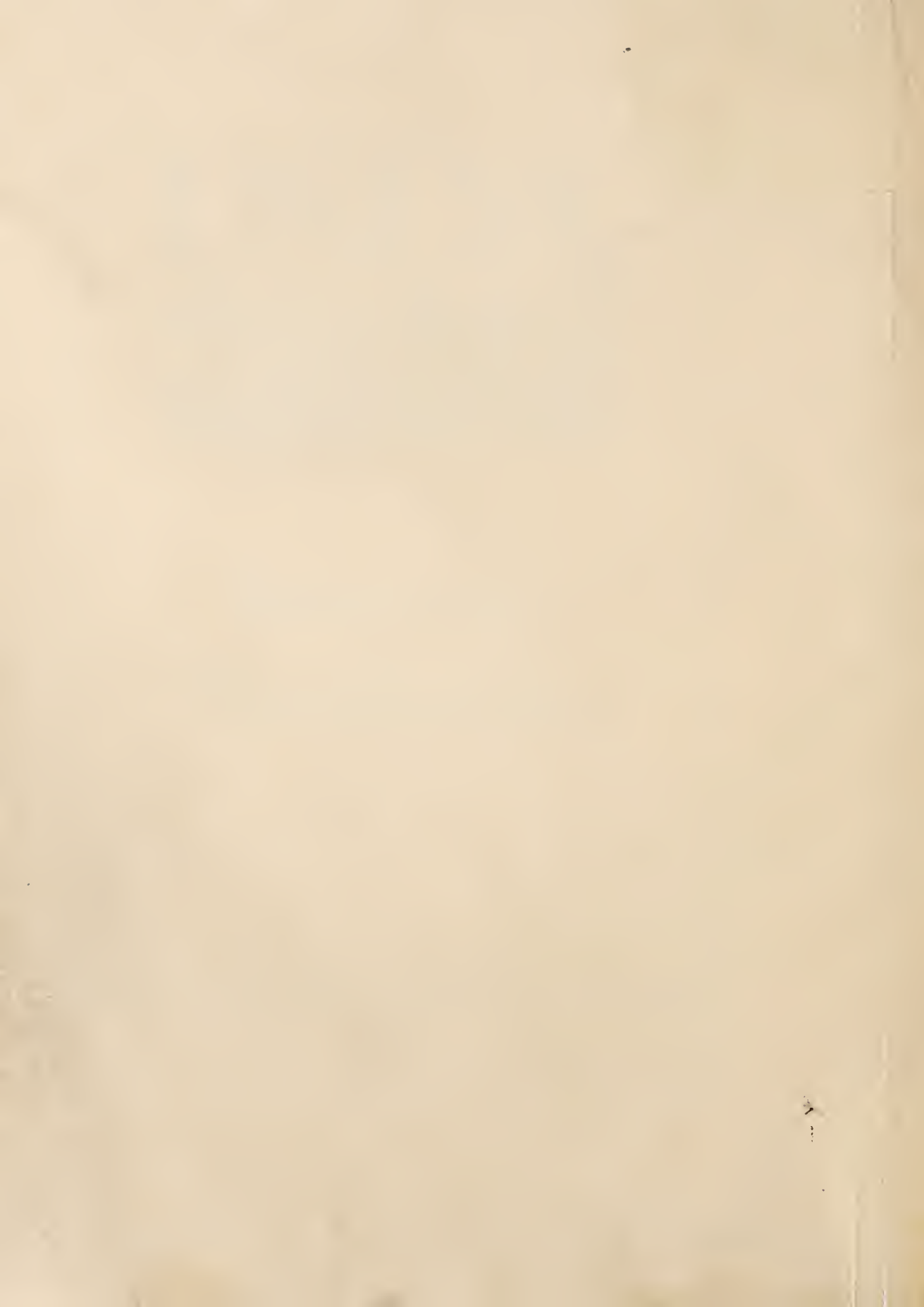


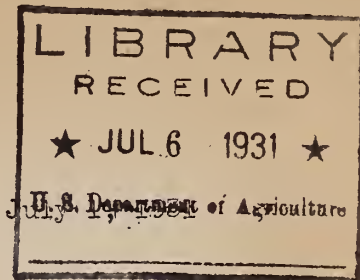
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington



WOOL-39

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

Prices

Trade and Consumption

Supply

Summary

A broader outlet for domestic wool during the second and third weeks of June with activity on practically all grades, resulted in steady to slightly stronger prices on the Boston market. Many recent requests for quick delivery seem to indicate that mill stocks are again low and that new orders require purchases of raw wool. The new clip is now reaching Boston in large quantities and receipts of domestic wool for the first five months of the year surpassed those for the corresponding period of all years since 1922.

Conditions in foreign markets are very quiet. With the exception of the Brisbane sales there are no important auctions at the present time to determine the level for raw wool prices abroad. Prices for semi-manufactures have continued to decline in Bradford and on the Continent though the decline became less marked toward the middle of June. Trading in tops and noils has been interrupted in northern France by the strike of textile workers in the Roubaix-Tourcoing area. The sharp decline in the conditioning of wool, tops and yarns in Roubaix and Tourcoing is probably another result of the dislocation in the industry under labor difficulties. It is as yet impossible to determine the effect of this trouble on the activity in other countries. Activity in the United Kingdom remains low and exports of woollen and worsted tissues are smaller than for any period since the war. At the same time, net imports of wool for the first five months of the present year

have been well above the average for this period during the past five years and large stocks of wool are probably awaiting disposal.

Weather conditions remain favorable to the new clip in most Southern Hemisphere countries except New Zealand. If the recent improvement continues in these countries through the next few months the clip to be shorn during the latter part of the present year may be about the same as in 1930. It is too early to make any definite statement as yet, however, as adverse weather conditions during the next few months would have an unfavorable effect on the coming clip.

World production for 1930, exclusive of Russia and China, is now provisionally estimated at 3,144 million pounds, a decrease of 1 per cent compared with 1929 and 2 per cent compared with the record production of 1928. Production in both Russia and China is reported as less in 1930 than in 1929. Carry-over of old wool at the end of the present season in Southern Hemisphere countries will be about normal except in New Zealand where stocks are unusually large. Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of Continental Europe on June 1 were considerably larger than those held on June 1, 1930 due to the heavy stocks of merino tops on hand. The stocks were not unusually large compared with those of 1928 and 1929.

The average number of sheep in the world for the 5-year period 1926-1930 is now estimated at 748 million, an increase of 15 per cent over the average for the years 1921-1925 and 8 per cent over the pre-war average.

Prices: Domestic

The principal activity in the wool market during May was the movement of moderate quantities of the new wools from Texas and a few of the Territory sections. These wools were mostly 64s and finer, except Territory offerings, of which a moderate percentage was of 58s,60s qualities. The new wools were sold largely in the original bags. Some graded offerings of the old wools of the finer grades were moved. The finer grades of fleeces were slow. Scattered sales were reported on 56s of both Fleece and Territory wools, but lower grades were quiet.

Wool prices showed a moderate decline during May on both the new and the old wools. Strictly Combing 64s and finer graded Territory wools were nominally steady but French Combing and Clothing wools of these qualities were 1-2 cents easier on an estimated scoured basis. Original bag lines declined from 60-61¢ to 58-60¢ for the choice offerings containing good French Combing and average Strictly Combing 64s and finer staple. Average French Combing staple of similar lines declined from 57-58¢ to 55-57¢ while offerings of short French Combing and Clothing staple declined from 55-56¢ to 53-55¢, scoured basis. Texas wool of a year's growth declined from around 60¢ to 58-60¢, scoured basis, for Strictly Combing staple while French Combing staple declined from 57-59¢ to 53-55¢.

Graded Territory wools of 58s,60s and 56s qualities declined 1-3¢ on all classes. Offerings of 48s,50s were only slightly easier but quotations were largely nominal owing to the lack of a demand to test values. Lower grades were nominally steady.

Fleece wools were very slow during most of May. A few scattered sales of 56s and 48s,50s early in the month were closed at prices lower than at the close of April. A slightly broader demand on fleeces during the latter part of May started on 58s,60s and lower grades and later included some Ohio Delaines, (Fine,64s,70s,80s, Strictly Combing). Prices on all grades of fleeces softened to the extent of 1-4¢, scoured basis, except on Low 1/4 blood, 48s, and lower qualities which were quoted nominally steady. Ohio and Similar Strictly Combing 64s and finer wools were sold at 25-26¢ in the grease, with scoured basis prices on best offerings figured at 64-65¢ and on average wools at 61-63¢.

There was practically no interest shown in offerings of foreign wools during May. Spot offerings were light and quotations were mostly unchanged from the level prevailing at the close of the previous month.

The market for woollen wools was very slow during May on most lines. Only scattered sales of small quantities were reported on scoured Clothing shorn wools and the finer grades of pulled wools. Some trading was done on B pulled wools, while C Super pulled wools, contrary to the trend of most lines of woollen wools, were fairly active with prices showing a slight advance for the month. Other grades of pulled wools declined 1-2¢.

Wool noils were very slow and prices showed a sagging tendency.

The Top market was only moderately active during May. Renewal of contracts was responsible for a fair proportion of the new business, but filling in and sample orders made up a large part of the aggregate volume of sales. The feature of the Top market was the unusually large volume of deliveries. Specifications for delivery were persistently larger than the current production capacity of commission combers and topmakers.

In spite of the pressure for delivery of Tops during May, prices on new business continued to decline. Easing wool prices were partly responsible for the price declines in Tops. Unsettled yarn markets was cited as another cause of weak top prices. Oil combed 64s Top that will spin 50s yarn sold early in the month at 85-86¢ for the bulk with occasional choice lines bringing 88¢, but later the highest prices obtained were 84-85¢. The bulk of the business on oil combed 64s was on an average length staple which declined from 82-83¢ to 80-81¢. Short staple 64s, combed dry, sold early in May at 80-83¢, but later prices were largely in the range 80-81¢. The price range on 60s widened from 78-80¢ to 75-80¢. Only a slight decline took place on 58s with late sales mostly at 67-68¢ as compared with 67-69¢ earlier in the month. A fair volume of orders was received on 56s with prices showing a decline from 62-65¢ to 62-63¢. The demand was only fair and the market was unsettled on 50s on which prices eased from 55-57¢ to 53-55¢.

Wool: Price, per pound at Boston on specified dates, 1930-1931

Grade	1930			1931		
	Apr. 18	May 17	June 14	Apr. 18	May 16	June 15
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	30-31	29-30	30-31	26-27	25-26	24-25
Fleece scoured basis	75-79	72-75	73-76	65-68	61-65	60-63
Territory " "	75-78	73-77	75-77	65-68	62-65	60-63
58s, 60s (3/8 blood)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	31-32	29-30	29-30	26-27	25	23-24
Fleece scoured basis	69-72	65-70	65-70	56-59	54-56	50-53
Territory " "	72-75	68-72	70-73	60-62	56-59	55-58
56s (3/8 blood)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	32-33	28-30	29-30	23-24	22-23	21-22
Fleece scoured basis	62-65	53-58	53-58	42-46	41-44	39-42
Territory " "	62-67	60-63	60-63	49-53	46-50	45-48
46s (low 2/8 blood)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	29-30	27-28	27-28	20-21	19-20	19-21
Fleece scoured basis	48-52	45-47	45-47	33-36	31-33	33-37
Territory " "	52-55	46-48	46-48	35-40	33-35	35-37

Compiled from Weekly Market News Reports of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Prices: Foreign

Except for a few clearing up sales in Southern Hemisphere centers at which prices for good wools were not greatly different from those at the last regular sales in these centers, there were no public auctions in foreign countries to indicate the position of raw wool prices abroad during the month of June except those at Brisbane, Australia where the regular season continues into July. Prices for tops, noils and yarn continued to decline in Bradford and on the Continent through May and the first half of June. For the week ended June 12 Agricultural Attache Foley reported that the downward tendency in values at Bradford had been less marked than in previous weeks but that no revival in business was evident and the turnover during the week had been too small to be a fair test of prices.

Trading in tops and noils on the Continent was somewhat improved in early May but became more quiet later in the month and prices moved slightly downward. Australian tops in France on June 4 were two cents a pound cheaper than on May 7 both for merino 64s and 70s while Argentine crossbred tops were a cent a pound cheaper than on May 7. Prices for noils and yarns also declined during the month. Prices for wool and tops in

Germany on June 15 were lower than on June 1 and on May 1. German A/AA scoured wool was 38.9 cents per pound on June 1 compared with 40.0 cents per pound on June 1 and on May 1. Cape wool of medium quality was 38.5 cents per pound on June 15 compared with 40.1 cents on June 1 and 40.6 cents on May 1. Australian A/AA tops, commercial fleeces were 52.2 cents per pound on June 15 compared with 53.7 cents on June 1 and 54.7 cents on May 1.

Tops, noils and yarn: Price per pound in France, specified dates, 1930-1931

Item	1930			1931		
	Apr. 1	May 1	June 5	Apr. 16	May 7	June 4
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -						
Merino 64s warp.....	68.9	70.0	83.1	60.8	58.8	56.8
Crossbreds 56s.....	50.7	53.7	64.9	48.7	46.6	44.6
Tops, Argentine -						
Crossbreds 56s.....	46.6	49.5	58.8	45.1	42.6	41.6
Noils -						
Australian merino.....	53.3	53.6	58.7	35.5	34.7	31.1
Australian crossbred....	35.5	34.4	37.3	24.9	24.0	23.1
Cape.....	46.2	49.0	54.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Yarn -						
Merino.....	88.0	89.8	94.2	84.9	83.5	79.1
Cheviot	64.0	67.1	69.4	56.4	56.0	54.2

Compiled from reports of L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Attache at Berlin.

The fourth series of London colonial wool sales will open on July 7. Preliminary reports indicate that about 92,400 bales from Australia and 101,000 bales from New Zealand will be available for the sales but it is not expected that all wools available will be cataloged. Australian arrivals for this series total 50,650 bales, a decrease of 6,000 bales compared with the third series. Arrivals from New Zealand are 71,690 bales or 25,100 bales more than arrivals for the last series.

Trade and Consumption: Domestic

Domestic receipts at Boston large

Domestic wool is now arriving at Boston in large quantities. Receipts for the first five months of 1931 were 55,683,000 pounds compared with 44,638,000 pounds received during the same period of 1930 and were also above those of 1928 when 54,921,000 pounds had been received by May 31. In May 1931 approximately 26,635,000 pounds of domestic wool were received in Boston compared with 11,284,000 pounds received in April and 18,937,000 pounds in May 1930. Receipts will probably continue to increase during the next two months and by the end of August most of the season's wool to be disposed of in this market will have been received.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston, by months, 1927-1931

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>
Jan.	6,081	8,044	4,532	6,560	3,800
Feb.	6,577	6,399	1,834	5,012	6,741
Mar.	8,600	6,497	5,738	5,628	7,223
Apr.	9,522	8,133	6,442	8,501	11,284
May	17,938	25,843	16,108	18,937	26,635
June	46,106	50,082	40,096	54,729	
July	55,877	51,376	53,652	72,314	
Aug.	29,891	25,802	35,594	47,326	
Sept.	10,799	7,156	18,376	4,094	
Oct.	9,032	4,599	6,931	10,494	
Nov.	8,972	9,322	8,299	4,576	
Dec.	8,794	7,293	9,344	7,574	

Boston Commercial Bulletin, Annual Textile Review for 1930.

1/ Preliminary figures from weekly reports of the Boston Wool Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Foreign wool in bond at Boston

Approximate stocks of foreign wool in bond at Boston on May 31, 1931 were 18,206,000 pounds, according to statistics compiled in the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks on April 30 were reported to be about 17,429,000 pounds and on May 31, 1930 there were 20,235,000 pounds reported in bond. The stocks on May 31, 1931 consisted of 9,843,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool and 8,363,000 pounds of carpet wool. On May 30, 1930 stocks consisted of 15,218,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool and 5,017,000 pounds of carpet wool.

Trade and Consumption: ForeignUnited Kingdom tissue exports remain low

Exports of woollen and worsted tissues from the United Kingdom showed a small increase in May over the low exports of April but remained below those of any other previous month in the post-war period 1920-1930. Only 5,199,000 square yards of woollen and worsted tissues were exported in May compared with 4,997,000 square yards in April and 7,930,000 square yards in May 1930. Exports of woollen and worsted tissues for the first five months of 1931 have amounted to 36,008,000 square yards compared with 51,898,000 square yards exported from January-May 1930 and an average of 63,547,000 square yards for this period during the years 1926-1930. Exports of woollen and worsted yarns, woollen rags and flannels and delaines also showed some increase in May 1931 as compared with April. Exports of tops were smaller than those of April but were above the exports of May 1930.

Imports of wool and wool manufactures were smaller in May than in April. Imports of wool in May 1931 amounted to 96 million pounds compared with 132 million pounds imported in April and 90 million pounds in May 1930.

Approximately 35 million pounds of wool were reexported during May 1931 leaving a net import for that month of 71 million pounds. Net imports of wool into the United Kingdom during the first five months of 1931 have been much greater than in recent years. The net imports for the first five months of 1931 were 378 million pounds. In the first five months of 1930 net imports of wool were 313 million pounds and the average for this period for the years 1927-1930 was 338 million pounds.

United Kingdom: Trade in wool and wool manufactures for stated months, 1930 and 1931

Exports and imports	Unit	1930		1931	
		May	Mar.	Apr.	May
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports -					
Wool	pound	2,080	2,880	3,008	3,100
Tops	"	1,903	2,424	2,796	2,400
Yarns, woolen	"	432	301	279	358
Yarns, worsted	"	2,103	1,874	2,141	2,334
Tissues, woolen	sq.yd.	5,304	4,482	5,501	3,372
Tissues, worsted	" "	2,625	2,346	1,896	1,827
Flannels and delaines:	" "	172	215	140	252
Carpets and rugs	" "	348	213	176	180
Wools	pound	1,357	1,086	963	700
Waste	"	918	686	989	800
Woolen rags	"	1,858	2,166	833	1,340
Imports -					
Wool	pound	90,279	99,767	131,590	96,100
Tops	"	239	195	188	100
Waste and wools	"	438	301	541	300
Yarns	"	1,302	1,679	1,616	1,571
Tissues, woolen	Sq.yd.	2,271	3,468	3,711	3,647
Tissues, worsted	" "	590	591	611	492
Carpets and rugs	" "	722	826	916	771
Woolen rags	pound	3,050	3,571	5,036	4,256

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and cabled reports from Agricultural Attache Foley at London.

Wool: Imports into Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany,
Italy, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom and United States,
stated months, 1930 and 1931

Country and item	1930			1931		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds
Belgium -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wool, greasy	13,945:	14,224:	14,888:	8,693:	14,550:	16,975
Wool, scoured.	366:	306:	372:	246:	532:	416
Total	14,311:	14,530:	15,260:	8,944:	15,082:	17,391
Czechoslovakia -	3,241:	3,486:	4,645:	3,097:	1,636:	3,943
France, raw and on skins	77,167:	54,244:	62,602:	86,793:	31,427:	66,346
Germany -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wool, merino, greasy and washed	18,734:	15,630:	17,994:	35,500:	10,641:	23,381
Wool, merino, scoured.	662:	683:	893:	1,194:	1,092:	1,687
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed	8,547:	9,413:	12,548:	14,505:	11,303:	20,843
Wool, crossbred, scoured	711:	635:	930:	922:	1,142:	1,679
Total	28,654:	26,361:	32,370:	52,121:	24,178:	47,590
Italy -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wool, greasy	14,545:	8,792:	10,764:	14,264:	8,210:	1/
Wool, washed	997:	1,026:	1,308:	476:	551:	1/
Total	15,542:	9,818:	12,072:	14,740:	8,761:	1/
Japan -	6,671:	8,982:	8,785:	13,808:	1/	1/
Poland -	2,359:	999:	1,343:	3,398:	1,462:	4,775
United Kingdom -	81,900:	100,560:	85,617:	82,200:	99,700:	131,500
United States -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wool, greasy and washed.	15,670:	18,167:	15,745:	9,174:	10,546:	13,882
Wool, scoured	2,556:	1,817:	1,983:	2,438:	4,675:	7,288
Total	18,226:	19,984:	17,728:	11,612:	15,221:	21,170

Compiled from reports cabled by the Agricultural Attaches at Berlin and London and reports from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

1/ Not reported.

Continental Europe

Trading in tops and noils in Continental Europe showed some improvement during the first part of May but declined again later in the month. The strike in northern France has hampered trading in this region to some extent and activity in the wool industry has been considerably reduced. The woolen spinning and weaving industries in Germany are greatly depressed. Activity in the worsted sections of the industry is not especially favorable but there has been a good improvement in the number of new orders received and also an improvement in mill activity. Improvement has recently been shown in weaving activity in Belgium and worsted spinners report satisfactory conditions. Activity of woolen spinning mills and hat factories, however, is still depressed.

Conditioning houses in Bradford, Verviers, Roubaix and Tourcoing reported further declines in activity during May. The amount of wool, tops and yarns passing through the conditioning houses at Bradford in May 1931 was greater than in May 1930, however, since activity in the Bradford industry was greatly curtailed from April to June 1930 by the strike of textile workers. It is probable that the strike of textile workers in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district of France, which began on May 18 is, to some extent, responsible for the sharp decline in the conditioning of wool, tops and yarn as compared with the amount conditioned in April of the present year and also in May 1930.

Stocks of tops in Germany, Belgium and Italy on June 1 were slightly larger than on May 1 but these increases were offset by a decline in the stocks in France so that the total for the four countries was slightly smaller on June 1 than on May 1. Stocks in these countries except Belgium were larger than stocks held on June 1, 1930 due to a large increase in stocks of merino tops compared with June 1 last year. On June 1 total stocks in the four countries amounted to 50,562,000 pounds compared with 51,001,000 pounds on May 1 and 40,800,000 pounds on June 1, 1930. There were 30,911,000 pounds of merino tops held on June 1 compared with 31,153,000 pounds on May 1 and 19,173,000 pounds on June 1, 1930. Stocks of crossbred tops on June 1, 1931 amounted to 19,351,000 pounds compared with 19,848,000 pounds on May 1 and 21,627,000 pounds on June 1, 1930.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses at Bradford, Roubaix, Tourcoing and Verviers, specified months, 1930 and 1931

Location and class	1930			1931		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Bradford -						
Wool . . .	754	602	810	936	826	544
Tops . . .	4,353	3,782	2,301	4,659	3,503	3,310
Yarn . . .	171	133	106	93	106	141
Roubaix -						
Wool . . .	159	181	216	119	172	190
Tops . . .	4,238	5,401	5,660	6,135	4,585	2,803
Yarn . . .	1,237	1,199	1,239	1,153	1,093	853
Tourcoing -						
Wool . . .	2,218	2,522	3,045	3,153	2,899	2,077
Tops . . .	5,670	6,094	3,269	9,264	6,514	3,922
Yarn . . .	1,916	1,973	2,183	1,744	1,662	1,122
Verviers -						
Wool . . .	2,643	2,244	3,075	2,730	1,799	1,563
Tops . . .	196	593	502	494	313	386
Yarn . . .	705	454	527	492	511	540

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Attache Steers at Berlin and Consul Edwards at Bradford.

Tops: Stocks held by Continental European commission combing establishments, specified dates, 1930 and 1931

Location of establishment and description of wool:	1930			1931		
	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Belgium -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Merino	: 2,313	: 2,330	: 2,220	: 2,460	: 2,495	: 2,586
Crossbred.	: 3,541	: 3,424	: 3,117	: 2,015	: 1,810	: 1,951
Total	: 5,754	: 5,754	: 5,337	: 4,475	: 4,303	: 4,537
Germany -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Merino	: 5,642	: 5,040	: 4,473	: 7,595	: 8,770	: 9,251
Crossbred.	: 6,060	: 5,734	: 5,236	: 5,071	: 4,861	: 5,434
Total.	: 11,702	: 10,774	: 9,709	: 12,666	: 13,631	: 14,685
France -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Merino	: 15,336	: 15,143	: 11,360	: 16,821	: 18,435	: 17,531
Crossbred.	: 13,323	: 11,400	: 11,510	: 11,116	: 11,323	: 10,421
Total.	: 29,209	: 26,543	: 22,870	: 27,937	: 29,758	: 27,952
Italy -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Merino	: 1,490	: 1,384	: 1,120	: 1,076	: 1,455	: 1,543
Crossbred.	: 2,052	: 1,845	: 1,764	: 1,973	: 1,854	: 1,845
Total	: 3,542	: 3,229	: 2,884	: 3,049	: 3,309	: 3,388

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin.

World wool supply situation

Prospects for the 1931 clip have not changed materially since our last report. Production in Northern Hemisphere countries which usually produce less than one-third of the world total, excluding Russia and China, is expected to be slightly greater than in 1930. If seasonal conditions in Southern Hemisphere countries continue to hold the improvement made recently throughout the next few months, the clip to be shorn during the latter part of the current year may be about the same as in 1930 although it is too early to make any definite statement as yet. Adverse weather conditions during the next few months would of course affect the clip unfavorably.

Stocks at selling centers in four a/ Southern Hemisphere countries at the beginning of May were only about one-third as large as at the same time last year and are now about normal. Stocks in New Zealand, however, are still reported as heavy.

Weather conditions throughout practically the whole of Australia are now favorable to the growing wool, while conditions in the Union of South Africa have already made considerable improvement and winter (June-August) feed is now assured for stock in most of the important sheep regions. In some important sheep districts of North Island, New Zealand, however, conditions have been dry for some time and there is little provision for winter feed. Weather conditions in Argentina at present appear favorable to sheep and wool growing. There is an abundance of excellent pasture throughout the country. In Uruguay some losses of sheep have occurred on account of the wet weather and high grass.

Wool production in eight Southern Hemisphere countries in 1930 is now estimated at 1,967 million pounds or 2 per cent less than in 1929 and 4 per cent below the record clip of 1928. The South African clip has been officially revised from 337 million pounds to 307 million pounds as previously reported. Production in the United States and Canada has been increasing each year while production in nineteen European countries, excluding Russia, shows a declining tendency, decreasing from 496 million pounds in 1926 to 429 million pounds in 1930. World production for 1930, exclusive of Russia and China, is now provisionally estimated at 3,144 million pounds b/, a decrease of 1 per cent compared with 1929 and 2 per cent compared with the record production of 1928. Wool production in both Russia and China were reported as less in 1930 than in 1929.

World sheep numbers

The average number of sheep in the world for the 5-year period 1926-1930, is now estimated at 748 million an increase of 15 per cent over the average for the years 1921-1925 and 8 per cent over the pre-war average. Excluding Russia and China, the number is estimated at 591 million, an increase of 14 per cent compared with 1921-1925 and 7 per cent compared with the pre-war average.

a/ Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and the Union of South Africa.

b/ Estimate based on reports for thirty-three countries which supplied over nine-tenths of world production excluding Russia and China during years 1927-1929.

The number in twenty Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries reporting for 1930, exclusive of Russia and China, was 318 million, an increase of 4 per cent over 1929.

Conditions in Southern Hemisphere countries

Australia

Woolen mills in New South Wales producing light weight womens' goods are far behind in orders according to Trade Commissioner E. C. Squire. Recent duties practically have stopped the importation of such fabrics and stocks are running low.

New South Wales

Autumn shearing has started in some of the outer areas of New South Wales and a few of the clips will be included in the closing Sydney catalogues. The main shearing will not start until about July. New South Wales during 1931 is likely to produce a very large well grown clip of better condition than the 1930 product, states Commerce, the official organ of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce for May 1.

The whole State of New South Wales is now experiencing exceptionally favorable conditions and a good supply of feed should be assured during the winter months (June-August). Prospects for the principal lambing season are now most favorable, states the Pastoral Review. Plenty of feed should be available for ewes and lambs.

Queensland

Although generally speaking, pastoral areas of the State are in good order and will carry the flocks over the winter months safely, there are certain districts that are almost drought stricken. Practically the whole of the Peak Downs is dry. Unless good winter rains are received graziers in that section will have to expect a dry time until October or November when the storm season commences. The rain came just in time to stop the movement of 150,000 sheep in the west in search of grazing land for rent. Shearing and crutching were held up for a time also. Conditions in other Australian States are reported as satisfactory.

New Zealand

Some of the principal sheep areas in North Island, New Zealand, i.e. Hawkes Bay and Poverty Bay are in a very droughty condition and there is little provision for winter feed for stock. In South Island more rain is also needed but otherwise the position is fairly satisfactory. The dry spell in the Hawkes Bay district, where sheep numbers are large has now lasted over a year.

The carryover of the 1930-31 clip is expected to equal that of last year. A fairly large quantity is being held in the grower's own sheds. Brokers generally are not holding much carryover wool as most of the wool

offered at the April sales was sold.

Growers in North Island have not been so anxious to accept ruling prices as those of South Island. Consequently there has been a larger clearance of the South Island clip for the season, states The New Zealand Farmer, Stock and Station Journal for May 1.

A large number of rams have been sent to the freezing works this year. Most feeders have reduced the number of their breeding ewes and as a result of the general cleaning up a higher class of stud rams of all breeds should be on the market next year.

Union of South Africa:

The clip of the Union of South Africa for the 1931-32 season is expected to be smaller than that of the 1930-31 season which was recently revised downward from 337 million as originally estimated to 307 million or about the same as the record clip of 1929-30. However, sheep are reported as having withstood the recent drought well and are generally in fair to good condition. In the Transvaal there is also a fortunate absence of internal parasites which caused such severe losses during the previous wet season. Winter (June-August) feed is now assured for stock as a result of the good rains which fell during April.

As a result of the abnormal rains and other climatic conditions during the 1929-30 season, heavy losses were sustained, especially in young sheep which suffered severely from internal parasites; in the Transvaal alone 75 per cent of the season's lamb crop was lost states Farming in South Africa issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Union. Added to this, the unavoidable dying off of old sheep and the losses due to bad management must have caused a reduction in the wool and lamb production of the Union.

The South African farmer is urged by the Department of Agriculture not to let his flocks deteriorate. Farmers are reported as either neglecting their flocks completely, or introducing foreign types into their flocks or confining themselves to cross breeding with a view to involving mutton types. The Department states that the demand for good wool is bound to revert to normal in time and in trying to meet this returning demand those farmers who have gone in for cross-breeding for meat production will find it impossible to deliver good wool at short notice. Farmers are urged to take advantage of the present low prices to obtain good rams for their flocks.

Uruguay

The improvement in the condition of sheep has not been maintained and losses have been heavy owing to the excessive grass available, states the weekly report of the Anglo-South American Bank Ltd. It is expected that the amount of stocks of wool remaining unsold will be considerably less than last year.

Brazil

Wool production in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which supports about 83 per cent of Brazil's sheep, is officially estimated at 26,136,000 pounds for 1930, an increase of 2 per cent over 1929 according to reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the State Government furnished by Consul C. R. Hasnith. About 13,155,000 pounds were estimated by the same source to be consumed at home during 1929.

Exports through the port of Rio Grande during 1930 are reported at approximately 10,869,000 pounds. About two thirds of the clip is generally exported to foreign countries through Montevideo, Uruguay and through the port of Rio Grande, Brazil, the remaining third being consumed in textile mills of the State, states the Consul. However, according to the estimate of the State Government about half is exported and half consumed. It is possible that only the exports through Rio Grande are considered and that the Brazilian wool exported through Montevideo is not taken into account.

Sheep numbers in Rio Grande do Sul have been increasing since 1925 when 5,293,000 were reported in the State compared with 7,277,000 reported in 1929. In 1920 there were only 7,933,000 sheep reported in Brazil and 4,486,000 of these were in Rio Grande do Sul, according to Federal Government reports. State statistics however show 5,060,000 in that State in 1920.

Condition in Northern Hemisphere CountriesUnited States

Breeding flocks of sheep came through the winter in very good condition and indicate a lamb crop somewhat larger than last year. Feed prospects are not good in some sections of the Northwest.

Canada

Pasture conditions in Southern Alberta, the principal wool producing province of western Canada are unsatisfactory. There has not been sufficient moisture to cause growth and in some parts of the dry area stable feeding of livestock continues and feed shortage is being acutely felt, states the Second Fortnightly Crop Report of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Livestock are reported to be in satisfactory condition where pasture is available. In the dry areas there is not only shortage of pasture but water shortage is in some instances becoming acute.

While mill consumption of wool in Canada is almost twice as large as the annual clip, the bulk of the clip is exported. Mill consumption is somewhere between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, against an annual production of approximately 20 million pounds. The better grades find a ready market year after year in the mill districts of the New England States, France, Germany, Belgium, England and Scotland.

Canadian producers of wool and mutton recently passed a resolution urging the Government to place a duty on all lamb and mutton and on the

complete wool schedule high enough to insure producers a reasonable profit over and above cost of production.

England and Wales

There appears to have been about an average fall of lambs in lowland areas, while in some districts the crop was unusually good according to the Agricultural Market Report of England and Wales for May 1. The condition of ewes and lambs was fairly satisfactory at the beginning of the month despite the unfavorable lambing weather. Lambing among hill flocks has been satisfactory so far.

Scotland

While lambing in lowland flocks was generally completed at the end of April and was reported as satisfactory, the lambing season in hill flocks has been one of the most trying for many years owing to the prevailing wet and stormy weather conditions. Ewes are reported as lean and short of milk, especially in the case of hill flocks while the death rate of ewes has been higher than usual in certain districts. The number of sheep in Scotland in 1930 was 7,622,000 an increase of 1 per cent above 1929. There was also an increase in breeding ewes to 3,314,000 or 1 per cent above the preceding year.

Morocco

Wool production in Morocco for 1930 is estimated at approximately 19,900,000 pounds, a decrease of 16 per cent compared with 1929 when production was larger than in any recent year. The quality of the clip was also poor according to Vice Consul Henrotin.

Production in French Morocco alone, as estimated from sheep numbers at the date nearest shearing time, was 19,200,000 pounds compared with 23,100,000 pounds as reported by Consul Remillard for 1929. The 1930 clip in the Spanish Zone was 606,000 pounds an increase of 10 per cent over 1929 according to Consul Bigelow while production in the International Zone was 66,000 pounds compared with 55,000 in 1929.

Sheep mortality was heavy during 1930, especially in the autumn, due to the prolonged drought. The losses of sheep as estimated by the Agricultural Department of the Protectorate Government was about 40 per cent.

Receipts, Stocks and Disposals in Southern Hemisphere countries

Stocks at selling centers in four a/ important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere had been reduced to 83 million pounds by May, a decrease of 65 per cent compared with the same date of 1930. Supplies in these countries are about normal. In New Zealand, however,

a/ Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and Union of South Africa.

stocks were still large at the beginning of May being unofficially estimated at from 6,000,000 to 101,000,000 pounds. Stocks at the end of last season, i.e., June 30, 1930 were officially estimated at 75 million pounds grease and scoured or 82 million pounds converted to a grease basis compared with an average of 18 million pounds grease and scoured wool on hand at the end of the four preceding seasons.

Australian stocks at selling centers on May 1 were only 43 million pounds against 167 million at the same date of 1930 and an average of approximately 38 million pounds for the same date of the four preceding years.

Stocks of unsold wool at ports of the Union of South Africa were estimated at approximately 8 million pounds on May 16 or approximately the same as at the same date last year. Stocks of unsold wool at ports on April 1 were officially reported at 15 million pounds this year compared with 21 million at the same date of 1930 and only 13 million in 1929.

It is reported that stocks in South American countries are light.

WOOL-39

Sheep: Number in important wool producing countries, averages 1909-13, 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1928-31

Country	:Month: : of : : esti- : mate :	Five-year averages 1/			Annual estimates			
		1909- 1913	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1928	1929	1930	1931
		:Millions:	:Millions:	:Millions:	:Millions:	:Millions:	:Millions:	:Millions:
SOUTHERN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HEMISPHERE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia ..	Dec. 2/	90.7:	85.6:	103.7:	100.8:	103.4:	106.5:	
New Zealand	Apr.:	24.0:	23.4:	27.5:	27.1:	29.1:	30.8:	
Argentina ...	June: 3/4	43.2: 3/5	36.2: 3/	44.4:	-:	-: 3/	44.4:	
Uruguay		3/5	26.3: 3/7	14.4: 3/	20.6:	-:	-: 3/	20.6:
Peru		(6.0):	11.4:	12.2:	-:	-:	-:	
Brazil	Sept.:	10.6: 3/8	7.9:	(8.0):	-:	-:	-:	
State of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Rio Grande	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
do Sul	:	3.6:	5.4:	7.0:	7.2:	7.3:	-:	
Chile	:	3.5:	4.3: 3/	5.9:	-:	-: 3/	5.9:	
Union of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
South Africa	Aug.:	30.7:	32.6:	43.3:	42.6: 9/	45.2: 10/	49.2:	
Total 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Southern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Hemis.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
coun. rept.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
all periods	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
11/	:	145.4:	141.6:	174.5:	170.5:	177.7:	186.5:	
NORTHERN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
HEMISPHERE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United States	Jan. 1:	43.2:	37.2:	44.9:	44.8:	47.7:	50.5:	51.9
Canada	June:	2.2:	3.0:	3.4:	3.4:	3.6:	3.7:	
Total U. S.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
& Canada	:	45.4:	40.2:	48.3:	48.2:	51.3:	54.2:	
England & Wales	June:	18.3:	14.4:	16.6:	16.4:	16.1:	16.3:	
Scotland ...	" :	7.0:	6.8:	7.5:	7.6:	7.6:	7.6:	
Northern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ireland ...	:	0.4:	0.5:	0.6:	0.6:	0.7:	0.7:	
Irish Free	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
State	" :	3.4:	2.8:	3.3:	3.3:	3.4:	3.5:	
Norway	" :	1.4:	1.4:	1.6:	1.7:	1.5:	1.6:	
Netherlands	May-Jne	0.8: 3/	0.7: 3/	0.5:	-:	-: 3/	0.5:	
France	Dec. 2/	16.2:	9.8:	10.6:	10.7:	10.4:	10.5:	
Spain	" "	15.8:	19.2:	20.0:	-: 3/	19.4:	-:	
Italy	Mar-Apr	11.6:	12.0: 3/	9.9:	-:	-: 3/	9.9:	
Germany	Dec. 2/	5.0:	5.9:	4.0:	3.8:	3.6:	3.5:	3.5
Czechoslovakia	" "	1.3: 12/	1.0:	0.8:	-:	-: 3/	0.8:	
Hungary	Apr.:	2.4:	1.7:	1.6:	1.6:	1.6:	1.5:	
Rumania	Dec. 2/	11.1:	11.7:	12.9:	12.9:	12.8:	12.4:	
Poland	Jne-Nov.	4.5:	2.2:	2.3:	-:	2.5:	2.5:	
Lithuania ..	:	1.2:	1.3:	1.3:	1.4:	1.1:	1.1:	
Latvia	June:	1.0:	1.2:	1.0:	1.1: 12/	0.9:	0.9:	
Estonia	July:	0.5:	0.7:	0.6:	0.7:	0.5:	0.5:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Continued

Sheep: Number in important wool producing countries, averages
1909-1913, 1921-1925, 1926-1930, annual 1928-1931-Continued

Country	Month of estimate	Five year averages 1/			Annual estimates			
		1909- 1913	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1928	1929	1930	1931
		Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions
Russia	Summer	13/111.1	93.6	121.8	133.6	134.0	100.6	
Total 12 countries: reporting all per- iods excl. Russia :		67.9	58.2	61.6	61.8	60.2	60.1	
Africa								
Morocco	-	14/3.2	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.8	7.4	
Algeria	Sept.	8.8	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.2	7.2	
Tunis	Dec. 2/	0.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	
Total 3 African countries		12.7	15.2	16.5	15.7	17.2	17.1	
Total 17 North- ern Hemisphere countries rept. all periods, excl. Russia :		126.0	113.6	126.4	125.7	128.7	131.4	
Total 18 North- ern Hemisphere countries rept. all periods, incl. Russia :		237.1	207.2	248.2	259.3	262.7	234.5	
Total 20 So. & No. Hemisphere countries rept. all periods excl. Russia :		271.4	255.2	300.9	296.2	306.4	317.7	
Total 21 coun- tries incl. Russia :		382.5	348.8	422.7	429.8	440.4	420.8	
Estimated world total including Russia & China :		692.7	647.7	747.5				

Compiled in Division of Statistical and Historical Research from official source unless otherwise indicated.

- 1/ Average for 5-year periods if available. Otherwise for any years or year within these periods unless otherwise stated. Figures for European countries are estimates for present boundaries. Figures in parenthesis interpolated.
2/ Estimates for countries reporting in December have been considered as of January 1 of following year. 3/ Census. 4/ Year 1914. 5/ December 1922.
6/ Year 1908. 7/ Year 1924. 8/ Year 1920. 9/ Number in towns assumed to be same as in 1927, i.e., 162,000 and added for purposes of comparison with preceding years. 10/ Estimate based on official report of increase in sheep as of June 1930 over same date of 1929. 11/ South American countries not included in totals due to lack of estimates for all years listed. 12/ Unofficial.
13/ Year 1916. 14/ Year 1915.

WOOL: Estimated production, in the grease in specified countries
1909-13, annual 1925-1930

Country	:Average : : : : : : : 1930						
	: 1909- : 1925 : 1926 : 1927 : 1928 : 1929 : (Prel.)						
	: 1913 1/ :						
	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :
	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE:							
Australia	727.7:	833.7:	924.4:	888.1:	968.2:	910.0:2/	875.0
New Zealand 3/	179.9:	200.2:	202.4:	229.0:	239.0:	242.0:4/	237.0
Argentina 5/	332.3:	319.0:	363.0:	344.0:	352.0:	324.0:6/	333.0
Uruguay 5/	133.1:	116.0:	129.0:	131.0:	139.0:2/	150.0:2/	154.0
Brazil 7/	35.0:	25.1:	22.8:	28.2:	29.1:	29.5:	30.0
Chile	17.4:	25.2:5/	24.7:5/	28.6:5/	31.1:5/	27.1:5/	20.3
Peru	8.1:	10.1:	9.3:	9.7:	10.0:	10.3:	(10.3)
Union of South	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa 5/8/	157.7:	235.1:	249.2:	273.0:	283.0:	307.0:9/	307.0
Total 8 Southern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hemisphere	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
countries	1,591.2:	1,883.5:	1,924.8:	1,931.5:	2,051.4:	1,999.9:	1,966.6
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE:							
United States:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shorn	272.2:	245.6:	261.0:	281.9:	303.7:	310.6:	336.0
Pulled	41.4:	46.8:	49.6:	50.1:	51.9:	54.5:	61.9
Total	313.6:	292.4:	310.6:	332.0:	355.6:	365.1:	397.9
Canada	13.2:	15.6:	18.0:	18.7:	19.6:	20.3:	21.0
Total United States	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
and Canada	326.8:	308.0:	328.6:	350.7:	375.2:	385.4:	418.9
EUROPE							
United Kingdom 10/ :	136.0:	109.9:	114.6:	116.5:	119.7:	117.9:	117.9
Norway	5.2:	5.9:	6.2:	6.2:	5.4:	5.2:11/	5.4
Sweden	3.4:	2.3:	2.1:	2.1:	1.6:	1.3:	1.3
Denmark	3.5:	1.5:	1.3:	1.6:	1.6:	1.2:	0.8
Netherlands	3.6:	5.8:	6.0:	4.0:	4.0:	4.4:	3.5
Belgium	1.1:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8
France	74.8:	45.0:	46.5:	47.6:	47.2:11/	47.0:11/	46.3
Spain	78.0:	90.8:	96.7:	88.2:	(80.0):	73.0:	75.0
Portugal	6.0:	6.6:	5.7:	6.3:	6.3:	5.1:	6.6
Italy	51.0:	57.0:	55.8:	55.8:	49.5:	37.5:	33.0
Germany	43.9:	50.2:	41.8:	35.9:11/	33.6:11/	31.9:11/	30.6
Hungary	16.8:	13.2:	13.2:	11.8:	11.5:	(10.0):	13.0
Bulgaria	29.0:	25.4:	25.4:	22.0:	21.5:	22.9:	22.0
Rumania	45.6:	54.9:	53.1:	55.7:	53.1:	52.5:	50.9
Lithuania	3.7:	4.7:	5.0:	3.8:	4.1:	3.6:	3.2
Latvia	2.7:	3.2:	3.1:	3.5:	3.3:	2.9:	2.6
Estonia	1.4:	2.2:	2.1:	2.1:	2.0:	1.5:11/	1.4
Poland	20.8:	9.4:	9.1:	8.9:	9.4:	9.9:	9.9
Finland	4.8:	5.2:	5.1:	5.0:	4.8:	4.2:	4.5
Total 19 European:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
countries ex-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
cluding Russia ..	531.3:	494.0:	495.6:	479.8:	459.4:	432.8:	428.7

Continued

WOOL: Estimated production, in the grease in specified countries,
1909-1913, annual 1925-1930 - Continued

Country	: Average :	:	:	:	:	:	: 1930
	: 1909- :	: 1925 :	: 1926 :	: 1927 :	: 1928 :	: 1929 :	:(Prel.)
	: 1913 1/ :	:	:	:	:	:	:
NORTHERN	: Million:	: Million:	: Million:	: Million:	: Million:	: Million:	: Million
HEMISPHERE, CONT'D	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds
AFRICA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	8.6:	25.0:	25.0:	20.8:	21.6:	23.8:	11/ 19.9
Algeria	35.2:	45.7:	39.3:	36.8:	36.8:	47.2:	49.6
Tunis	2.4:	4.7:	5.7:	2.8:	3.2:	3.8:	11/ 4.3
Egypt	4.3:	4.4:	4.6:	4.8:	4.7:	4.0:	4.5
Total 4 African	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
countries	50.5:	79.8:	74.6:	65.2:	66.3:	78.8:	78.3
Total 25 Northern:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hemisphere coun.:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
rept. all periods:	908.6:	881.8:	898.8:	895.7:	900.9:	897.0:	925.9
Total 33 Northern:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
& Southern Hemis.:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
coun. rept. all	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
periods	2,499.8:	2,765.3:	2,823.6:	2,827.2:	2,952.3:	2,896.9:	2,892.5
Est. world total :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
excl. Russia and:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
China 12/	2,756.0:	2,902.0:	3,082.0:	3,081.0:	3,210.0:	3,163.0:	13/ 3,144.0
Russia	14/ 330.3:	315.0:	351.0:	369.0:	391.8:	394.2:	310.8
China 15/	37.3:	56.8:	27.8:	48.0:	64.8:	50.0:	16/

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

1/ Average for five years whenever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period for which estimates are available. Figures in parentheses interpolated.

2/ Estimate furnished by cable from the International Institute of Agriculture.

3/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company.

4/ Estimate of total production based on an estimated decrease of 2 per cent in wool shorn on farms only, as furnished by the International Institute of Agriculture. In addition to the wool shorn on farms there is the wool pulled from slaughtered sheep to be considered as well as that exported on skins.

5/ Estimates based on export stocks and domestic consumption.

6/ Estimates of Buenos Aires Bank, First National Bank of Boston.

7/ Estimates based on production in State of Rio Grande do Sul where over 4/5 of the sheep in Brazil are found.

8/ Includes some wool imported from adjoining colonies and exported through Union ports.

9/ Official revision cabled by Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor, Pretoria South Africa.

10/ Estimates of the Yorkshire Observer which have been used instead of official estimates as a comparable series is available up to date.

11/ Estimates based on number of sheep at the date nearest shearing.

12/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries published official wool production estimates. In the absence of official figures for most countries, various estimates have been used. Some have been supplied by Government representatives abroad; others by multiplying official sheep numbers by an average

Continued

WOOL: Estimated production, in the grease in specified countries,
1909-1913, annual 1925-1930 --Continued

NOTES - Continued

weight per fleece. For some principal exporting countries, exports alone, or exports, stocks and domestic consumption have been used as representing production. In the case of some Asiatic countries, rough commercial estimates have been used while the figures of the United States Department of Commerce or the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have been used for some other countries.

13/ Estimate based on reports for 33 countries which supplied over 9/100 of total world production excluding Russia and China, during years 1927-1929.

14/ Year 1916.

15/ Exports sheep's wool only.

16/ Wool clip estimated to have been slightly below normal due to heavy slaughter of sheep in famine district of Kansu and other interior points.

Wool: Movement in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere, seasons
1929-30, and 1930-31 up to latest date available

Country	Item and period	1929-30	1930-31
	<u>Receipts at selling centers</u>	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
Australia	At selling centers, July 1 to May 1 <u>1/</u>	748.8	718.8
New Zealand	Offered at selling centers, July 1 to Apr. 20	<u>2/3/</u> 153.0	<u>2/3/</u> 166.0
Argentina	At Central Produce Market July 1 to May 15 <u>4/</u>	72.5	92.0
Uruguay	At Montevideo, Oct. 1 to Apr. 1:	--	132.3
Union of South Africa ..	Offerings at the Cape, Oct. 4 : - May 16	<u>2/</u> 266.9	<u>2/</u> 187.0
Total four countries ..		1,241.2	1,163.8
	<u>Disposals at selling centers</u>		
Australia	Sales and shipments, July 1 to May 1 <u>1/</u>	581.8	<u>5/</u> 675.5
New Zealand	Sales at selling centers, July 1 - Apr. 20	<u>6/</u> 132.0	<u>6/</u> 148.0
Argentina	Sales July 1 - Apr. 29	199.0	252.8
Uruguay	Sales at Montevideo, Oct. 1 - Apr. 29	114.1	130.9
Total four countries ..		1,026.9	1,207.2
	<u>Exports</u>		
Australia	July 1 - May 1	602.5	739.0
New Zealand	July 1 - May 1	171.0	179.8
Argentina	Oct. 1 - May 15	202.8	257.4
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - Apr. 29	101.2	123.0
Union of South Africa ..	July 1 - May 16	289.0	277.1
Total exports		1,366.5	1,576.3
	<u>Stocks at selling centers</u>		
Australia	At selling centers, May 1 <u>1/</u> :	167.0	<u>5/</u> 43.5
Argentina	In Buenos Aires, Apr. 29	44.1	28.7
Uruguay	At Montevideo, Apr. 29	14.9	3.0
Union of South Africa ..	At ports, May 16. Unsold wool :	7.8	7.8
Stocks, four countries: at selling centers ..		233.8	83.0

Compiled in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. In this table the object is to give comparable data for all countries at as near a given time or for a given period as possible. Later figures for some of the countries appear in the text. For similar data for the season 1928-29 and 1929-30 see Wool-34, pages 25 and 26, February 7, 1931. Figures in parenthesis interpolated.

Continued -

Wool: Movement in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere, seasons 1929-30, and 1930-31 up to latest date available - Continued

Australia, Estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, Yorkshire Observer, May 9, 1931. Argentina: Receipts at Central Produce Market and shipments, Review of the River Plate, Stocks and Sales (disposals), Wool Record and Textile World, April 30, 1931. Uruguay: Receipts - Anglo South American Bank, Ltd., May 16, 1931. Shipments - Sales and stocks - Wool Record and Textile World, April 30, 1931. New Zealand: Offerings and sales, see note 5/. Exports - Dalgety and Co. - Daily News Record. Union of South Africa: Offerings, shipments - Stocks cable from Messrs. Anselme Dewavrin Sons & Co., to Wool Record & Textile World.

- 1/ Clip of season designated only.
- 2/ Offerings at selling centers have been used as no figures for receipts are available.
- 3/ These offerings have been compiled from The New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Company, Ltd., current reports of wool sales at the different centers and are only rough appropriations.
- 4/ Season for this market, July 1 - June 30 although shearing does not begin until about September 15. During recent years about one-third of the National Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market.
- 5/ Conversion to pounds from bales made by using average weight furnished by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.
- 6/ See note 3/ for source.

Wool: Carryover at end of season in principal Southern Hemisphere countries, 1919-1930.

Year	Australia: June 30 stocks at selling centers	New Zealand: June 30 Total <u>1/</u>	New Zealand: June 30 Total <u>2/</u>	Argentina: Sept. 30 Total <u>1/3/</u>	Argentina: Sept. 30, at Central Produce market <u>1/</u>	Union of South Africa June 30 at ports <u>1/</u>
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
1919.....				<u>4/</u> 132,000		
				to 143,000		
1920.....				176,000		
1921.....	176,861	<u>6/</u> 251,000		44,000		
1922.....	<u>5/</u> 57,694	<u>6/</u> 153,000		<u>7/</u>	7,127	
1923.....	<u>5/</u> 59	<u>6/</u> 67,211		<u>7/</u>	1,389	
1924.....	13,998			<u>7/</u>	2,116	
1925.....	162,414			42,000	9,601	
1926.....	10,460	17,203	<u>8/</u> 19,800	9,000	2,652	
1927.....	7,958	16,815	19,000	4,000	1,149	
1928.....	9,860	16,368	18,800	18,000	3,483	7,446
1929.....	13,734	23,380	27,500	25,000	3,234	9,950
1930.....	32,820	75,397	81,500	20,000	829	6,554

At end of official export seasons for the different countries. As the new selling seasons do not open until September or later, stocks may be still further reduced before the opening of the new selling season in some of these countries.

1/ Greasy and scoured added together. 2/ In terms of greasy. 3/ Unofficial estimates. 4/ August. 5/ Stocks in whole country as estimated by the British Australian Wool Realization Association were as follows: June 30, 1922, 276 million pounds; June 30, 1923, 104,855,000 pounds. 6/ Stocks as estimated by the British Australian Wool Realization Association. 7/ Practically no stocks in country. 8/ Incomplete.

Sources: Australia - Estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers Country Life and Stock and Station Journal. New Zealand - Official - Published in August issues of Monthly Abstract of New Zealand. Argentina - Compiled from weekly reports of the Central Produce Market published in The Review of the River Plate. Total stocks - unofficial sources - recently First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires Branch. Union of South Africa - Official - published in monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.

Australia: Accumulative receipts of wool at selling centers from
July 1 to end of each month, 1925-26 to 1930-31

From July 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
to	:	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
end of month	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	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>
July	:	11,625:	18,354:	27,284 :	21,775:	22,051:	20,904
Aug.	:	66,423:	108,558:	128,643 :	133,608:	111,269:	97,531
Sept.	:	193,498:	280,288:	305,003 :	311,796:	290,750:	280,478
Oct.	:	389,299:	471,844:	481,190 :	520,902:	487,147:	471,933
Nov.	:	546,311:	647,911:	609,387 :	687,388:	634,217:	598,805
Dec.	:	612,040:	707,652:	652,025 :	752,178:	695,553:	648,205
Jan.	:	628,103:	716,401:	663,418 :	764,365:	711,752:	659,539
Feb.	:	640,305:	725,362:	674,395 :	769,241:	717,572:	669,644
Mar.	:	657,005:	738,518:	693,368 :	785,522:	732,702:	690,382
Apr.	:	672,982:	751,328:	715,904 :	800,056:	748,838:	718,794
May	:	687,326:	771,625:	728,525 :	820,384:	766,816:	
June	:	701,450:	785,129:	734,821 :	834,051:	782,674:	
Total for	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
season.....	:	701,450:	785,129:	734,821 :	834,051:	782,674:	

Compiled from reports of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia published in Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Sydney.

Australia: Accumulative disposals of wool at selling centers from
July 1 to end of each month, 1925-26 to 1930-31

From July 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
to	:	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
end of month	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	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>
July	:	716:	965:	1,207 :	635:	521:	2,090
Aug.	:	1,987:	9,252:	10,955 :	21,905:	1,915:	3,645
Sept.	:	33,313:	100,320:	99,936 :	53,794:	61,570:	52,223
Oct.	:	122,889:	200,750:	209,127 :	169,640:	148,345:	168,745
Nov.	:	222,204:	317,460:	323,986 :	300,116:	241,520:	277,064
Dec.	:	289,997:	388,108:	384,642 :	387,342:	306,715:	358,211
Jan.	:	359,779:	480,002:	483,034 :	486,073:	383,044:	441,965
Feb.	:	454,513:	585,835:	596,346 :	599,391:	451,218:	542,224
Mar.	:	555,750:	690,012:	674,292 :	694,200:	518,866:	635,387
Apr.	:	617,843:	726,060:	684,871 :	758,768:	581,808:	675,526
May	:	660,114:	747,121:	700,585 :	791,120:	670,685:	
June	:	690,990:	777,148:	733,961 :	820,317:	749,864:	
Total for	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
season.....	:	690,990:	777,148:	733,961 :	820,317:	749,864:	

Compiled from reports of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia published in Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Sydney.

Australia: Stocks in store at selling centers, by months
1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	: 1,000 lbs:	: 1,000 lbs:	: 1,000 lbs:	: 1,000 lbs:	: 1,000 lbs:	: 1,000 lbs:
July	:1/ 10,909:	2/ 17,389:	3/ 26,077:	4/ 21,079:	5/ 21,529:	18,841
Aug.	:6/ 64,436:	7/ 99,320:	117,477:	8/ 111,703:	9/ 109,351:	93,902
Sept.	: 160,185:	179,968:	205,066:	258,002:	229,180:	226,075
Oct.	: 226,410:	271,094:	272,101:	10/351,262:	11/338,802:	12/303,188
Nov.	: 324,106:	330,451:	13/285,401:	14/387,272:	392,696:	321,741
Dec.	: 322,046:	319,546:	267,383:	15/364,804:	16/388,837:	17/289,994
Jan.	: 268,324:	236,400:	175,880:	278,292:	328,705:	18/217,554
Feb.	: 185,820:	19/144,673:	78,048:	169,850:	266,354:	20/127,421
Mar.	: 101,404:	48,506:	19,076:	91,016:	213,836:	54,995
Apr.	: 55,139:	25,268:	30,557:	41,238:	167,030:	43,452
May	: 27,132:	25,756:	28,041:	29,264:	98,405:	
June	: 10,460:	7,981:	9,860:	13,734:	32,810:	

Estimates of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers - compiled from Country Life and Stock and Station Journal. Stocks of wool of the current clip only. Conversions to pounds made by using estimate of weight of greasy and scoured bale as furnished by same Council. In addition the following amounts from the preceding season were on hand at this date, in thousands of pounds:
1/ 124,607; 2/ 8,223; 3/ 8,384; 4/ 12,021; 5/ 11,968; 6/ 70,909; 7/ 4,431;
8/ 11,595; 9/ 10,709; 10/ 2,076; 11/ 3,149; 12/ 3,931; 13/ 155; 14/ 1,364;
15/ 923; 16/ 1,296; 17/ 3,111; 18/ 2,758; 19/ 289; 20/ 2,196.

Argentina: Receipts of wool at Central Produce Market, July 1 to end of each month, 1925-26 to 1930-31

From July 1 to	Season July 1 to June 30					2/
end of month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
July	: 1,316:	736:	869:	688:	780:	1,473
Aug.	: 2,756:	1,343:	1,457:	1,064:	1,166:	2,844
Sept.	: 4,138:	2,460:	2,319:	1,865:	1,647:	3,574
Oct.	: 8,075:	9,332:	8,183:	8,448:	4,259:	10,194
Nov.	: 38,506:	40,825:	34,610:	37,489:	20,948:	33,995
Dec.	: 59,994:	62,851:	58,794:	64,116:	49,218:	52,593
Jan.	: 69,862:	76,475:	69,125:	74,577:	58,100:	59,004
Feb.	: 78,338:	85,120:	74,363:	81,085:	60,031:	69,401
Mar.	: 83,678:	92,243:	78,969:	86,255:	64,154:	81,083
Apr.	: 91,378:	99,483:	86,451:	94,119:	69,731:	89,555
May	: 96,348:	106,725:	90,459:	98,186:	77,240:	
June	: 99,315:	108,268:	91,923:	99,646:	80,258:	
Total season:	99,315:	108,268:	91,923:	99,646:	80,258:	

Compiled from weekly reports in the "Review of the River Plate".

1/ From July 1 to date nearest end of month for which weekly report is available.
2/ Season for this market reported as opening on July 1 although shearing does not begin until about October 15. During recent years about one-third of clip disposed of at this market.

Argentina: Stocks of wool at Central Produce Market^{1/} at end of each month, seasons 1925-26 to 1930-31

Date nearest end: of month	Season Oct. - Sept.					
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Oct.	8,470	4,912	3,201	5,236	4,273	3,556
Nov.	17,493	14,676	9,061	11,261	9,612	11,755
Dec.	20,904	15,260	12,624	19,926	19,857	11,693
Jan.	16,021	8,424	4,012	9,420	21,030	8,955
Feb.	15,858	4,729	3,347	11,326	11,934	4,286
Mar.	9,266	2,606	3,688	11,627	8,611	4,821
Apr.	7,407	3,289	5,049	11,155	7,524	7,163
May	7,714	4,621	5,432	8,563	2/2,361	
June	5,236	2,491	4,405	6,488	1,768	
July	4,314	1,133	4,211	3,785	1,210	
Aug.	3,320	507	3,946	3,446	1,025	
Sept. 3/	2,652	1,149	3,496	3,406	829	

Compiled from weekly reports published in the "Review of the River Plate".
 1/ It is estimated by the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass. That during recent years about one-third of the national Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market.

2/ June 4, nearest date available.

3/ Stocks in all Argentina at the end of September are estimated as follows in pounds: 1926, 9,259,000; 1927, 3,704,000; 1928, 18,520,000; 1929, 25,002,000; 1930, 20,400,000.

Union of South Africa: Stocks of merino and crossbred wools, at ports on January 1, 1929-1931

Jan. 31	Unsold	Sold	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929:			
Merino	12,591	5,841	18,432
Crossbred	220	232	452
Total	12,811	6,073	18,884
1930:			
Merino	20,092	6,326	26,418
Crossbred	779	210	989
Total	20,871	6,536	27,407
1931:			
Merino	14,866	15,176	30,042
Crossbred	404	271	675
Total	15,270	15,447	30,717

Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.

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Union of South Africa: Stocks of sold and unsold wool at ports,
by months, 1928-29 to 1930-31

At end of month:	1928-29			1929-30			1930-31		
	Unsold	Sold	Total	Unsold	Sold	Total	Unsold	Sold	Total
	: 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:
July . . .	5,998:	580:	6,578:	9,445:	829:	10,274:	5,938:	1,292:	7,230
Aug. . . .	7,629:	592:	8,221:	10,176:	784:	10,960:	10,049:	970:	11,019
Sept. . . .	10,769:	2,126:	12,895:	13,565:	2,664:	16,229:	14,584:	6,347:	20,931
Oct.	17,099:	12,030:	29,129:	26,322:	12,771:	39,093:	28,129:	10,967:	39,096
Nov.	20,860:	17,433:	38,293:	36,398:	16,716:	53,114:	38,578:	20,119:	58,697
Dec.	22,983:	8,339:	31,322:	34,212:	5,776:	39,988:	47,271:	4,281:	51,552
Jan.	23,319:	10,959:	39,278:	37,364:	18,784:	56,148:	47,210:	7,557:	54,767
Feb.	22,125:	9,205:	31,330:	24,804:	8,018:	32,822:	38,347:	15,869:	54,216
Mar.	12,811:	6,073:	18,884:	20,871:	6,536:	27,407:	15,270:	15,447:	30,717
Apr.	13,163:	6,785:	19,948:	16,474:	10,294:	26,768:	:	:	:
May	11,928:	2,110:	14,038:	6,605:	6,086:	12,691:	:	:	:
June	9,149:	801:	9,950:	4,646:	1,908:	6,554:	:	:	:

Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics. Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent loss in scouring.

New Zealand: Stocks of different kinds of wool on hand on
June 30, 1926-1930

Date and kind of	Stocks held by					Total
	Wool brokers	Farmers ^{1/}	Woolen mills	Others ^{2/}		
	: 1,000 pounds:	: 1,000 pounds:	: 1,000 pounds:	: 1,000 pounds:	: 1,000 pounds:	
June 30 1926	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crossbred	5,934	-	2,703	7,581	16,218	
Merino	81	-	769	135	985	
Total . . .	6,015	-	3,472	7,716	17,203	
1927	:	:	:	:	:	
Crossbred	2,774	1,207	2,815	9,031	15,827	
Merino	34	66	761	127	988	
Total . . .	2,808	1,273	3,576	9,158	16,815	
1928	:	:	:	:	:	
Crossbred	3,946	1,091	2,676	7,418	15,131	
Merino	41	117	921	258	1,237	
Total . . .	3,987	1,208	3,497	7,676	16,368	
1929	:	:	:	:	:	
Crossbred	5,162	1,858	3,108	11,859	21,987	
Merino	188	148	782	275	1,393	
Total . . .	5,350	2,006	3,890	12,134	23,380	
1930	:	:	:	:	:	
Crossbred	32,332	20,031	3,679	16,968	73,010	
Merino	596	498	768	525	2,387	
Total . . .	32,928	20,529	4,447	17,493	75,397	

Monthly Abstract of New Zealand Statistics. ^{1/} Not reported for 1926. ^{2/}Freezing works, wool scouring works, shipping companies, railway and harbor storehouses.

Brazil: Sheep numbers, wool production, exports and consumption
in State of Rio Grande do Sul

Year	Sheep	Wool		
		Production	Exports	Consumption
	Thousands	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1925 . . .	6,180	21,801	9,497	12,302
1926 . . .	6,734	23,755	17,037	6,717
1927 . . .	6,954	24,731	14,284	10,247
1928 . . .	7,174	25,304	13,223	12,081
1929 . . .	7,277	25,701	12,546	13,155
1930 . . .	-	26,136	-	-

Bureau of Statistics of State of Rio Grande do Sul - Information furnished
by Consul C. R. Nasmith.