FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., June 25, 1920.

Monthly Report on Business and Agricultural Conditions in the Sixth Federal Reserve District.

BY

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The tendency of the general public to refuse to continue paying exorbitant prices for articles of common consumption is being more strongly felt, and this, together with transportation difficulties, has had a marked effect on purchasing by wholesalers and retailers. The inability to purchase, because of non-delivery, resulting from the railroad tie-up, has caused the consumer in a sober moment to realize that he can get along just as well without the things he intended to buy, and this is bringing about increasing conservatism and caution in all lines which are not absolutely essential.

While the volume of retail trade is large, there has been quite a subsiding of the rush caused by the announcement of "sales" by large stores at price reductions of from ten to twenty and thirty per cent. Prices are so high that even with these reductions they are far above normal, and there is a firm determination on the part of many to wait until further declines take place, and until prices reach a permanently lower level.

There is on the whole no uneasiness concerning the future of business and industry. It is becoming more and more apparent, however, that the process of deflation has begun, and that the only real solution of our present difficulties lies in the direction of an increase in the production of essentials, especially foodstuffs, and a decrease in the consumption of those things which are not essential; and a return to the policy of thrift, both in personal affairs and in business.

The policy of "production at any price" so popular during the war, must be modified, and production costs must now be watched more closely than ever before, not only because of domestic competition, but in order to prevent foreign goods being imported and sold at prices below our own production costs. A constant study of costs will do much to bring prices to levels more nearly normal, and the practice of thrift and economy in personal affairs, and the wise investment of savings, will tend to increase the productive capital available for legitimate and necessary enterprise.

AGRICULTURE

The monthly reports of the Field Agents, Department of Agriculture, show the condition of the cotton crop in the states of the Sixth Federal Reserve District, on May 25, as follows:

	1920	1919
Georgia	55% of normal	81% of normal
Florida	62% of normal	75% of normal
Alabama	58% of normal	78% of normal
Louisiana	72% of normal	78% of normal
Mississippi	65% of normal	73% of normal
Tennessee	60% of normal	64% of normal

The chief causes for the low condition of the cotton crop throughout the district have been excessive rains, the lack of preparation, bad seed, cool weather, and a heavy infestation of boll weevil which has appeared in all of the states except Tennessee, and has caused a great deal of damage to the crop. The acreage in Georgia has not been determined, but the poor stands indicate a low yield per acre.

The crop, as a rule, is well cultivated and has had heavier applications of fertilizer than usual, in an effort by the farmers to hasten the development of the plant. Planting in Alabama has not been finished, only about 75% of the crop having been planted, and in some parts the crop is nearly a month late. Prospects are for a small increase in acreage over last year, but the condition of the planted crop is appreciably lower than at the same time last year, stands are poor, plants are small and poorly developed, and there is abundance of grass.

In Louisiana the condition of the crop is lower than at the same time last year, the season is between three and four weeks late, and there is a general scarcity of labor. Grassy fields are common. The stands are poor, and much replanting has been necessary. Much seed rotted in the ground because of excessive rains early in the season.

The crop in Mississippi averages twenty days late, and some acreage has been plowed up and planted to corn. Chopping has been delayed by rains and labor shortage, and fields are becoming grassy. Much of the crop in Tennessee was still unplanted on May 25, when the condition of the planted crop was reported to be 60% of normal.

Substantial improvement in the cotton crop throughout the belt has been made during the first two weeks in June, when Georgia experienced the most favorable weather of the season. The plants are still small, and late, however, as is also the case in Alabama. The crop made excellent progress in Mississippi, but is about two weeks late, while fairly good stands are mostly well cultivated in Tennessee.

The condition of wheat in Georgia was reported at 78% of normal. The condition of the crop in Tennessee, with a very much reduced acreage indicates a production of about 3,800,000 bushels for the state.

The acreage growing to oats in Georgia is estimated at 89% of that grown last year, the condition being 88% of normal. The condition of hay is 88% of normal, while alfalfa gives prospects of better than 90% yield. The acreage to both clover and alfalfa is reported to be less than last year, the former being 90%, and the latter 96%. Pastures are in excellent condition, being 93% of normal, and livestock are enjoying excellent grazing.

Apples at 78% of normal are better than the ten year average. The peach crop, reported at 72% of normal, is now estimated at between 8,500 and 9,000 car loads, the estimated value being eight and one-half million dollars f. o. b. cars at Georgia shipping points. There appears to be sufficient labor for this crop, and reasonably good transportation for the harvesting and marketing of the crop.

Cabbage gives prospect of 80% of normal yield, while onions give promise of 90% yield. Blackberries, chiefly a wild crop in this state, are reported at 94% normal, promising a splendid crop.

The prospects of melon production are not so promising, watermelons showing a condition of 75% compared with a ten year average of 81%, while cantaloupes are reported at 72%, compared with the ten year average of 79%.

The acreage sown to oats in Florida is about ten per cent less than that of last year, being estimated at 54,000. A yield of 18 bushels is predicted, indicating a total production of 972,000 bushels, compared to last year's acreage of 60,000, yield of 19 bushels per acre, and total production of 1,140,000 bushels. The condition of hay is reported at 90% of normal. The acreage is estimated at 108,000, compared with 113,000 acres last year, and production is at present estimated at 140,000 tons, the same as last year.

The acreage sown to oats in Louisiana, is placed at 60,000 acres, compared to 75,000 acres last year. The condition is reported at 75%, forecasting a production of 1,250,000 bushels, which is below last year's production of 1,650,000 bushels.

During the first two weeks in June, spring wheat made good advance in nearly all portions of the belt, and the weather was favorable for oats also. Potatoes generally did well and shipments were active.

The acreage in hay, tame and wild, in Louisiana, is reported at 289,200 acres, the condition 87 per cent, indicating a production of about 478,000 tons, compared to last year's acreage of 290,000 acres, and production of 510,000 tons.

The following table shows the condition of various crops in Louisiana on June 1st, 1920, as compared with the same date last year:

	1920		1919	
Sugar cane	75%	of normal	72%	of normal
Rice	94	"	--	"
Peaches	62	"	83	"
Pears	60	"	68	"
Cabbages	74	"	87	"
Onions	86	"	89	"
Alfalfa	93	"	100	"
Field Peas	84	"	81	"
Field Beans	86	"	78	"
Pasture	92	"	99	"

FLORIDA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The condition of orange trees is fully up to last year's figure of 88% of normal on June 1. Trees are holding a full crop of fruit, and prospects are for a heavy production.

Grapefruit, on the other hand, are dropping rapidly in condition. Early bloom was light, and very little late bloom has shown up. Trees are not holding fruit well, and the coming crop will be light. Condition of grapefruit is estimated at 75% of normal, compared with 89% a year ago.

Condition of limes is the highest for several years, being 84% compared with 76% last year.

Florida reports indicate the bulk of the potato crop has been harvested, and while the yield is still uncertain, unusually good yields have been made. It is expected that the yield will be about 105 bushels per acre, which compares very favorably with last year's yield of 76 bushels. The present season's acreage is about the same as that of last year, 24,000 acres, and production is estimated at 2,520,000 bushels, compared with 1,824,000 bushels last year. In quality this year's crop is about equal to that of last year, which was slightly below the average.

Total production of tomatoes, compared with the usual production, is estimated at 68%.

Rains have damaged the peach crop just as the fruit was ripening and condition is lower than for the past two years. The condition of pineapples is 81% of normal.

RICE

Rice conditions in Louisiana are reported to be very favorable for this season of the year. The crop, in some sections, is as much as thirty days earlier than usual; the ground was better prepared, due to the more general use of tractors, and the acreage in most parts shows an increase of from 10% to 15%. The condition for May is reported at 94% of normal. Rains and high water were favorable to the crop's growth.

There is reported to be a large quantity of rice left over on the farms, however, which is an unusual condition, due probably to difficulties of transportation and the tie-up in ports due to strikes. This is causing the price to stand about 25% lower than in December, but efforts are being made to dispose of this rice before the new crop comes on the market. It is reported the Rice Millers Association in session in New Orleans in May appropriated $2,500,00 for an extensive advertising campaign during the next five years, to begin in the very near future.

The following table shows the receipts, shipments and stocks on hand of clean and rough rice, for May 1920 and 1919, and for April 1920 at New Orleans:

ROUGH RICE (Sacks)

	Month of Report May 1920	Preceding month April 1920	Year ago May 1919
Receipts	44,786	52,098	47,964
Shipments	50,557	61,253	39,226
Stocks	22,266	28,037	50,607

CLEAN RICE (Pockets)

	Month of Report May 1920	Preceding month April 1920	Year ago May 1919
Receipts	32,389	99,013	105,819
Shipments	100,345	311,092	213,974
Stocks	251,719	263,052	154,952

The rice and cane crops in some localities have been attacked by what is believed to be the army worm, and considerable damage has been done.

SUGAR CANE

The cane crop is generally behind, although it is better than last year. The average for May 1920 is 75%, while in May 1919 it was 72%.

Raw sugars received—New Orleans (bags)	484,998
White sugars received—New Orleans (bags)	146,022

LIVESTOCK

Reports from Tennessee indicate that except in counties whose chief industry is stock raising, there appears to be a slackening of effort to produce hogs and cattle, due to the low prices received in proportion to the cost of feed. The movement of livestock through the Nashville market for May 1920 shows an increase in combined receipts of about ten per cent over the same month last year. Based on present prices of corn, hog prices are reported to be below the cost of production and cattle prices are relatively low.

The cattle receipts during May in the Jacksonville market were slightly under the receipts for May last year, but an improvement over April receipts. The general condition of cattle throughout the territory has improved during the month, and prices are holding fairly well. Indications are that stock will move freely during the next month or two if the markets maintain a satisfactory level. Extensive shipments are reported to have been made from southern Florida to Cuba and Texas.

May hog receipts were lower than for April, but in excess of the same month last year. June 1st prices were $4.50 lower than for the same date in 1919, but with prospects indicating a fairly steady level through the summer.

FOREIGN TRADE

Imports at New Orleans for the month of April 1920 are reported to amount to more than thirty millions of dollars, which is more than for any previous month, and more than double the amount received during the month of April 1919. The following list indicates the principalcommodities received during that month:

Item	No.	Unit	Values
Sugar	177,622,749	pounds	$16,926,275
Coffee	34,036,821	pounds	7,897,268
Molasses	8,501,438	gallons	191,065
Bananas	2,165,848	bunches	961,835
Sisal	10,396	tons	2,098,861
Burlap	2,764,925	pounds	441,412
Nitrate of Soda	13,265	tons	788,444
Mineral Oil	28,765,915	gallons	335,059
Creosote Oil	862,328	gallons	162,462
Mahogany Lumber	1,939,000	feet	202,984
Kernel nuts	1,453,088	pounds	103,792

Port conditions at New Orleans are good. A great drawback, however, is lack of sufficient wharfage for the handling of the commerce. Some additions are being made, and a bill has been presented to the Louisiana Legislature to secure funds for needed improvements and extensions. It is reported that a $1,000,000 Cotton Warehouse will be erected by private parties.

Lumber from Panama and Central America is becoming a large import item. A general increase of 25% on freight rates is reported to have been declared to all Cuban ports, effective June 15th.

LABOR

Throughout the district there still exists a serious shortage of farm labor, while in Tennessee labor conditions in the industries are reported to be far from satisfactory. Labor is reported to be scarce, high-priced and inefficient, working less time than necessary for normal production. Not only the farmers, but phosphate mines, ore mines, furnaces and saw mills need more men.

Early in the month a strike of the clerical forces of the Central of Georgia Railroad seriously affected the movement of freight in this section, but recent reports indicate that this strike has been terminated.

The Metal Workers strike in New Orleans has been on for three or four weeks, and has seriously hampered port conditions, causing the Shipping Board to divert many ships to other ports; and together with the Longshoremen's and Switchmen's strikes, has been the means of the loss of considerable business for that port. The mechanics now receive eighty cents an hour and are demanding $1.00 an hour with a corresponding increase for helpers. The demands have been refused, however, the metal trades employers taking a definite stand and declaring for "open shop."

A carpenters' strike June first is also reported from New Orleans, the object being a "closed shop." On June 8th operations were resumed on Public Works only, pending the adjustment of the controversy by arbitration.

FINANCIAL

The demand for money is reported heavy throughout the district, and rates of interest have advanced as a consequence. The tendency of deposits is downward, which is usual at this season of the year in this district. Collections are reported to be generally fair.

LUMBER

The unsettled conditions existing in the lumber trade during the past two or three months have continued. Transportation difficulties coupled with the unfavorable weather throughout the spring months have served to check building operations in some parts of the district, although in the larger cities there is still considerable building and construction work going on. Stocks in some instances have accumulated because of the inability to move them, and price recessions to the extent of about fifteen per cent have been reported. During the past two or three months, however, there have been a number of instances reported where buildings have been halted in course of construction because of the great and increasing expense. Apartment houses and residences in numerous cases had been begun, excavations made and foundations laid, and in some instances the basements practically finished, when it was found the expense was to be from twenty-five to fifty per cent, or even more, in excess of previous estimates.

The trend of production at the present time is downward, as the number of mills who are curtailing operations, due to the sluggish demand, is gradually becoming larger. The requirements of retailers show no tendency to increase. Railroads are still virtually off the market and are placing orders only in cases of absolute necessity. Estimates of the deficiency of cars in this section range from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

The following are prices f. o. b. mills (published June 12) as taken from current sales of numerous mills in different parts of the producing field on general run of orders from retailers and factory trade, the prices being the low and high figures according to quality and size:

Flooring	$ 41.00	to	$ 124.00
Ceiling	40.00	to	71.00
Partition	57.50	to	99.00
Bevel siding	43.00	to	62.50
Drop siding	47.00	to	81.00
Common boards	32.50	to	69.00
Fencing	40.00	to	66.00
No. 1 Dimension	35.00	to	41.00
No. 2 Dimension	33.00	to	47.00
Heavy joists	37.00	to	51.00
Rough timbers	38.00	to	49.50

NAVAL STORES

While receipts of turpentine at the three main ports showed an increase for April-May of 25 per cent, which is probably a fair representation of conditions for the greater part of the naval stores belt, the stocks at the same ports as to rosins show a market decrease.

On April 30 they were 98,517 barrels, while on May 31 they were but 78,113 barrels. Turpentine also kept down to very meagre proportions at the ports of Savannah, Jacksonville and Pensacola, being but 6,174 barrels. The shrinkage in supplies as compared to previous years is one of the chief elements in the strength maintained by both commodities in the face of depressing agensies. While the declines in both have been striking when present quotations are compared with those of the opening of the season, a comparison of present prices with those of the same period in previous years shows the effect of diminished supplies. Transportation difficulties are a factor in the depression in the naval stores industry. The Philadelphia steamships are now unable to carry naval stores owing to the longshoremen's trouble at that port, and the recent strike of railroad clerks at various points in Georgia is said to have held back naval stores shipments during the past few weeks.

COAL

Coal production in Alabama has been lagging for some time, the car shortage and labor troubles at a number of mines being given as the cause. From various parts of the state and other sections which look to the Birmingham district for their fuel supply come complaints as to a coal shortage, in some instances serious prospects being noted at public utility plants. The coal production for the week ending May 29, as reported for the state, was 294,382 tons, as against 299,438 tons the preceding week. The coke market in Alabama continues strong, with production showing steady improvement as by-product plants are being put in. Prices for coke in the district range between $11 and 12.50, and inquiries being received from various directions as to ability to make deliveries promptly.

IRON AND STEEL

Furnace companies in the southern territory are making effort to produce and deliver, and every confidence is expressed that there will be a steady demand for the product through the balance of the year. The first inquiries as to pig-iron for 1921 delivery aroused considerable interest, but no price has been set that far ahead. A little lull in the buying has not in the least disturbed the optimism that has obtained, and if there should not be any unlooked for interference with the market prospects are that a great showing will be made this year, both as to output and strength of the market. The general quotation is $42 per ton, and all sales recently have been on this level. Recent sales have not been quite as active as usual for the past several months. Production is healthy. Alabama is given credit for 210,068 tons of pig-iron for May, the estimate for the first five months of the year being 996,153 tons, against 837,612 tons for the same period of last year.

Pig-iron manufacturers in the southern territory have fared better so far, as to cars, than coal producers. Stocks of iron on hand have been materially reduced recently. Home consumption shows no change, every industry working almost to capacity. Cast-iron-pipe plants are melting a large quantity, notwithstanding the report that some of the larger buyers of pipe are afraid that pipe cannot be delivered in time for cold weather. Sanitary pipe makers are very active and are laying in stock ahead.

Steel mills operating in the Birmingham district are still very active. South American deliveries are promised by Birmingham concerns during September and December, and arrangements are now being made for the transportation.

CLEARINGS — MAY

	1920	1919	Percent Increase	Percent Decrease
Atlanta, Ga.	$ 288,861,045	$ 284,482,334	1.5	----
Augusta, Ga.	9,063,037	7,390,580	22.	----
Birmingham, Ala.	88,216,105	53,083,730	66.	----
Chattanooga, Tenn.	34,175,408	27,012,897	26.5	----
Columbus, Ga.	4,778,634	3,919,222	21.9	----
Jacksonville, Fla.	55,031,213	37,726,202	45.9	----
Knoxville, Tenn.	13,505,020	11,494,682	17.5	----
Macon, Ga.	32,610,198	25,586,973	27.	----
Mobile, Ala.	11,172,006	7,712,705	44.	----
Montgomery, Ala.	8,634,410	7,481,287	15.	----
Nashville, Tenn.	100,920,266	59,530,734	70.	----
New Orleans, La.	271,274,884	247,660,387	9.5	----
Pensacola, Fla.	10,837,601	9,576,033	13.	----
Savannah, Ga.	40,163,632	35,054,552	14.5	----
Tampa, Fla.	12,672,993	8,885,904	42.5	----
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,874,116	1,691,455	10.	----

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE DURING MAY 1920

Federal Reserve District No. 6

1. (a) Percentage of increase or decrease in net sales during May, 1920, over same month last year:

Atlanta	22.6%	increase
New Orleans	43.2%	increase
Birmingham	62.6%	increase
Jacksonville	18.9%	increase
Nashville	39.5%	increase
Average for District	23.3%	increase

1. (b) Percentage of increase or decrease in net sales from January 1st through May 31, 1920, over net sales during same period last year:

Atlanta	20.5%	increase
New Orleans	46.9%	increase
Birmingham	21.2%	increase
Jacksonville	18.8%	increase
Nashville	24.7%	increase
Average for District	16.5%	increase

2. (a) Percentage of increase or decrease in stocks at close of May, 1920, over stocks at same date last year:

Atlanta	22.2%	increase
New Orleans	72.2%	increase
Birmingham	40.5%	increase
Jacksonville	31.1%	increase
Nashville	46.8%	increase
Average for District	30.4%	increase

2. (b) Perecntage of increase or decrease in stocks at close of May, 1920, over stocks at close of April, 1920:

Atlanta	1.3%	decrease
New Orleans	1.1%	decrease
Birmingham	0.7%	increase
Jacksonville	0.8%	increase
Nashville	3.8%	decrease
Average for District	0.8%	decrease

3. Percentage of average stocks at close of each month since January 1st, to average monthly net sales during same period:

Atlanta	269.6%
New Orleans	294.6%
Birmingham	346.0%
*Jacksonville	
Nashville	285.0%
Average for District	298.8%

4. Percentage of outstanding orders at end of month to total purchases during calendar year 1919:

Atlanta	7.9%
New Orleans	25.8%
Birmingham	21.9%
*Jacksonville	
Nashville	44.8%
Average for District	20.0%

*Not reported.

BUILDING OPERATONS — MAY

	Repairs and Additions		New Buildings		Increase or Decrease in Total Volume of Permits	
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
ALABAMA						
Anniston	11	$ 4,200	8	$ 21,500	Dec.	$ 43,100
Birmingham	272	89,033	93	198,210	Inc.	64,227
Bessemer	4	11.000	11	36,750	----	------
Gadsden	(combined)		18	57,675	----	------
Mobile	4	14,400	10	11,800	Inc.	10,100
Selma	4	975	1	2,500	Inc.	40
Sheffield	3	2,500	2	14,000	Dec.	4,085
GEORGIA						
Atlanta	163	$ 237,482	78	$ 973,410	Inc.	$ 39,314
Augusta	111	125,520	31	126,843	Inc.	49,074
Brunswick	7	1,035	4	1,375	Dec.	25,103
Columbus	4	1,200	9	92,400	Inc.	86,200
Savannah	24	16,250	48	289,550	Inc.	215,075
Waycross	4	410	1	500	Dec.	89,615
LOUISIANA						
New Orleans		$ 102,374		$2,102,850	Inc.	$1,553,115
MISSISSIPPI						
Jackson	60	$ 15,000	10	$ 30,000	Dec.	$ 15,000
Meridian	5	37,500	3	10,900	——	------
FLORIDA						
Gainesville	4	$ 12,700	--	---------	Inc.	$ 10,965
Jacksonville	9	79,236	29	$ 332,950	Inc.	253,346
Miami	53	46,250	81	2,638	Dec.	515,012
Orlando	23	10,690	19	72,435	Inc.	16,260
Pensacola	(combined)		92	26,694	Dec.	6,611
Tampa	64	40,315	38	552,205	Inc.	506,815
Palm Beach	---	------	5	48,500	----	------
West Palm Beach	26	11,523	36	325,775	Inc.	152,298
West Tampa	11	1,399	--	---------	----	------
TENNESSEE						
Chattanooga	165	$ 30,738	11	$ 68,500	Dec.	$ 35,748
Johnson City	---	---------	7	9,600	----	------
Knoxville	84	37,181	30	129,875	Dec .	196,693
Nashville	253	73,349	35	64,495	Dec.	25,202

MOVEMENT OF COTTON

RECEIPTS—PORTS:	Month of Report May 1920	Preceding Month April 1920	Year Ago May 1919
New Orleans	87,598	117,143	149,815
Mobile	5,502	8,127	5,992
Savannah	40,671	79,845	72,923
RECEIPTS—INTERIOR TOWNS:			
Atlanta	259,803	248,804	211,743
Augusta	25,117	29,010	43,709
Canton	85	328	935
Jackson	75	261	1,204
Macon	2,934	6,478	24,983
Montgomery	1,002	2,236	1,261
Vicksburg	58	38	1,754
SHIPMENTS—PORTS:			
New Orleans	104,524	154,943	120,093
Mobile	5,928	13,565	10,587
Savannah	108,747	108,296	73,087
SHIPMENTS—INTERIOR TOWNS:			
Atlanta	264,112	245,823	203,425
Augusta	29,040	39,639	20,435
Canton	775	1,202	1,820
Jackson	87	730	1,538
Macon	10,932	13,967	25,678
Montgomery	1,758	4,687	3,543
Vicksburg	1,265	2,178	3,713
STOCKS—PORTS:			
New Orleans	321,324	338,250	440,827
Mobile	4,171	5,201	15,590
Savannah	58,020	131,054	182,033
STOCKS—INTERIOR TOWNS:			
Atlanta	19,775	27,065	29,273
Augusta	90,248	102,311	162,778
Canton	1,069	1,759	4,824
Jackson	3,682	319	11,630
Macon	16,286	24,284	38,661
Montgomery	6,575	7,271	22,204
Vicksburg	6,210	7,417	6,193

SEA ISLAND COTTON

(For Season to May 22)

RECEIPTS:	This Year	Last Year
Savannah	11,729 Bales	14,696 Bales
Jacksonville	12,874 "	12,028 "
STOCKS ON HAND AND ON SHIPBOARD:		
Savannah	2,174 Bales	6,747 Bales
Jacksonville	-----	-----
EXPORTS:		
Savannah	14,456 Bales	
Jacksonville	12,874 "	

The Savannah market has remained very quiet during the past month, the limited offering being held very firmly at high prices. No sales are repoterd, however, based on the advance asked, namely: Fancy, $1.20 to $1.25, and Extra Choice, $1.15 to $1.20. The sales and exports reported consist of cotton shipped from the interior, and from stocks held by exporters awaiting shipment on sales previously made.

The exports from Savannah since last report have been, to Havre, 20 bales; Northern Mills, 516 bales; Southern Mills, 200 bales, and from Jacksonville to Northern Mills, 2,376 bales.

MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

	CATTLE			CALVES		
	Month of Report May 1920	Preceding Month April 1920	Year ago May 1919	Month of Report May 1920	Preceding Month April 1920	Year ago May 1919
RECEIPTS:						
Nashville	4.076	4.216	3,131	2,185	2,206	1,104
*Jacksonville	451	166	695	----	----	----
Montgomery	3,863	4,513	2,469	278	617	39
PURCHASES FOR SLAUGHTER:						
Nashville	----	2,221	----	----	1,727	----
*Jacksonville	349	166	695	----	----	----
Montgomery	222	243	----	54	9	----
RECEIPTS:	**HOGS**			**SHEEP**		
Nashville	67,151	40,743	70,501	18,503	1,130	9,286
Jacksonville	6,780	10,964	2,245	768	----	67
Montgomery	7,857	14,602	10,656	181	111	1,524
PURCHASES FOR SLAUGHTER:						
Nashville	----	6,868	----	----	660	----
Jacksonville	343	10,964	2,245	----	----	----
Montgomery	342	420	----	70	26	----
	HORSES AND MULES					
RECEIPTS:						
Nashville	----	----				
Jacksonville	----	----	----			
Montgomery	162	97	270			

(*Combined figures for "Cattle" and "Calves.")

STATEMENT OF CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF FLORIDA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

	Month ending June 10:		Season to June 10:	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Grapefruit	1,431	74	12,858	7,858
Oranges	402	108	17,194	13,831
Vegetables	1,975	1,854	3,485	3,990
Tomatoes	872	2,016	3,483	4,287
Potatoes	1,507	1,055	2,775	2,125
Celery	200	308	3,068	1,911
Watermelons	475	800	473	803
Cabbage	----	----	5,366	1,444

SUGAR

SAVANNAH, GA.

	Month of Report May 1920	Preceding Month April 1920	Year Ago May 1919
Receipts	53,048,450	25,759,867	25,654,525
Shipments	29,519,858	30,077,822	24,590,891
Stocks	4,668,165	2,707,721	29,368

STATISTICAL REPORT OF SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION, WEEK ENDED JUNE 4

(146 Mills Reporting)

	Cars	Feet
Orders on hand beginning of week	15,906	340,786,050
Orders received during week	2,130	45,635,250
Total	18,036	386,421,300
Shipments during week	2,197	47,070,725
Orders on hand end of week	15,839	339,350,575

FOR THE WEEK (146 MILLS)

	Total		Average per mill
Orders	45,635,250 ft.		312,570 ft.
Shipments	47,070,725		322,402
Production	71,331,759		488,574
Normal production these mills	95,216,004		652,164
Shipments below production for the week	24,261,034 ft.	=	34.01%
Orders below production for the week	25,696,509	=	36.02%
Orders below shipments for the week	1,435,475	=	3.05%
Actual production below normal	23,884,245	=	25.08%
Shipments below normal production	48,145,279	=	50.56%
Orders below normal production	49,580,754	=	52.07%
Decrease in orders on hand during week	1,435,475	=	.42%

PREVIOUS REPORTS

Week Ended	Mills Reporting	Average Orders	Average Shipments	Average Production	Average Normal production	Total Unfilled
May 7	141	373,620 ft.	447,240 ft.	553,055 ft.	661,646 ft.	15,514 cars
May 14	150	357,940	438,213	524,990	664,502	17,345
May 21	145	364,668	425,102	512,711	661,866	15,749
May 28	146	379,340	372,736	516,325	647,858	15,632
June 4	146	312,570	322,402	488,574	652,164	15,839

NAVAL STORES REPORT FOR MAY FOR FOUR YEARS

Receipts of Turpentine — May

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Savannah	7,303	5,402	4,127	10,486
Jacksonville	11,260	8,822	8,517	16,216
Pensacola	4,204	4,183	2,025	6,888
	22,767	18,407	14,699	33,590

Receipts of Rosins — May

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Savannah	20,590	13,423	14,563	29,322
Jacksonville	35,115	26,834	24,602	41,536
Pensacola	12,458	10,922	6,231	18,063
	68,163	50,879	45,396	88,921

Stocks of Turpentine — May 31

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Savannah	1,672	7,634	22,467	12,234
Jacksonville	2,960	14,282	53,093	33,191
Pensacola	1,542	25,261	36,690	25,403
	6,174	47,177	112,250	70,828

Stocks of Rosins — May 31

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Savannah	12,981	55,805	90,370	67,281
Jacksonville	39,911	122,447	154,179	146,874
Pensacola	25,221	51,046	46,641	78,753
	78,113	229,298	291,190	292,908