transacted by the local purchasing associations and 8.2 percent of the large-scale.

The average business of the local purchasing associations was smaller than that for most other types of cooperatives. It was also one of the lowest percentage increases (fig. 3).

New York was the ranking State in dollar volume of business with $\$ 165,200,000$, which was 11.5 percent of the United States purchasing total (table 37, fig. 13). Ohio was second with $\$ 116,000,000 ;$ Indiana, third, $\$ 110,000,000$; Missouri, fourth, $\$ 108,000,000$; and Minnesota,

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


Table 39. - Percentage of total business handled by marketing and purchasing associations, and percent of total marketing and purchasing by all associations, by geographic divisions, 1947-48

| Division | Total business by type of association |  |  | Type of business by all associations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Marketing associations | Purchasing associations ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Marketing | Purchasing ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
| New Eng land-.-.-- | 60.1 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 100.0 |
| Middle Atlantic-- | 64.4 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 66.5 | 33.5 | 100.0 |
| East No. Central- | 81.0 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 100.0 |
| West No. Central- | 87.8 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 18.3 | 100.0 |
| South Atlantic-.- | 70.5 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 68.9 | 31.1 | 100.0 |
| East So. Central- | 86.9 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 100.0 |
| West So. Central- | 94.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Mountain---.-...-- | 91.8 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 |
| Pacific | 90.6 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 100.0 |
| United States-- | 83.3 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 100.0 |
| U. S. \$1,000 $\ldots$ - | 7,195,000 | 1,440,000 | 8,635,000 | 6,813,000 | 1,822,000 | 8,635,000 |

[^11]fifth, $\$ 100,500,000$. The other five States - Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Illinois - ranged from $\$ 87,000,000$ to $\$ 55,000,000$.

Five States - Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and Wisconsin were among the leading 10 in number of associations, membership, and business.

Minnesota and Wisconsin maintained their unbroken records of being among the 10 leading States in volume of business. Although New York has held first place since 1927-28, it was not among the leading 10 states in 1915.

Associations in the 5 East North Central States reported business amounting to over 28 percent of the United States total, which put it in first place (table 38). The West North Central States came second with nearly 23 percent. These 12 States accounted for over half the $\$ 1,440,000,000$ business of purchasing cooperatives.

## COOPERATION IN U. S. TERRITORIES

In addition to associations in the continental United States, reports are received from two associations in Alaska and nine in Puerto Rico. At one time the division received reports from a marketing cooperative in Hawaii. It suspended operations for "the duration."

One association in Alaska organized in 1944 sold dairy products totalling $\$ 165,000$ in 1947-48. The other, organized in 1936 , was both marketing farm products and purchasing supplies. Marketing amounted to over $\$ 650,000$ and the total business to $\$ 1,300,000$.

The nine associations in Puerto Kico listed in this section had membership of 27,100 and a business of $\$ 18,719,000$. One association was marketing cotton, one fruits and vegetables, one vanilla beans, one coffee, two tobacco, two sugarcane products, and one was purchasing supplies. Another tobacco association was organized in 1947 but did not report for the 1947-48 season.

The oldest association, organized in 1925, was marketing coffee. It transacted a business of over $\$ 4,000,000$ in 1947-48. The second in age, organized in 1928, was marketing tobacco, and the third oldest, organized in 1934, was also marketing tobacco and reported a business of over $\$ 4,000,000$.

One of the associations marketing sugar products reported the largest business, over $\$ 5,000,000$. The association marketing vanilla beans reported the smallest business - \$32,000.
Table 40. - Percentage of marketing and purchasing ${ }^{l}$ by each group of farmers' cooperative associations 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48

Table 41. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Number, ${ }^{1}$ estimated membership, ${ }^{2} 3$ and estimated business ${ }^{3}{ }^{4}$ by specified groups, geographic divisions, and States, 1946-47 and 1947-48 marketing seasons ${ }^{5}$

${ }^{1}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
Includes members, contract members, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. (There is duplication in these memberSh1D rigures due to the fact that many farmers belong to more than one association).
Estimated membershid and estimated business for each association is credited to the state in which the association has its headquarters,
Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing, and, where apolicable, the value or products under Goverment ioan is included
A marketing season includes the Deriod during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

| Geographic division and State | Fruits and vegetables |  |  |  |  |  | Grain, dry beans, and rice |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Assns. 1isted |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated business |  | Assns. listed |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated business |  |
|  | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
| UNITED STATES <br> New Eng1and | Number |  | Nunber |  | \$1,000 |  | Number |  | Number |  | \$1.000 |  |
|  | 937 | 929 | 168,000 | 176,000 | 826,000 | 742,000 | 2,224 | 2,233 | 602,000 | 682,000 | 1,918,000 | 2,390,000 |
|  | 18 | 16 | 3,350 | 4,190 | 36,500 | 38,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meine------------------ | 9 | 8 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 14,700 | 23,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire----------- | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 | 400 | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont---------------- | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusett | 5 | 4 | 1,100 | 1,700 | 20,900 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rhode Island | - | - |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut------------ | 2 | 2 | 100 | 140 | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle At1antic---------- | 49 | 50 | 14,600 | 14,300 | 42,000 | 34,300 | 2 | 2 | 80 | 80 | 30 | 50 |
| New York | 27 | 28 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 23,400 | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey- | 9 | 9 | 3.900 | 3.800 | 12,600 | 9,000 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 60 | 20 | 40 |
| Pennsylvania ------------ | 13 | 13 | 3,800 | 3,700 | 6,000 | 5,300 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| East North Central--......- | 88 | 83 | 22,700 | 24,300 | 43,700 | 36,300 | 472 | 456 | 148,400 | 170,600 | 419,150 | 506,400 |
| Ohio | 17 | 18 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 9,300 | 9,800 | 116 | 113 | 32,500 | 36, 800 | 77,800 | 89,000 |
| Indiana | 8 | 8 | 700 | 800 | 500 | 400 | 36 | 40 | 19,800 | 28,600 | 81,800 | 116,000 |
| 111 inoi | 9 | 9 | 600 | 700 | 1,400 | 2,000 | 268 | 257 | 77,400 | 84,000 | 221, 100 | 257,000 |
| Michigan---------------- | 46 | 41 | 16,500 | 17,500 | 24,500 | 19,000 | 42 | 38 | 14,700 | 17,800 | 35,400 | 41,600 |
| Wiscons in--------------- | 8 | 7 | 2,600 |  | 8,000 |  | 10 | 8 | $4,000$ | 3,400 | 3,050 | 2,800 |
| West North Central-..----- | 46 | 41 | 6,650 | 7,300 | 18,700 | 20,700 | 1,417 | 1,422 | 363,900 | 411,600 | 1,053, 300 | 1,278,000 |
| Minnesota | 15 | 16 | 2,300 | 2,600 | 3,800 | 5,800 | 222 | 225 | 72, 200 | 85,000 | 226,400 | 247,000 |
| Iowa------------------- | 5 | 4 | 600 | 500 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 254 | 253 | 68,800 | 76,000 | 213, 600 | 242,000 |
| Missour | 13 | 9 | 1,000 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 48 | 53 | 17,700 | 21,000 | 43,900 | 44,000 |
| North Dakota--..-.------ | 3 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 307 | 302 | 63,200 | 68,200 | 159,800 | 203,000 |
| South Dakota--.---...---- | 1 | 1 | 300 | 250 | 600 | 600 | 159 | 161 | 40,200 | 46,200 | 81,700 | 113,000 |
| Nebraska- | 7 | 7 | 2,200 | 3,000 | 11,500 | 11,800 | 207 | 208 | 47,600 | 53, 200 | 134, 100 | 175,000 |
| Kansas------------------ | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 | 400 | 400 | 220 | 220 | 54,200 | 62,000 | 193, 800 | 254,000 |
| South At1antic---.-.......- | 118 | 116 | 12,250 | 12,680 | 103, 700 | 78,400 | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 540 | 600 |
| De1aware--------------- | 1 | 1 | 40 | 60 | 400 | 900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mary1and--......-......-.- | 5 | 5 | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 540 | 600 |
| District of Columbia---- | - | - | , | - | , | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Virginia---------------- | 18 | 15 | 2,200 | 2.200 | 5,000 | 4,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Virginia | 2 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 300 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Carolina.--------- | 7 | 7 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 500 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | 7 | 7 | 900 | 1,000 | 7,200 | 4,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia---------------- | 8 | 6 | 2,100 | 1,900 | 900 | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| F1orida-- | 70 | 73 | 4,100 | 4,700 | 88,000 | 66, 100 |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| East South Central------- | 29 | 27 | 9,600 | 10,000 | 3,800 | 4,200 | 5 | 5 | 3,000 | 3,160 | 2,280 | 2,700 |
| Kentucky--.------------- | 8 | 7 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 1,300 | 2,100 | 3 | 3 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| Tennessee--------------- |  | 7 | 3, 600 | 4,500 | 1,400 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alabama-- | 11 | 10 | 1,700 | 1,100 | 700 | 500 | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| Mississippi | 2 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 400 | 400 | 2 | 2 | 200 | 260 | 280 | 600 |
| West South Central-..----- | 66 | 74 | 9,750 | 10,300 | 27,400 | 24,350 | 137 | 148 | 37,800 | 44,000 | 201, 100 | 299,100 |
| Arkansas- | 11 | 12 | 1,400 | 1,700 | 900 | 1,600 | 9 | 9 | 1,300 | 2,300 | 11,500 | 18,800 |
| Louisiana-.---...-.......- | 16 | 17 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 4,100 | 4,400 | 8 | 9 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 19,200 | 13,200 |
| Ok1ahoma--..-..........--- | 8 | 7 | 850 | 600 | 400 | 350 | 70 | 74 | 20,800 | 24,100 | 102, 100 | 145,000 |
| Texas------------------- | 31 | 38 | 4,200 | 4,600 | 22,000 | 18,000 | 50 | 56 | 13,800 | 15,500 | 68,300 | 122, 100 |
| Mountain------------------ | 106 | 104 | 36,400 | 38,930 | 74,900 | 84,200 | 114 | 114 | 34,820 | 36,360 | 98,500 | 129,650 |
| Montana---------.-.-.-.-- | 6 | 6 | 2,700 | 3,200 | 5,400 | 6,100 | 63 | 61 | 13, 100 | 12,400 | 37.400 | 46,000 |
| Idaho--------..-.-------- | 18 | 19 | 7,200 | 8,000 | 12,600 | 16,000 | 20 | 20 | 8,400 | 9,000 | 23,800 | 28,800 |
| Wyoming---------------- | 4 | 4 | 4,000 | 4,400 | 6,800 | 7,400 | 4 | 4 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 2,500 | 3,200 |
| Colorado--------------- | 33 | 32 | 9,800 | 10,400 | 34.800 | 37,400 | 23 | 25 | 9,400 | 11,000 | 25,200 | 35,200 |
| New Mexico-------------- | 4 | 2 | 500 | 210 | 400 | 300 |  | 1 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 1.850 |
| Arizona----------------- | 7 | 6 | 500 | 420 | 3,000 | 2,300 | , | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah------------------- | 34 | 35 | 11,700 | 12,300 | 11,900 | 14,700 | 3 | 3 | 1,320 | 1,360 | 7,800 | 14,600 |
| Nevada - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pacific------------------ | 417 | 418 | 52,700 | 54,000 | 475,300 | 420,600 | 76 | 85 | 13,000 | 15,200 | 143,100 | 173,500 |
| Washington----------..-- | 57 | 56 | 9,400 | 10,000 | 71,900 | 60,000 | 34 | 36 | 6,800 | 7,700 | 65,100 | 72,000 |
| Oregon------------------ | 30 | 29 | 6,200 | 6,800 | 37,300 | 29,100 | 16 | 18 | 3,600 | 4,500 | 42.000 | 44,500 |
| California-------------- | 330 | 333 | 37, 100 | 37,200 | 366,100 | 331,500 | 26 | 31 | 2,600 | 3,000 | 36,000 | 57,000 |

Table 41. - Cont inued


[^12]Table 41. - Continued

| Geographic division and State | Poultry and products |  |  |  |  |  | Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Assns. 1isted |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated business |  | Assns. <br> 1isted |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated business |  |
|  | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
| UNITED STATES--...-------- | Number |  | Number |  | \$1,000 |  | Number |  | Number |  | \$1,000 |  |
|  | 148 | 143 | 127,000 | 131,000 | 225.000 | 275,000 | 15 | 16 | 239,800 | 298,000 | 70,400 | 121,000 |
| New Eng 1and-------------- | 12 | 12 | 10,410 | 10,700 | 14,550 | 18,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maine--.---...-.-.-..---- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hempshire---------- | 1 | 1 | 900 | 1,000 | 2,100 | 2,120 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont ----------.------ | 1 | - | 160 | , | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts----------- | 4 | 4 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 4,900 | 6,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rhode Is land------------ | 1 | 1 | 250 | 200 | 250 | 330 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut--------...- | 5 | 6 | 4,200 | 4,500 | 6,800 | 9.400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle At1antic---------- | 22 | 21 | 17,500 | 17,300 | 25,650 | 34,200 | 1 | 1 | 400 | 420 | 700 | 400 |
| New York-...-.-.-....-.-. - | 7 | 6 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,850 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey-------------- | 8 | 8 | 7,200 | 7,200 | 13,300 | 18,300 | - | - | - |  | - | - |
| Pennsylvania------------ | 7 | 7 | 9,100 | 9,100 | 10,500 | 14.200 | 1 | 1 | 400 | 420 | 700 | 400 |
| East North Central-----.-. | 14 | 14 | 11,390 | 12,090 | 10.510 | 15,560 | 2 | 3 | 1,460 | 3.860 | 2,460 | 2,100 |
| Ohio------------------- | 8 | 8 | 10,000 | 10,600 | 7. 100 | 11, 100 | 1 | 1 | 360 | 360 | 20 | (8) |
| Indiana---------------- | 3 | 3 | 420 | 420 | 330 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I11inois---------------- | 2 | 2 | 70 | 70 | 160 | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan-------------.- | 1 | 1 | 900 | 1,000 | 2.920 | 3,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wiaconsin--------..----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1,100 | 3,500 | 2,440 | 2, 100 |
| West North Central------- | 31 | 31 | 10,650 | 11,450 | 19,600 | 30,360 | 1 | 1 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 700 | 500 |
| Minnesota-------------- | 5 | 6 | 1,300 | 1,800 | 2,400 | 4,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iowa------------------- | 5 | 6 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 3,600 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Missouri--.-...--......-- | 11 | 10 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 11,500 | 18,500 | 1 | 1 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 700 | 500 |
| North Dakota--------..-- | 2 | 1 | 100 | 30 | 80 | 80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Dakota---.-...---- | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska----------------- | 5 | 4 | 1,000 | 600 | 1,800 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kanses--...-.....-.......- | 2 | 3 | 2.100 | 2.570 | 200 | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South At1ant1c----------- | 12 | 10 | 8,560 | 8,850 | 21,650 | 23, 750 | 4 | 4 | 97,140 | 102,820 | 6.040 | 84,500 |
| De1aware---------------- | 1 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 130 | 130 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland------.-----.--- | 6 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 11,100 | 12, 200 | 1 | 1 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 2,300 | 2,400 |
| District of Columbia...- | - | - |  | , | , |  | . | - |  | , |  | , |
| Virginia--------------- | 3 | 3 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 10,400 | 11,400 | 2 | 2 | 12,340 | 18,100 | 3,540 | 2,300 |
| West Virginia-------..-- | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | (9) | (9) | - | - |  |  | - | - |
| North Carolina---------- | 1 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 80,000 | 79,920 | ${ }^{10} 200$ | 79,800 |
| South Cerolina--.--..... | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| Georg1a-------.------...- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| F1orida--------------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East South Central-.......- | 2 | 3 | 200 | 200 | 190 | 340 | 7 | 7 | 139,600 | 189, 100 | 60,500 | 33,500 |
| Kentucky--------------- | 1 | 1 | 90 | 90 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 5 | 107,100 | 108, 100 | 55,100 | 22,300 |
| Tenneasee--.---.-.-.-.-. | - | - | - |  | - | - | 2 | 2 | 32,500 | ${ }^{11} 81,000$ | 5,400 | 11,200 |
|  | . | 1 | - | 10 | - | 140 | - | - |  | , | - |  |
| Hississippi-.-.-.-...---- | 1 | 1 | 110 | 100 | 150 | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Weat South Central-------- | 6 | 6 | 1,830 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 3,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arkansam.-----------.-- | 1 | 1 | 230 | 300 | ${ }^{10} 400$ | 2,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Loulalana-...-...-......- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OE1 1 hhomm---------------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Texas............--........- | 5 | 5 | 1,600 | 1,900 | 1,600 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mounta1n------------------ | 26 | 24 | 17,860 | 18,810 | 27,550 | 30,340 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montana---------------- | 4 | 3 | 300 | 200 | 120 | 80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho--------------..--- | 2 | 2 | 3,100 | 2,500 | 2,800 | 3,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming--................- | 3 | 1 | 400 | 20 | 30 | (9) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colorado-----.-.-.......- | 10 | 10 | 6,800 | 7.200 | 2,500 | 1,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Mex1co--.-.-.------- | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arixona--...........-....-- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah-------------------- | 4 | 5 | 7,200 | 8,800 | 21,900 | 25,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada----..-............- | 3 | 3 | 60 | 90 | 200 | 260 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pacific--..................-- | 23 | 22 | 48,600 | 49.400 | 103,300 | 118,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Weshington-------------- | 5 | 4 | 31,700 | 32,000 | 38,600 | 40,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oregon--....-.-..........- | 3 | 4 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 7,700 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ca1ifornie--.-----.-....- | 15 | 14 | 13,900. | 13,900 | 57,000 | 68,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

${ }_{9}^{8}$ Did not handie 1947 crod.
9 Less than $\$ 10,000$.
$i_{\text {One association reported a great increase in membership. }}$

Table 41. - Cont inued

| Geographic division and State | Wool and mohair |  |  |  |  |  | Miscellaneous ${ }^{12}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Assns. 1isted |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated bus iness |  | Assns. listed |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated business |  |
|  | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1997-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
|  | Number |  | Number |  | \$1,000 |  | Number |  | Number |  | \$1,000 |  |
| UNITED STATES- | 127 | 123 | 109,000 | 108,000 | 34,000 | 35,000 | 547 | 518 | 177, 200 | 159,000 | 102,900 | 97,400 |
| New Eng 1:nd-................ | 3 | 3 | 560 | 560 | 4,300 | 5,300 | 27 | 22 | 4,720 | 5.090 | 740 | 1,360 |
| Maine--.-------------.-- | 1 | 1 | 160 | 160 | (9) | 19) | 3 | 2 | 70 | 50 | (9) | (9) |
| New Hampshire-..........-- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 120 | 100 | 360 | 380 |
| Vermont-----------..---- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 11 | 3,400 | 3,800 | 200 | 800 |
| Massachusetts----------- | 2 | 2 | 400 | 400 | 4,300 | 5,300 | 3 | 3 | 580 | 600 | 50 | 70 |
| Rhode Is land----------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 150 | 140 | 30 | 20 |
| Connecticut-..-.-------* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 400 | 400 | 100 | 90 |
| Middle At1antic---...-...- | 32 | 31 | 5,840 | 5,740 | 380 | 370 | 27 | 20 | 4,240 | 4,040 | 14,620 | 2,900 |
| New York--------------- | 1 | 1 | 640 | 640 | 100 | 90 | 19 | 14 | 3.700 | 3,600 | 14,300 | 2,700 |
| New Jersey................- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 400 | 300 | 300 | 150 |
| Pennsylvania----------- | 31 | 30 | 5,200 | 5,100 | 280 | 280 | 4 | 4 | 140 | 140 | 20 | 50 |
| East North Central--..-.-.- | 5 | 5 | 21,700 | 22,960 | 2,530 | 3.080 | 122 | 126 | 66,380 | 62,700 | 11,800 | 12,500 |
| Ohio-..--..............--- | 1 | 1 | 6,500 | 7,360 | 1,120 | 1,400 | 15 | 15 | 8,600 | 3,400 | 1,100 | 1,000 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 200 | 330 | 5 | 4 | 680 | 600 | 300 | 100 |
| 111inois-.-............... | 1 | 1 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 80 | 100 | 55 | 56 | 41,600 | 41,100 | 2,200 | 2,700 |
| Michigan | 1 | 1 | 2,500 | 3, 100 | 470 | 580 | 21 | 18 | 7,500 | 7,800 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Wisconsin- | 1 | 1 | 5,800 | 5,600 | 660 | 670 | 26 | 33 | 8,000 | 9,800 | 4,000 | 4,500 |
| West North Central-------- | 16 | 12 | 42,790 | 42,800 | 10,200 | 10,350 | 171 | 163 | 36,550 | 41,300 | 27,040 | 37,500 |
| Minnesota-------------- | 1 | 1 | 9,100 | 10,000 | 1,220 | 1,580 | 72 | 77 | 13,000 | 16,400 | 2,800 | 8,400 |
|  | 5 | 4 | 5,200 | 5,200 | 400 | 220 | 8 | 10 | 2,200 | 3,200 | 5,600 | 8,000 |
| Missouri | 2 | 2 | 10,000 | 8,200 | 1,180 | 1,300 | 46 | 40 | 14,000 | 15,000 | 15,200 | 16,700 |
| North Dakota-...-........- | 5 | 4 | 8,900 | 8,400 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 28 | 25 | 4,000 | 3,600 | 900 | 1,300 |
| South Dekota---.....---- | 1 | 1 | 9,500 | 11,000 | 6,000 | 5,900 | 5 | 2 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 2,000 |
| Nebraska-..-........-....-- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 140 | 200 |
| Kansas------------------ | 2 | - | 90 | - | 50 | - | 8 | 5 | 950 | 800 | 800 | 900 |
| South At1ant ic----.---..-- | 17 | 17 | 12,500 | 11,500 | 1,050 | 870 | 53 | 45 | 18,970 | 9,200 | 9,730 | 4,220 |
| Delaware--....-...------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 270 | 300 | 670 | 420 |
| Maryland---------------- | 1 | 1 | 800 | 900 | 50 | 40 | 9 | 7 | 1,130 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 840 |
| District of Columbia.... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia--------------- | 12 | 12 | 7,800 | 7,500 | 700 | 560 | 10 | 11 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 370 | 380 |
| West Virginia---------- | 4 | 4 | 3,900 | 3,100 | 300 | 270 | 5 | 4 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 180 |
| North Caro1ira-.........- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 9 | 8.500 | 800 | 5,400 | ${ }^{13} 720$ |
| South Carolina-........-- | - | - | - | - | - | * | 8 | 5 | 2,050 | 1,600 | 190 | 180 |
| Georgia.-.................- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | 2,200 | 800 | 400 | 200 |
| F1orida--.------------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 220 | 100 | 1,200 | 1,300 |
| Esist South Centra1-......-- | 11 | 12 | 10,220 | 9,220 | 1.010 | 640 | 26 | 23 | 9,760 | 10,050 | 2,780 | 2,770 |
| Kentucky-...-....--...---- | 4 | 5 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 440 | 440 | 1 | - | 60 | - | 10 | - |
| Tennessee | 6 | 6 | 7,300 | 6,300 | 550 | 180 | 7 | 5 | 1,200 | 850 | 1,050 | 770 |
| Al abaman-....----.........- | - | - | - |  | - | - | 8 | 8 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 1,100 | 1.200 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 1 | 120 | 120 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 5,500 | 6,200 | 620 | 800 |
| West South Central-..---.- | 9 | 10 | 1,940 | 1,780 | 1,460 | 790 | 57 | 58 | 19,600 | 12,100 | 12,630 | 12,200 |
| Arkansas --------------- | 1 | 1 | 60 | 60 | 191 | 191 | 6 | 8 | 400 | 300 | 200 | 1,300 |
| Louis iana--------------- | 5 | 5 | 640 | 620 | 200 | 130 | 15 | 14 | 9,500 | 1,600 | 10,200 | 9,000 |
| Ox1ahoma--------------- |  | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 630 | 100 |
|  | 3 | 4 | 1,240 | 1,100 | 1,260 | 660 | 29 | 29 | 7,600 | 8,000 | 1,600 | 1,800 |
| Mountain------------------ | 30 | 29 | 9,670 | 10,260 | 10,470 | 11,650 | 27 | 23 | 11,830 | 8,520 | 4,960 | 6,250 |
| Montana---------------- | 6 | 6 | 540 | 500 | 400 | 320 | 11 | 11 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,300 | 1,000 |
|  | 11 | 11 | 900 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,660 | 3 | 3 | 800 | 800 | 1,000 | 1.000 |
| Wyoming---------------- |  | 4 | 700 | 700 | 2,300 | 2,500 | - | 1 | - | 1,200 | - | 1,500 |
| Colorado...............--- | 3 | 3 | 6,750 | 7,000 | 2,800 | 3,100 | 4 | 2 | 8,000 | 4,100 | 1,300 | 2,000 |
| New Mexico------------- | 2 | 2 | 420 | 420 | 1,200 | 1,220 | 3 | 3 | 650 | 700 | 60 | 100 |
| Asizona-.-.-.-.-.-......- |  | 1 | 50 | 50 | 520 | 580 | 3 | 1 | 600 | 20 | 900 | 150 |
|  | 2 | 1 | 280 | 260 | 1,850 | 1,980 | 3 | 2 | 280 | 100 | 400 | 500 |
| Nevada.-......-............ | 1 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 100 | 290 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pacific-------------------- | 4 | 4 | 3,780 | 3,180 | 2,600 | 1,950 | 37 | 38 | 5,150 | 6,000 | 18,600 | 17.700 |
| Washington-.............-- | 1 | 1 | 40 | 40 | 320 | 270 | 7 | 9 | 450 | 800 | 4,600 | 4,200 |
| Oregon--.....--...-....--- | 2 | 2 | 3,600 | 3,000 | 2,250 | 1,640 | 13 | 13 | 2, 100 | 3,000 | 1,700 | 2,000 |
| Californis-------------- | 1 | 1 | 140 | 140 | 30 | 40 | 17 | 16 | 2,600 | 2,200 | 12,300 | 11,500 |

${ }^{12}$ Inciudes associations handilag compodities not specified elsewhere, those handing several types of commodities, and those furnishing special mar${ }^{13}$ keting or related services. Hith1n this group there are wide fluctuations fram year to year.

| Geographic divlsion and State | Purchasing. |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Assns. listed |  | Estimated membership |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { business } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | Assns. 1 isted |  | Estimated membership |  | Estimated business |  |
|  | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1947 | 1948 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 946-47 | 1947-48 |
|  | Number |  | Number |  | \$1.000 |  | Number |  | Number |  | \$1,000 |  |
| UNITED STATES | 2,857 | 2,976 | 2,058,000 | 2,260,000 | 1,111,000 | 1,440,000 | 10,125 | 10,135 | 5,436,000 | 5,890,000 | 7,116,000 | 8.635,000 |
| New England--------------- | 54 | 55 | 81,200 | 95,320 | 86, 200 | 111,800 | 157 | 148 | 120,640 | 136,460 | 230,490 | 280,160 |
| Maine | 17 | 17 | 4,700 | 5,000 | 4,100 | 5,000 | 33 | 30 | 7,930 | 8,410 | 20.400 | 30,400 |
| New Hampshire----------- | 2 | 2 | 2,300 | 2,720 | 11,500 | 13,600 | 13 | 11 | 3,970 | 4,570 | 17,560 | 19,950 |
| Vermont---------------- | 7 | 9 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 39 | 37 | 12,460 | 12,800 | 28,600 | 34,900 |
| Massachusett | 14 | 13 | 70,500 | 83,000 | 65,400 | 87,000 | 38 | 36 | 86,480 | 100,400 | 137,650 | 163,470 |
| Rhode Is1and-----.-.---- | - | - |  |  |  |  | 4 | 3 | 1,400 | 1,540 | 2,680 | 2,850 |
| Connectleut | 14 | 14 | 1,700 | 1,600 | 3,900 | 4,600 | 30 | 31 | 8,400 | 8,740 | 23,600 | 28,590 |
| Middle At1antic---------- | 372 | 390 | 179,700 | 189, 000 | 198,400 | 256,400 | 637 | 642 | 305,860 | 330,880 | 628,480 | 721,020 |
| New Yorl | 249 | 256 | 115,600 | 117,300 | 130,600 | 165, 200 | 392 | 392 | 177,640 | 181,340 | 410,050 | 457,990 |
| New Jerse | 31 | 34 | 17,700 | 18,700 | 24,300 | 32,000 | 59 | 60 | 33, 160 | 33,160 | 69, 320 | 84,590 |
| Pennsylvania----------. | 92 | 100 | 46,400 | 53,000 | 43,500 | 59,200 | 186 | 190 | 95,060 | 116,380 | 149, 110 | 178,440 |
| East North Central-------- | 686 | 707 | 589, 100 | 638,000 | 309,300 | 408,000 | 2,297 | 2, 257 | 1,462,230 | 1,570,110 | 1,682, 350 | 2, 150, 240 |
| Ohl | 108 | 106 | 62,100 | 71,000 | 87,900 | 116,000 | 312 | 307 | 238,460 | 271,820 | 327, 140 | 473,900 |
| Indiana | 86 | 83 | 133,000 | 148, 000 | 81,300 | 110,000 | 172 | 170 | 229,800 | 258,520 | 256, 330 | 354,030 |
| I11inol | 173 | 171 | 218,700 | 216,000 | 40,900 | 55,000 | 612 | 598 | 540,670 | 541,870 | 508,740 | 656, 860 |
| Mlchigan | 85 | 94 | 42,300 | 49,000 | 32, 200 | 40,000 | 258 | 248 | 149,800 | 163,700 | 208, 190 | 239,780 |
| Wisconsi | 234 | 253 | 133,000 | 154,000 | 67,000 | 87,000 | 943 | 934 | 303, 500 | 334, 200 | 381,950 | 425,670 |
| West North Central-------- | 991 | 1,004 | 564,300 | 566,000 | 252,000 | 326,200 | 3,991 | 3,976 | 1,731,770 | 1, 826,380 | 2,186,120 | 2,663,310 |
| Minnesota | 254 | 264 | 129,000 | 140,000 | 78,600 | 100,500 | 1,306 | 1,309 | 567, 100 | 601,800 | 674,420 | 771,080 |
| Iow | 127 | 133 | 139,000 | 118,000 | 26,900 | 39,500 | 730 | 733 | 327,000 | 318,400 | 441,400 | 520,420 |
| Missouri- | 147 | 141 | 155,000 | 151,000 | 89,600 | 108,000 | 294 | 281 | 303,530 | 300,630 | 270,960 | 324,400 |
| North Dakota | 129 | 132 | 38,800 | 44,000 | 15,100 | 22,000 | 581 | 577 | 156, 200 | 184,430 | 213,330 | 279, 130 |
| South Dakota | 79 | 84 | 29,000 | 35,000 | 10,600 | 14,000 | 301 | 305 | 109,450 | 124, 200 | 124, 820 | 167,620 |
| Nebraska | 159 | 160 | 52, 700 | 57,000 | 19,900 | 26,000 | 429 | 430 | 167,700 | 188,500 | 229.440 | 299,600 |
| Kansas - | 96 | 90 | 20,800 | 21,000 | 11,300 | 16,200 | 350 | 341 | 100,790 | 108,420 | 231,750 | 301,060 |
| South At1antic-----.------ | 177 | 194 | 303,600 | 362,320 | 104,440 | 141,400 | 472 | 482 | 592,000 | 676,710 | 346,210 | 478,940 |
| Delaware | 9 | 9 | 5,700 | 6,600 | 2,500 | 3,300 | 12 | 12 | 6.040 | 6,990 | 3,700 | 4,750 |
| Maryland- | 35 | 38 | 24,300 | 27,000 | 9,200 | 12,000 | 62 | 61 | 36,830 | 39,700 | 38,890 | 44,680 |
| Distrlet of Columbia---- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1,460 | 1,500 | 20,200 | 23, 200 |
| Virginla | 66 | 69 | 187, 300 | 187,000 | 54,100 | 70,000 | 130 | 132 | 229,540 | 235,900 | 87,710 | 114,540 |
| West Virginia----------- | 19 | 21 | 15,400 | 19,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 47 | 47 | 25,030 | 27,330 | 6,000 | 6,450 |
| North Carolina---.---.-- | 9 | 11 | 60,200 | 106,000 | 29,600 | 45,000 | 39 | 46 | 165,320 | 199,450 | 47,080 | 138,340 |
| South Carol ins--.-.----- | 3 | 4 | 400 | 520 | 340 | 400 | 26 | 24 | 9,650 | 9,520 | 9,230 | 7.480 |
| Georgla | 23 | 29 | 9,200 | 15,000 | 2,600 | 3,500 | 66 | 66 | 112,000 | 149,400 | 37,600 | 63,600 |
| Florida | 13 | 13 | 1.100 | 1,200 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 89 | 93 | 6,130 | 6,920 | 95,800 | 75,900 |
| East South Central------- | 130 | 162 | 125,800 | 145,700 | 17,900 | 26,400 | 311 | 341 | 375,160 | 440,980 | 184,700 | 201,390 |
| Rentucky- | 34 | 47 | 23,000 | 31,500 | 3,400 | 5.600 | 60 | 72 | 149, 050 | 159,690 | 77,490 | 51,280 |
| Tennessee | 40 | 53 | 31,400 | 37,100 | 2,700 | 3,800 | 77 | 87 | 104,660 | 156,350 | 30,400 | 39,850 |
| Alabama- | 34 | 35 | 52,000 | 48,600 | 8,100 | 11,000 | 69 | 69 | 76,220 | 67,660 | 14,400 | 20,140 |
| Mlssissippi----------..- | 22 | 27 | 19,400 | 28,500 | 3,700 | 6,000 | 105 | 113 | 45.230 | 57,280 | 62,410 | 90,120 |
| West South Central------- | 126 | 142 | 41,200 | 65,000 | 28,300 | 33,000 | 852 | 883 | 313,850 | 343,230 | 458,360 | 631,400 |
| Arkansas --------.-.....-- | 25 | 30 | 7,600 | 8,000 | 3,600 | 6,000 | 82 | 100 | 13,450 | 15,990 | 31,860 | 51,160 |
| Loulsian | 7 | 7 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 58 | 60 | 19,110 | 11,840 | 43,160 | 36,830 |
| Ok1ahoma | 19 | 23 | 15,000 | 36,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 198 | 200 | 113,150 | 146,300 | 156,830 | 208,450 |
| Texas - | 75 | 82 | 16,800 | 19,000 | 19,800 | 21,000 | 514 | 523 | 168,140 | 169,100 | 226.510 | 334,960 |
| Mountain--.---.-.-.-.-.----- | 184 | 188 | 95,300 | 104,660 | 24,460 | 34,200 | 578 | 571 | 261,060 | 271.770 | 324,840 | 403.090 |
| Mont ana----------------- | 88 | 87 | 17,400 | 18,000 | 7,000 | 8,800 | 191 | 184 | 44,540 | 44,700 | 66,120 | 78, 100 |
| Idaho------------------ | 33 | 35 | 20,400 | 23,000 | 4,700 | 6,700 | 119. | 122 | 71,500 | 73,800 | 75,600 | 85,660 |
| Wyoming----------------- | 6 | 6 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 800 | 900 | 29 | 27 | 10,400 | 11,620 | 14,130 | 17,600 |
| Colorndo----.---.--....- | 36 | 34 | 13.200 | 14,000 | 5,200 | 9,220 | 121 | 117 | 58,150 | 57.500 | 79,600 | 99.720 |
| New Mexico--.-.....-.....- | 4 | 5 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,520 | 2,000 | 26 | 27 | 7,170 | 7.330 | 9,280 | 11,470 |
| Arizona | 3 | 3 | 37.600 | 42,000 | 3,300 | 4,000 | 16 | 14 | 39,510 | 43,490 | 9,320 | 11,730 |
| Utah------------.-....-. | 12 | 16 | 1.600 | 2,300 | 1,900 | 2,500 | 69 | 73 | 29,380 | 32,720 | 70,150 | 97.780 |
| Nevada------------------ | 2 | 2 | 300 | 460 | 40 | 80 | 7 | 7 | 410 | 610 | 640 | 1,030 |
| Pacific-------------------- | 137 | 134 | 77,800 | 94.000 | 90,000 | 102.600 | 830 | 835 | 273,430 | 293.480 | 1,074,450 | 1,105,450 |
| Washingt on-----.-......-- | 71 | 70 | 33,700 | 38,000 | 31,300 | 39,600 | 201 | 199 | 99,790 | 104,340 | 255,670 | 262.270 |
| Oregon----------------- | 42 | 43 | 27,400 | 40,000 | 13,800 | 17,000 | 150 | 153 | 69,300 | 82,000 | 141,450 | 145.540 |
| California---------.-.-- | 24 | 21 | 16,700 | 16,000 | 44,900 | 46,000 | 479 | 483 | 104,340 | 107.140 | 677,330 | 697,640 |

[^13]Table 42. - Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies: Number of companies, insurance in force, and costs, 1914-471 ${ }^{2}$

| Year | Companies ${ }^{3}$ | Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31 | Cost per $\$ 100$ of insurance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Losses | Expenses | Total |
|  | Number | \$1,000 |  | 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 | 12,294, 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 |
| 1945 | 1,841 | 15,170,456 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 23.6 |
| 1946. | 1,833 | 16,941,434 | 15.8 | 8.8 | 24.6 |
| $1947^{4}$ | 1,599 | 17,491,464 | 15.7 | 8.8 | 24.5 |

[^14]Table 43. - Farmers' cooperatives: Types, number, and membership

| Type | Associa. tions | Estimated members or participants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Number |
| Production: |  |  |
| Mutual irrigation companies (1940) ${ }^{1}$ | 4,432 | 148,496 |
| Dairy herd improvement associations (January 1949) ${ }^{\text {2 }}$-...e.e. | 1,787 | 35,851 |
| Dairy bull associations (January 1949) ${ }^{2}$-.-.-....-............... | 69 | 1,133 |
| Cooperative dairy-cattle artificial-breeding associations <br> (January 1949) ${ }^{2}$ | 1,263 | 316,177 |
|  | 30 | 1.311 |
| Indian enterprises (December 31, 1947) ${ }^{4} \ldots$ | ${ }^{5} 205$ | 11,272 |
| Marketing and purchasing: |  |  |
|  | 7,159 | 3,630,000 |
|  | 2,976 | 2,260,000 |
| Financing: |  |  |
| National farm loan associations (June 30, 1949) ${ }^{6}$ =............ | 1,230 | 300,000 |
| Production credit associations (June 30, 1949) ${ }^{6}$.......e.e.e.e. | 503 | 451,118 |
|  | 13 | ${ }^{7} 2,520,108$ |
| Rural credit unions (December 31, 1948) ${ }^{8}$.................-. | 700 | 280,000 |
| Insurance: |  |  |
| Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies (1946) ${ }^{9} \ldots \ldots .$. | 1,843 | 3,500,000 |
| Public services: |  |  |
|  | 32,879 | 669,344 |
| Electric power and light associations (December 31, 1948) ${ }^{11}$ | 865 | 2,403,676 |
|  | 2,164 | 13740,000 |
| Miscellaneous: |  |  |
| Farmers, burial associations (December 31, 1948) ${ }^{14} \ldots \ldots$. | 1541 | 30,290 |
| Rural Health Cooperatives (1948) ${ }^{16}$..............e.e.e.e.e.e.e- | 1646 | ${ }^{17} 23,631$ |

${ }^{1} 16$ th Census of the United States, 1940.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture.
${ }_{4}^{3}$ Grazing Service, Department of Interior.
${ }_{5}^{4}$ office of Indiana Affairs, Department of Interior.
${ }_{6}^{5}$ There are 241 other Indian Corporate and Tribal Enterprises.
${ }_{7}$ Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture.
${ }^{7}$ Members of assoclations borrowing from banks for cooperatives.
${ }^{8}$ Estimates based on information from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.
${ }^{9}$ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.
${ }^{10}$ 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.
${ }^{11}$ Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.
${ }^{12}$ Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture. There are 4,571,693 farms in soll
conservation districts.
13 Farm P1 ans, also number of members.
${ }^{14}$ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.
${ }^{15}$ complete burial service 20 associations, burial on contract 10 , and caskets only 2.
${ }^{16}$ Several more associations had been organized but were not operating in 1948.
${ }^{17}$ Families.



[^0]:    NOTE: The author and the Farm Credit Administration extend to the reporting associations which make these studies possible their sincere thanks. It is only through their cooperation that this over-all picture of the business of cooperatives in the United States can be arrived at and presented to cooperatives, their members, and the general public. Credit also is due Pauline T. Gartside for compiling the basic material.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
    ${ }^{2}$ Most statistics pertaining to lamers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products oi a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{3}$ Complled from tables appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See ${ }_{4}$ pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40,98 DD., illus., 1928. See DD. 70-75.
    ${ }_{5}$ Includes only associations reporting dollar business.
    ${ }^{5}$ Information is irom a survey made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the district banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges, for 1936-37.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The membershid estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membershid figures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)
    ${ }^{2}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now complled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{3}$ Complled from tables in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 Dp., 111us., 1917. See Dp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., 1llus., 1928. See DD. 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.

[^3]:    $1_{\text {Most }}$ statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now complied on the basis of the marketing season which inciudes the period during which the farm products of a specipled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
    ${ }^{3}$ The membersh1p 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 conmodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for 5 associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
    ${ }^{5}$ Percentages indicate the relative 1mportance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.
    ${ }_{7}$ 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.

[^5]:    Host 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 jear are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
    3 The membership estimates for the jears since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of comodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
    ${ }^{5}$ percentages indicate tine 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.

[^6]:    *Less than one-tenth of one percent.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
    ${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
    ${ }^{5}$ Percentages indicate the relative 1 mportance of the group as a part of all marketing associa6 tions 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.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to camersi marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specifled year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
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[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Most statistics pertaining to parmers' 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.
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    3 and sales agencies.
    ${ }^{3}$ The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and 4 shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.
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    ${ }^{6}$ Assoclations 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.

[^10]:    ${ }^{\text {Most }}$ statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.
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    ${ }^{4}$ Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.
    ${ }^{5}$ Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing and purchasing associations for the various years.
    ${ }^{6}$ Associations reporting dollar business.
    ${ }^{7}$ Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with ${ }_{8}$ the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges.
    ${ }^{8}$ 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, $\$ 416,000,000 ; 1939-40$, $\$ 448,200,000 ; 1940-41, \$ 450,000,000 ; 1941-42, \$ 600,000,000 ; 1942-43, \$ 750,000,000 ; 1934-44$, $\$ 1,010,000,000$ (or 19.6 percent of total farmer cooperative business) ; 1944-45, $\$ 1,095,000,000$ (or 19.4 Dercent) ; $1945-46, \$ 1,220,000,000$ (or 20.1 percent); $1946-47, \$ 1,452,000,000$ (or 20.4 percent): $1947-48, \$ 1,822,000,000$ (or 21.1 percent).

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes some miscellaneous income.

[^12]:    ${ }^{6}$ Business transacted by branches of terminal markets credited to the state in mich the branch is located.
    Reported increaae in peanut operations.

[^13]:    ${ }^{14}$ after combining the marketing business of all associations and the purchasing business of all, the estimated totals mere: 1940-47, marketing, $\$ 5,864,000,000$ or 79.6 percent; purchasing, $\$ 1,452,000,000$ or 20.4 percent; $1947-48$, marketing, $\$ 8,813,000,000$ or 78.9 percent; purchasing,
    $\$ 1,822,000,000$ or 21.1 percent.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for period 1914-33 and from 1942. Data for years 1934-41 supplied by Insurance Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, FCA.
    21914-33 includes companies with more than 65 percent of their insurance on farm property; later years those with more than 50 percent. In recent years between 86 and 88 percent of total insurance has been on farm property.
    Number of companies for which data were obtalned; perhaps not entirely complete for any year. ${ }^{4}$ Preliminary. Data for some companies not available at time of publication.

