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WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS
with
STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT AND
WORLD PRODUCTION TABLES

Summary

Prices for all good quality wools at the fifth series of 1936 London wool sales, held from September 15 to 25, were equal to or slightly higher than prices at the July series. Advances on merino wools were slight. Prices of crossbred wools were 5 to 10 percent higher than in July. Prices at the early sales of the new season in the Southern Hemisphere were also higher than at the close of the previous season.

Wool prices in the domestic market have been firm in the last few months, with increases reported for some wools. The spread between domestic and foreign prices at the present time, however, is much wider than at this time last year, and unless foreign wool prices continue to advance, domestic prices cannot advance much further without attracting larger imports.

Mill consumption of wool in the United States in the first 7 months of 1936 exceeded average consumption for the 10 years 1924-33 in every month except April. Since March, however, consumption has been below that of the relatively high consumption of corresponding months in 1935. (See figure 1 at end of release).

Domestic consumption of wool for the remainder of 1936 is likely to be considerably below the high level of the corresponding period of 1935. Stocks of manufactured goods in the hands of manufacturers and distributors are reported to be large, and a period of liquidation rather than restocking is anticipated for the fall months.

There has been no check to the upward trend in the woolen industry of the United Kingdom. Consumption in the first 8 months of 1936 was unofficially estimated to be about 10 percent larger than in the same months of last year. There has been little evidence this year of the usual seasonal decline in general business activity during the summer and the outlook is for a continued upward movement.

Political and economic conditions in most continental European countries remain unsettled, but stocks of raw wool in those countries are believed to be relatively low. The extent of purchases by Germany and Italy in the new Southern Hemisphere selling season will again be dependent upon the amount of foreign exchange available and the possibilities of barter transactions. Japan, with large stocks of wool reported to be on hand, has not yet entered the Australian market, but is reported to be buying in South Africa.

Supplies for the 1936-37 wool season are not expected to show much change as compared with the preceding season. Preliminary estimates of wool production in 1936 for 18 countries show an increase of 2 percent above 1935. Part of the increase in production, amounting to about 50,000,000 pounds, is offset by a reduction of approximately 38,000,000 pounds in stocks in the 5 principal Southern Hemisphere countries at the beginning of the new export season. The new wool season in the United States and Europe also opened with stocks of raw wool considerably lower than at the same time a year earlier. Marketing conditions for the disposal of the new Southern Hemisphere clip appear fairly favorable.

The preliminary estimate of wool production in the United States, issued in August, shows a decrease of 1 percent in the shorn wool clip compared with 1935 and with the average for the 5 years, 1930-34. The shorn wool clip in the United States in 1936 is estimated at 361,265,000 pounds.

Market Situation

United States.- Trading in wool on the Boston market was fairly active in August but sales declined somewhat in the early part of September. Wool prices at Boston have been firm in the last few months and increases have been reported on some wools. Prices of Ohio fleece wools have changed little since the middle of August. Fine delaine remained firm at 35-36 cents a pound, in the grease, while staple 1/2 blood prices moved up from 35-36 cents to 36-36.5 cents. Medium grades were sold in moderate volume but no price advances were recorded.

Trading in graded territory wools was much broader in the month ended September 19 than during the previous month. Prices of fine and 1/2 blood grades were steady to about 2 cents a pound higher, scoured basis, in the third week of September than at the middle of August. The advance on combing 3/8 blood was fully 3-4 cents, scoured basis. Prices of 1/4 blood territory wools also strengthened slightly. Average prices for three grades of territory wool in 1936 are shown in table 1 of the statistical supplement.

Prices also increased on original bag territory wools in the last month although trading was not as active as during the previous month. Most of the original bag fine wools of staple and good French combing length sold at 87-88 cents, scoured basis, while average to good French combing length brought 85-86 cents, and bulk short French combing length sold at 83 cents. Good to choice 12-month Texas wools sold at 87-88 cents, scoured basis and average 12-month wools, 85-87 cents, scoured basis.

Limited quantities of spot foreign apparel wools were sold in Boston in the month ended September 19. Prices were mostly unchanged on merinos and medium and fine crossbreds but prices of low crossbreds made further slight advances.

Prices of scoured pulled wools remained fairly firm although trading in such wools was slow. Business in noils was relatively better than on pulled wools. Fine noils were quoted at 68-70 cents late in August with choice fine noils at 70-72 cents.

There were only slight advances in prices of tops. Average length staple 64s tops combed in oil were sold at $1.06 - $1.08 in September, a slight strengthening being noticeable within this range. Sales of 60s were reported at $1.04 - $1.07, but sales of lower grades were small.

The rate of mill consumption of apparel class wool in the United States in July was slightly lower than in June and was about 16 percent lower than in July last year, according to reports received by the Bureau of the Census. After correction for seasonal changes, however, consumption in July shows an increase, though small, over the preceding month. Consumption averaged 4,939,000 pounds, scoured basis, a week in July compared with 5,019,000 pounds in June and 5,890,000 pounds in July 1935.

Mill consumption in the first 7 months of 1936 exceeded average consumption for the 10 years, 1924-33 in every month except April. Since March, however, domestic mill consumption has been below that of corresponding months in 1935. Total mill consumption of apparel wool from January to July of this year was 156,000,000 pounds, scoured basis, compared with 164,000,000 pounds in the same months last year, and an average of 116,000,000 pounds for those months in the 5 years, 1930-34.

Mill consumption for the remainder of 1936 is likely to be considerably below the high level for the corresponding period of 1935. Government contracts for wool goods and the building up of inventories of manufactured and semimanufactured products were partly responsible for the high consumption last year. At the present time stocks of manufactured goods in the hands of manufacturers and distributors are reported to be relatively large, and a period of liquidation rather than restocking is anticipated for the fall months. The use of substitutes by the domestic wool manufacturing industry may increase during the present year as a result of the relatively high prices of wool compared with the prices of other textile fibers. Such a tendency may restrict, to some extent, the consumption of raw wool. Tables 3 and 4 in the statistical supplement and the figures at the end of this release show the latest consumption statistics available, with comparisons for earlier periods.

Machinery activity in the United States wool industry showed a decline in July as compared with June in all except the woolen and worsted spindles sections, which reported an increase. Activity was below that of July 1935 in all except the narrow looms section. Woolen spindles showed the smallest decline as compared with the previous year. A shift in activity from the worsted to the woolen section would make possible a greater use of reworked wool and substitute fibers at the expense of raw wool consumption. (See table 6 in supplement)

After showing a marked increase in the first 3 months of the current season, receipts of domestic wool at Boston in July and August were below those of the same months in 1935. Receipts in August were about 40 percent smaller than a year earlier and were the smallest for that month in the last 10 years. From April to August of this year 163,000,000 pounds were reported compared with 168,000,000 pounds reported in the same months of 1935. Arrivals of foreign wool, including carpet wool, at Boston have declined sharply since April. Arrivals of foreign apparel wool were only 1,188,000 pounds in August compared with 1,649,000 pounds in July and 2,670,000 pounds in August 1935.

There was a sharp decline in July imports of apparel wool for consumption (wool entered for immediate consumption plus wool withdrawn from bonded warehouses for consumption). Such imports in July were smaller than in any month since December. See table 2 in statistical supplement. The record consumption of wool by the domestic industry in 1935 and an increase in the margin betwen prices of domestic and foreign wool in the latter part of 1935 and early months of 1936 resulted in a sharp increase in imports of apparel wool into the United States. Imports of such wool for consumption in the first half of 1936 totaled 61,788,000 pounds compared with 13,947,000 pounds in the first half of 1935. Imports for the year ended June 30, 1936 were larger than in any year since 1928-29.

Wool: Receipts at Boston by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	Domestic		Foreign 1/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apr.	7,141	6,071	1,810	14,424
May	17,246	21,761	2,455	3,838
June	41,809	50,424	2,537	3,997
July	67,598	64,300	4,557	2,408
Aug.	33,981	20,101	3,976	1,592
Apr. - Aug. ...	167,775	162,657	15,335	26,259
Season beginning: Apr. 1	231,061		84,857	

Compiled from reports from the Boston Market News Service.
1/ Includes carpet wool.

United Kingdom.- The fifth series of 1936 London wool sales opened September 15. Prices of greasy fine crossbreds and scoured crossbreds (English currency basis) were fully equal to prices at the close of the previous series on July 17. Prices of all other crossbred and slipe wools were 5 to 10 percent higher than in July. Prices of good merino wools were fairly steady as compared with July prices, but continental type merinos showed a decline of 5 percent. Opening prices were fully maintained through the first week of the sales. English buyers were the principal operators in the opening week. Continental European buyers took merino wools and also some Cape and South American crossbreds, but their buying was moderate.

There has been no check to the upward trend in the woolen industry of the United Kingdom. Consumption in the first 8 months of 1936 was unofficially estimated to be about 10 percent larger than in the same months of last year. The increased consumption is due largely to improvement in the English market, although there has been some improvement in the export trade in yarns and tissues. In Great Britain there has been little evidence this year of the usual seasonal decline in general business activity during the summer, and the outlook is for a continued upward movement. Such a trend would be favorable to the wool manufacturing industry of the country.

The firm opening at the London sales reflects the advance in the Bradford market in August and the need of the industry for spot wool during the period between selling seasons in the Southern Hemisphere. About 100,000 bales were available for this series, including 41,000 bales of Australian wool and 49,000 bales of New Zealand wool. Average prices of three representative grades of wool on a United States currency basis in the opening week of the London series are shown in table 1 in the statistical supplement.

Average prices for wool, top and yarn at Bradford advanced in August. The Weekly Wool Chart index number for raw wool was 89 in August (English currency basis, July 1914 = 100) compared with 86 in July and 77 in August 1935. The increase in the raw wool index in August was due principally to the advance in prices of crossbred wool. The index for top prices advanced to 92 in August compared with 91 a month earlier and 83 a year earlier, while the index for yarn prices was 108 in August compared with 106 in July and 99 in August 1935. The price of 64s average tops on the Bradford market the first week of September was 67 cents a pound (current rate of exchange) compared with 68 cents in the first week of August and 66 cents in the first week of September 1935. The price of 50s crossbred tops was 33 cents the first week of September, 32 cents a month earlier, and 31 cents a year earlier.

Employment in the woolen and worsted industry of the United Kingdom reported as of August 24 showed a slight improvement over the previous month in all except the worsted weaving section. The percentage registered as unemployed on August 24 was 10.9 compared with 11.3 on July 20 and 12.8 in August 1935. Because of the annual holidays, however, consumption of raw wool in August was smaller than in July.

Stocks of raw wool at public warehouses in the principal ports and in railway and canal depots in Yorkshire at the end of July were 16,000,000 pounds smaller than a month earlier. Stocks in railway and canal depots in Yorkshire are considered as indicating roughly the trend of stocks in the hands of manufacturers. Such stocks have declined since June. Table 7 in the statistical supplement shows stocks reported for each month in 1936 with comparisons for 1935.

Imports of wool into the United Kingdom showed a further seasonal decline in August, and reexports also declined. Retained imports of wool in the first 8 months of 1936 were 463,000,000 pounds compared with 441,000,000 pounds in the first half of last year, and an average of about 425,000,000 pounds for those months in the 5 years, 1930-34.

The Weekly Wool Chart of Bradford estimates that consumption of foreign wool in the United Kingdom in the first 8 months of 1936 exceeded retained imports by about 28,000,000 pounds. In the same months of 1935 consumption about equalled retained imports. In the years 1930-34 imports exceeded consumption for the first 8 months of the year by an average of about 100,000,00 pounds.

Exports of woolen and worsted tissues were smaller in August than in July and were also slightly smaller than in August 1935. Exports for the first 8 months of this year were 81,000,000 square yards compared with 73,000,000 square yards in the same months of 1935 and an average of 66,000,000 square yards for those months in the 5 years, 1930-34. Exports of woolen and worsted yarn, so far reported, show a slight increase above 1935 exports, but exports of tops in the first 7 months of this year were smaller than in the same months of 1935.

France.- Economic conditions in France remain unsettled. Activity in the wool manufacturing industry has been greatly curtailed in the last few months by the strike of textile workers which was followed by the granting of 2-week holidays to all employees. The industry resumed operations on August 10 and considerable improvement was reported in orders received for tops and yarn after the middle of the month. Prices were firm in August.

The export trade of France in wool products has continued to decline. Exports of tops in the first 6 months of 1936 were 24 percent smaller than exports for the same months of the 2 previous years. Exports of worsted yarn in the first half of this year were 40 percent smaller than in the first half of 1935 and were only about half as large as in 1934. Exports of wool tissues have been abnormally low in the last few years. Such exports declined steadily from 44,300,000 pounds in 1928 to 3,700,000 pounds in 1935. Exports in the first half of 1936 showed a further slight decline. The decline in the French export trade has increased the importance of the domestic market for wool manufactures and hence the importance to the wool industry of economic developments within the country. The devaluation of the franc, however, may be expected to reduce the competitive disadvantage which France has recently suffered in export markets as a result of her adherence to the gold parity established in 1928 while competing nations were devaluing their currencies in terms of gold.

Imports of wool into France in the first half of 1936 were slightly larger than in the first half of 1935, but were far below the average of recent years. Due partly to the great decline in the export trade in yarn and tissues, France now consumes smaller quantities of wool than the United States and the United Kingdom. Retained imports in France in 1935 were 388,000,000 pounds compared with an average of about 510,000,000 pounds annually in the years 1929-33.

Belgium.- In July the wool industry of Belgium resumed the brisk activity enjoyed prior to the strike of textile workes at Verviers. Some seasonal slackening of activity was reported in the early part of August, but activity in general remained good and the principal establishments were reported to be fairly well supplied with orders. Trading in tops, noils and washed wool was important throughout July, and on the wool market considerable business was done with the Soviet Union.

The export trade in wool products continues to show a marked increase over that of last year. Net exports of tops from January to June 1936 were 1,484,000 pounds compared with an import balance of 483,000 pounds in the same period last year. The export balance in wool yarns increased from 1,163,000 pounds in the first half of 1935 to 3,100,000 pounds in 1936. Although exports of tissues increased from 694,000 pounds in the first half of 1935 to 827,000 pounds in 1936, exports in June 1936 were smaller than in June 1935.

Imports of wool into Belgium in June were less than half as large as May imports, and were 40 percent smaller than in June 1935. Reexports declined sharply, however, and the import balance in June was only slightly smaller than in May. The import balance for the first half of 1936 was about 91,000,000 pounds, an increase of 35 percent above the same months of 1935.

Germany.- There was little change in the situation in the German wool textile industry in June and July, and activity in general was reported to be at higher levels than at the same time last year. Business for fall and winter months was reported to be fairly good and included an increased demand for mixed tissues containing substitute fiber (zellwolle). The present rate of activity has been made possible largely by the use of synthetic fiber, since the supply of raw wool still remains small and inadequate.

Imports of wool into Germany in the first 7 months of this year were 171,000,000 pounds compared with 227,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1935. Imports of tops were slightly larger in July than in June but were smaller than a year earlier. Net imports of tops in the first 7 months of 1936 were about 7,000,000 pounds compared with a net import of 24,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1935.

A marked change has taken place in the German trade in wool yarns and tissues in the present year. While imports of wool yarns have continued to decline, yarn exports show a sharp increase. In the first 7 months of this year, exports exceeded imports by 940,000 pounds, compared with an import balance of 7,999,000 pounds in those months last year. Exports of all wool and mixed wool tissues were 7,430,000 pounds from January to July of this year compared with 4,166,000 pounds a year earlier.

Italy.- Current mill operations in the Italian wool textile industry remain restricted by the shortage of raw wool. Prices are firm, notwithstanding the reduction in operations. Reports from the Australian sales indicate that Italian buyers have reentered that market. The removal of trade restrictions by countries adhering to sanctions imposed by the League of Nations may again make Italy a factor in the world wool market. The extent of Italian purchases will necessarily be limited by the amount of foreign exchange available.

Statistics for the wool industry are no longer published in Italy but some idea of the drastic curtailment of supplies so far in 1936 may be obtained from statistics of exports to Italy in January - July from the chief sources of supply as shown below.

Wool: Shipments to Italy from principal countries January - July 1936, with comparisons

Country of shipment	Jan. - July 1934	Jan. - July 1935	Jan. - July 1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Argentina	26.1	32.5	7.0
Australia	22.9	10.6	4.0
Uruguay	5.5	16.2	3.5
Union of South Africa	13.6	12.7	3.0
United Kingdom	8.9	2.8	0.3
Total	77.0	74.8	17.8

Compiled from Wool Intelligence Notes, London, August 1936.

Japan.- Stocks of raw wool in warehouses in Japan at the end of June were 3 percent larger than at the end of May and were 72 percent larger than in June 1935. (See table in supplement). These stocks exclude stocks in the hands of manufacturers. It is reported in Wool Intelligence Notes (London) that an estimate from a reliable source places total stocks in Japan at the end of June from 40 to 45 percent higher than those reported by warehouses.

Consumption of wool in Japan in the first 4 months of 1936 was estimated at 96,000,000 pounds by the Wool Industries Association on the basis of wool supplied to the market. This was 30 percent larger than consumption in the same months of 1935.

Imports of wool into Japan in the first half of 1936 were 179,000,000 pounds, an increase of 35 percent over imports in the same months of 1935. Since May, however, Japanese buyers have not operated in the Australian market in protest against higher tariffs which apply to Japanese goods imported by Australia. The increase in imports for the year to date above the previous year was probably reduced during the third quarter of the year. Exports to Japan from Australia in July were only 98,000 pounds compared with 14,000,000 pounds in July 1935.

Unless negotiations between the Governments of Japan and Australia reach a satisfactory settlement, Japan plans to reduce imports of Australian wool as greatly as possible and to import as much as possible from New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Japan normally obtains about 95 percent of her wool imports from Australia.

Supply Situation

Interest is now centering in the 1936-37 wool clip of the Southern Hemisphere which is marketed principally in the last 3 or 4 months of the calendar year. Shearing of the clip is already under way in the early shearing districts and is proceeding under favorable conditions. Marketing conditions for the disposal of the new Southern Hemisphere clip appear fairly favorable. Supplies are not expected to show much change as compared with the preceding season. Prices in countries of origin were on a higher level at the end of the old season than a year earlier, and continued to be higher through August.

As the main wool auction season in the Southern Hemisphere does not begin until September, there is no particular significance in the movement of wool in the first 2 months of the export season which begins July 1 in Australia and New Zealand and on October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. So far, however, receipts at selling centers in the 3 countries, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, show a slight increase over the same period of 1935-36, but a material decrease as compared with the average for that period of the 5 preceding seasons. Stocks at the end of August in these 3 countries were about 3 percent larger than at the same date of 1935 but 16 percent below the preceding 5-year average.

Preliminary estimates of production in 1936 for 18 countries show an increase of 2 percent above 1935. These 18 countries supplied about two-thirds of the world total, exclusive of Russia and China, in 1935. Part of the increase in production, amounting to about 50,000,000 pounds, is offset by a reduction of approximately 38,000,000 pounds in stocks in the 5 principal Southern Hemisphere countries at the beginning of the new export season. The new wool season in the United States and Europe, moreover, opened with stocks of raw wool considerably lower than at the same time a year earlier.

The preliminary estimate of wool production in the United States, issued in August, shows a decrease of 1 percent in the domestic shorn wool clip as compared with 1935. Slight increases in production are indicated for New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, according to latest information. Production in Australia is estimated to be approximately the same as in 1935. Reliable estimates are still lacking for Argentina and Uruguay.

An increase of about 3 percent is indicated in production in Europe in 1936 as compared with 1935, the larger production being principally in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe. Not much change is expected in the clip of the United Kingdom. The countries of the Near East, which produce mainly carpet type wool, show increases this year as compared with last in sheep numbers and wool production.

<u>United States</u>

The total quantity of wool shorn or to be shorn in the United States in 1936 is estimated at 361,265,000 pounds, a decrease of 1 percent compared with 1935 and with the average for the 5 years 1930-34. This figure includes an estimate of fall shorn wool in Texas and California. The decrease in production this year is due to a decline in the average weight per fleece, the number of sheep shorn being little different from the number shorn in 1935. The average weight per fleece this year was 7.94 pounds compared with 8.02 pounds in 1935. Lower fleece weights were reported in all areas except the South Central States.

Sheep and lambs on Western ranges outside the drought areas were reported to be in average condition on September 1. The mountain areas, irrigated sections, and States west of the main range, and most of Texas, were described as well supplied with feed, although the Texas sheep section has dried rapidly and rain is needed for winter range feed.

The drought has forced a heavy movement of sheep and lambs from the western Dakotas and parts of eastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming, and a further movement from parts of Montana and Wyoming will be necessary. There has been only a light demand for ewes and feeder lambs, with a considerable supply of old ewes for sale.

The condition of sheep on western ranges was 85 percent of normal on September 1 compared with 89 percent on the same date last year and 86 percent on August 1. The condition of sheep since July 1, or during the first 3 months of the growing season for the spring shorn wool clip of 1937 in the 14 Western States, was 86 percent of normal compared with 90 percent of normal in 1935-36 and a preceding 5-year average of 85 percent. These 14 States produced 74 percent of the shorn wool clip this year.

Australia.- Shearing of the 1936-37 wool clip had begun in Western and Northwestern New South Wales by the beginning of August, but was delayed somewhat by rain. In most of the early shearing districts there was plenty of feed and water, and the sheep were in good condition for shearing. Apparent carry-over supplies of wool for disposal in Australia during the new season are estimated to be about 1,006,000,000 pounds or slightly lower than in 1935-36, and 2 percent below the average for the 5 preceding seasons. While the coming wool clip is estimated to be slightly larger than that of last season, the carry-over was enough smaller to offset the increase in production. Wool production for the new season is provisionally estimated at 983,000,000 pounds.

The production outlook was regarded as promising at the beginning of August (late winter) throughout most of Australia. Rain received in July over the greater portion of the important sheep raising districts of New South Wales and Queensland was expected to ensure a good growth of early spring feed for sheep and lambs. The only parts of Australia needing rain badly were in Western and South Australia.

Receipts of new clip wool into store during the first 2 months of the 1936-37 season to August 31 amounted to 105,000,000 pounds, and were approximately the same as in the same period of 1935, but 16 percent below the average of the 5 preceding seasons for that period. Stocks of current clip wool on hand at the end of August 1936 amounted to about 103,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 1 percent compared with the same date of 1935, and a decrease of 13 percent compared with the average on hand at that date in the preceding 5 years. Stocks of old clip wool were also smaller than at the same time a year ago, and below the average for the preceding 5 years.

During the first 2 months of the new season, 42,000,000 pounds of wool were exported, according to estimates of Dalgety and Company. This was a decrease of 5 percent compared with the same period of 1935-36 and a decrease of 13 percent below the average for that period of the preceding 5 years. Exports of wool from Australia for the entire 1935-36 season amounted to 820,000,000 pounds, and were 4 percent smaller than in 1934-35. Shipments to Japan in 1935-36 exceeded those of the preceding season by 23 percent and constituted 28 percent of the total exports, whereas purchases by Germany and Italy were even lower than they were in the preceding season when drastic import restrictions went into effect in these two countries. The United Kingdom continued to be the chief purchaser of Australian wool, taking 34 percent of the total amount exported in 1935-36. There was a substantial increase in exports to the United States, but the total quantity sent was only 25,000,000 pounds. (See details by countries of destination in statistical supplement.)

The Australian Parliament has recently passed measures for the creation of an Australian Wool Board which will be comprised of six members nominated by the Australian Wool Growers' Council, and one member representative of the Federal Government. This Board is to impose a levy on all wool shorn subsequent to July 1, the maximum levy having been fixed at 6 pence per bale. The money is to be paid to the Commissioner of Taxation by the wool brokers and dealers, who are to deduct it from growers' returns. It is expected that in this manner from £ 60,000 to £ 80,000 will be obtained per year. The Board is to receive the funds from the Commissioner for the purpose of wool publicity and research.

New Zealand.- It now seems probable that supplies of wool available for disposal in New Zealand during the current season, which began on July 1, will be about 14 percent less than supplies in 1935-36. Production is unofficially estimated at about 295,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, or 4 percent above the revised estimate for 1935-36. The decrease in supplies for this season is the result of the greatly reduced carry-over as of June 30, 1936 which is 44,000,000 pounds or 50 percent smaller than on the same date a year earlier.

Stocks of wool in all hands in New Zealand at the end of the 1935-36 season were officially reported at 38,444,000 pounds grease and scoured wool combined, compared with 81,107,000 pounds a year earlier, and 77,900,000 pounds, the average for the preceding 5 years. This year only 10 percent of the stocks on hand on June 30 was in farmers' hands, whereas a year ago farmers held 22 percent of the total. Exports for the first 2 months of the new season up to August 31 amounted to 15,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3 percent compared with the same period of 1934-35, but an increase of 6 percent above the average for the preceding 5 years.

In the 1935-36 season New Zealand sold more wool than in any other season on record. Sales amounted to 265,000,000 pounds, according to Dalgety and Company, an increase of 61 percent above the preceding season and 45 percent above the preceding 5-year average. The only other seasons when the quantity sold approached this amount were in 1933-34 and in 1918-19 when 227,000,000 pounds were sold.

Union of South Africa.- The coming wool clip in South Africa is expected to be about 13 percent larger than the clip of 1935-36, which was relatively small compared with the preceding 5-year average. The quantity of shorn wool available for disposal, i.e., carry-over plus production, in the 1936-37 season is provisionally estimated at 277,000,000 pounds, an increase of 14 percent above 1935-36, but about 6 percent smaller than the preceding 5-year average. Not only will there be an increase in quantity of the coming clip but the quality is expected to be better than that of last season, due to the fact that sheep are in good condition. The new wool clip is expected to be light, free from dust and seed, and well grown.

Heavy rain and snow occurred in July (mid-winter) over a large portion of Cape Province, bringing about improvement in those districts which had become very dry. There was a small loss of lambs in the drier parts of Cape Province, but on the whole the condition of sheep and lambs generally was described as satisfactory. In Orange Free State, particularly, sheep are in better condition than for some years.

Receipts of wool at Union ports for the season ended June 30 amounted to 239,000,000 pounds, an increase of 14 percent above 1934-35, but a reduction of 17 percent compared with the average for the 5 preceding seasons. Fall (April-May) shearing was heavier than usual owing to the fact that growers were reported as anxious to avail themselves of the higher government subsidy which was to be reduced from 2/3 pence to 1/3 pence per pound beginning with the new season July 1. At the end of the 1936-37 season the subsidy is to be withdrawn entirely.

Despite a larger wool clip than in 1934-35, exports of wool from the Union for the season ended June 30, 1936, amounting to 229,000,000 pounds grease equivalent, were 3 percent below the preceding season, owing chiefly to the smaller carry-over at the beginning of the season. There was an increase in exports of grease wool of 29 percent to France and 33 percent to the United Kingdom, whereas there was a 34 percent decrease in exports to Germany, and exports to Italy were less than 1/7 of the quantity sent to that country in 1934-35. (See table in statistical supplement giving exports by countries of destination.)

Argentina.- Weather and feed conditions in Argentina during the winter months (June-August) have been favorable to the coming wool clip to be exported during the season beginning October 1, 1936. Sheep are reported in good condition, with small losses as the result of the mild winter. Rains have been plentiful and feed abundant.

As yet no reliable estimate of the coming wool clip in Argentina is available. Wool production for the 1935-36 season was estimated at 340,000,000 pounds last October, before shearing was general. This was a decrease of 3 percent compared with 1934-35 and 7 percent below the large clip of 1931-32. The reduction in receipts of wool at Central Produce Market near Buenos Aires, where approximately 1/4 of the Argentine Wool clip has been marketed in recent years, appears to bear out the forecast of a reduced clip for the 1935-36 season.

Exports have also been smaller than in the same period of 1934-35. Exports for the first 10 months of the 1935-36 season, up to July 31, amounted to 277,000,000 pounds with scoured and washed wool converted to a grease basis. This was a decrease of 8 percent compared with the same period of 1934-35. Coarse crossbred wool comprised 36 percent of the 218,000,000 pounds exported in a grease condition, and fine crossbred, 33 percent. Merino wool constituted about 12 percent of the total exported in a grease condition this season, whereas medium crossbred amounted to only 10 percent of the total. The remainder consisted of native wool and bellies. The kind of wool exported in a scoured and washed condition was not indicated.

In the 1935-36 season through July there was a reduction of about 12 percent in exports of wool to the United Kingdom. Exports to Germany and Italy were also much lower, exports to Germany having decreased 32 percent and those to Italy about 75 percent as compared with last season's exports to those countries. France and Belgium took increased supplies. (See table in statistical supplement.)

An important feature of the Argentine Wool export situation in the 1935-36 season as well as in the preceding season, has been the increase in takings by the United States. During the first 10 months of the 1935-36 season Argentina exported approximately 48,000,000 pounds of wool to the United States as compared with 40,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1934-35.

Uruguay.- In Uruguay prospects for the wool clip to be shorn during the last few months of 1936 and exported during the season beginning October 1 have improved somewhat as the result of drier weather since the first of August. The first part of the winter (June-July) was very wet, and heavy rain caused some loss of sheep, especially yearlings.

Wool production in 1935-36 was estimated to be 8 percent lower than that of 1934-35. Available supplies for disposal in 1935-36, including carry-over, were estimated at 119,000,000 pounds, compared with 125,000,000 pounds in 1934-35. Exports to the end of August have amounted to 110,000,000 pounds, compared with 113,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1934-35.

Germany has been the largest purchaser of Uruguayan wool in the 1935-36 season, but the quantity taken by Germany so far in 1935-36 has been only 28,000,000 pounds, 11 percent less than a year earlier. The United Kingdom has taken 25,000,000 pounds or 14 percent more than a year ago, and the United States has taken 23,000,000 pounds, or between four and five times as much as in the corresponding period a year earlier. There has been a large reduction in exports to Italy.

Statistical Supplement

Table 1.- Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by years, 1929-35, and by months, August 1935 to date

Year and month	Boston 1/ Territory, strictly combing, scoured basis: 64s, 70s, 80s	Boston 1/: 56s	Boston 1/: 46s	London 2/ Average quality clean costs 5/: 70s	London 2/: 56s	London 2/: 46s	Bradford 3/ Warp wool scoured: 64s	Bradford 3/: 50s	Leipzig 4/ Domestic scoured A/AA 6/	Leipzig 4/ Cape washed fine 6-8 months
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average 7/										
1929	98.1	92.3	73.5	72.8	54.7	38.7	71.0	43.6	92.1	8/79.3
1930	76.2	63.4	50.8	48.8	32.3	23.8	47.1	26.0	65.3	50.6
1931	63.1	49.9	37.9	35.6	23.7	15.5	35.5	17.9	41.4	37.5
1932	47.0	40.4	32.0	26.0	20.2	10.0	26.1	12.4	9/31.9	9/29.9
1933	67.0	60.8	49.6	42.7	29.8	14.1	43.8	19.8	47.1	41.8
1934	81.6	74.2	59.6	54.3	37.2	19.9	54.9	26.6	97.7	81.2
1935	74.8	63.6	51.4	47.5	29.0	18.6	47.7	23.2	120.2	61.8
1935 -										
Aug.	75.5	62.0	51.5	51.8	29.8	20.5	52.9	24.4	120.4	64.4
Sept.	78.8	65.2	54.2	50.3	29.3	19.3	51.4	24.2	120.0	64.2
Oct.	80.2	69.4	57.3	49.1	28.6	18.9	52.2	24.6	120.1	65.0
Nov.	83.9	73.6	60.5	54.4	32.8	21.0	55.5	24.7	120.1	64.2
Dec.	84.2	74.5	60.5	53.4	30.8	20.5	53.4	25.7	120.0	64.2
1936 -										
Jan.	88.1	77.7	60.6	55.6	33.5	21.7	56.3	27.1	120.1	65.2
Feb.	93.8	81.5	65.9	58.1	34.2	22.7	58.3	28.1	121.6	66.7
Mar.	94.0	81.5	67.5	59.5	34.2	22.9	59.9	31.0	95.9	68.1
Apr.	88.9	77.4	63.9	58.4	33.5	22.1	59.6	30.8	95.1	67.6
May	88.0	76.5	62.5	58.0	33.1	22.3	58.1	29.0	94.8	68.2
June	89.0	77.0	63.5	57.0	32.4	23.0	56.5	28.2	94.9	69.4
July	89.0	76.3	63.5	56.5	31.9	23.8	57.5	24.1	---	---
Aug.	89.0	75.9	63.5	56.5	33.2	25.4	60.1	25.3	---	---
Sept. 10/	89.0	78.5	64.0	55.5	34.1	26.2	59.8	28.3	---	---

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 London Wool Sales as reported by the London office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For months when no sales were held, figures are interpolations of nearest actual prices.

3/ Quotations reported about the 25th of the month by the London office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

4/ Quotations for the first of the month reported by the Berlin office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

5/ Top and noil in oil. About 3 percent must be added to bring to scoured basis.

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

7/ Yearly averages of monthly quotations compiled as indicated in notes 1 to 4.

8/ Eight months only.

9/ Eleven months only.

10/ Prices for Boston and London are averages for week ended September 19.

Table 2.- United States: Imports of wool for consumption, by classes, and by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	Apparel class		Carpet class		Total	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	2,022	11,000	6,475	9,844	8,497	19,497
Feb.	1,754	10,933	10,118	9,917	11,872	20,850
Mar.	1,531	13,670	12,286	11,300	13,817	24,970
Apr.	1,203	10,068	14,064	13,481	15,267	23,549
May	1,668	7,052	13,951	9,801	15,619	16,853
June	1,448	9,062	14,335	8,143	15,783	17,205
July	2,263	6,895	16,358	8,816	18,621	15,711
Aug.	1,629		18,612		20,238	
Sept.	1,832		19,866		21,698	
Oct.	3,924		19,254		23,178	
Nov.	4,370		13,552		17,922	
Dec.	5,315		12,634		17,949	
Jan. - July	11,889	68,680	87,587	71,302	99,476	138,635
Jan. - Dec.	28,957		171,504		200,461	

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 3.- United States: Mill consumption of wool by classes, scoured basis, weekly average for each month, 1935 and 1936 1/

Month	Apparel class		Carpet class		Total	
	1935 1/	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	5,485	5,645	1,487	1,538	6,972	7,183
Feb.	4,830	6,122	1,495	1,814	6,325	7,936
Mar.	4,633	5,092	1,700	1,812	6,333	6,904
Apr.	5,449	4,118	2,079	1,751	7,528	5,869
May	6,317	4,323	2,139	1,759	8,456	6,082
June	5,683	5,019	2,049	1,807	7,732	6,826
July	5,890	4,939	2,276	1,853	8,166	6,792
Aug.	6,639		2,366		9,005	
Sept.	5,802		1,895		7,697	
Oct.	7,395		2,032		9,427	
Nov.	6,907		1,842		8,749	
Dec.	5,548		1,488		7,036	
Jan.- July						
Weekly av.	5,449	5,033	1,887	1,772	7,336	6,805
Aggregate	163,484	156,024	56,606	54,922	220,090	210,946
Jan.- Dec.						
Weekly av.	5,846		1,895		7,741	
Aggregate	303,982		98,519		402,501	

Compiled from Raw Wool Consumption Reports, Bureau of the Census.

1/ For 1935, the first 2 months in each quarter are 4-week periods, and the third or last month a 5-week period. In 1936, the first month in each quarter is a 5-week period and the 2 following months are 4-week periods.

Table 4.- United States: Mill consumption of apparel class wool, by grades and origin, scoured basis, 1935 and 1936

Period and origin	Unit	64s, 70s, 80s	58s, 60s	56s	48s, 50s	46s	36s, 40s, 44s	Total
1935-								
Jan.-Dec.								
Domestic...	1,000 lb.	112,324	44,891	66,449	46,213	6,628	3,154	279,659
Foreign ...	"	3,395	1,762	3,535	4,531	2,235	8,865	24,323
Total.....	"	115,719	46,653	69,984	50,744	8,863	12,019	303,982
P.ct.domestic	Percent	97.1	96.2	94.9	91.1	74.8	26.2	92.0
Jan.-July								
Domestic...	1,000 lb.	61,888	25,509	34,954	24,313	3,998	1,664	152,326
Foreign....	"	1,993	850	1,594	2,071	1,088	3,542	11,138
Total.....	"	63,881	26,359	36,548	26,884	5,086	5,206	163,464
P.ct.domestic	Percent	96.9	96.8	95.6	90.4	78.6	32.0	93.2
1936 -								
Jan.- July								
Domestic...	1,000 lb.	47,264	19,493	26,650	19,416	2,860	1,346	117,029
Foreign....	"	8,650	3,216	6,973	6,185	3,248	10,723	38,995
Total.....	"	55,914	22,709	33,623	25,601	6,108	12,069	156,024
P.ct.domestic	Percent	84.5	85.8	79.3	75.8	46.8	11.2	75.0

Compiled from Raw Wool Consumption Reports, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.- Wool tops: Stocks held by commission combers in France, Germany and Belgium, at the end of July 1931-35 and by months, 1936

Month	Merino				Crossbred			
	France	Germany	Belgium	Total	France	Germany	Belgium	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
July -								
1931.......	14.4	9.8	3.2	27.4	9.0	7.4	2.4	18.8
1932.......	18.1	12.1	4.7	34.9	14.2	11.8	2.2	28.2
1933.......	15.2	6.8	7.2	29.2	18.4	13.0	2.2	33.6
1934.......	16.5	4.7	5.4	26.6	21.1	7.0	2.6	30.7
1935.......	13.8	3.2	4.9	21.9	18.0	7.7	2.6	28.3
1936 -								
Jan.	11.6	1.9	4.2	17.7	15.3	3.1	3.3	21.7
Feb.	12.5	1.8	4.2	18.5	14.6	2.6	3.0	20.2
Mar.	13.0	1.7	4.8	19.5	14.6	2.4	2.7	19.7
Apr.	13.3	1.7	5.0	20.0	14.8	2.2	2.6	19.6
May	13.4	1.6	4.5	19.5	15.6	2.1	2.7	20.4
June	11.8	1.5	4.6	17.9	15.2	2.4	2.8	20.4
July	12.0	1.4	4.6	18.0	16.0	2.8	2.6	21.4

Compiled from reports from the Berlin Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 6.- United States: Machinery activity in the woolen and worsted industry, by months, 1936

Year and month	Combs	Spindles: Woolen	Spindles: Worsted	Looms: Broad 1/	Looms: Narrow 2/	Looms: Carpet
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours
Weekly average	Active machine and spindle hours reported					
1936 3/						
Jan.	135	91,910	68,337	2,002	183	172
Feb.	150	92,761	75,248	1,997	165	195
Mar.	113	82,767	66,000	1,788	144	188
Apr.	95	80,837	67,530	1,705	146	186
May	94	85,503	64,509	1,703	132	178
June	121	84,635	64,736	1,660	143	180
July	120	87,706	66,183	1,549	140	174
July 1935 4/	133	89,475	74,134	1,733	98	194
	Percentage of maximum single shift, new basis 5/					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1936 3/						
Jan.	133.1	121.9	77.1	113.0	60.4	58.1
Feb.	145.7	123.1	85.0	112.9	54.5	65.6
Mar.	109.5	109.7	73.9	100.9	47.1	62.8
Apr.	91.8	105.8	74.3	95.8	45.6	62.8
May	89.9	112.3	71.3	96.0	42.1	59.8
June	115.9	111.5	71.5	93.2	45.4	60.6
July	115.8	115.6	73.6	86.9	44.9	58.9
July 1935 4/	127.7	120.7	83.4	97.9	30.5	66.2

Compiled from Wool Machinery Activity Reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Woolen and worsted looms wider than 50" reed space.
2/ Woolen and worsted looms with 50" reed space or less.
3/ The first month in each quarter of 1936 is a 5-week period, and the 2 following months are 4-week periods.
4/ Four-week period.
5/ Total machines times hours which they could have been operated on a single shift of 40 hours per week.

Table 7.- United Kingdom: Stocks of raw wool reported at the end of each month in 1936, with comparisons

Month	Public warehouses		Railway & canal depots, Yorkshire	Total
	London	Other ports 1/		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935				
June	59	21	92	172
July	52	2/	2/	2/
1936 3/				
Jan.	36	2/	2/	2/
Feb.	38	17	54	109
Mar.	35	15	63	113
Apr.	44	18	80	142
May	36	24	92	152
June	45	23	89	157
July	36	22	83	141

Compiled from Wool Intelligence Notes, United Kingdom Imperial Economic Committee. See World Wool Prospects, June 1936, p. 7, for earlier figures.
1/ Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Hull, and Grimsby. 2/ Not available.
3/ Stocks in London for 1936 include figures for additional warehouses not included in earlier years. These additions were 6,200,000 pounds and 6,800,000 pounds in June and July respectively.

Table 8.- Japan: Stocks of wool in warehouses at the end of each month and number of warehouses reporting, 1934-36

Month	Stocks			Warehouses reporting		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Number	Number	Number
Jan. ...	54.2	44.5	51.5	106	108	112
Feb. ...	60.2	45.8	56.7	108	108	113
Mar. ...	65.1	41.0	70.8	108	108	113
Apr. ...	73.8	43.9	81.7	107	108	112
May	76.9	48.5	84.0	108	107	112
June ...	72.4	50.4	86.5	108	107	112
July ...	63.2	55.2		108	107	
Aug. ...	52.2	55.5		108	107	
Sept. ..	41.0	40.9		108	107	
Oct. ...	36.4	30.8		108	109	
Nov. ...	36.5	37.0		108	110	
Dec. ...	40.3	44.3		107	110	

Compiled from Wool Intelligence Notes (England) quoting reports of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Stocks reported in bales were converted at 320 pounds per bale.

Table 9.- Wool: Imports into principal foreign consuming countries, specified periods

Item	1933	1934	1935	Jan.-July 1935	Jan.-July 1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom					
Imports	952.0	788.5	864.2	617.0	634.1
Reexports	360.1	268.8	283.4	193.8	188.6
Import balance	591.9	519.7	580.8	423.2	445.5
Germany					
Imports	347.6	316.2	272.8	227.1	171.0
Exports	12.5	9.8	3.3	2.3	0.6
Import balance	335.1	306.4	269.5	224.8	170.4
				Jan.-June	
Japan					
Imports 1/	238.8	181.5	243.5	131.5	178.9
France					
Imports, shorn	534.3	336.9	385.5	237.7	249.3
On skins as reported	144.1	98.4	115.1		
On skins, wool equivalent	64.1	43.7	50.5	27.3	28.9
Total, wool basis	598.4	380.6	436.0	265.0	278.2
Exports	51.4	45.9	47.2	21.1	25.8
Import balance	547.0	334.7	388.8	243.9	252.4
Belgium					
Imports	213.3	164.6	234.8	142.9	146.5
Exports	139.7	99.6	117.2	75.5	55.1
Import balance	73.6	65.0	117.6	67.4	91.4
Italy					
Imports	189.4	147.2	2/110.0		
Exports	5.5	5.0	2/ 1.0		
Import balance	183.9	142.2	109.0		

Compiled from official sources and from Wool Intelligence Notes published by the Imperial Economic Committee of the United Kingdom.

1/ Reexports are negligible.
2/ Partly estimated. Italian statistics not reported after September 1935.

Table 10.- Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-30, annual 1932-36

Country	Average 1926-30	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Southern Hemisphere						
Australia	926.4	1,062.6	995.9	1,007.2	2/ 980.0	3/ 983.0
New Zealand 4/ 5/	266.4	288.4	300.5	275.9	287.0	6/ 295.0
Chile	26.7	6/ 25.9	4/ 25.7	4/ 28.7	--	--
Brazil	26.1	33.7	35.3	36.4		
Argentina 7/	332.8	340.0	348.0	348.0	340.0	
Uruguay 4/	140.1	8/ 110.2	8/ 104.7	8/ 119.0	9/ 109.0	
British South Africa 10/	294.1	319.4	275.2	210.0	239.0	262.2
Total of 5 countries reporting to 1935	1,959.8	2,120.6	2,024.3	1,960.1	1,955.0	
Northern Hemisphere						
North America:						
United States 11/						
Shorn	310.7	351.0	374.2	370.3	364.7	361.3
Pulled 12/	53.6	67.1	64.2	60.5	66.0	
Total	364.3	418.1	438.4	430.8	430.7	
Canada	19.5	20.5	19.3	19.5	19.4	6/ 18.6
Total 2 countries reporting to 1935	383.8	438.6	457.7	450.3	450.1	
Mexico 13/	6.3	(9.0)	(9.6)	10.3		
Europe:						
United Kingdom (England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland	112.4	118.5	120.4	114.4	110.0	6/ 110.0
Irish Free State	18.0	19.6	19.6	17.0	16.5	6/ 17.0
Norway	5.6	5.7	5/ 5.8	6.0	5.7	6/ 5.9
France	46.5	43.2	43.0	42.3	5/ 41.0	6/ 41.0
Spain 13/	73.7	6/ 70.0	67.6	(68.0)	71.0	
Italy 14/	53.3	40.0	39.0	38.1	37.5	
Germany	34.8	6/ 30.8	30.0	6/ 29.8	6/ 30.7	6/ 34.5
Czechoslovakia 13/	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	6/ 2.2	2.4
Hungary	12.2	10.8	6/ 10.5	6/ 10.8	6/ 12.2	14.3
Yugoslavia 6/	28.3	30.5	30.8	31.1	32.1	33.3
Greece	14.0	14.9	16.0	16.7	6/ 18.2	
Bulgaria 6/	22.7	20.0	21.9	23.2	23.8	24.6
Rumania 12/	66.9	62.7	61.5	6/ 64.6	6/ 63.7	
Poland 6/	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.4	
Estonia	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Latvia	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.6	6/ 4.6	
Lithuania	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Total 19 European countries reporting to 1935	510.7	487.6	487.8	483.8	485.4	

- Continued -

Table 10.- Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-30, annual 1932-36, cont'd.

Country	Average: 1926-30	1932	1933	1934	1935 1/	1936 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Africa and Asia 15/						
Morocco	22.2	19.6	22.3	22.0		
Algeria	41.9	39.3	5/ 39.3	5/ 41.2	5/ 43.6	
Tunis	4.0	6/ 4.4	6/ 5.2	6/ 5.5	6/ 5.5	
Turkey 16/	31.3	24.7	34.3	30.9	35.3	6/ 42.0
Iraq 17/	18.6	18.7	16.3	17.7	18.5	21.5
Syria 17/	13.6	10.0	8.5	13.3	(13.3)	14.1
Total 5 countries of Africa and Asia reporting to 1935	109.4	97.1	103.6	108.6	116.2	
Total 26 Northern Hemisphere countries reporting to 1935	1,003.9	1,023.3	1,049.1	1,042.7	1,051.7	
Total 31 Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries reporting to 1935	2,963.7	3,143.9	3,073.4	3,002.8	3,006.7	
Estimated World total, excl. Russia and China 18/	3,249.0	3,455.0	3,393.0	3,327.0	19/ 3,327.0	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	363.0	20/ 142.0	20/ 141.0	20/ 135.0	20/ 167.0	
China 21/	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	
Estimated total including Russia and China 18/	3,690.0	3,675.0	3,612.0	3,539.8	3,572.0	

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 parenthesis are interpolated or carried forward. See World Wool Prospects, October 1935, for table showing all countries and current issues for latest estimates.

1/ Preliminary. Subject to revision.

2/ This is an unofficial revision based on receipts into store for the season. The pre-season estimate of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers for 1935 was approximately 948,000,000 pounds.

3/ Pre-shearing estimate of Australian wool selling brokers and growers converted to pounds, grease equivalent.

4/ Estimates based on exports alone, or exports, stocks, and domestic consumption and any other available information.

5/ Years 1926-27 supplied by the Empire Marketing Board. Years 1927-28 to 1934-35, Official Yearbook of New Zealand - 1935 - and Monthly Abstract of New Zealand Statistics, August 1935. Estimate for 1935 is an unofficial revision based on increase as shown in Dalgety estimate. The estimates of Dalgety and Company used formerly are as follows in million pounds with scoured wool included at its scoured weight: average 1926-30, 235.6; 1930, 265.7; 1931, 265.5; 1932, 265.5; 1933, 262.7; 1934, 241.0; 1935, 251.1.

- Continued -

Table 10.- Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-30, annual 1932-36, cont'd.

NOTES, CONT'D.

6/ Estimates based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing and other available data.

7/ Estimates of Buenos Aires branch of The First National Bank of Boston, based on exports, stocks, and domestic consumption except that production for 1932 has been revised upward provisionally to take care of excess exports in 1932-33 and estimate for 1934-35 has been revised using actual exports for season combined with the Bank's estimate of stocks, consumption, etc.

8/ Estimates supplied by United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Attache' in Argentina.

9/ Average of range of 106,000,000 to 112,000,000 pounds as estimated by the Weekly Review of the Chamber of Commerce for Domestic Produce.

10/ Revised estimates furnished by Union of South Africa, Division of Economics and Markets. Includes production in Basutoland, Southern Rhodesia and Southwest Africa. 1936 unofficial estimate based on reported increase of 13 percent above 1935.

11/ Revised estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

12/ Published as reported by pulleries and is mostly washed. The Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound of pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds of grease wool.

13/ Revisions based on recent census figures of wool production or of sheep numbers.

14/ Revised estimates based on estimates published in Prospettive Economiche for 1930 and 1935. Intervening years based on information contained in same source as to trend in sheep numbers in past 5 years.

15/ Estimates for Asiatic countries, rough approximations only.

16/ Estimates recently published by the Banque Centrale de la Turquie. These estimates supersede those published formerly which were based on exports.

17/ Unofficial estimates based on information furnished by United States Government representative.

18/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries publish official estimates of wool production. In the absence of official figures for many countries, various estimates have been used. Some have been furnished by United States Government representatives abroad and others have been based on reports of sheep numbers, average fleece weights, and any other available data. For some principal exporting countries the figures are seasonal exports alone, or estimates derived from exports, carry-over, and domestic consumption. In the case of most Asiatic countries the figures are rough commercial estimates.

19/ Estimate based on production in 23 countries as compared with 1934.

20/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average yield as derived from official estimates for recent years. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 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 since 1929.

21/ Unofficial estimates based on sheep numbers in 1932. Owing to poor marketing conditions in recent years exports of sheep's wool not reliable index of production.

Table 11.- Movement in primary markets up to June 30, 1936, with comparisons for earlier years

Country	Period	5-year av.: 1929-30 to 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
		Receipts at selling centers		
Australia 1/	July 1 - June 30	826.0	884.0	840.1
New Zealand 2/3/	" " " "	200.6	184.2	276.0
Union of South Africa .	" " " "	4/ 288.9	209.7	238.6
Argentina 5/	Oct. 1 - June 30 at C.P.M. 6/	82.7	76.1	70.9
Uruguay 5/	Oct. 1 - June 30	109.7	115.9	109.1
Total above countries		1,507.9	1,469.9	1,534.7
		Disposals at selling centers		
Australia 1/	July 1 - June 30	791.6	857.1	817.6
New Zealand 7/	" " " "	183.2	164.6	264.9
Union of So. Africa 8/	" " " "	9/ 156.0	120.0	147.0
Argentina 5/	Oct. 1 - " " at C.P.M. 6/	81.1	77.7	68.7
Uruguay 5/	Oct. 1 - June 30	105.4	101.4	119.0
Total above countries		1,317.3	1,320.8	1,417.2
		Stocks at selling centers		
Australia 1/	June 30	34.4	26.1	22.4
New Zealand	" "	77.9	81.1	38.4
Union of South Africa	June 30 - Sold	3.8	4.2	13.3
	Unsold	11.9	3.6	6.6
	Total	15.7	7.8	19.9
Argentina 5/	" " C.P.M. 6/	3.5	4.3	4.1
Uruguay 5/	" " C.P.M.	7.4	10.0	6.2
Total above countries		138.9	129.3	91.0
		Exports		
Australia	July 1 - June 30	824.0	852.7	820.1
New Zealand 7/	" " " "	237.2	206.2	323.4
Union of South Africa .	" " " "	284.9	222.6	216.2
Argentina	Oct. 1 - June 30	259.0	266.4	248.6
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - " "	113.4	96.2	103.2
Total above countries		1,718.5	1,644.1	1,711.5

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 equivalent unless otherwise stated, owing to the fact that details are not always available monthly. Figures in parentheses interpolated.
1/ Wool of season designated only. 2/ Offerings at selling centers.
3/ Converted from data published in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes - Imperial Economic Committee. Converted to pounds by using Dalgety and Company estimates of average weight per bale. 4/ Four-year average. 5/ Season runs from October 1 to September 30. 6/ Central Produce Market near Buenos Aires where between one-fourth and one-third of Argentine clip is marketed; adjusted to monthly basis for season beginning October 1 from weekly reports for season beginning July 1. 7/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company. 8/ Sales at public auctions only. 9/ Three-year average.

Table 12.- Australia: Shipments of wool by countries, season 1935-36, with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1 - June 30		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	210.8	327.6	276.5
Japan	173.2	192.0	235.8
France	70.9	85.5	75.5
Germany	124.7	30.2	31.0
Belgium	107.4	136.3	113.2
Italy	61.1	22.4	4.7
United States	5.5	6.1	25.2
Total	753.6	800.1	761.9
Other	60.7	52.6	58.2
Grand total ..	814.3	852.7	820.1

Compiled from Wool Intelligence Notes, Imperial Economic Committee, and Quarterly Abstract of Australian Statistics.

Table 13.- New Zealand: Shipments of wool by countries, season 1935-36, with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1 - June 30		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	177.6	127.4	165.8
United Kingdom, option Continent	14.4	14.0	34.9
Australia 1/	8.5	6.7	7.4
Belgium	13.8	17.8	13.0
France	20.5	8.3	37.8
Japan	14.4	8.5	25.4
Total	249.2	182.7	284.3
Other	34.6	15.3	28.2
Grand total ..	283.8	198.0	312.5

Compiled from exports as given in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes, Great Britain. In converting to pounds, Dalgety's weight per bale for specified seasons was used.

1/ Mainly for transshipment to Japan.

Table 14.- Union of South Africa: Exports by countries, season 1935-36 with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1 - June 30: Grease 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Scoured 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France	56.4	51.3	66.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
United Kingdom	54.7	41.3	54.9	1.1	0.9	2.0
Germany	51.5	63.9	42.5	0.9	2.2	1.0
Belgium	25.9	20.9	21.5	0.3	0.3	1.3
Italy	18.5	22.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
Japan	6.0	2.0	1/	2/	2/	2/
United States	0.7	0.2	3.1	0.4	2/	0.4
Total	213.7	201.8	191.0	3.2	3.9	5.3
Other	14.9	13.4	17.9	3.5	3.5	2.0
Grand total	228.6	215.2	208.9	6.7	7.4	7.3

Compiled from Division of Economics and M rkets, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. See text for later data, if any.
1/ Not shown separately. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 15.- Wool: Shipments from Argentina and Uruguay for first 10 months of season up to July 31, with comparisons

Country of destination	Argentina 1/ 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Uruguay 2/ 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	82.3	79.8	70.5	28.1	20.1	25.1
France	44.7	42.3	51.5	6.4	11.3	8.1
Germany	40.2	66.8	42.2	24.5	28.4	26.7
Italy	31.6	36.9	9.7	10.2	23.1	7.1
Belgium	19.5	13.9	18.6	7.0	10.3	7.5
United States	18.2	39.5	48.0	5.1	2.9	22.8
Total	236.5	279.2	240.5	81.3	96.1	97.3
Others	22.7	6.3	18.3	12.9	8.2	10.4
Grand total	259.2	285.5	258.8	94.2	104.3	107.7

Compiled from information furnished by office of American Agricultural Attache'. See text for later data, by countries, if any.
1/ Conversions made from metric tons at 2204.6 pounds per ton.
2/ Conversions made from bales at 1,014 pounds per bale.

Table 16.- Sheep: Numbers in principal exporting and importing countries, specified years

Period	Exporting countries: Australia Total Jan. 1: 1/	Australia New South Wales	New Zealand Apr. 30	Union of South Africa, Aug. 31: Total	Union of South Africa, Aug. 31: Wooled only	Argentina total, June	Uruguay	Total
	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.
Averages								
1909-1913	90.7	47.1	24.0	30.7	25.8	2/43.2	26.3	214.9
1921-1925	85.6	3/44.3	23.4	32.6	27.8	4/36.2	14.4	177.8
1926-1930	103.3	3/51.7	27.5	43.3	38.9	5/44.4	5/20.6	239.1
1931	110.6	6/53.0	29.8	7/51.0	7/46.5	---	---	
1932	110.6	6/53.7	28.7	7/50.6	7/45.4	---	15.4	
1933	112.9	6/52.1	27.8	7/47.3	7/42.6			
1934	109.9	6/53.3	28.6	35.2	7/30.4	39.3		
1935	113.0		29.0	37.6	32.4	38.0		
1936			30.0					

Period	Importing countries: United States Jan. 1 8/	United Kingdom and Irish Free State: June	France Jan. 1 1/	Germany Jan. 1 1/	Canada	Total
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Averages						
1909-1913	43.2	29.2	16.2	5.0	2.3	95.9
1921-1925	37.8	24.5	9.8	5.9	3.0	81.0
1926-1930	45.6	27.9	10.6	4.0	3.4	91.5
1931	53.2	30.0	10.2	3.5	3.6	100.5
1932	53.9	30.8	9.8	3.5	3.6	101.6
1933	53.1	30.1	9.8	3.4	3.4	99.8
1934	53.7	28.0	9.7	3.4	3.4	98.2
1935	52.2	28.2	9.6	3.5	3.4	96.9
1936	51.7	28.2	9.6	3.9		

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

1/ Estimates as of December have been considered as of January 1 following year.
2/ Census June 1914.
3/ June 30 following.
4/ Census December 1922.
5/ Census.
6/ March 31 year following.
7/ Estimates based on South African Department of Agriculture reports of changes in sheep numbers in June adjusted to a census basis as of August.
8/ Revision.

WOOL, APPAREL CLASS, SCOURED BASIS: CONSUMPTION BY MILLS, WEEKLY AV. FOR EACH MONTH, UNITED STATES, AV. 1924-1933, AND 1934 TO DATE

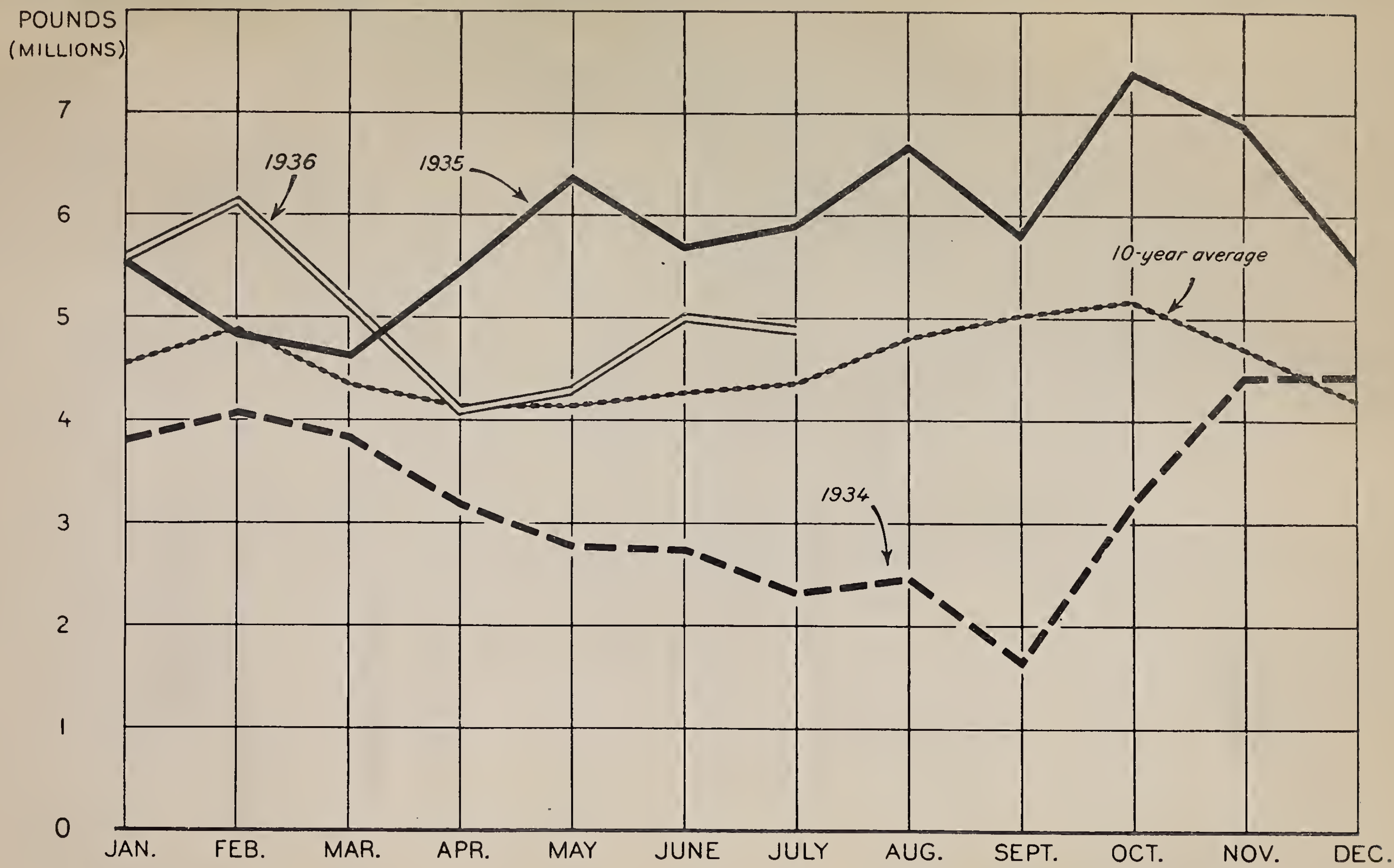

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FIGURE 1.- DOMESTIC MILL CONSUMPTION IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1936 EXCEEDED AVERAGE CONSUMPTION FOR THE TEN YEARS 1924-33 IN EVERY MONTH EXCEPT APRIL. SINCE MARCH, HOWEVER, MILL CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN BELOW THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS IN 1935, WHEN CONSUMPTION WAS GREATER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1923.

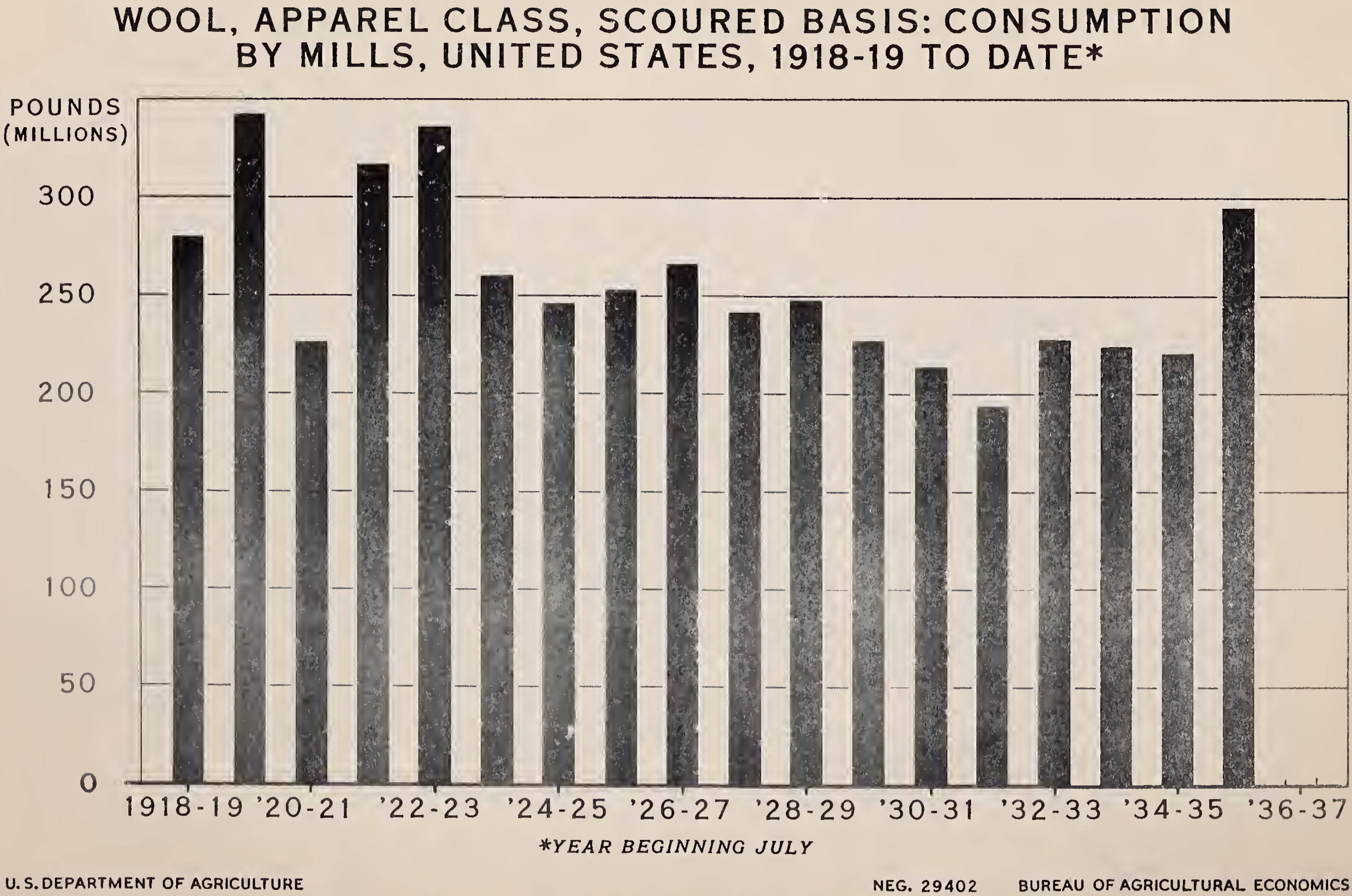

FIGURE 2.- THE TREND IN DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL CLASS WOOL WAS DOWNWARD FROM 1922-23 AND REACHED A VERY LOW LEVEL IN 1931-32. IN 1935-36, HOWEVER, CONSUMPTION WAS LARGER THAN IN ANY YEAR SINCE 1922-23.