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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS
With
Quarterly Statistical Supplement

Summary

Rising prices and sustained activity have characterized the foreign wool markets during the past month, according to reports received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices at the opening of the final 1933 series at London on November 21 were 10 to 20 percent (British currency) higher than the closing quotations of the previous series October 11. In the domestic market, buying was resumed on a more normal scale the middle of November after 6 weeks of extremely slow trading at Boston. Prices which had remained firm during the previous month again moved upward as buying increased. The recent upward movement of wool prices in foreign markets and the decline in the exchange value of the dollar have reduced the margin between foreign and domestic prices. If increased imports are necessary before the next domestic clip is available, some widening of the spread between domestic and foreign prices in terms of United States currency probably will occur.

The improvement in wool trade and manufacturing activity in European countries is being well maintained, particularly in the United Kingdom. Statistics on trade and manufacturing activity for the year to date show a decided improvement over corresponding figures for last year. Consumption of combing and clothing wool in the United States by manufacturers reporting in September was about 16 percent below the July peak. While conditions throughout the industry at the present time are somewhat irregular, further slackening in mill activity is indicated for October and November. Consumption in the first 9 months of the year, however, was 40 percent larger than in the same months of 1932.

Imports of wool into the United States have declined from the relatively high level of August. Imports of combing and clothing wool for the first 10 months of this year amounted to 36,796,000 pounds compared with 14,299,000 pounds imported in the same months last year. Imports of carpet wool were 107,872,000 pounds from January to October, 1933 and 31,780,000 pounds from January to October, 1932.

Weather and feed conditions in Australia, the Union of South Africa, and Uruguay are showing some signs of improvement as the spring season advances. The improvement although very slight in the Union of South Africa, especially, gives some promise of better wool growing conditions next year, if maintained. The long drought in the Union of South Africa has resulted in unusually heavy sheep losses, and losses have also been reported in part of Australia, although details are not yet available.

In the United States sheep are entering the winter in below usual condition in the Western Range States with prospects of short winter feed.

Latest information of still further reductions in the wool clips of Australia and the Union of South Africa confirms the statement made in the Sheep and Wool Outlook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1933-34, published November 6, that the 1933 world wool clip will be smaller than that of last year, and also less than the average for the 5 preceding years. It is now estimated that production in 1933 in 19 countries 1/ which produce over four fifths of the world's supply, exclusive of Russia and China, will be only 2,561,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 8 percent compared with 1932 and 5 percent as compared with the 5-year average, 1928-1932. World production in 1932, exclusive of Russia and China, is now estimated to have reached

1/ See table in Statistical Supplement for statistics by countries.

the record total of 3,364,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1 percent above 1931.

The decrease in the 1933 world wool clip as so far reported is practically all in three of the important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, i.e., Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Preliminary estimates for Argentina and Uruguay show increases of 5 and 10 percent respectively. The decrease for the five countries combined is 9 percent. There was a very slight increase in production in the United States, whereas statistics for 12 European countries show that production remained at about the same level as in 1932.

Apparent supplies 1/ of wool in the four 2/ Southern Hemisphere countries on November 1, 1933 were approximately 16 percent lower than on the same date of 1932, and 9 percent below the average for the five preceding years. The Union of South Africa is not included as statistics are not as yet available for October. However, on October 1 apparent supplies in that country were 20 percent below supplies on the same date last year.

Marketing Situation

United States

Trading in wool on the Boston market during the latter half of October and first half of November declined in volume to a decidedly sub-normal level, according to the monthly market review by R. L. Burrus of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. During the third week of November, however, an improvement in demand was noted and domestic wool, chiefly the finer grades, was sold in fair quantities by a number of houses.

The decline in wool trading appears to have been partly a result of a decline in consumption which made the heavy supplies purchased in September adequate for current needs. An unsettled feeling in regard to general business conditions also stimulated conservative buying policies in raw material markets and caused a lack of interest in forward buying.

1/ Estimated production plus carry-over minus exports up to October 30. No account taken of comparatively small quantities sold for domestic consumption.

2/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Uruguay.

Despite the curtailment in turnover, domestic wool prices showed a remarkable degree of firmness during the past 2 months and the undertone of the market was, at most times, quite confident. Some uneasiness was felt toward the middle of October when the strengthening of the dollar in foreign exchange and lower quotations in primary markets made the importation of foreign wools in competition with domestic wools a distinct possibility. In the latter part of October, however, the trend was reversed and higher wool prices in primary markets and depreciation of the dollar have caused a keener interest in domestic wools at present prices.

Because of the small transactions on the Boston market during October and early November, asking prices and a few scattered sales comprised the only basis for quoting prices in the market for several weeks. Sales of small lots that indicated a steady trend in prices of fleece wools included strictly combing 58s, 60s (1/2 blood) Ohio and similar wool at 34-35 cents in the grease. Strictly combing 56s (3/8 blood) at 40-42 cents in the grease and 48s, 50s (1/4 blood) at 40-41 cents. Some lots have been persistently quoted higher than prices realized on the latest sales in October. This applies also to fine Ohio delaine which, though inactive, was firmly held at 32-34 cents in the grease with some holders maintaining figures above this range.

Occasional small sales were closed on strictly combing graded territory wools on a scoured basis at 82-84 cents for 64s, 70s, 80s at 79-81 cents for 58s, 60s, at 76-79 cents for 56s and 70-72 cents for 48s, 50s. Twelve months Texas wools moved in small quantities at 81-82 cents, scoured basis, for choice lots and at 78-80 cents for average lines. Some interest was shown in the fall Texas wools. The best type greasy fall Texas wools brought 73-75 cents a pound scoured basis and average fall clip wools brought 70-72 cents a pound.

Quotations on spot foreign wools steadied and strengthened a little following weakness in early October. The volume of sales on spot foreign lines, however, has been very light and spot quotations have not kept pace with recent advances abroad. All types of woolen wools have moved very slowly during the past month, but prices on pulled wools and on noils have been fairly steady.

New business on tops reached a standstill in November as forward buying practically ceased. Odd lots for filling in purposes were occasionally moved with prices at times, slightly under selling prices of the previous month. The principal topmakers, however, adhered firmly to price schedules and refused any concessions. Deliveries of tops have declined generally.

Activity in the United States wool industry declined slowly from the high point in July, through September and further slackening in mill activity was reported in October and November. Consumption of combing and clothing wool in September was approximately 16 percent below that of July and was 6 percent smaller than in September, 1932, which was the month of greatest activity last year. Consumption of such wool reported for the first 9 months of this year was 40 percent greater than in the same months of 1932. Consumption of carpet wool reported in the first 9 months of 1933 was 35 percent larger than in the same months of 1932. See table in supplement.

Imports of wool into the United States have declined from the relatively high imports of August. The recent decline in the exchange value of the dollar and rising prices in foreign markets have narrowed the spread between foreign and domestic prices and a higher margin of domestic prices over foreign prices in terms of United States currency will be necessary if imports are to increase. Imports of combing and clothing wool in the first 10 months of 1933 amounted to 36,796,000 pounds compared with 14,299,000 pounds in the same months last year. The heaviest imports in 1933 to date entered in July and August with imports of 10,000,000 pounds each. In September and October imports declined to about 5,000,000 pounds monthly. Imports of carpet wool declined from 29,000,000 pounds in August to 16,000,000 in September and 13,000,000 in October. Total imports of carpet wool from January to October were 108,000,000 pounds compared with 32,000,000 pounds in the first 10 months of 1932. Receipts of domestic wool at Boston in the first 10 months of this year were 28 percent larger than in the first 10 months of last year and more than 15 percent above the 5-year average 1928-1932 for the same period. See tables in supplement.

Southern Hemisphere

A decided improvement has taken place in the Southern Hemisphere markets since the middle of October. Prices at Sydney (Australian currency) the early part of November, were reported to be fully equal to the highest rates established in September and further advances have been reported in November. Buyers from all the chief wool buying countries have been operating in Australia. Clearances have been excellent at all recent sales.

The average price for greasy wool sold at the Australian sales in October was 13.5 pence a pound compared with 8.5 pence in October 1932, and an average of 8.7 pence for the entire 1932-33 season. While the October price shows an increase of 55 percent to the Australian grower compared with the average price received last season the decline in the exchange value of the dollar has resulted in a much larger increase in Australian prices expressed in United States currency. At current rates of exchange the October average in Australia was 20.9 cents United States currency, compared with an average of 10.2 cents for the 1932-33 season, an increase of 100 percent. On November 13 with exchange at \$5.13 per English pound 64-70s super combing wools out of Sydney were quoted at an equivalent of 67 cents, clean in bond at Boston (before payment of duty) according to the Boston Commercial Bulletin while on November 16 with exchange at \$5.50 the clean landed basis in bond at Boston was about 78 cents, or about \$1.12 duty paid.

The market in the Union of South Africa has been very active with prices higher and clearances exceedingly good. Prices in South Africa are said to be fully on a parity with prices in Australia.

The new season opened in South American countries on October 1. New clip arrivals in Buenos Aires and Montevideo in October were not large and offerings, particularly of the finer grades, were readily disposed of at firm prices. Considerable business was done both for home and export account. Activity increased greatly during November, a

special feature being the Japanese buying of Montevideo and Buenos Aires wools. United States buyers were also reported to be active. Offerings from Montevideo, cost and freight Boston, in bond, in the week ended November 18 at current rates of exchange were on the basis of about 38-38½ cents for 58-60s; 37-37½ cents for 56s (Is); 34½-35 cents for 50's (IIs); 32 cents for IIIs and 23 cents for IV's, according to the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

United Kingdom

Quotations for all qualities of wool and semi-manufactures have advanced steadily at Bradford since the middle of October with the rising prices of raw material in primary markets, reports H. E. Reed, Senior Marketing Specialist at London. Considerable interest has been shown in English wools and a good export trade is being done on continental orders. The strong statistical position of wool in producing and consuming countries and the steady advance in prices have been the chief feature of interest in recent weeks and the strong opening of the London sales on November 21 was anticipated.

Prices for raw wool at the opening of the London sales were 10 to 20 percent (English currency) higher than at the close of the previous series on October 11. Since the sterling rate, in dollars per pound, has risen about 15 percent since the previous sale at London prices in terms of United States dollars would show a greater increase than that reported for British currency quotations. Quotations (British currency) for superior merino wools on the opening day were 12½ to 15 percent higher than closing quotations in October. Ordinary and inferior merinos were up 15 to 20 percent. Fine crossbreds 20 percent; medium and low crossbreds 10 to 12½ percent, slipes, 10 to 12½ percent; and Cape wools 15 to 20 percent. Germany was the chief buyer of merinos and Bradford of crossbreds at the opening, but there was good general competition for all wools. The total quantity to be offered at the present series is estimated at approximately 113,000 bales classified as follows: 55,450 bales Australian wool, 52,900 bales New Zealand; 2,500 Punta; 1,700 Capes; and 450 Kenya and Falklands.

The upward trend in values in the Bradford top market in early November resulted in an improved demand for tops and considerable new business was done during the first half of the month. With the marked advance in quotations toward the end of November, however, the volume of new orders showed a declining tendency. The trade is reported to be well covered for the immediate future and combing activity is being well maintained on old contracts. The absence of stocks of the finer grades has, in some instances, necessitated using of tops direct from the combs, according to Mr. Reed. Yarn prices have improved but have not fully followed the advance in tops. New business in yarns is good and spinning activity has been reported as higher than at any other time this year. In spite of some apprehension regarding the maintenance of the advance the Bradford market continues very firm. Currency fluctuations have had little noticeable effect on the market.

Further improvement has been reported in manufacturing, with medium and cheap grades benefitting most. Employment in the woollen and worsted industry again improved in October. The percentage unemployed on October 23

as reported by the British Ministry of Labour was 8.8 percent compared with 10 percent in September and 17.2 percent in October, 1932. Improvement was greatest in the worsted weaving sections though some improvement was reported from all divisions.

The export trade of the United Kingdom in semi-manufactures and tissues continued to maintain the improvement over that of last year. Exports of tops for the first 10 months of 1933 were 5,000,000 pounds or 16 percent greater than in the same period last year while yarn exports showed an increase of 14 percent and tissues 14 percent. Net imports of foreign and colonial wool into the United Kingdom in the first 10 months of 1933 were about 4,000,000 pounds smaller than in the same months of 1932.

Continental Europe

The improvement in the Southern Hemisphere wool markets during October led to an improved sentiment in the wool markets of continental Europe, according to the monthly review of the continental wool situation by Assistant Agricultural Attaché D. F. Christy at Berlin. Prices were firm and trading in tops and washed wool was generally active, particularly toward the end of the month. Noils were also in good demand and especially firm in price because of reduced output. Occupation of the industry remained satisfactory. Spinners and weavers as well as knitting mills reported a fair volume of new orders. Developments in European countries during October were summarized by Mr. Christy as follows:

The French market was rather quiet the early part of October, but considerable new business in tops, noils and washed wool was transacted during the latter half of the month as result of the favorable reports from Southern Hemisphere sales and domestic sales by worsted spinners. Noils were particularly firm because of reduced domestic output. Demand for tops centered mostly around fine crossbreds. Industrial activity remained good. Weaving and knitting mills placed a considerable amount of new business with worsted spinners. The situation of woollen spinners, though slightly improved, is somewhat less favorable than that of the other sections of the industry.

Despite favorable reports from London and overseas, the Italian market remained very quiet until the latter part of October, when improved purchases by the mills, particularly of fine crossbred wool and tops were recorded. The industry seems to be occupied at an unchanged level and has reported an increase in new orders.

A quiet market was reported in Belgium during most of October with some revival in trading toward the end of the month. Occupation of the industry showed some increase as a result of new orders received. Prices were reported to be unsatisfactory.

German trading in tops and noils continued quiet well into the second half of October when the firmness in primary markets as well as the favorable statistical position of fine wools provided a considerable stimulus to business. Demand for raw wool revived around the middle of

October upon more suitable offers of Australian and South African wools. At the end of the month a keen buying interest for New Zealand washed wool was a feature of the market. Occupation of the industry was unchanged. New orders have recently been rather scarce but mills continued busy with old orders during October.

Statistics on raw wool imports into European countries thus far in 1933 sustain reports of the improvement in the wool industry during the present year (See table in supplement). Increases in imports for the first 8 months of 1933 as compared with 1932 range from 6 percent for England to 62 percent for Belgium. Because of an increase in reexports, however, the retained imports of these two countries are slightly less than in the same months last year. The import balance in France for the first 8 months of 1933 was 38 percent larger than for the same period in 1932 while Germany showed an increase of approximately 20 percent in the first 9 months of the year and Italy an increase of 23 percent over 1932 in the 7 months, January to July.

Conditioning of tops by the conditioning houses of the four principal French centers from January to October 1933 was almost 30 percent greater than in the same months of 1932. The quantity of yarn conditioned thus far is also well above that of last year. The Empire Marketing Board of the United Kingdom reports that almost half of the French output of tops is treated in these conditioning houses and the figures on tops are probably a fairly reliable indication of changes in total output. The export trade of France in tops and wool yarn shows a substantial increase over corresponding figures for 1932, but a slight decline is reported in exports of wool tissues. Germany and Italy also report smaller exports of tissues to date in 1933 than in the same months last year.

Stocks of wool tops in commission combing establishments of four continental European countries showed a further increase in October. Total stocks on October 31 were almost 30 percent larger than at the end of October 1932. The increase is due entirely to the heavy stocks of crossbred tops since stocks of merino tops are about the same as those of last year. Stocks of merino tops in France, Germany, and Italy on October 31 were smaller than in October 1932, but the decline was offset by heavier stocks of merinos in combing establishments of Belgium. All countries reported larger stocks of crossbred tops than in October 1932 the increase for France being almost 100 percent. See table in supplement.

Supply Situation

United States

Sheep on western ranges are going into the winter in below usual condition with a short supply of range feed as a result of the below normal pasture and range condition according to the Western Livestock and Range Report of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Ewe bands are carrying a large proportion of old ewes and if the winter is severe, the situation will be similar to that of 1931-32 when losses were heavy. Many ewe lambs have been held for replacement purposes over much of the range country.

On November 1 the condition of sheep on western ranges was 62 percent of the normal or the same as on the same date of 1931 when it was the lowest

on record. Approximately 38,000,000 head or 74 percent of the total number of sheep in the United States are found in the 17 Western Range States. Sheep numbers in January 1953 were about 2,000,000 head less than at the same date of 1932, and the spring lamb crop of 1953 was only 28,998,000 head or 700,000 head smaller than in 1931. Federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs for the first 10 months of the year 1953 amounted to 14,603,000 head, a decrease of 4 percent as compared with the same date of 1932. Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs constitutes about 75 percent of total slaughter of sheep and lambs.

Australia

Late winter and early spring rains have brought about a great improvement in pasture conditions in Australia. In Queensland especially, where the fall and winter months (March - August) were unusually dry, it is now stated that the outlook is much brighter this spring than it has been for many years. As September advanced, rain fell over 40 to 50 percent of the area of the State, including most of the sheep districts. In New South Wales, with the exception of the far western part where rain was needed, the situation was reported as satisfactory as late as the middle of November approximately two-thirds of the wool produced in Australia comes from these two States.

There has just been an official downward revision of the 1953 clip from 883,000,000 pounds to 847,000,000 pounds which is a reduction of 18 percent as compared with the record clip of last year. The revised estimate of the total quantity to go through brokers hands during the 1953-54 season has been reduced to 770,000,000 pounds compared with the original estimate of 803,000,000 pounds, last season receipts into store reached 898,000,000 pounds.

The condition of the New South Wales clip is described as sound in fiber, but on the whole shorter in length and finer in quality than last season's clip. As a result of the drier conditions generally the wool is lighter in condition, but carries more dust.

Receipts of the current wool clip into store for the first 4 months of the season i.e. July 1 to October 31 amounted to 521,000,000 pounds and showed a 10 percent reduction as compared with the same period last year, but were 3 percent heavier than the preceding 5-year average. Receipts so far this season have been only slightly below those for the same period of 1928-29 when wool production was 963,000,000 pounds or 9 percent greater.

Disposals of wool at selling centers still run considerably above those for the same period last season, amounting to 244,000,000 pounds or an increase of 18 percent. Current disposals are 37 percent above the preceding 5-year average and 44 percent above those of the corresponding period of 1928-29 when receipts were about the same.

The heavy increase in disposals so far this season as compared with last season is the result of better marketing conditions as receipts were considerably below those of last season and the clip is estimated to be at least 18 percent less. It is expected that disposals during the latter part of this season will be smaller than they were last season. This season 47 percent of the receipts into store for the first 4 months were disposed of by the end of October, whereas last year only 36 percent had been disposed

of during the same period. The average for the same period of the 5 years, 1927 to 1931 was 35 percent.

Stocks in hand at the beginning of November this year were lower than for any year since 1927 when the amount remaining on hand November 1 was 272,000,000 pounds. This year on that date they amounted to 277,000,000 pounds of current clip wool compared with 372,000,000 pounds at the same date last year. This year on November 1 there were only 657,000 pounds of the 1932-33 clip still on hand, whereas last year there were 10,000,000 pounds of the 1931-32 clip still on hand at the beginning of November.

Exports for the 4 months ended October 31 reached 253,000,000 pounds. This was an increase of 4 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1932-33. Shipments by countries of destination for the first 3 months of the season i.e. July 1 to September 30, showed increases as follows: United Kingdom, 8 percent, Japan, 53 percent, Germany and Austria, 32 percent, Holland and Belgium, 47 percent, Italy, 42 percent. The United States and Canada together took over ten times as much as last year, but the total was only 2,200,000 pounds. (See detailed table in statistical supplement).

New Zealand

The spring (September - November) weather and feed outlook was reported as very satisfactory with the exception of the Marlborough and Canterbury districts of South Island where conditions were rather dry.

In North Island lambing took place under very good conditions, the same being true of South Island with the exception of the districts already mentioned. The poor condition of the ewes in those districts was expected to result in a decrease in the lamb crop there of about 5 percent. In 1933 those two districts had approximately 6,495,000 sheep and lambs or 25 percent of the total number in New Zealand. In the 1932-33 season the number of sheep and lambs shorn in those districts numbered 5,904,000 or 21 percent of the total.

During the 1932-33 season the estimated total number of sheep and lambs shorn on farms in New Zealand was 27,702,000 head, or 4 percent less than in 1931-32. The number of sheep alone shorn in 1932-33 was 25,116,000 or 4 percent below 1931-32 and 9 percent below 1930-31. The 5-year average 1928-29 to 1932-33 was 26,238,000 compared with the preceding 5-year average of only 22,700,000.

Wool production in 1933 is still provisionally estimated at 273,000,000 pounds. This is below production in 1931 and 1932 and about equal to that of 1929. Apparent available supplies of wool on hand November 1 amounted to 323,000,000 pounds and were 13 percent smaller than at the same time last year, but 7 percent greater than the preceding 5-year average.

Exports for the first 4 months of the season, i.e., July 1 to October 31 amounted to approximately 29,000,000 pounds according to Dalgety and Company, an increase of 6 percent as compared with 1932-33 and an increase of 54 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year average for the same period.

The quantity of wool sold to local woollen mills during the season closed on June 30, 1933 was 10,945,000 pounds, according to Dalgety and Company or 2 percent above the preceding 5-year average of 10,712,000 pounds. During the 5 years 1922-23 to 1926-27, however, the average was 24,046,000 pounds. During the years 1922-23 to 1926-27 there were 12 woollen mills in New Zealand, whereas at present there are only 10.

Union of South Africa

The current season's wool clip of the Union of South Africa has now been officially revised downward to 255,000,000 pounds, from the original estimate of 280,000,000 pounds. The new estimate shows a reduction of 19 percent as compared with last season and 16 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year average. In 1926, however, production was not greatly different, being estimated at 260,000,000 pounds.

Conditions in the Union as a whole became worse in September. However, about the middle of October general rain fell over a large area, and the drought was broken in a number of districts. At that time it was stated that more rain was expected and that the outlook for the future was good.

It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of sheep lost as a result of the drought owing to the fact that it still continues in many sections. Unofficial estimates of losses range from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 head, according to latest reports. In addition to the heavy losses, the 1933 lamb crop was very poor generally.

Receipts of wool by rail at Union ports during the first 3 months of the 1933-34 season i.e. July 1 to September 30 amounted to 23,402,000 pounds grease and scoured wool combined, and were 29 percent smaller than they were last season. The average for the same period of the 3 years, 1930-1932, was 26,828,000 pounds.

Offerings of wool at auction from July 1 to October 14, amounted to approximately 30,000,000 pounds, grease and scoured wool combined, a decrease of 5 percent compared with the same period of 1932-33. Sales of wool for the same period amounted to 21,916,000 pounds, a decrease of 10 percent.

The total stocks of grease and scoured wool on hand at ports at the beginning of October was 18,900,000 pounds, a decrease of 20 percent as compared with last year and 50 percent as compared with the same date of 1931. Of the quantity on hand this year, approximately half was already sold, which was also the case last year at the same date. In 1931, however, 34,000,000 pounds remained unsold on that date.

Exports of grease and scoured wool for the first 3 months of the 1933-34 season amounted to approximately 14,000,000 pounds, or only a little over half the volume shipped during the same period of 1932-33. Shipments this season so far, however, have been about twice as great as the average volume shipped during the same period of the five preceding seasons. Exports so far for the current season converted to a grease

basis amounted to about 16,251,000 pounds compared with 29,354,000 pounds last season.

Argentina

Although the 1933 wool clip is estimated to be slightly larger than that of last season, the exportable surplus is expected to be smaller owing to a reduced carry-over of old clip wool and to estimated increased domestic consumption.

The quantity of wool produced in Argentina in 1933, i.e., the clip for export and domestic consumption during the season beginning October 1, 1933 is estimated at 348,000,000 pounds, an increase of 5 percent above the corresponding estimate, for last season. These are estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston forwarded by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Laedtke. The original estimate for last season of 331,000,000 pounds is still considered fairly accurate despite the heavy increase in exports which reached 356,000,000 pounds grease equivalent, an increase of 20 percent above 1931-32. The heavy increase in exports is attributed to the liquidation of old stocks from former seasons as was the case in other Southern Hemisphere countries during last season.

The exportable surplus for the 1933-34 season is estimated by the same source at only 317,000,000 pounds. Not only is the carry-over from the 1932-33 season considerably less than it was from the preceding season, but domestic consumption is expected to show an increase. The carry-over of wool at the beginning of the 1933-34 season, i.e., on October 1, 1933 is estimated at only 9,000,000 pounds compared with 26,000,000 pounds or more on hand at the same date of 1932. Domestic consumption for the current season is estimated at 40,000,000 pounds. There has been a progressive increase in consumption since 1930-31 when it was placed at only 28,000,000 pounds.

The 1933-34 clip is expected to contain a larger percentage of coarse crossbred wool as compared with last year, less medium crossbred and about the same proportion of fine crossbred. The percentage of the different grades are as follows, last year's percentages being given in parentheses: coarse crossbred, 33 (31); medium crossbred, 22 (25); fine crossbred, 31(31); merino, 14(13).

The condition of wool from the Province of Buenos Aires, the chief producer of coarse crossbreds, is reported as slightly inferior to last season's clip, with more burs and is not quite so clean in color as last year's clip. The northern provinces, especially Entre Rios and Corrientes are reported as having suffered from a long period of drought and the wool may not be quite up to normal. In the southern provinces the winter has been favorable, with sufficient rain to produce good quality wool.

Approximately 40 percent of the Argentine wool clip consists of the coarse crossbred type and 90 percent of this is produced in the province of Buenos Aires, according to a recent study made by Pablo Link. Buenos Aires province in 1930 had 14,087,000 sheep or 32 percent of the total in Argentina. Entre Rios and Corrientes had only 6,695,000 sheep or about

15 percent of the total. These latter provinces produce fine and medium crossbred and merino wool. The bulk of the merino and fine crossbred, however, is produced in the southern provinces, principally in Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, and Tierra del Fuego, where sheep numbered 15,044,000 or 34 percent of the total at the last census.

Shipments of wool from Argentina during October, the first month of the 1933-34 season, amounted to 8,620,000 pounds, a decrease of 44 percent as compared with the same months of 1932. Shipments for the entire season, 1932-33, amounted to 347,000,000 pounds grease and scoured combined, an increase of 29 percent above the preceding season. Notwithstanding the larger total, the United Kingdom took 7 percent less than last season. Increased amounts went to the continental countries and to the United States. The latter country took 47,000,000 pounds, or over three times as much as in 1931-32 and about half again as much as in 1930-31. (See detached table in statistical supplement).

Uruguay

It is unofficially estimated that there will be an increase of approximately 10 percent in the wool clip of Uruguay in 1933-34. Production in 1932-33 was estimated at approximately 117,000,000 pounds, an increase of 10 percent above 1931-32, but 12 percent below the preceding 5-year average. It is estimated that by the last of October, approximately 18,000,000 pounds of the current wool clip had been sold as compared with sales amounting to about 5,000,000 pounds last year. Most of the sales this year were made in advance of the shearing season.

Only about 1,000,000 pounds of wool were exported during October, the opening month of the South American export season, against about 3,000,000 pounds during the same period last year. Wool is coming on to the market slowly as rain in the early part of October delayed shearing in those zones where it was particularly heavy.

Statistical Supplement

Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by months, 1932 and 1933

Year and month	Boston 1/			London 2/			Bradford 3/		Germany 4/	
	Territory, st. comb. : scoured basis			Average quality : clean costs 5/			Warp wool : scoured	Domestic : scoured	Cape : washed	
	64s, 70:			70s : 56s : 46s			64s : 50s	6/	A/AA	6-8 mo.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1932-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	57.8	48.8	35.6	26.2	20.6	11.1	27.4	13.7	---	---
Feb.	56.0	49.0	36.0	26.3	20.2	10.8	26.8	13.1	34.6	33.5
Mar.	53.8	46.1	34.6	27.6	20.4	10.2	28.1	13.3	34.1	32.6
Apr.	49.1	42.2	32.4	26.2	19.9	9.8	27.0	12.3	34.1	31.1
May	43.6	36.8	29.2	24.5	18.8	8.4	23.8	10.4	32.7	30.5
June	38.4	32.3	24.8	25.1	19.8	8.0	24.1	10.2	30.3	28.8
July	36.5	30.2	24.0	25.4	20.5	9.9	25.2	12.6	29.5	27.8
Aug.	40.6	34.2	27.7	26.4	20.3	10.7	26.0	13.0	29.9	27.8
Sept.	47.8	42.8	36.0	28.2	21.3	11.4	28.9	14.4	30.3	28.3
Oct.	48.5	42.5	36.0	26.7	20.3	10.8	26.1	12.4	32.1	29.7
Nov.	46.7	40.8	35.4	24.6	20.5	10.2	24.8	11.4	31.9	29.5
Dec.	45.0	39.0	32.5	24.4	19.8	9.5	25.0	11.5	31.7	29.5
1933-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	44.0	38.2	31.5	25.6	20.3	9.8	26.9	12.4	31.0	29.5
Feb.	44.0	37.0	30.2	26.0	20.3	9.1	25.6	11.7	31.3	29.5
Mar.	45.6	38.3	30.0	25.4	18.7	8.7	24.3	10.7	30.6	29.8
Apr.	48.5	41.4	31.9	28.0	20.0	8.9	28.4	11.8	31.3	29.5
May	62.4	55.8	44.6	32.6	23.1	10.5	31.8	14.3	36.4	34.3
June	70.0	63.2	53.0	38.8	26.9	12.1	40.4	17.6	41.0	36.5
July	77.4	70.2	59.0	50.0	32.9	14.9	49.7	22.4	47.9	43.8
Aug.	79.1	72.0	59.3	51.1	33.8	15.2	49.8	22.0	55.3	46.9
Sept.	81.8	75.9	62.5	53.4	35.0	15.8	50.4	24.7	58.8	49.3
Oct.	83.0	77.5	63.5	52.5	35.5	18.0	54.5	25.8	65.4	55.0
Nov.	7/85.0	7/79.0	7/64.5	8/66.6	8/46.5	8/22.7	68.1	35.7	64.5	54.6

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Foreign prices have been converted at prevailing rates of exchange.

1/ Monthly averages of weekly range quotations from Division of Livestock Meats and Wool.

2/ Averages of quotations for each series of the London Wool Sales as reported by Agricultural Attache' Foley. For months when no sales were held, figures are interpolations of nearest actual prices.

3/ Quotations reported about the 25th of the month by Agricultural Attache' Foley.

4/ Quotations for the 1st of the month reported by Agricultural Attache' Steere.

5/ Add 3 percent to bring to scoured basis.

6/ Corresponds to grades 66/70s in the English system.

7/ Quotations for week ended November 25.

8/ Quotations for November 24.

Wool, domestic: Receipts at Boston by months, 1929-1933

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	
Jan.	4,532	6,560	3,363	4,918	7,913	
Feb.	1,834	5,012	6,741	5,131	8,397	
Mar.	5,738	5,628	8,215	5,758	4,254	
Apr.	6,442	8,501	10,376	5,414	6,387	
May	16,108	18,937	26,151	10,286	21,170	
June	40,096	54,729	53,779	28,134	51,220	
July	53,652	72,314	76,046	50,834	67,993	
Aug.	35,594	47,826	34,445	42,764	44,766	
Sept.	18,376	4,094	16,600	28,219	22,128	
Oct.	6,931	10,494	6,567	16,960	5,700	
Nov.	8,299	4,576	6,163	11,136		
Dec.	9,344	7,574	5,350	5,063		
Jan.-Oct.	189,304	234,095	242,233	196,418	239,927	
Jan.-Dec.	206,946	246,245	253,796	212,617		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1929-1932 from Boston Commercial Bulletin Annual Textile Review. 1933 figures compiled from weekly reports of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
1/ Preliminary.

Wool: Imports into the United States, by months, 1932 and 1933

Month	Combing and clothing		Carpet		Total	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Jan.	3,067	559	9,486	4,570	12,553	5,129
Feb.	3,088	516	6,792	4,212	9,880	4,755
Mar.	3,264	590	3,138	3,858	6,402	4,446
Apr.	1,672	692	2,514	5,405	4,186	6,097
May	704	538	2,128	2,560	2,832	3,098
June	1,430	2,906	1,267	7,848	2,697	10,754
July	331	10,216	517	21,114	848	31,330
Aug.	184	10,297	509	29,447	693	39,744
Sept.	315	5,409	1,221	15,771	1,536	21,180
Oct.	244	5,332	4,208	13,132	4,452	18,464
Nov.	523		4,783		5,306	
Dec.	553		4,372		4,925	
Jan.-Oct.	14,299	36,796	31,780	107,872	46,079	144,668
Jan.-Dec.	15,375		40,935		56,310	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Wool: Reported consumption in the United States, by classes, by months, 1932 and 1933 1/

Month	Combing and clothing <u>2/</u>		Carpet <u>3/</u>		Total	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Jan.	24,251	27,514	5,696	3,943	29,937	31,457
Feb.	24,025	25,207	5,646	3,777	29,671	28,984
Mar.	19,347	18,264	6,108	3,585	25,455	21,849
Apr.	13,534	20,110	3,967	4,862	17,501	24,972
May	10,713	33,005	3,317	8,215	14,030	41,220
June	12,869	38,759	3,756	13,090	16,625	51,849
July	20,438	38,111	3,074	11,675	23,512	49,786
Aug.	33,278	35,553	2,974	12,804	36,252	48,357
Sept.	35,591	32,385	5,371	11,847	40,962	44,232
Oct.	30,028		7,155		37,183	
Nov.	28,586		6,061		34,648	
Dec.	28,220		4,854		33,074	
Jan. - Sept.	194,046	268,908	39,899	73,798	233,945	342,706
Jan. - Dec.	280,830		57,970		338,850	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from "Wool Consumption Reports" issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ These are totals of grease, scoured and pulled wool as published by the Bureau of the Census and have not been reduced to a grease basis.

2/ Domestic and foreign.

3/ All of foreign origin.

Wool, combing and clothing: Reported consumption in the United States by grades and origin, in clean equivalent, 1/ 3rd quarter, July-September 1932 and 1933

Grade	Domestic				Foreign			
	Combed		Carded <u>2/</u>		Combed		Carded <u>2/</u>	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
34s,70s,80s:	12,753	15,272	2,278	4,062	394	1,628	73	146
58s,60s....:	7,060	6,471	3,096	2,766	128	585	67	71
56s.....:	5,009	5,475	3,921	4,492	206	402	13	98
48s,50s....:	5,391	5,672	1,746	3,071	221	889	68	440
46s.....:	782	1,175	1,049	1,592	80	174	23	148
36s,40s,44s:	248	252	83	335	284	1,379	111	302
Total...	31,248	34,317	12,173	16,118	1,321	4,857	355	1,205

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Wool Consumption Reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Based on estimated yields varying with grade, condition and origin of wool.

2/ Includes only wool going through woolen cards.

Activity of machinery in the woolen and worsted industry of the
United States: Percentage of active hours to maximum single
shift capacity, by months, 1932 and 1933

Period	Combs	Spindles		Looms		
		Woolen	Worsted	Wide	Narrow	Carpet and rug
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1931 av.	89.1	56.6	61.6	56.2	37.8	37.8
1932 -						
Jan.	69.1	52.4	52.8	51.0	24.6	28.1
Feb.	76.4	57.9	50.7	60.5	22.4	30.3
Mar.	51.5	44.9	36.6	47.9	26.0	30.7
Apr.	36.3	25.9	28.8	28.4	21.0	27.5
May	30.8	30.4	24.6	28.2	18.1	23.1
June	38.7	29.7	34.0	30.9	15.8	18.0
July	64.9	39.3	49.5	45.0	16.9	19.1
Aug.	84.8	58.9	57.4	60.2	25.6	18.6
Sept.	105.5	70.2	73.7	64.9	36.3	24.3
Oct.	100.3	73.1	73.0	65.5	42.8	28.8
Nov.	81.8	60.0	57.6	59.0	42.1	27.5
Dec.	92.4	54.9	56.9	57.9	33.4	23.3
Av.	69.0	49.5	49.6	49.9	26.9	24.9
1933 -						
Jan.	84.2	59.5	56.4	59.4	35.6	22.7
Feb.	86.5	60.0	56.7	68.3	36.1	23.2
Mar.	55.2	42.3	32.1	42.7	28.3	21.5
Apr.	61.5	52.7	35.3	42.0	29.4	25.1
May	107.4	77.3	72.0	66.0	45.8	30.9
June	133.9	99.8	91.6	86.7	53.4	43.6
July	133.6	103.2	95.9	96.9	54.4	45.5
Old basis 1/						
Aug.	113.1	99.4	82.8	86.7	50.5	45.0
Sept.	107.8	82.3	69.0	73.0	48.3	49.4
Now basis 2/						
Aug.	137.6	124.1	101.2	106.5	61.6	55.0
Sept.	135.6	107.0	86.4	92.3	61.2	63.4
:						
:						
:						

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from monthly reports published by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Based on total machines times hours which they could legally have been operated on single shift; where no legal limit applies, times hours which they would normally have been operated on single shift.

2/ Based on 40 hours and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ days per week; 181.6 for August and 167.2 for September.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses in England, France, and Belgium by months, 1935

Year and month	Bradford			Roubaix & Tourcoing			Mazamet:	Verviers		
	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Wool	Tops	Yarn
	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000
	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:
1931	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	: 8,302:	45,495:	1,469:	28,848:	119,222:	28,757:	52,016	:25,311:	4,879:	5,697
1932	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	: 8,524:	56,403:	1,644:	24,707:	122,765:	24,658:	54,134	:22,361:	4,491:	3,222
1933 -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	: 983:	5,457:	166:	1,675:	11,552:	2,202:	6,735	: 1,951:	459:	225
Feb.	: 980:	4,670:	163:	1,862:	10,284:	2,018:	3,832	: 1,484:	575:	229
Mar.	: 787:	5,304:	212:	2,108:	11,845:	2,388:	6,221	: 1,797:	375:	256
Apr.	: 705:	3,841:	139:	1,905:	10,587:	2,125:	5,110	: 2,178:	577:	214
May	: 1,029:	5,241:	212:	2,747:	14,563:	2,341:	8,921	: 3,064:	344:	207
June	: 1,062:	4,983:	181:	2,971:	14,869:	2,518:	7,284	: 2,384:	403:	284
July	: 1,133:	5,735:	213:	3,038:	13,199:	2,299:	6,559	: 2,784:	379:	247
Aug.	: 997:	4,580:	164:	2,264:	12,163:	2,445:	4,769	: 1,814:	218:	179
Sept.	: 1,098:	5,608:	215:	3,109:	13,708:	2,531:	4,927	: 2,504:	245:	174
Oct.	: 1,203:	5,273:	194:	2,859:	12,436:	2,767:		: 2,555:	302:	229
Jan-Oct.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1932	: 6,887:	45,785:	1,323:	20,544:	97,807:	19,691:	41,884	:19,067:	3,644:	2,634
1933	: 9,977:	50,593:	1,859:	24,538:	125,204:	23,634:	1/54,358	:25,015:	3,477:	2,244
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin and Consul Edwards at Bradford.

1/Nine months, January - September.

Wool tops: Stocks held by continental European commission combing establishments, at the end of each month, July 1932 to October 1933

End of month	Merino					Crossbred				
	France	Ger-many	Bel-gium	Italy	Total	France	Ger-many	Bel-gium	Italy	Total
	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000
	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds
1932 -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	:18,064	:12,053	:4,683	:1,620	:36,420	:14,246	:11,773	:2,178	:2,584	:30,781
Aug.	:16,973	:11,303	:4,892	:1,576	:34,744	:13,768	:12,059	:2,057	:3,353	:31,237
Sept.	:15,324	:8,911	:4,709	:1,367	:30,311	:12,348	:11,299	:1,953	:2,954	:28,554
Oct.	:14,169	:8,554	:4,409	:1,193	:28,325	:11,358	:10,968	:1,620	:2,359	:26,305
Nov.	:13,331	:9,081	:4,392	:743	:27,547	:10,714	:11,215	:1,475	:2,050	:25,454
Dec.	:14,456	:9,308	:4,367	:767	:28,898	:10,573	:12,015	:1,618	:2,125	:26,331
1933 -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	:15,639	:9,398	:4,356	:1,091	:30,484	:11,058	:12,394	:1,678	:2,024	:27,154
Feb.	:17,568	:11,100	:5,218	:1,166	:35,052	:11,647	:12,981	:1,739	:2,339	:28,706
Mar.	:18,367	:12,815	:6,312	:1,153	:38,647	:13,322	:14,299	:1,806	:2,072	:31,499
Apr.	:18,479	:13,067	:7,079	:1,343	:39,968	:14,711	:14,960	:2,161	:2,138	:33,970
May	:17,520	:11,307	:7,471	:1,120	:37,418	:15,049	:14,149	:2,031	:2,083	:33,312
June	:16,120	:8,131	:7,326	:1,065	:32,642	:16,945	:13,457	:2,101	:2,081	:34,584
July	:15,232	:6,817	:7,233	:1,091	:30,373	:18,406	:12,959	:2,235	:2,246	:35,846
Aug.	:15,018	:7,099	:7,053	:1,195	:30,365	:21,281	:14,017	:2,035	:2,632	:39,965
Sept.	:13,611	:7,055	:6,453	:853	:27,952	:22,086	:14,356	:1,955	:2,798	:41,195
Oct.	:12,996	:7,615	:6,556	:840	:28,007	:22,359	:14,866	:2,216	:2,608	:42,049
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin.

Sheep's wool: Imports into France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan, and
United Kingdom, by months, 1932 and 1933

Year and month	France	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom
	1/					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1931 total	568,787	324,762	136,728	105,094	189,066	848,229
1932-						
Jan.	63,380	27,418	13,574	20,076	22,770	103,107
Feb.	46,867	38,900	8,459	21,431	18,945	88,579
Mar.	41,923	23,957	12,949	15,948	24,245	121,991
Apr.	67,182	44,724	13,821	13,866	24,515	100,779
May	55,861	27,771	12,789	22,210	28,311	116,666
June	48,436	25,633	13,845	19,688	12,934	80,398
July	37,770	16,852	7,146	9,308	5,080	41,183
Aug.	25,598	19,836	9,785	7,656	9,342	30,629
Sept.	21,321	12,580	5,259	8,632	686	33,750
Oct.	34,845	11,229	10,346	5,371	7,277	38,536
Nov.	57,777	29,084	14,445	5,603	25,372	66,617
Dec.	60,727	38,062	24,765	9,016	24,722	98,629
Total	561,687	316,046	147,163	153,805	204,198	820,864
1933- 2/						
Jan.	103,231	41,204	25,027	28,738	26,797	105,010
Feb.	76,700	36,195	19,062	17,980	27,585	102,382
Mar.	70,696	29,170	21,817	25,854	28,465	132,812
Apr.	68,221	45,162	20,783	16,888	22,970	111,498
May	57,351	34,237	17,214	21,211	25,733	112,948
June	60,122	28,515	16,398	23,479	14,876	64,909
July	43,583	25,962	15,543	18,586	5,886	51,239
Aug.	49,531	23,558	14,147		11,314	46,108
Sept.		15,464				25,798
Jan.-Aug.						
1932	387,017	225,091	92,368	130,183	146,141	683,332
1933	529,435	264,002	149,990	3/152,734	163,625	726,906

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official publications, bulletins of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and reports from the American Agricultural Attache at Berlin.

1/ Includes wool on skins.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Seven months, January-July.

Wool: Production in specified countries, average 1923-1925,
annual 1928-1933

(For table giving all other countries see Foreign Crops and Mar-
kets, May 15, 1933, pages 537-540)

Country	:Average:						
	: 1923- : 1925	: 1928	: 1929	: 1930	: 1931	: 1932	: 1933 : prel.
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE							
Australia	757.7:	968.2:	937.6:	912.1:	1,006.0:	1,028.0:	1/ 847.0
New Zealand 2/3/	249.0:	272.0:	272.9:	271.1:	282.8:	281.7:	4/ 273.0
Peru 2/	10.7:	10.0:	5/ 7.6:	10.3:	9.4:	9.7:	
Chile	25.2:	2/ 27.9:	2/ 27.1:	26.7:	2/ 29.6:	2/ 32.5:	
Argentina 6/	310.0:	336.0:	311.0:	334.0:	324.0:	331.0:	1/ 348.3
Uruguay 2/	104.7:	130.4:	151.1:	152.6:	7/ 106.0:	7/ 116.8:	7/ 129.0
Union of South Africa 8/ ..	211.2:	310.9:	303.8:	305.0:	506.0:	316.3:	1/ 255.0
Total 5 Southern Hemis- phere countries report- ing to 1933	1,632.6:	2,017.5:	1,976.4:	1,974.8:	2,024.8:	2,073.8:	1,852.3
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE							
North America							
Shorn	240.0:	314.6:	327.6:	350.3:	372.2:	344.4:	348.2
Pulled 9/	44.4:	51.9:	54.5:	61.9:	66.1:	67.1:	10/ 64.3
Total United States ..	284.4:	366.5:	382.1:	412.2:	438.3:	411.5:	11/ 412.5
Canada	15.4:	19.6:	20.3:	21.0:	20.4:	20.9:	
Europe							
England and Wales	69.0:	81.0:	79.0:	77.0:	80.0:	87.0:	12/ 89.0
Scotland	12/ 27.0:	12/ 29.0:	12/ 29.0:	12/ 29.0:	12/ 29.0:	12/ 30.0:	12/ 30.0
Northern Ireland	12/ 2.0:	12/ 2.3:	12/ 2.4:	12/ 2.5:	12/ 2.5:	12/ 2.5:	12/ 2.4
Total United Kingdom ..	98.0:	112.3:	110.4:	108.5:	111.5:	119.5:	121.4
Irish Free State	12/ 16.1:	12/ 18.0:	12/ 18.6:	12/ 18.9:	12/ 19.3:	12/ 19.1:	4/ 19.3
Norway	5.9:	5.4:	5.2:	4/ 5.4:	4/ 5.7:	4/ 5.8:	
Sweden 4/	2.6:	2.0:	2.0:	1.9:	1.8:	1.7:	
France	44.1:	47.2:	46.1:	45.2:	44.1:	43.2:	4/ 42.8
Spain 13/	71.0:	(75.8)	73.2:	(66.0)	66.1:	4/ 70.0:	
Portugal	6.6:	4.8:	5.1:	6.0:	6.6:	5.4:	
Italy 13/	57.0:	52.3:	49.6:	47.9:	44.0:	14/ :	
Germany	50.7:	33.6:	31.9:	4/ 30.6:	4/ 30.8:	4/ 30.8:	30.0
Czechoslovakia 13/	4.0:	3.7:	3.7:	3.7:	2.7:	2.3:	2.0
Hungary	12.4:	11.5:	(11.5)	13.0:	12.8:	8.8:	4/ 8.0
Yugoslavia 4/	30.5:	28.0:	28.0:	28.0:	28.8:	30.5:	30.8
Greece	4/ 12.8:	4/ 13.7:	4/ 15.6:	4/ 12.2:	14.6:	14.9:	4/ 14.6
Rumania 4/	48.7:	49.2:	48.6:	47.1:	46.5:	47.0:	
Poland 4/	9.6:	9.6:	10.4:	9.6:	9.8:	9.5:	9.6
Lithuania	4.6:	4.1:	3.5:	5.2:	3.6:	4/ 3.8:	4/ 3.8
Latvia	3.6:	3.4:	3.4:	3.3:	3.3:	3.6:	

Continued-

Wool: Production in specified countries, average 1923-1925,
annual 1928-1933-Continued

(For table giving all other countries, see Foreign Crops and Mar-
kets, May 15, 1933, pages 537-540)

Country	Average:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1923- : 1925	: 1928	: 1929	: 1930	: 1931	: 1932	: 1933 : prel.
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE-</u>							
Continued							
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
<u>Europe-continued</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2.1:	2.0:	1.5:	1.5:	1.5:4/	1.6:	
Finland	5.4:	4.8:	3.5:	3.4:	3.4:	3.5:	
Total <u>12</u> European coun- tries reporting to 1933:	282.6:	281.7:	279.7:	272.9:	278.0:	282.4:	282.3
<u>Africa and Asia 15/</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	33.9:	36.7:	47.2:	49.3:	28.1:	39.3:	
Morocco	20.2:	21.6:	23.8:	20.0:4/	16.5:4/	19.0:	
Tunis	5.4:	3.2:	3.8:4/	3.9:4/	4.3:4/	5.3:	
Turkey	10.1:	8.5:	5.0:	14.1:	14.8:	10.2:	14.0
Iraq 2/	14.3:	18.8:	18.6:4/	18.2:4/	18.6:4/	13.6:	
Total <u>14</u> Northern Hem- isphere countries re- porting to 1933	577.1:	656.7:	666.8:	699.2:	731.1:	704.1:	708.8
Total <u>19</u> Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries reporting to 1933	2,209.7:	2,674.2:	2,643.2:	2,674.0:	2,755.9:	2,777.9:	2,561.1
Total <u>34</u> countries re- porting to 1932	2,480.7:	2,959.4:	2,934.1:	2,958.0:	3,017.7:	3,056.9:	
Estimated world total ex- cluding Russia and China 16/	2,775.0:	3,259.0:	3,232.0:	3,267.0:	3,323.0:	3,364.0:	
Russia	315.0:	391.6:	394.3:	306.2:12/	220.0:		
China 19/	56.2:	64.8:	50.2:	26.0:	32.0:		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

This table includes wool shorn during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn during the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the given calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere, the bulk being shorn during the last 6 months of the given calendar year. Pulled wool is included in the total for most important countries at its grease equivalent. Figures in parentheses are interpolated.

1/ Estimate furnished by representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. 2/ Estimates based on exports alone or exports, stocks, and domestic consumption and any other available information. 3/ Years 1924 to 1927 supplied by the Empire Marketing Board. Years 1927-28 - 1931-32 official Yearbook of New Zealand 1933 and Monthly abstract of New Zealand Statistics, August 1933. The estimates of Dalgety and Company used formerly are as follows in millions of pounds, with scoured wool included at its scoured weight; average 1923-1925, 205.8; 1928, 239.0; 1929, 241.8; 1930, 265.7; 1931, 265.5; 1932, 365.5. 4/ Estimates based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing and other available data.

Wool: Production in specified countries, average 1923-1925,
annual 1928-1933-Continued

5/ Census. 6/ Estimates of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, based on exports, stocks, and domestic consumption. 7/ Estimates supplied by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke (1931) and the Wool Record and Textile World (1931, 1932, and 1933). 8/ Estimates furnished by Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor. 9/ Published as reported by pulleries and is mostly washed. The United States Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound of pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds grease. 10/ Rough estimate based on 10 months federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs as compared with last year. 11/ Includes rough estimate of pulled wool. 12/ Estimates of the Empire Marketing Board. 13/ Revision based on recent census figures of wool production or of sheep numbers. 14/ Yield estimated to be considerably below 1931 according to Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes. 15/ Estimates for Asiatic countries rough approximations only. 16/ Totals subject to revision. 17/ Estimate based on production in 34 countries as compared with 1931. 18/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average yield as derived from official estimates for recent years. The USSR program called for 353,000,000 pounds in 1931 according to the Economic Handbook of the Soviet Union but this estimate appears much too large considering the decrease in sheep numbers. 19/ Exports of sheep's wool only.

Movement in primary markets indicated period, 1933-34 season with comparisons

Country	Item and period	1929-	1930-	1931-	1932-	1933-
		30	31	32	33	34
	Receipts at selling centers	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds
Australia	July 1-Oct. 31 <u>1/</u>	487.1	471.9	556.0	577.6	520.8
New Zealand	July 1-Oct. 31 <u>2/</u>	---	6.2	0.1	---	---
Argentina	July 1-Oct. 31 C.P.M. <u>3/</u>	4.3	10.2	8.3	20.0	16.8
Uruguay	Oct. 1-31	10.0	17.7	11.0	---	8.9
Union of South Africa	July 1-Sept. 30 At ports	Av. 26.8		---	33.1	23.4
	Disposals at selling centers					
Australia	July 1-Oct. 31 <u>1/</u>	148.3	168.7	196.1	206.1	244.2
New Zealand	July 1-Oct. 31	---	5.1	0.1	---	---
Argentina	Oct. 1-31 C.P.M. <u>3/</u>	2.1	4.6	5.6	3.9	---
Uruguay	Oct. 1-Nov. 3	---	---	15.0	5.0	4/18.3
Union of South Africa	July 1-Oct. 14	---	---	---	24.4	21.9
	Exports					
Australia	July 1-Oct. 31	158.9	217.7	208.2	242.1	252.7
New Zealand	July 1-Oct. 31	16.2	27.5	17.8	27.3	29.0
Argentina	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4.2	6.7	12.0	15.5	8.6
Uruguay	Oct. 1-31	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.9	1.0
Union of South Africa	July 1-Sept. 30	5.6	10.0	3.6	27.0	13.9
	Stocks at selling centers					
Australia	Oct. 31 <u>1/</u>	338.8	305.2	359.9	371.5	276.0
Argentina	Oct. 31 C.P.M. <u>3/</u>	5.2	4.3	4.5	6.7	4.7
Uruguay	Oct. 31	6.9	6.0	9.0	8.0	---
Union of South Africa	Sept. 30 Unsold	12.3	13.1	34.3	11.7	9.5
	Sold	2.2	5.8	3.1	11.8	9.4
	Total S. Africa	14.5	18.9	37.4	23.5	18.9

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from cabled reports from agricultural representatives abroad and reliable commercial sources. Later data, if any, may be found in the text. Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. The statistics in this table have not been converted to a grease basis unless otherwise stated owing to the fact that details are not available.

1/ wool of season designated only.

2/ Offerings at selling centers.

3/ Central Produce Market - near Buenos Aires where between one-fourth and one-third of Argentine clip is marketed.

4/ Current clip wool up to October 26. Most of these sales were made in advance of the opening of the shearing season.

Sheep: Numbers in principal wool exporting and importing countries, specified years
(For summary by Continents, see World Wool Prospects, May 31, 1933, p. 22)

Period	Exporting countries						Total
	Australia:	New Zealand:	Union of South Africa:	Argentina:	Uruguay:		
	Jan. 1	Apr.	Aug.				
Average	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	
1909-1913 ...	90.7	24.0	30.7	<u>1/</u> 43.2	26.3	214.9	
1921-1925 ...	85.6	23.4	32.6	<u>2/</u> 36.2	14.4	177.8	
1926-1930 ...	103.3	27.5	43.3	<u>3/</u> 44.4	<u>3/</u> 20.6	239.1	
1926	103.6	24.9	39.0	---	---		
1927	104.3	25.6	40.3	---	---		
1928	100.8	27.1	42.6	---	---		
1929	103.4	29.1	45.2	---	---		
1930	104.6	30.8	48.4	<u>3/</u> 44.4	<u>3/</u> 20.6	248.8	
1931	110.6	29.8	<u>4/</u> 51.3	---	---		
1932	110.7	28.7	<u>4/</u> 48.7	---	15.4		
1933	114.3	27.8	<u>5/</u> 43.3				
Period	Importing countries						Total
	United States:	United Kingdom and Irish Free State:	France:	Germany:	Italy:		
	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1			
Average	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	
1909-1913 ...	43.2	29.2	16.2	5.0	11.6	105.2	
1921-1925 ...	37.7	24.5	9.8	5.0	12.0	79.9	
1926-1930 ...	45.4	28.0	10.6	4.0	11.2	100.0	
1926	40.2	27.6	10.5	4.8	---	---	
1927	42.3	28.4	10.8	4.1	<u>5/</u> 12.5	98.2	
1928	45.1	27.9	10.7	3.8	---	---	
1929	48.2	27.8	10.4	3.6	---	---	
1930	51.4	28.2	10.5	3.5	<u>3/</u> 10.3	103.9	
1931	52.6	29.9	10.2	3.5	---		
1932	53.3	30.6	9.8	3.5	---		
1933	51.6	<u>7/</u> 30.0	9.8	3.4			

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

1/ Census June 1914.

2/ Census December 1922.

3/ Census.

4/ Estimate furnished by Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor.

5/ Estimate based on decrease in June compared with preceding June.

6/ Revisions.

7/ Estimate includes interpolation for Northern Ireland as official figure is not yet available.

Union of South Africa: Exports by countries, for seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33, and July-September, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Country of destination	Season July-June				July-Sept.			
	Grease		Scoured		Grease		Scoured	
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France	68.1	96.7	0.1	0.3	10.1	3.9	0.1	0.1
United Kingdom:	24.6	74.6	2.3	1.1	2.7	2.5	0.3	0.3
Germany	54.3	60.7	0.9	1.1	5.9	3.1	0.2	0.2
Belgium	26.3	38.4	0.6	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.0
Italy	31.2	32.8	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	1/
Japan	2.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1/
Spain	5.2	2.1	---	---	1/	1/	1/	1/
Poland	0.5	2.0	---	0.0	1/	1/	1/	1/
Sweden	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	1/	0.2	1/	1/
United States :	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	286.2	313.2	4.1	3.9	23.0	12.3	0.9	0.6
Others	0.8	7.0	0.7	2.6	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.8
Grand total :	287.0	320.2	4.8	6.5	25.5	12.5	1.5	1.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Division of Economics and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa - July 1-Sept. 1, 1933-34 - Empire Marketing Board, October 1933.

1/ Not shown separately for these countries.

Australia: Shipments of wool by countries, seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33, and July-September, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Country of destination	July-June		July-Sept.	
	1931-32	1932-33	1932-33	1933-34
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	301.5	387.2	41.2	44.6
Japan	192.3	199.3	17.2	26.3
France	119.6	133.3	20.6	12.4
Germany and Austria	84.1	118.6	20.7	27.3
Holland and Belgium	68.2	100.6	13.3	19.6
Italy	57.9	65.5	4.8	6.8
United States and Canada	11.3	7.9	.2	2.2
Total	834.9	912.4	118.0	139.2
Other	7.2	16.8	1.8	2.8
Grand total	842.1	929.2	119.8	142.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from report furnished Senior Marketing Specialist H. E. Reed, United States Department of Agriculture, by Dawson and Co., Ltd., London.

Wool: Shipments from Argentina and Uruguay, seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33

Countries of destination	Argentina 1/ Oct.-Sept.			Uruguay 2/ Oct.-Sept.		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	89.9	86.7	80.3	42.2	20.2	23.8
Germany	68.9	41.2	50.0	35.8	26.3	28.8
France	51.0	52.8	71.3	25.4	14.9	15.9
Italy	17.3	30.3	40.6	16.1	14.8	21.1
Belgium	43.5	34.2	41.7	15.0	8.4	11.8
United States ..	31.8	13.6	47.0	6.5	.7	3.2
Total	302.4	259.3	330.9	141.0	85.3	104.6
Others	10.8	9.3	16.2	11.6	8.7	10.4
Grand total ..	313.2	268.6	347.1	152.6	94.0	115.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from information furnished by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke.

1/ Conversions made from kilograms at 2.2046 pounds per kilogram.

2/ Conversion made from bales at 1,014 pounds per bale.

