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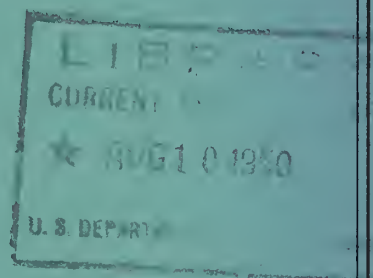
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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATISTICS OF FARMERS'
MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES
1947-48



By
GRACE WANSTALL

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

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I W DUGGAN, GOVERNOR

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

HARDLO HEDGES, CHIEF

JOSEPH G. KNAPP, ASSOCIATE CHIEF

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

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

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.

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.

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 handling 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 reporting	Number listed	Number reporting	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-----	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	6	40	37	92.5
Poultry and products-----	122	96	21	18	143	114	79.7
Tobacco-----	-	-	16	16	16	16	100.0
Wool and mohair-----	93	70	30	30	123	100	81.3
Miscellaneous-----	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
Total marketing and purchasing-----	9,479	7,508	656	582	10,135	8,090	79.8

volume of business. A bargaining 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' 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 percentage 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

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

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

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

⁴Includes only associations reporting dollar business.

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

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 membership¹ for specified periods,² 1915 to 1947-48*

Period	Marketing		Purchasing		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1915 ³ -----	591,683	90.9	59,503	9.1	651,186	100.0
1925-26----	2,453,000	90.9	247,000	9.1	2,700,000	100.0
1927-28----	2,602,000	86.7	398,000	13.3	3,000,000	100.0
1929-30----	2,630,000	84.8	470,000	15.2	3,100,000	100.0
1930-31----	2,608,000	86.9	392,000	13.1	3,000,000	100.0
1931-32----	2,667,000	83.3	533,000	16.7	3,200,000	100.0
1932-33----	2,457,300	81.9	542,700	18.1	3,000,000	100.0
1933-34----	2,464,000	78.1	692,000	21.9	3,156,000	100.0
1934-35----	2,490,000	75.9	790,000	24.1	3,280,000	100.0
1935-36----	2,710,000	74.0	950,000	26.0	3,660,000	100.0
1936-37 ⁴ ---	2,414,000	73.8	856,000	26.2	3,270,000	100.0
1937-38----	2,500,000	73.5	900,000	26.5	3,400,000	100.0
1938-39----	2,410,000	73.0	890,000	27.0	3,300,000	100.0
1939-40----	2,300,000	71.9	900,000	28.1	3,200,000	100.0
1940-41----	2,420,000	71.2	980,000	28.8	3,400,000	100.0
1941-42----	2,430,000	67.5	1,170,000	32.5	3,600,000	100.0
1942-43----	2,580,000	67.0	1,270,000	33.0	3,850,000	100.0
1943-44----	2,730,000	64.2	1,520,000	35.8	4,250,000	100.0
1944-45----	2,895,000	64.3	1,610,000	35.7	4,505,000	100.0
1945-46----	3,150,000	62.9	1,860,000	37.1	5,010,000	100.0
1946-47----	3,378,000	62.1	2,058,000	37.9	5,436,000	100.0
1947-48----	3,630,000	61.6	2,260,000	38.4	5,890,000	100.0

¹The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)

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

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

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

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 business¹ 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

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

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

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

⁴Combining 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, \$1,452,000,000; 1947-48, \$1,822,000,000.

⁵Estimates 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 marketing 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	Business
Minnesota	1	1	1
Illinois	4	2	3
Iowa	3	4	4
Wisconsin	2	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 business¹ with percentages, by geographic divisions, Farm Credit districts, and specified groups, 1947-48 marketing season²*

Geographic division, district, and group	Associations listed ³		Estimated membership ⁴		Estimated business ⁵	
	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	293,480	5.0	1,105,450	12.8
Middle Atlantic-----	642	6.3	330,880	5.6	721,020	8.4
West South Central-----	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 England-----	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
St. Louis-----	979	9.7	858,490	14.6	1,032,420	12.0
Omaha-----	1,495	14.7	642,720	10.9	1,005,240	11.6
Louisville-----	636	6.3	846,380	14.4	919,060	10.6
Springfield-----	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
Baltimore-----	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	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 products---	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	7,195,000	83.3
Purchasing-----	2,976	29.4	2,260,000	38.4	1,440,000	16.7
Total marketing and purchasing-----	10,135	100.0	5,890,000	100.0	8,635,000	100.0

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

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

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

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

⁵Includes 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.

⁶After 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,¹ 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

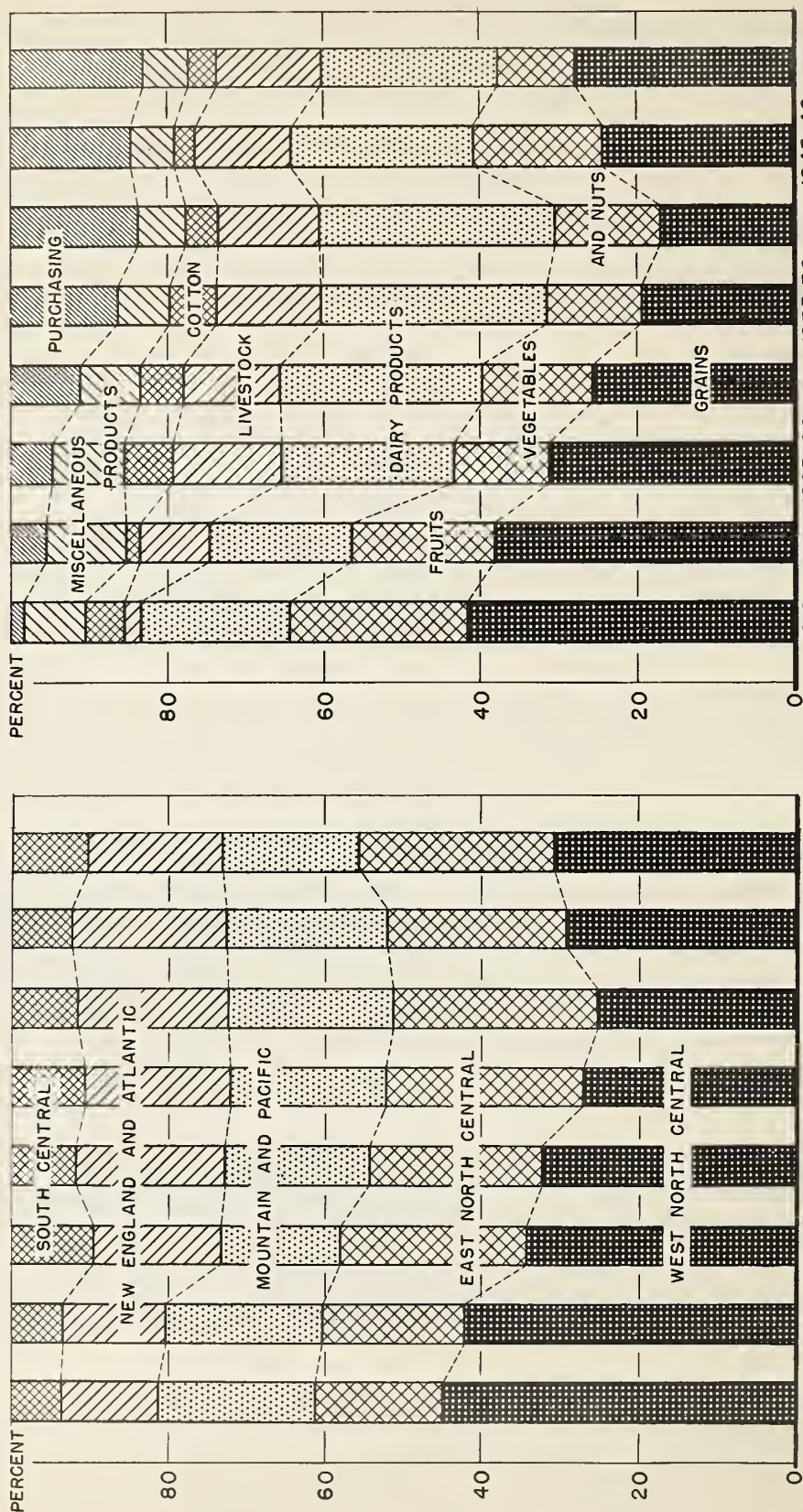
Geographic Divisions

New England-----	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 Atlantic-----	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
Pacific-----	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

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

FIGURE 1

BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS BY GROUPS



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

Since 1913 purchasing has gradually increased. Grain decreased through 1940-41 as dairy products increased. In 1945-46 grain was again in first place which it has held. The other commodities have increased and decreased more often over the years.

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BUSINESS BY FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS
TEN LEADING STATES

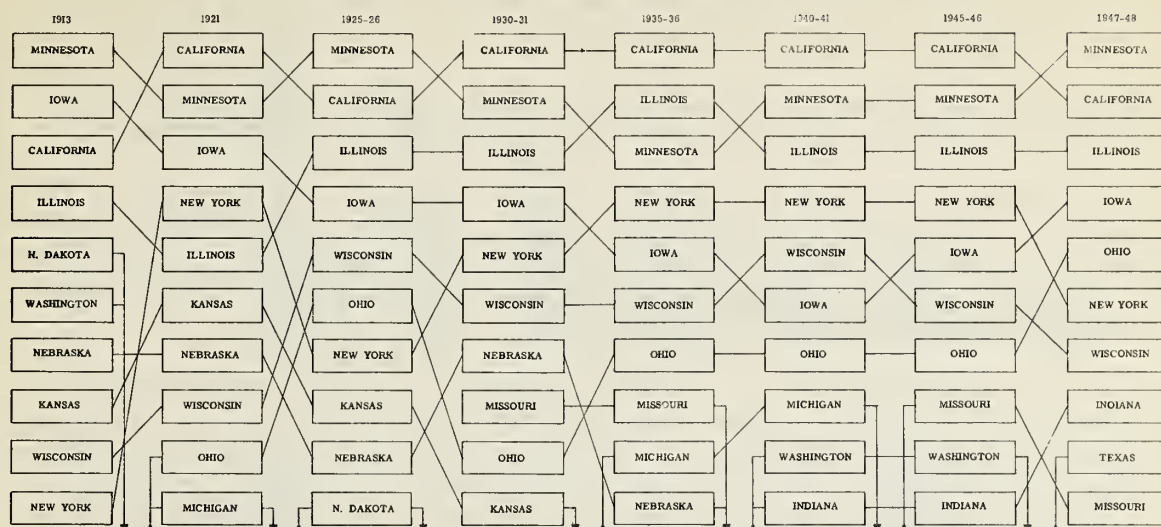


Figure 2. - Six States have been among the leading 10 since 1913. California, third in 1913, first from 1930-31 through 1946-47, is now in second place. Minnesota starting in first place lost to California but is again in first place. New York, tenth in 1913, is now sixth. The other three States in the group of six are Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin in third, fourth, and seventh places in 1947-48.

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.

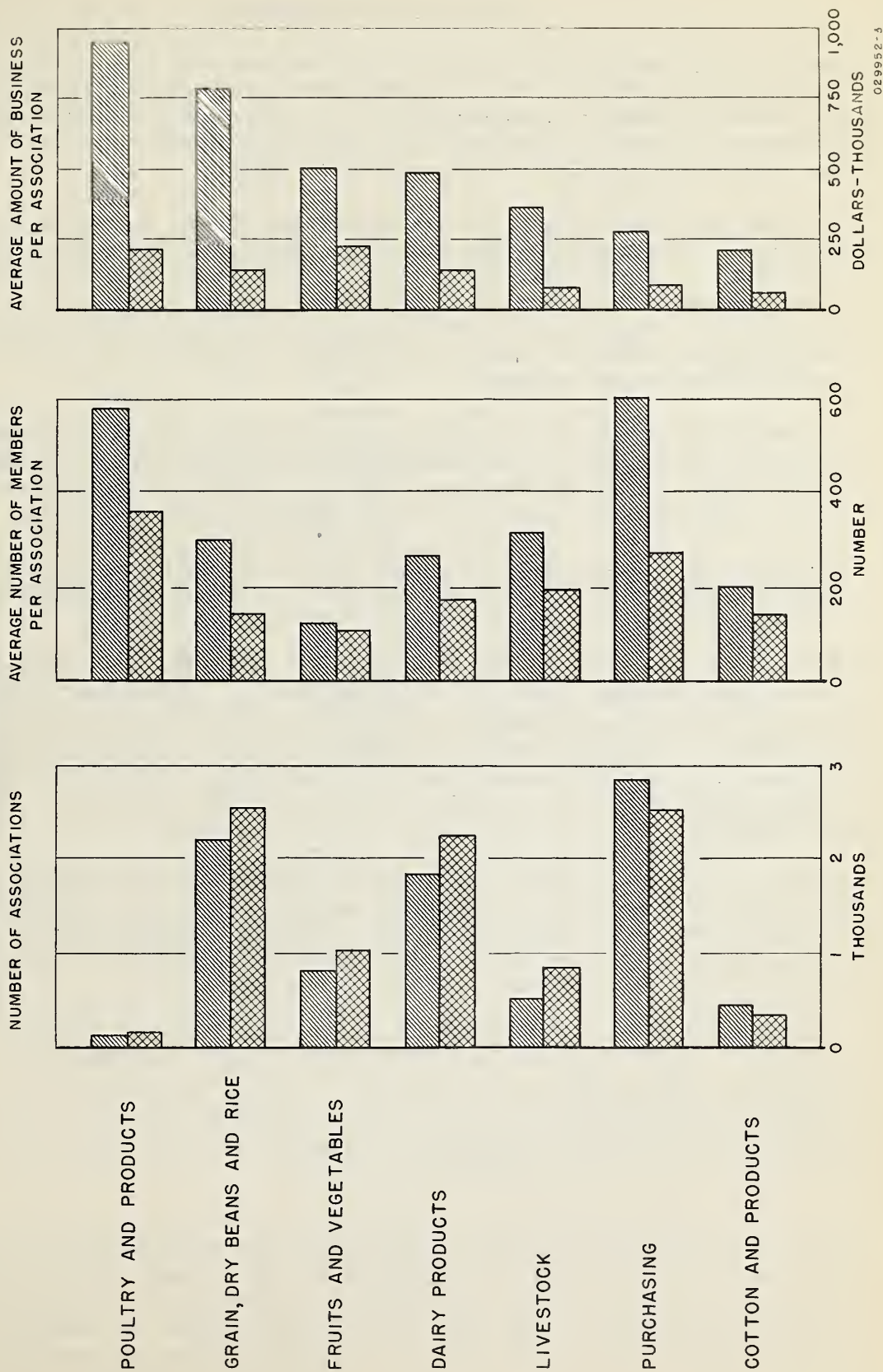
The local associations are arrayed according to volume of business transacted in table 7. More associations were transacting a volume of business under \$100,000 than in any other bracket. Between \$100,000 and \$200,000 were 17.4 percent of the total number of associations. The percent of marketing 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 a larger 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-----	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----	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

FIGURE 3
 LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS FOR 1937-38
 AND 1947-48 MARKETING SEASONS



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).

Oklahoma 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; Oklahoma, 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,¹ 1913 to 1947-48

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	79	2.6	-	-	15,098	5.0
1921-----	647	.7	-	-	23,498	2.0
1925-26-----	121	1.3	300,000	12.2	150,000	6.6
1927-28-----	125	1.2	140,000	5.4	97,000	4.5
1929-30-----	199	1.9	150,000	5.7	110,000	4.7
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-----	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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

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

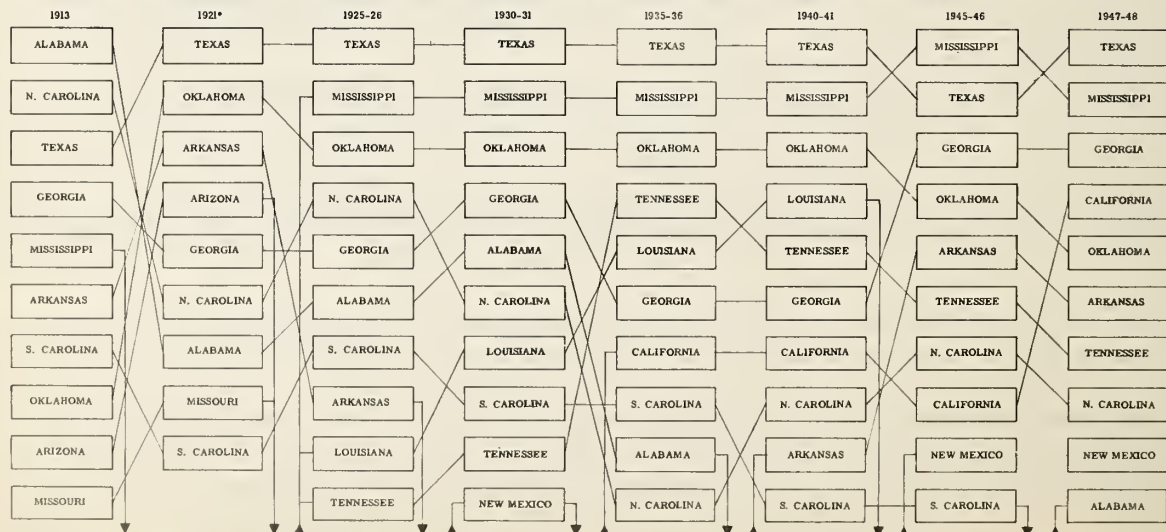
Associations listed			Estimated Membership			Estimated business		
State	Number	Per-cent	State	Number	Per-cent	State	\$1,000	Per-cent
Texas	296	57.6	Texas	102,700	36.0	Texas	105,300	35.3
Oklahoma	72	14.0	Georgia	58,800	20.6	Mississippi	80,700	27.1
Mississippi	66	12.8	Oklahoma	54,300	19.1	Georgia	25,800	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 listed			Estimated membership			Estimated business		
Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Per-cent
West So. Central	404	78.6	West So. Central	158,650	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 Atlantic	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		285,000	100.0		298,000	100.0

¹Less 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, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, New Mexico, and Alabama (table 9).

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,¹ 1913 to 1947-48

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	1,187	39.7	-	-	59,701	19.6
1921-----	6 1,579	24.4	-	-	227,982	19.0
1925-26-----	2,197	22.9	460,000	18.8	535,000	23.6
1927-28-----	2,479	24.3	600,000	23.1	620,000	28.6
1929-30-----	2,458	23.3	650,000	24.7	680,000	29.4
1930-31-----	2,391	23.1	725,000	27.8	620,000	28.4
1931-32-----	2,392	23.3	740,000	27.7	520,000	29.8
1932-33-----	2,293	24.5	724,000	29.5	390,000	32.5
1933-34-----	2,286	25.3	757,000	30.7	380,000	31.3
1934-35-----	2,300	26.2	750,000	30.1	440,000	32.8
1935-36-----	2,270	27.1	720,000	26.6	520,000	32.8
1936-37 ⁷ -----	2,337	28.7	656,900	27.2	577,100	30.7
1937-38-----	2,421	29.2	700,000	28.0	686,000	33.5
1938-39-----	2,373	29.3	650,000	27.0	610,000	34.6
1939-40-----	2,395	29.7	620,000	27.0	560,000	32.4
1940-41-----	2,374	29.9	650,000	26.9	693,000	36.3
1941-42-----	2,366	30.2	665,000	27.4	815,000	34.5
1942-43-----	2,369	30.7	710,000	27.5	950,000	29.9
1943-44-----	2,286	30.4	702,000	25.7	1,203,000	27.1
1944-45-----	2,214	29.9	726,000	25.1	1,294,000	26.8
1945-46-----	2,210	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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

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	Per-cent	State	Number	Per-cent	State	\$1,000	Per-cent
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
Illinois	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	Illinois	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.

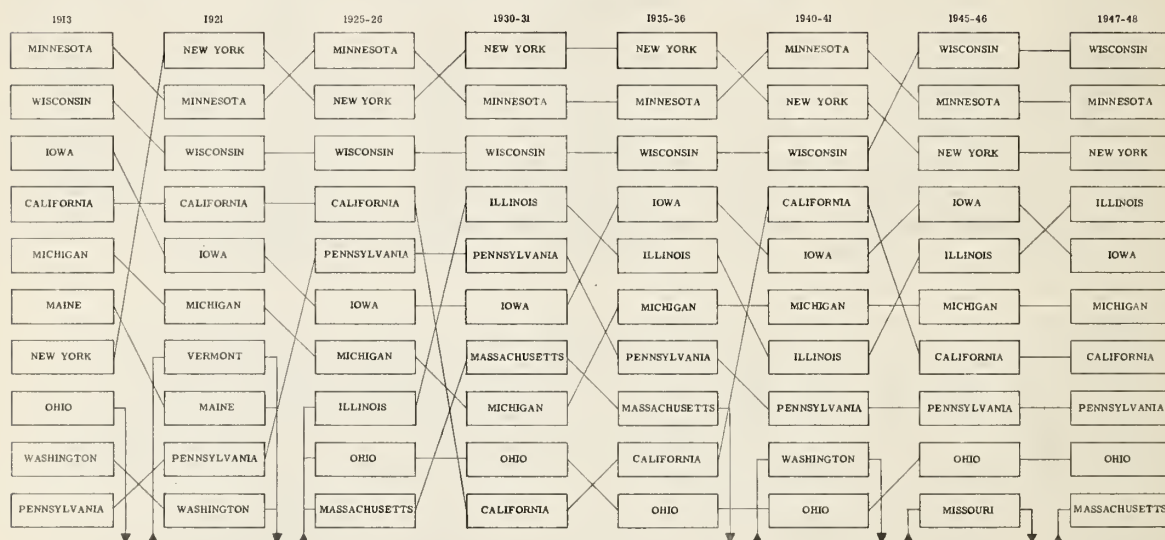
Table 13. - Dairy products associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the dairy total, by geographic divisions, 1947-48

Associations listed			Estimated membership			Estimated business		
Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Per-cent
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 Atlantic	120	5.7	Middle Atlantic	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 Atlantic	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 Atlantic	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, fifth with \$114,500,000. The others followed in this order: Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts. 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 business 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 listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	456	15.3			69,921	23.0
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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

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	Per- cent	State	Number	Per- cent	State	\$1,000	Per- cent
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*

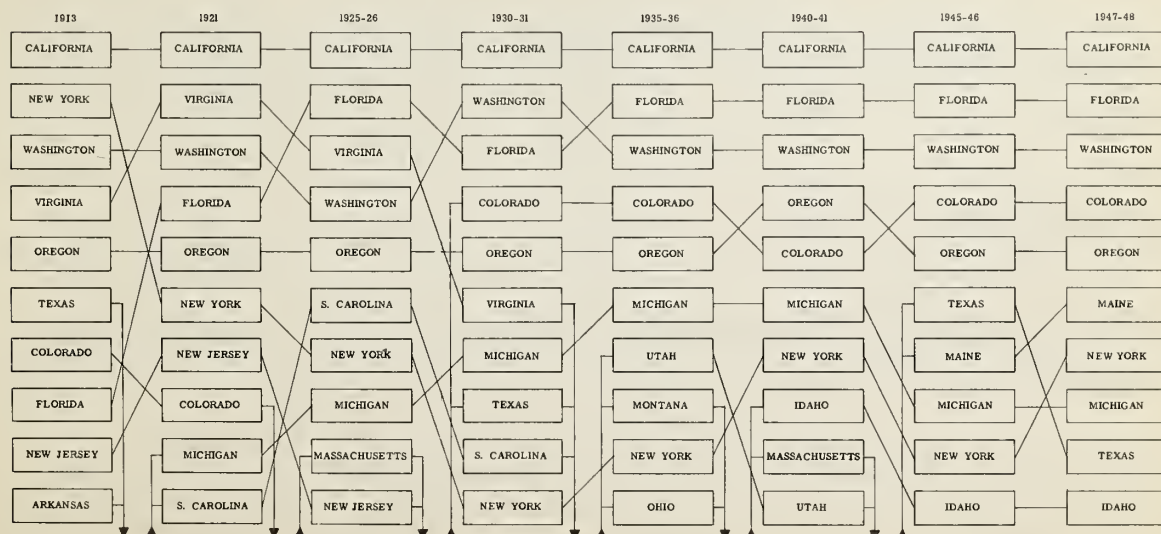
Associations listed			Estimated membership			Estimated business		
Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Per-cent
Pacific	418	45.0	Pacific	54,000	30.7	Pacific	420,600	56.7
South Atlantic	116	12.5	Mountain	38,930	22.1	Mountain	84,200	11.3
Mountain	104	11.2	East No. Central	24,300	13.8	South Atlantic	78,400	10.6
East No. Central	83	8.9	Middle Atlantic	14,300	8.1	New England	38,950	5.2
West So. Central	74	8.0	South Atlantic	12,680	7.2	East No. Central	36,300	4.9
Middle Atlantic	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,¹ 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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

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).

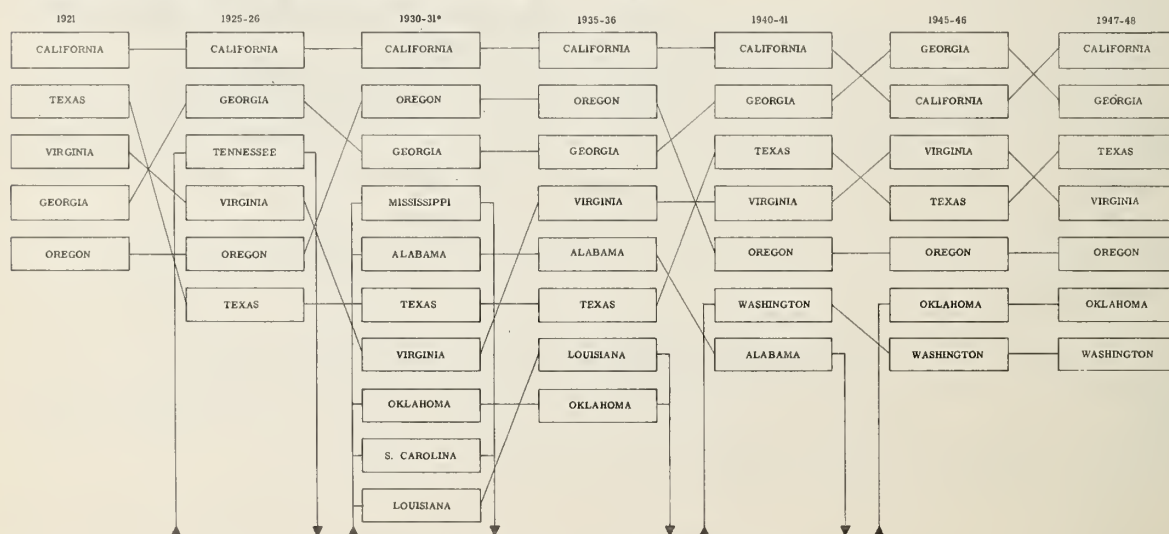
Table 18. - *Nut associations: States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the nut total, 1947-48*

Associations listed			Estimated membership			Estimated business		
State	Number	Per-cent	State	Number	Per-cent	State	\$1,000	Per-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	Per-cent	Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Per-cent
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.

GRAIN AND DRY BEANS

The grain marketing group includes those associations mainly 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,¹ 1913 to 1947-48

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	960	32.1	-	-	130,555	42.9
1921-----	⁶ 2,458	38.0	-	-	482,461	40.3
1925-26-----	3,338	34.8	520,000	21.2	750,000	33.1
1927-28-----	3,455	33.9	900,000	34.6	680,000	31.3
1929-30-----	3,448	32.7	810,000	30.8	690,000	29.9
1930-31-----	3,448	33.3	775,000	29.7	621,000	28.4
1931-32-----	3,500	34.1	705,000	26.4	450,000	25.8
1932-33-----	3,131	33.5	600,000	24.4	280,000	23.3
1933-34-----	3,178	35.1	600,000	24.4	285,000	23.5
1934-35-----	3,125	35.5	580,000	23.3	315,000	23.5
1935-36-----	3,010	35.9	610,000	22.5	360,000	22.7
1936-37 ⁷ -----	2,614	32.1	362,900	15.0	397,900	21.1
1937-38-----	2,619	31.6	360,000	14.4	475,000	23.2
1938-39-----	2,540	31.4	367,000	15.2	383,000	21.7
1939-40-----	2,462	30.6	365,000	15.9	390,000	22.6
1940-41-----	2,422	30.5	363,000	15.0	387,000	20.3
1941-42-----	2,389	30.5	380,000	15.6	524,000	22.2
1942-43-----	2,358	30.6	400,000	15.5	700,000	22.0
1943-44-----	2,311	30.7	452,000	16.6	1,178,000	26.6
1944-45-----	2,285	30.9	484,000	16.7	1,286,000	26.6
1945-46-----	2,256	30.6	536,000	17.0	1,495,000	29.1
1946-47-----	2,224	30.6	602,000	17.8	1,918,000	31.9
1947-48-----	2,233	31.2	682,000	18.8	2,390,000	33.2

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

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 Oklahoma 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	Per-cent	State	Number	Per-cent	State	\$1,000	Per-cent
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	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Per-cent
West No. Central	1,422	63.7	West No. Central	411,600	60.4	West No. Central	1,278,000	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	Mountain	36,360	5.3	Pacific	173,500	7.3
Pacific	85	3.8	Pacific	15,200	2.2	Mountain	129,650	5.4
East So. Central	5	.2	East So. Central	3,160	.5	East So. Central	2,700	.1
Middle Atlantic	2	.1	South Atlantic	1,000	.1	South Atlantic	600	*
South Atlantic	1	.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

* Less than one-tenth of one percent.

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.

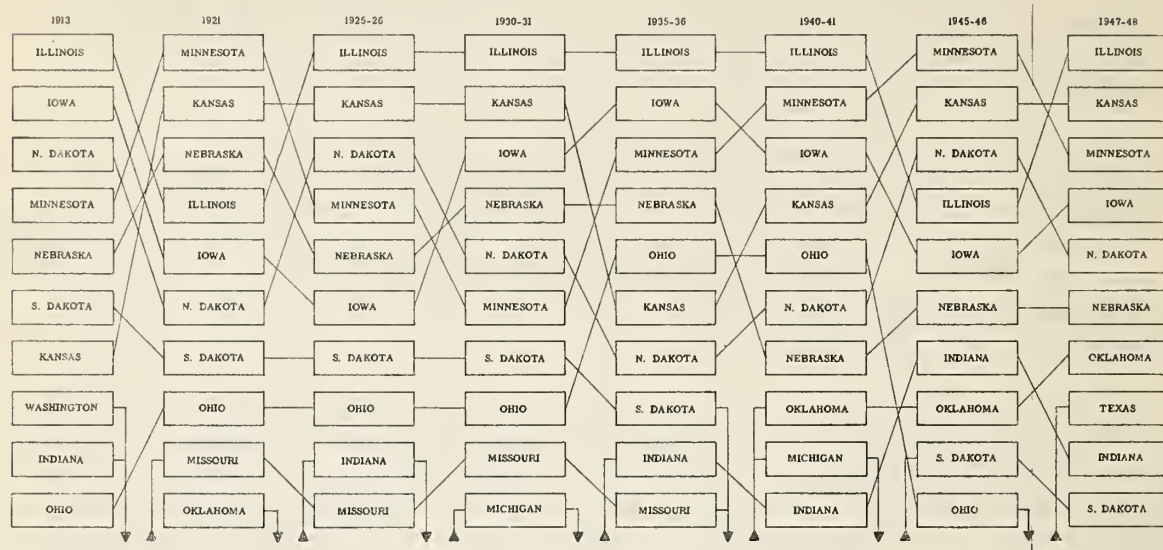
Of the total dollar volume 90.3 percent was sales of members' products, the other 9.7 percent included sales of supplies and other income (table 40). Purchasing accounted for 12.2 percent of the business of the local associations, a slight increase over the previous season, and only 2.6 percent for the 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; Oklahoma, \$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 volume 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 accounted 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,¹ 1913 to 1947-48*

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	44	1.5	-	-	4,824	1.6
1921-----	6992	15.3	-	-	106,845	8.9
1925-26-----	1,770	18.5	400,000	16.3	320,000	14.1
1927-28-----	2,012	19.7	450,000	17.3	320,000	14.7
1929-30-----	2,153	20.4	465,000	17.7	320,000	13.9
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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

139 associations; Wisconsin, second with 99; North Dakota, third with 70; and Iowa, fourth 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	Per-cent	Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Per-cent
West No. Central	286	51.8	East No. Central	407,900	45.1	East No. Central	549,400	46.6
East No. Central	168	30.4	West No. Central	390,100	43.1	West No. Central	430,200	36.5
South Atlantic	40	7.3	Middle Atlantic	23,600	2.6	West So. Central	56,760	4.8
Mountain	26	4.7	West So. Central	19,600	2.2	Mountain	51,200	4.3
East So. Central	10	1.8	South Atlantic	17,800	2.0	Pacific	35,300	3.0
Pacific	10	1.8	Mountain	17,600	1.9	Middle Atlantic	30,300	2.6
Middle Atlantic	7	1.3	East So. Central	17,300	1.9	East So. Central	18,140	1.5
West So. Central	5	.9	Pacific	11,100	1.2	South Atlantic	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.

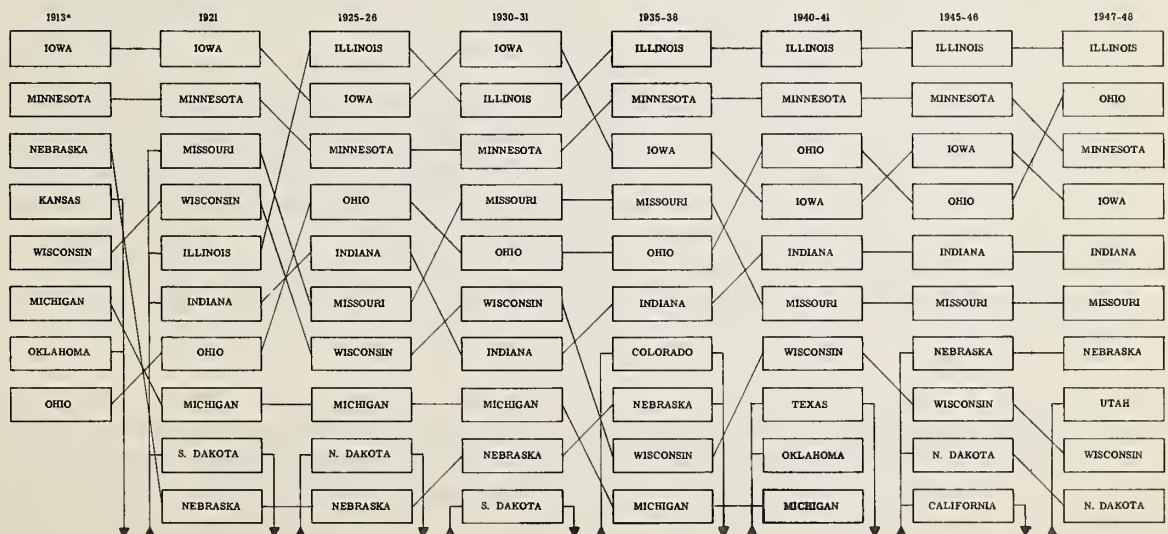
The total business was 16.4 percent of that for marketing groups which was the first upswing since 1942-43. Several seasons, when the dollar volume increased, the percentage it was of the marketing total, dropped.

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 periods, 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,¹ 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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

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 27. - 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

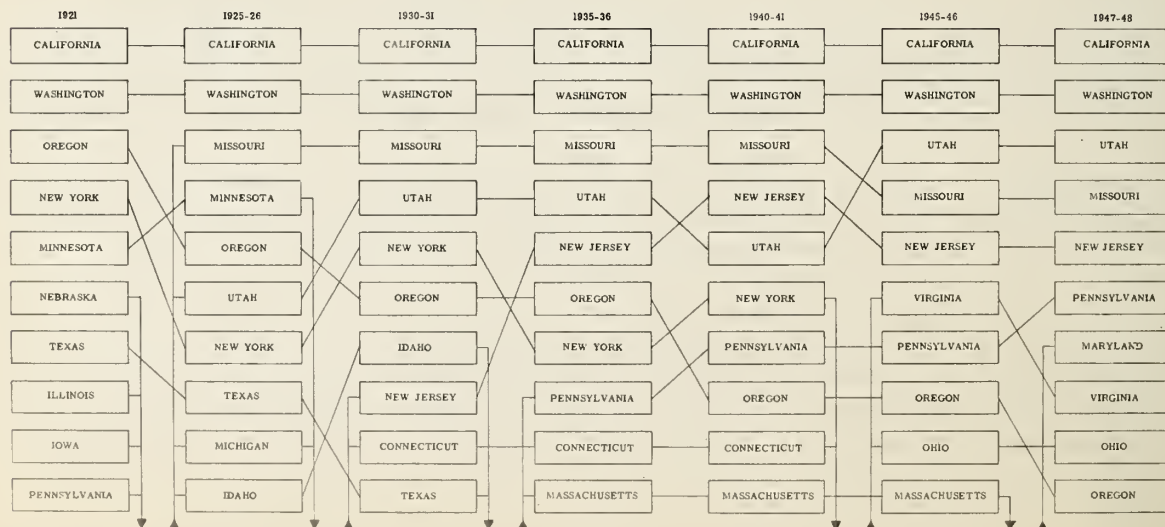


Table 28. - *Poultry products associations: Number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the poultry total by geographic divisions, 1947-48*

Associations listed			Estimated membership			Estimated business		
Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	Number	Per-cent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Per-cent
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 England	12	8.4	New England	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	.1	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 periods¹ 1913 to 1947-48

Period	Associations listed 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-----	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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

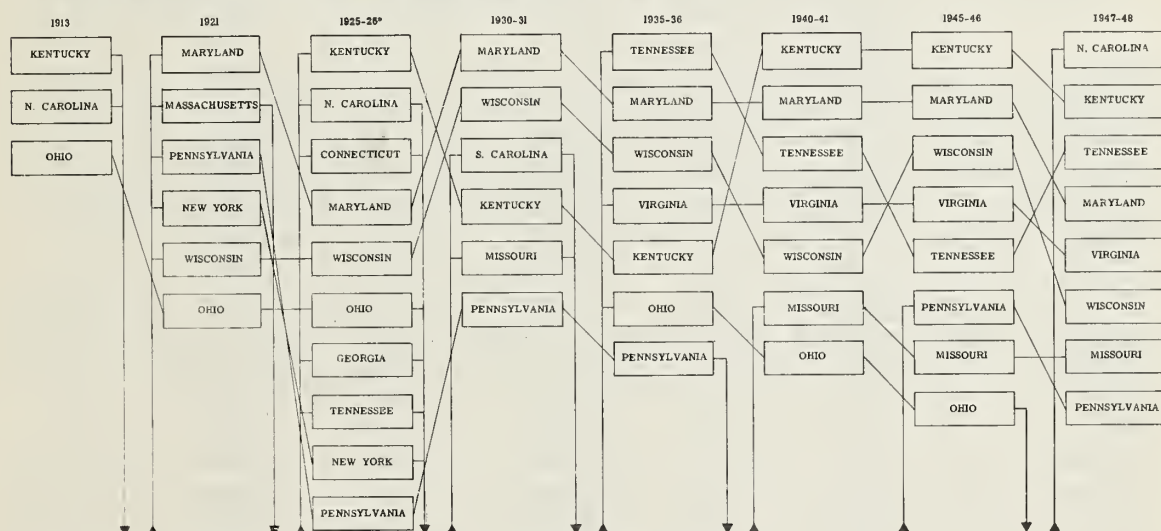
⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges.

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

Associations listed			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	Maryland	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	Pennsylvania	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	Number	Percent	Geographic division	Number	Percent	Geographic division	\$1,000	Percent
East So. Central	7	43.8	East So. Central	189,100	63.5	South Atlantic	84,500	69.8
South Atlantic	4	25.0	South Atlantic	102,820	34.5	East So. Central	33,500	27.7
East No. Central	3	18.8	East No. Central	3,860	1.3	East No. Central	2,100	1.8
Middle Atlantic	1	6.2	West No. Central	1,800	.6	West No. Central	500	.4
West No. Central	1	6.2	Middle Atlantic	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 than 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,¹ 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-----	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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

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.

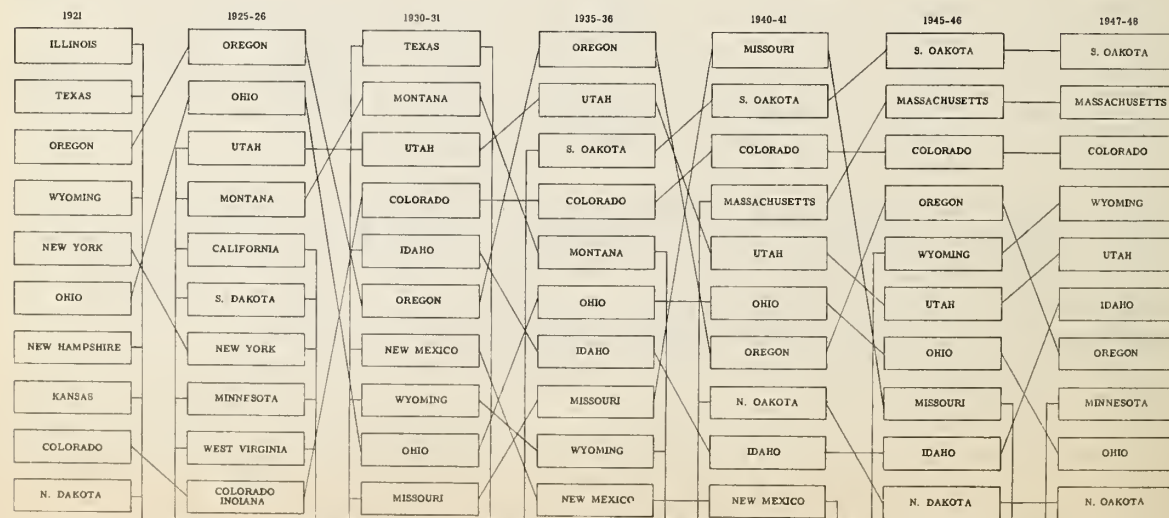
Table 33. - Wool and mohair associations: Ten States leading in number, membership, dollar volume of business, and percent each is of the wool and mohair total, 1947-48

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	Missouri	8,200	7.6	Wyoming	2,500	7.1
Tennessee	6	4.9	Virginia	7,500	6.9	Utah	1,980	5.7
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	4	3.3	Tennessee	6,300	5.8	Minnesota	1,580	4.5
North Dakota	4	3.3	Wisconsin	5,600	5.2	Ohio	1,400	4.0
Texas	4	3.3	Iowa	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 listed			Estimated membership			Estimated business		
Geographic division	Number	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 Atlantic	870	2.5
East No. Central	5	4.1	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	3	2.4	New England	560	.5	Middle Atlantic	370	1.0
United States	123	100.0	United States	108,000	100.0	United States	35,000	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 came 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 listed 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-----	143	2.0	131,000	3.6	275,000	3.8
Tobacco-----	16	.2	298,000	8.2	121,000	1.7
Nuts-----	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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Island 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,¹ 1913 to 1947-48*

Period	Associations listed ²		Estimated members ³		Estimated business ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913-----	111	3.6	---	---	5,928	1.9
1921-----	⁶ 898	12.2	---	---	57,721	4.6
1925-26-----	1,217	11.3	247,000	9.1	135,000	5.6
1927-28-----	1,205	10.6	398,000	13.3	128,000	5.6
1929-30-----	1,454	12.1	470,000	15.2	190,000	7.6
1930-31-----	1,588	13.3	392,000	13.1	215,000	9.0
1931-32-----	1,645	13.8	533,000	16.7	181,000	9.4
1932-33-----	1,648	15.0	542,700	18.1	140,500	10.5
1933-34-----	1,848	17.0	692,000	21.9	152,000	11.1
1934-35-----	1,906	17.8	790,000	24.1	187,000	12.2
1935-36-----	2,112	20.1	950,000	26.0	⁸ 254,000	13.8
1936-37 ⁷ -----	2,601	24.2	856,000	26.2	313,400	14.3
1937-38-----	2,600	23.9	900,000	26.5	⁸ 350,000	14.6
1938-39-----	2,600	24.3	890,000	27.0	⁸ 335,000	16.0
1939-40-----	2,649	24.7	900,000	28.1	⁸ 358,000	17.2
1940-41-----	2,657	25.1	980,000	28.8	⁸ 369,000	16.2
1941-42-----	2,726	25.8	1,170,000	32.5	⁸ 480,000	16.9
1942-43-----	2,742	26.2	1,270,000	33.0	⁸ 600,000	15.9
1943-44-----	2,778	27.0	1,520,000	35.8	⁸ 730,000	14.1
1944-45-----	2,750	27.1	1,610,000	35.8	⁸ 810,000	14.4
1945-46-----	2,772	27.3	1,860,000	37.1	⁸ 923,000	15.2
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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

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

⁸After making adjustments for the purchasing business by the marketing associations and marketing business by the purchasing associations, the totals for purchasing business are: 1935-36 marketing season, \$315,000,000; 1937-38, \$440,000,000; 1938-39, \$416,000,000; 1939-40, \$448,200,000; 1940-41, \$450,000,000; 1941-42, \$600,000,000; 1942-43, \$750,000,000; 1943-44, \$1,010,000,000 (or 19.6 percent of total farmer cooperative business); 1944-45, \$1,095,000,000 (or 19.4 percent); 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).

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 Oklahoma.

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
Illinois	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	106,000	4.7	Pennsylvania	59,200	4.1
Pennsylvania	100	3.4	Massachusetts	83,000	3.7	Illinois	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	Number	Percent	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 Atlantic	194	6.5	Middle Atlantic	189,000	8.4	South Atlantic	141,400	9.8
Mountain	188	6.3	East So. Central	145,700	6.5	New England	111,800	7.8
East So. Central	162	5.4	Mountain	104,660	4.6	Pacific	102,600	7.1
West So. Central	142	4.8	New England	95,320	4.2	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

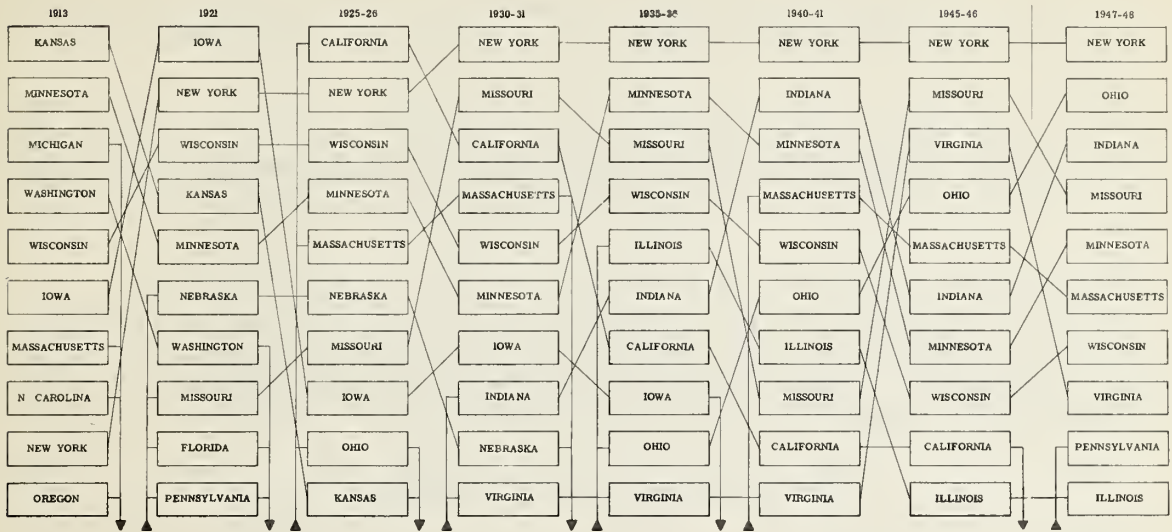


Table 39. - Percentage of total business handled by marketing and purchasing associations, and percent of total marketing and purchasing by all associations, by geographic divisions, 1947-48

Division	Total business by type of association			Type of business by all associations		
	Marketing associations	Purchasing associations ¹	Total	Marketing	Purchasing ¹	Total
New England-----	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----	7,195,000	1,440,000	8,635,000	6,813,000	1,822,000	8,635,000

¹Includes some miscellaneous income.

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 Rico 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 purchasing¹ by each group of farmers' cooperative associations, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48

	Marketing					Purchasing				
	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
	Percent									
Cotton and products-----	90.4	90.7	87.1	89.4	88.4	9.6	9.3	12.9	10.6	11.6
Dairy products-----	97.8	97.2	96.6	97.5	97.4	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.6
Fruits and vegetables-----	94.3	94.2	94.6	93.6	92.6	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.4	7.4
Grain, dry beans, rice---	87.4	87.8	90.0	90.6	90.3	12.6	12.2	10.0	9.4	9.7
Livestock-----	99.2	99.0	98.6	98.3	98.5	.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5
Nuts-----	99.4	99.6	99.5	97.2	98.6	.6	.4	.5	2.8	1.4
Poultry products-----	77.1	80.0	74.1	75.1	75.6	22.9	20.0	25.9	24.9	24.4
Tobacco-----	96.6	96.5	95.7	98.3	98.9	3.4	3.5	4.3	1.7	1.1
Wool and mohair-----	99.4	98.9	98.1	97.1	94.4	.6	1.1	1.9	2.9	5.6
Miscellaneous marketing and service-----	74.1	78.2	76.9	75.4	74.6	25.9	21.8	23.1	24.6	25.4
Total marketing-----	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.3	93.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8
Purchasing-----	4.5	5.1	6.1	5.0	7.5	95.5	94.9	93.9	95.0	92.5
Total marketing and purchasing-----	80.4	80.6	79.9	79.6	78.9	19.6	19.4	20.1	20.4	21.1

¹Includes some miscellaneous income.

Table 41. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Number,¹ estimated membership,² ³ and estimated business⁴ by specified groups, geographic divisions, and States, 1946-47 and 1947-48 marketing seasons⁵

Geographic division and State	Cotton and products						Dairy products					
	Assns. listed		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
	Number		Number		\$1,000		Number		Number		\$1,000	
UNITED STATES-----	525	514	284,000	285,000	233,700	298,000	2,132	2,091	746,000	788,000	1,746,000	1,956,000
New England-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	40	20,400	20,600	88,200	104,600
Maine-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	900	900	1,600	2,400
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	600	700	3,200	3,400
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	6,900	6,000	26,600	32,500
Massachusetts-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	9,000	9,700	42,100	49,800
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,000	1,200	2,400	2,500
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2,000	2,100	12,300	14,000
Middle Atlantic-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	120	71,900	76,400	323,000	362,100
New York-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	85	46,600	50,000	234,000	259,000
New Jersey-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2,300	2,400	17,400	22,800
Pennsylvania-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	32	23,000	24,000	71,600	80,300
East North Central-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	695	215,300	227,700	547,600	616,900
Ohio-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	34	28,900	32,000	57,500	67,600
Indiana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	20	21,400	23,000	31,200	33,200
Illinois-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	66	39,500	42,200	104,500	121,400
Michigan-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	44	47,300	45,500	92,900	109,000
Wisconsin-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	558	531	78,200	85,000	261,500	285,700
West North Central-----	1	1	30	30	180	400	1,018	1,015	328,200	354,000	492,100	529,100
Minnesota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	581	130,200	138,000	271,000	281,400
Iowa-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	263	79,400	81,000	106,300	114,500
Missouri-----	1	1	30	30	180	400	16	16	27,400	29,000	43,100	46,700
North Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	41	13,600	16,000	11,000	13,800
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	52	21,500	23,000	13,400	16,600
Nebraska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	38,500	49,000	26,000	31,100
Kansas-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	17,600	18,000	21,300	25,000
South Atlantic-----	11	8	75,400	68,520	32,360	32,800	37	43	6,480	6,920	55,800	67,800
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2,200	2,300	13,000	15,600
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,460	1,500	20,200	23,200
Virginia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	2,000	2,000	10,900	12,100
West Virginia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	700	-
North Carolina-----	1	1	13,600	9,720	8,260	7,000	6	10	300	500	2,800	5,100
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia-----	10	7	61,800	58,800	24,100	25,800	10	12	500	600	5,400	7,800
Florida-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	20	2,800	4,000
East South Central-----	75	75	51,700	49,400	66,600	89,800	15	17	6,780	6,850	18,900	22,900
Kentucky-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1,900	2,000	8,900	9,100
Tennessee-----	2	2	20,000	20,000	9,500	7,800	9	9	3,660	3,600	8,000	11,400
Alabama-----	9	7	14,200	9,900	1,200	1,300	1	3	20	50	800	1,100
Mississippi-----	64	66	17,500	19,500	55,900	80,700	2	2	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300
West South Central-----	414	404	151,870	158,650	117,760	145,100	25	30	21,060	23,000	24,100	34,500
Arkansas-----	24	33	1,100	1,430	14,300	17,700	3	4	760	1,300	900	3,500
Louisiana-----	4	3	170	220	160	300	3	5	1,800	1,900	7,400	7,800
Oklahoma-----	77	72	45,700	54,300	22,100	21,800	11	12	11,300	12,500	7,400	8,700
Texas-----	309	296	104,900	102,700	81,200	105,300	8	9	7,200	7,300	8,400	14,500
Mountain-----	12	14	2,200	2,600	4,300	6,000	52	49	34,580	34,030	44,000	49,600
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	3,400	3,000	2,700	2,900
Idaho-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	22,300	22,200	25,300	24,400
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1,300	1,200	1,700	2,100
Colorado-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	3,400	3,000	6,400	8,500
Arizona-----	12	14	2,200	2,600	4,300	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	760	1,000	1,600	4,700
Utah-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	3,400	3,600	6,000	6,600
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	20	30	300	400
Pacific-----	12	12	2,800	5,800	12,500	23,900	84	82	41,300	38,500	152,300	168,500
Washington-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	15,800	14,600	39,500	43,200
Oregon-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	17,500	15,800	31,800	36,200
California-----	12	12	2,800	5,800	12,500	23,900	26	26	8,000	8,100	81,000	89,100

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

²Includes members, contract members, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. (There is duplication in these membership figures due to the fact that many farmers belong to more than one association).

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

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing, and, where applicable, the value of products under Government loan is included.

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

Table 41. - Continued

Geographic division and State	Fruits and vegetables						Grain, dry beans, and rice					
	Assns. listed		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
	Number		Number		\$1,000		Number		Number		\$1,000	
UNITED STATES-----	937	929	168,000	176,000	826,000	742,000	2,224	2,233	602,000	682,000	1,918,000	2,390,000
New England-----	18	16	3,350	4,190	36,500	38,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-----	9	8	2,100	2,300	14,700	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	2	2	50	50	400	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	5	4	1,100	1,700	20,900	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut-----	2	2	100	140	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic-----	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
Illinois-----	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
Wisconsin-----	8	7	2,600	2,900	8,000	5,100	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
Missouri-----	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 Atlantic-----	118	116	12,250	12,680	103,700	78,400	1	1	1,000	1,000	540	600
Delaware-----	1	1	40	60	400	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida-----	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-----	8	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
Oklahoma-----	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	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. - Continued

Geographic division and State	Livestock						Nuts					
	Assns. listed		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
	Number		Number		\$1,000		Number		Number		\$1,000	
UNITED STATES-----	572	552	860,000	905,000	790,000	1,180,000	41	40	65,000	98,000	59,000	100,600
New England-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic-----	6	7	11,600	23,600	23,700	30,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York-----	1	2	3,000	2,000	5,800	9,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	3	3	1,600	700	1,400	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	2	2	7,000	20,900	16,500	18,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
East North Central-----	176	168	385,800	407,900	335,300	549,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio-----	11	11	87,200	107,900	⁶ 85,300	⁶ 178,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana-----	12	11	49,700	53,000	60,700	93,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois-----	34	36	160,000	155,000	138,400	218,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan-----	14	11	18,100	22,000	15,600	21,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	105	99	70,800	70,000	35,300	37,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
West North Central-----	299	286	377,500	390,100	312,300	430,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota-----	151	139	210,000	208,000	⁶ 88,200	⁶ 121,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa-----	61	60	29,800	32,000	83,600	110,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri-----	9	8	73,100	70,000	⁶ 64,900	⁶ 87,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota-----	69	70	27,400	44,000	24,800	37,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota-----	4	3	7,500	7,400	10,900	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	4	4	24,700	24,700	36,000	53,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas-----	1	2	5,000	4,000	3,900	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic-----	38	40	16,500	17,800	7,100	8,700	4	4	39,600	75,100	3,800	35,900
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	3	4	1,400	1,900	700	700	3	3	4,600	5,100	2,000	⁷ 12,800
West Virginia-----	15	15	5,500	5,100	1,500	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina-----	6	6	1,400	1,200	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	8	8	6,300	6,400	1,500	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia-----	5	5	1,200	2,300	2,400	2,600	1	1	35,000	70,000	1,800	23,100
Florida-----	1	2	700	900	700	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
East South Central-----	11	10	18,500	17,300	10,740	18,140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky-----	1	1	8,000	9,000	6,300	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	3	3	5,000	3,000	1,800	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama-----	6	5	5,300	5,000	2,500	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi-----	1	1	200	300	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central-----	4	5	19,800	19,600	39,060	56,760	8	6	9,000	6,600	4,550	22,200
Arkansas-----	2	2	600	600	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma-----	1	1	14,800	15,000	20,100	27,700	5	4	2,600	1,600	1,100	800
Texas-----	1	2	4,400	4,000	⁶ 18,900	⁶ 29,000	3	2	6,400	5,000	3,450	⁷ 21,400
Mountain-----	27	26	18,400	17,600	35,700	51,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana-----	3	2	5,600	5,800	11,800	12,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	19	19	8,400	7,000	4,100	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado-----	3	3	800	800	1,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah-----	2	2	3,600	4,000	⁶ 18,400	⁶ 31,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific-----	11	10	11,900	11,100	26,100	35,300	29	30	16,400	16,300	50,650	42,500
Washington-----	2	1	1,500	700	4,100	2,500	1	1	400	500	250	200
Oregon-----	3	3	2,900	2,600	1,200	1,100	6	6	3,000	2,800	3,700	4,000
California-----	6	6	7,500	7,800	20,800	31,700	22	23	13,000	13,000	46,700	38,300

⁶Business transacted by branches of terminal markets credited to the State in which the branch is located.⁷Reported increase in peanut operations.

Table 41. - Continued

Geographic division and State	Poultry and products						Tobacco					
	Assns. listed		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
	Number		Number		\$1,000		Number		Number		\$1,000	
UNITED STATES-----	148	143	127,000	131,000	225,000	275,000	15	16	239,800	298,000	70,400	121,000
New England-----	12	12	10,410	10,700	14,550	18,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	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 Island-----	1	1	250	200	250	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut-----	5	6	4,200	4,500	6,800	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic-----	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois-----	2	2	70	70	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan-----	1	1	900	1,000	2,920	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas-----	2	3	2,100	2,570	200	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic-----	12	10	8,560	8,850	21,650	23,750	4	4	97,140	102,820	6,040	84,500
Delaware-----	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 Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
Tennessee-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	32,500	¹¹ 81,000	5,400	11,200
Alabama-----	-	1	-	10	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi-----	1	1	110	100	150	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central-----	6	6	1,830	2,200	2,000	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	1	1	230	300	¹⁰ 400	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas-----	5	5	1,600	1,900	1,600	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain-----	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 Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	5	4	31,700	32,000	38,600	40,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon-----	3	4	3,000	3,500	7,700	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
California-----	15	14	13,900	13,900	57,000	68,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁸Did not handle 1947 crop.⁹Less than \$10,000.¹⁰First year of operation.¹¹One association reported a great increase in membership.

Table 41. - Continued

Geographic division and State	Wool and mohair						Miscellaneous ¹²					
	Assns. listed		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
	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 England-----	3	3	560	560	4,300	5,300	27	22	4,720	5,090	740	1,360
Maine-----	1	1	160	160	(9)	(9)	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 Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	150	140	30	20
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	400	400	100	90
Middle Atlantic-----	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
Indiana-----	1	1	4,100	4,100	200	330	5	4	680	600	300	100
Illinois-----	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
Iowa-----	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 Dakota-----	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 Atlantic-----	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 Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
Florida-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	220	100	1,200	1,300
East South Central-----	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
Alabama-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	(9)	(9)	6	8	400	300	200	1,300
Louisiana-----	5	5	640	620	200	130	15	14	9,500	1,600	10,200	9,000
Oklahoma-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	2,100	2,200	630	100
Texas-----	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
Idaho-----	11	11	900	1,300	1,300	1,660	3	3	800	800	1,000	1,000
Wyoming-----	4	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
Arizona-----	1	1	50	50	520	580	3	1	600	20	900	150
Utah-----	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
California-----	1	1	140	140	30	40	17	16	2,600	2,200	12,300	11,500

¹²Includes associations handling commodities not specified elsewhere, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or related services. Within this group there are wide fluctuations from year to year.

¹³One association with a large volume transferred to the purchasing group.

Table 41. - Continued

Geographic division and State	Purchasing						Total					
	Assns. listed		Estimated membership		Estimated business ¹⁴		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
	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
Massachusetts-----	14	13	70,500	83,000	65,400	87,000	38	36	86,480	100,400	137,650	163,470
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1,400	1,540	2,680	2,850
Connecticut-----	14	14	1,700	1,600	3,900	4,600	30	31	8,400	8,740	23,600	28,590
Middle Atlantic-----	372	390	179,700	189,000	198,400	256,400	637	642	305,860	330,880	628,480	721,020
New York-----	249	256	115,600	117,300	130,600	165,200	392	392	177,640	181,340	410,050	457,990
New Jersey-----	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
Ohio-----	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
Illinois-----	173	171	218,700	216,000	40,900	55,000	612	598	540,670	541,870	508,740	656,860
Michigan-----	85	94	42,300	49,000	32,200	40,000	258	248	149,800	163,700	208,190	239,780
Wisconsin-----	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
Iowa-----	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 Atlantic-----	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
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,460	1,500	20,200	23,200
Virginia-----	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 Carolina-----	3	4	400	520	340	400	26	24	9,650	9,520	9,230	7,480
Georgia-----	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
Kentucky-----	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
Mississippi-----	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
Louisiana-----	7	7	1,800	2,000	1,900	2,000	58	60	19,110	11,840	43,160	36,830
Oklahoma-----	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
Montana-----	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
Colorado-----	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
Washington-----	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

¹⁴ After combining the marketing business of all associations and the purchasing business of all, the estimated totals were: 1946-47, marketing, \$5,884,000,000 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.

Table 42. - *Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies: Number of companies, insurance in force, and costs, 1914-47*^{1 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

¹Data 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.

³Number of companies for which data were obtained; perhaps not entirely complete for any year.

⁴Preliminary. Data for some companies not available at time of publication.

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) ² -----	1,787	35,851
Dairy bull associations (January 1949) ² -----	69	1,133
Cooperative dairy-cattle artificial-breeding associations (January 1949) ² -----	1,263	316,177
Grazing associations (June 30, 1948) ³ -----	30	1,311
Indian enterprises (December 31, 1947) ⁴ -----	⁵ 205	11,272
Marketing and purchasing:		
Marketing (1947-48) ⁶ -----	7,159	3,630,000
Purchasing (1947-48) ⁶ -----	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 -----	503	451,118
Banks for cooperatives (June 30, 1949) ⁶ -----	13	⁷ 2,520,108
Rural credit unions (December 31, 1948) ⁸ -----	700	280,000
Insurance:		
Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies (1946) ⁹ -----	1,843	3,500,000
Public services:		
Mutual telephone companies (1937) ¹⁰ -----	32,879	669,344
Electric power and light associations (December 31, 1948) ¹¹	865	2,403,676
Soil conservation (June 30, 1949) ¹² -----	2,164	¹³ 740,000
Miscellaneous:		
Farmers' burial associations (December 31, 1948) ¹⁴ -----	¹⁵ 41	30,290
Rural Health Cooperatives (1948) ¹⁶ -----	¹⁶ 46	¹⁷ 23,631

¹16th Census of the United States, 1940.²Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture.³Grazing Service, Department of Interior.⁴Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.⁵There are 241 other Indian Corporate and Tribal Enterprises.⁶Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture.⁷Members of associations borrowing from banks for cooperatives.⁸Estimates based on information from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.⁹Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.¹⁰Census 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.¹¹Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.¹²Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture. There are 4,571,693 farms in soil conservation districts.¹³Farm Plans, also number of members.¹⁴Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.¹⁵Complete burial service 29 associations, burial on contract 10, and caskets only 2.¹⁶Several more associations had been organized but were not operating in 1948.¹⁷Families.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND LOCATION OF DISTRICT UNITS

