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World wool prospects.

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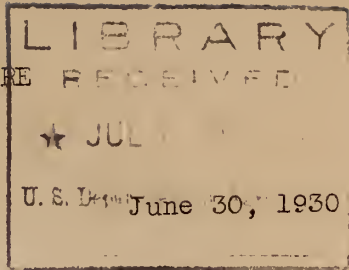


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington



WOOL-27

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS 1/

PRICES

TRADE AND CONSUMPTION

SUPPLY

Summary

Domestic wool prices were mostly unchanged at Boston during the four weeks ending June 14. However, Ohio and similar strictly combing wools grading 48s-50s and 56s were 1/2 cent higher on a grease basis and 64s, 70s and 80s were 1 cent higher than on May 17. Territory strictly combing wools grading 48s-50s and 64s and finer were 1 cent higher on a scoured basis and 58s-60s were 1 1/2 cents higher than last month. Quotations on Australian and New Zealand wools in bond at Boston were unchanged. Buenos Aires and Montevideo wools grading 40s to 48s were mostly 2 cents a pound higher than last month, on a grease basis.

Foreign wool prices have continued the upward tendency begun last month and the latest sales in both London and Australia closed with good competition and with prices in most cases at the best levels of the series. Prices of tops and yarn at Bradford have not changed materially during the past month.

As shown in the accompanying Figures, the rise in foreign prices and declines in domestic prices have brought the margin between the two levels below the tariff differential. This fact appears to have been the most important factor causing the firmer tendency in domestic prices, although reduced stocks in the hands of dealers and manufacturers probably contributed to the firmness.

The hoped-for revival of trade at Bradford has not taken place. Some fears are expressed that large amounts of wool, believed to have been purchased by speculators recently, may be thrown in the market soon if any material

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1/ Prior to this issue this series had the title World Wool Situation; the last issue under the old title was WOOL-26, dated May 27, 1930.

1930  
JUN 30

strength is shown. It is probable that consumer buying power which has been reduced by the slump in business, is the most significant factor which has prevented a trade revival. Continental trade and activity improved in May as wool prices strengthened and sales increased. If this improvement is maintained it should go far toward assuming stronger world wool prices.

The low domestic demand in recent months has been reflected in the reduced consumption figures reported by manufacturers to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption showed a further decline in April and was more than 12 million pounds below consumption in April 1929. Stocks of wool held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States are considerably below those of a year ago and continued reductions in imports are a further indication of the hand-to-mouth existence of the domestic industry in recent months.

Movement of domestic wool to date has been larger this year than last. In 1929 producers resisted pressure of lower prices by holding wool off the market. Arrivals at Boston, although well above last year, have been below the arrivals to June 1, 1928.

Recent interest displayed by consuming countries is expected to accelerate sales during the remainder of the season in foreign primary markets and the carryover, while comparatively heavy, will probably not be as large as at first anticipated.

Conditions remain favorable for another large clip in all the principal producing countries except Russia. There has been a heavy slaughtering of sheep and lambs during recent months in most Southern Hemisphere countries, pointing to an effort to liquidate sheep to some extent but sheep numbers in most of these countries at the end of 1930 are not expected to be much below 1929.



Prices : Domestic

The Boston wool market was irregular during May with prices showing a downward trend until after the middle of the month when demand broadened and prices on a few grades showed a slight recovery from the low point, according to Russel L. Burrus of the Boston Wool Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Only two grades of domestic wools, however, showed any distinct advancing tendency. These were 64s or finer and 48s, 50s grades. The 58s, 60s wools became a little more active and some inquiry was received on 56s but prices showed no change other than a halting late in May of the downward tendency that had prevailed for several months.

Wool buying by mills during the last week to ten days of May was on a somewhat larger scale than for immediate needs, especially on the two grades that showed a rallying tendency in prices. The goods market, encouraged by the continued strengthening in foreign markets, was placing orders on finished cloth more freely. The current levels of prices, which were the lowest for many years, seemed attractive to manufacturers and some of them departed moderately from the recent conservative policy of buying only to fill orders on the books. The month of May closed with both manufacturers and dealers feeling very confident toward wool values although the volume of new business in the goods market had improved only moderately.

Strictly combing 64s and finer Ohio and similar Fleece wools eased slightly from 30 cents, in the grease, to 29-30 cents, but later, under the stimulus of a broader demand and a few purchases of sizable quantities, recovered and advanced to 30-31 cents, grease basis. The scoured basis value was around 75 cents at the close of the month as compared with a low point of 72 cents earlier in the month. Some French combing wool of similar lines was sold at 67-70 cents, scoured basis. This was a slight decline from the close of the previous month during which very little was done on the shorter combing 64s and finer Fleeces.

Original bag Territory 64s and finer wools continued to be the most active of any of the domestic lines, as was the case during April. Prices eased a little early in May but well sustained activity on the original bag wools served to clear the market fairly well of old wools and as the scarcity became more apparent, a rather keen interest sprang up for the limited quantities of the new wools that began coming into the market during May. A broader tendency on the part of mills to anticipate requirements brought a little rise in prices. The bulk of the sales of original bag wools, consisting chiefly of French combing staple, were closed at prices in the range 70-73 cents, scoured basis. A few offerings of short combing and clothing staple lines sold under this range. Later in the month, choice lines containing a fair percentage of average strictly combing staple commanded a premium, which they had not been doing during the first weeks of the month, and sold up to 75 cents, scoured basis.

A fairly strong demand developed during May on 48s, 50s domestic wools. Both Fleece and Territory lines participated in the movement. Prices on both lines of 48s, 50s wool declined from the level prevailing at the beginning of the month but recovered slightly from the low point before the close of May. Some fairly large quantities of these wools were taken over by mills in anticipation of needs, as well as for immediate requirements.

Domestic 56s wools declined about 2 cents a pound, scoured basis, during May. This grade did not share in the recovery of prices with 48s, 50s and 64s and finer domestic wools. Inquiries were a little broader during the latter part of the month but buying increased in volume only very moderately.

A decline of 1-2 cents, scoured basis, took place in 58s, 60s domestic wools. The demand was fair with the volume much greater than in the case of 56s, but far below the volume of 64s and finer wool. Prices were slightly lower on 46s and lower grades of domestic wools. The volume sold was very small.

The movement of foreign wools was very limited and was confined mostly to spot offerings that could be bought at prices below replacement values. Prices on most lines of foreign wools were unchanged except for slight advances in a few grades of South American low crossbred wools.

Demand for woolen wools was moderate early in May but sales tended to fall off in volume. The bulk of the movement was on the medium grade pulled wools. Only scattered sales were made on the finer grades of pulled wools suitable for the woolen trade. Prices declined on the finer scoured pulled wools, but were steady on medium and low grades. Pulled wools that could be combed for worsted purposes were fairly active. There was a ready outlet for most of the offerings.

Noil prices advanced as an outcome of a steady demand and a continuation of the low rate of operation of combing machinery. All grades were active and the 56s and lower grades were rather scarce during the latter part of the month.

The tops market was somewhat more active in May than during April. Early in the month business slackened and concessions were made in order to secure new contracts, but later activity picked up and quotations were firmer at about the same level as at the close of April. Deliveries were a little larger than during the previous month.



Wool: Price per pound at Boston on specified dates,  
1929 and 1930

Grade	1929			1930		
	Apr. 13	May 11	June 8	Apr. 12	May 10	June 7
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>64s, 70s, 80s (fine)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar grease	: 42-43	: 40-41	: 40	: 30-31	: 30	: 30-31
Fleece scoured basis	:100-105	:97-102	: 97-100	: 75-78	: 73-78	: 73-76
Territory " "	:104-107	:100-102	: 98-100	: 75-78	: 73-77	: 75-77
<u>58s, 60s (<math>\frac{1}{4}</math> blood)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar grease	: 48-50	: 45-46	: 43-44	: 31-32	: 30	: 29-30
Fleece scoured basis	:100-104	: 97-100	: 93-96	: 69-72	: 68-71	: 65-70
Territory " "	:100-105	: 98-100	: 95-98	: 72-75	: 70-73	: 68-72
<u>56s (<math>\frac{3}{8}</math> blood)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar grease	: 50-51	: 46	: 44-45	: 32-33	: 29-30	: 29-30
Fleece scoured basis	: 92-95	: 84-86	: 83-85	: 62-65	: 54-59	: 53-58
Territory " "	: 96-98	: 87-91	: 87-91	: 62-67	: 60-65	: 60-63
<u>46s (low <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> blood)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar grease	: 44-45	: 42-43	: 41-42	: 29-30	: 27-28	: 27-28
Fleece scoured basis	: 73-77	: 70-75	: 68-72	: 48-52	: 45-48	: 45-47
Territory " "	: 75-78	: 72-77	: 70-73	: 52-55	: 48-51	: 46-48

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

Prices: Foreign

London wool prices remain firm

The third series of London Colonial Wool Sales which opened on May 13 closed on May 30 with values at or near the highest level of the series. Competition was good throughout the sale, continental buyers being especially active. American orders set the pace in greasy New Zealand 46s, 50s but unlike the last three series Boston bought no slipes at this sale. France and Switzerland bought mostly superfine merinos and Germany mostly average merinos while Bradford bought scarcely any combing wools. English mills ruled the market in all scoured and sliped wools and bought 80 per cent of these offerings.

The amount cataloged was about 125,000 bales of which 82,000 bales of Colonial and 30,000 bales of English, South American and sundries were sold. The English trade purchased about 41,000 bales, the Continent 69,000 bales and America 2,000 bales.

Prices at the close of the series, compared with the previous series were 12.5 to 15 per cent higher for greasy merinos, 10 per cent higher for fine crossbreds, 12.5 to 15 per cent higher for medium and low crossbreds, 5 to 10 per cent higher for all lambs wool and 10 per cent higher for scoured merinos except faulty carbonizing sorts which were 2.5 per cent higher. Scoured crossbreds closed 5 to 10 per cent higher than the previous series and slipes 10 to 15 per cent higher, except finest lambs wool which was at par. Capes were 5 to 10 per cent higher and Punta Arenas 20 per cent higher.

The next series of London Colonial Wool Sales will open on July 8.

United Kingdom: Prices at the London Wool Sales, reported on basis of official standards of the United States for grades of wool (scoured basis)

United States grades	1929			1930		
	2nd series	3rd series		2nd series	3rd series	
	Close : Mar. 21	Opn : May 3	Close : May 15	Close : Apr. 9	Open : May 13	Close : May 30
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70s	83.1	81.1	79.1	47.7	52.7	53.2
64s	77.0	75.0	73.0	42.6	48.7	49.7
60s	72.0	71.0	66.9	37.5	42.6	42.6
58s	64.9	60.8	60.8	35.5	37.5	39.5
56s	60.8	53.8	56.8	32.9	35.5	36.0
50s	44.6	44.6	43.6	25.8	29.9	30.4
48s	42.6	40.6	40.6	24.8	28.4	29.4
46s	41.6	39.5	39.5	23.3	26.4	27.4
44s	39.5	38.5	39.5	23.3	25.3	26.4
40s	38.5	37.5	38.5	23.3	25.3	26.9
36s	37.5	36.5	37.5	22.3	25.3	26.4

Compiled from reports of E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London.

Australian prices continue to advance

The final series of the regular wool selling season at Sydney opened on June 16 with prices firm and unchanged. Japan, Germany and France were buyers. The quantity of wool available was about 103,000 bales. The series will close on July 2. Compared with the opening rates for the ninth series on April 28, fine greasy merinos were 5 per cent higher and all other descriptions were 5 to 7.5 per cent higher. There was good competition chiefly from Japan and the Continent with very little action by Yorkshire buyers. Due to objections from home buyers the wool sales in Australia will not be carried through July as previously announced but will end at the regular period.

Prices at the Geelong wool sales on May 30 were 10 per cent higher for super greasy merinos and par to 5 per cent higher for other greasy descriptions as compared with the previous series (May 7). Greasy merinos sold as high as 47.1 cents and greasy comebacks 36.5 cents.

The seventh series of wool sales opened at Brisbane on June 3 and closed on June 5. Opening rates were generally 15 per cent above the close of the previous series on April 8-10, and were well maintained through the close. Japanese and continental competition was keen with Japan securing the bulk of the offering.

The final sale of the season at Melbourne closed on June 16 with competition strong and general and Japan an active operator.

### Bradford readjustment slow

The majority of the strikers in the Bradford wool industry returned to work at reduced wages on June 11, after the Whitsuntide holiday reports Consul Macatee. However, many of the strikers have not been reemployed. Although some slight improvement had been noted in the piece goods trade and foreign inquiry, more recent reports note that activity is low. Similarly it was felt for a time that the rise in raw material prices had inspired confidence and that a general increase in activity would follow to replace stocks which became low from the strike, but the lack of confidence in raw material prices continues. A large part of the wool recently purchased is believed to be held by speculators and may be thrown on the market at any further increase in prices.

Wool, tops and yarn: Price per pound at Bradford on specified dates, 1929-1930

Date	64s 1/			50s 1/		
	Scoured Wool	Tops	Worsted yarn 2-48s	Scoured wool	Tops	Worsted yarn 2-32s
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<b>1929</b>						
Jan. 26 .....	87.2	97.3	129.7	51.7	59.8	83.1
Feb. 23 .....	81.1	91.2	125.7	48.7	56.8	80.1
Mar. 23 .....	79.1	90.2	125.7	46.6	56.8	78.1
Apr. 23 .....	78.0	89.2	125.7	48.7	56.8	78.0
May 25 .....	75.0	85.2	119.6	45.6	54.7	77.0
June 25 .....	74.0	83.1	117.6	44.6	53.7	77.0
July 25 .....	68.9	79.1	115.6	42.6	50.7	75.0
Aug. 25 .....	66.9	77.0	113.6	40.6	49.7	73.0
Sept. 25 .....	56.8	68.9	103.4	39.5	46.6	68.9
Oct. 25 .....	62.9	73.0	103.4	39.5	46.6	67.9
Nov. 25 .....	62.9	71.0	103.4	39.5	47.6	67.9
Dec. 23 .....	58.8	64.9	99.4	35.5	42.6	64.9
<b>1930</b>						
Jan. 25 .....	49.7	59.8	91.2	29.4	38.5	60.8
Feb. 25 .....	48.7	58.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	57.8
Mar. 25 .....	46.6	54.7	87.2	26.4	34.5	56.8
Apr. 25 .....	47.7	57.8	89.2	27.4	35.5	56.8
May 24 .....	52.7	60.8	92.3	30.4	37.5	58.8

Compiled from cabled reports from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner at London.

1/ Official standards of the United States for wool and wool tops.

Continental Europe

The improvement in Continental markets which began in April was well maintained in May with raw wool markets very active and firm, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Prices for wool and tops advanced in Germany and the Bremen market reports an active demand especially for fine merinos. France reports further improvement and prices have increased in all lines, especially for tops. The Italian market is active and firm with higher prices.

Wool, tops and yarn: Price per pound in France, specified dates, 1929-1930

Item	1929			1930		
	Apr. 3	May 3	June 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 5
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -						
Merino 64s warp .....	107.5	107.5	---	68.9	69-71	83.1
Crossbred 56s .....	91.2	90.2	87.2	50.7	53-55	64.9
Tops, Argentine -						
Crossbred 56s .....	83.1	82.1	81.1	46.6	49-51	58.8
Noils -						
Australian merino ....	89.7	90.6	92.4	53.3	53-55	58.7
Australian crossbred .:	74.6	75.5	75.5	35.5	34-36	37.3
Cape .....	90.6	92.4	92.4	46.2	48-50	53-55
Yarn -						
Merino .....	129.7	126.6	121.3	83.0	89.8	94.2
Cheviot .....	89.7	91.5	89.7	64.2	67.1	69.4

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

Trade and consumption: Domestic

Receipts at Boston above last year

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston during May were about 20,742,000 pounds compared with 7,774,000 pounds in the previous month and 16,108,000 pounds in May 1929. The total quantity of domestic wool arriving at Boston from January 1 to May 31 was 45,725,000 pounds compared with 34,656,000 pounds received during the same months last year and 54,921,000 pounds in 1928.

The Table on following page shows monthly receipts of wool at Boston 1927-1930.

Wool, domestic: Receipts at Boston, by months, 1927-1930

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930 <sup>1/</sup>
	: 1,000 pounds :	: 1,000 pounds :	: 1,000 pounds :	: 1,000 pounds :
Jan.	6,081	8,044	4,532	7,660
Feb.	6,577	6,399	1,836	5,001
Mar.	8,600	6,497	5,738	4,548
Apr.	9,522	8,138	6,442	7,774
May.	17,938	25,843	16,108	20,742
June	46,106	50,083	40,094	
July	55,877	51,346	56,870	
Aug.	29,891	25,802	32,377	
Sept.	11,799	7,156	16,233	
Oct.	9,033	4,598	9,171	
Nov.	8,972	9,322	8,202	
Dec.	8,794	7,293	8,257	

Compiled from weekly reports of the Boston Wool Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

United States imports continue to decline

Imports of all classes of wool show a further decline for April. Total imports into the United States for the month were 17,728,000 pounds compared with 19,984,000 pounds in March 1930 and 27,696,000 pounds in April 1929. Imports of combing and clothing wools were 10,848,000 pounds compared with 11,884,000 pounds in April 1929. Carpet wool imports declined to 6,880,000 pounds compared with 15,812,000 last year.

The following Table shows imports of combing, clothing and carpet wools during March 1930 and April 1929 and 1930 with yearly totals for 1928 and 1929.

Wool: Imports into the United States, annual 1928 and 1929, monthly, March 1930 and April 1929-1930

Wool	1928		1929		1930	
	Jan. 1- Dec. 31	Jan. 1- Dec. 31	Apr	Mar.	Apr	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	
Combing.	72,627	83,710	10,433	9,099	9,008	
Clothing	18,408	18,488	1,451	2,315	1,840	
Total	91,035	102,198	11,884	11,414	10,848	
Carpet	149,326	175,007	15,812	8,570	6,880	
Total all wools	: 240,361	: 277,205	: 27,696	: 19,984	: 17,728	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

According to statistics compiled by the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, imports of wool into the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia from January 1 to June 7 amounted to 93,090,323 pounds compared with imports of 144,776,250 pounds during the same period of 1929, a decrease of 35.7 per cent. The greatest decreases are shown in combing and carpet wools although a small decline has also occurred in imports of clothing wool. Imports of combing wool from January 1 to May 7, 1930 were 29,716,461 pounds compared with 55,327,364 pounds last year. Imports of clothing wool during this period were 8,287,603 pounds compared with 9,436,617 pounds last year while imports of carpet wool were only 55,086,259 pounds compared with 80,012,269 pounds in 1929.

Wool consumption shows little change in April

No improvement occurred during April in the consumption of wool in the United States by manufacturers reporting to the Bureau of the Census. The total quantity of wool entering into manufacture during April was 36.8 million pounds (grease equivalent) compared with 37.2 million pounds reported for March, 1930 and 49.2 million pounds reported for April, 1929. Of the total quantity used by manufacturers in April, 52.5 per cent was domestic wool and 47.5 per cent was foreign wool. Combing wool accounted for 55.7 per cent of the wool consumed during April, clothing wool accounted for 14.6 per cent while the remaining 29.7 per cent was carpet wool. The following tables show the consumption of wool in the United States by grades and classes for specified periods.

Wool: Consumption in the United States, by grades, for specified months 1/

Official standards of: the United States for grades of wool	1928		1929		1930	
	Jan. 1- Dec. 31	Jan. 1- Dec. 31	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing and clothing wool						
64s, 70s and 80s .....	118,099	142,279	11,878	10,586	9,606	
58s and 60s .....	61,535	64,285	5,899	3,994	4,978	
56s .....	63,019	65,895	4,728	3,217	3,055	
48s and 50s .....	61,273	58,181	4,873	3,663	2,236	
36s, 40s, 44s and 46s ....	25,266	29,371	2,515	2,270	1,813	
Total combing and clothing wools .....	329,192	360,011	29,893	23,730	22,688	
Carpet Wools .....	135,826	156,102	12,883	9,000	9,588	
<u>Total all wools .....</u>	<u>465,018</u>	<u>516,113</u>	<u>42,776</u>	<u>32,730</u>	<u>32,276</u>	

Compiled from data in the "Wool Consumption Reports" issued by the Bureau of the Census.

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

Wool: Consumption in the United States, by classes  
January 1929 - April, 1930 1/

Month	Domestic and foreign					
	Domestic	Foreign	Combing	Clothing	Carpet	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>1929</b>						
Jan. ....	26,640	21,149	26,649	7,005	14,135	47,789
Feb. ....	21,273	20,100	21,318	6,716	13,339	41,373
Mar. ....	21,367	20,217	22,416	6,680	12,488	21,584
Apr. ....	22,659	20,117	23,188	6,705	12,883	42,776
May ....	21,482	21,282	21,962	6,568	14,234	42,764
June ....	20,638	17,901	20,954	5,985	11,600	38,539
July ....	24,122	18,026	23,990	5,632	12,526	42,148
Aug. ....	27,083	19,900	27,292	6,190	13,501	46,983
Sept. ....	26,213	18,226	25,652	6,065	12,712	44,439
Oct. ....	30,569	22,291	29,365	7,450	16,045	52,860
Nov. ....	22,604	18,855	22,562	5,339	13,558	41,459
Dec. ....	18,972	14,427	19,955	4,363	9,081	33,399
<b>1930</b>						
Jan. ....	21,280	17,410	21,933	5,558	11,199	38,690
Feb. ....	18,738	15,034	20,104	4,882	8,786	33,772
Mar. ....	17,695	15,035	19,036	4,694	9,000	32,730
Apr. ....	16,938	15,339	17,970	4,718	9,588	32,376

Compiled from monthly reports of the Bureau of the Census.

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

Stocks in United States below last year

Stocks of wool in and afloat to the United States on April 1, 1930, including tops and noils, amounted to 249,564,000 pounds (grease equivalent) compared with 279,211,000 pounds on April 1, 1929, according to the quarterly joint Wool Stock Report of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. This is exclusive of a number of dealers and manufacturers who failed to report at this time.

The stocks on April 1 consisted of 49.0 per cent domestic wools and 51.0 per cent foreign wools compared with 44 per cent domestic and 56 per cent foreign on April 1, 1929. Stocks of combing wools are well below those of last year. Only 43.2 per cent or 75,625,000 pounds of the total of grease, scoured and pulled wools on April 1 consisted of combing wools, compared with 52.5 per cent or 108,746,000 pounds on April 1, 1929. Clothing wool accounted for 24.9 per cent and carpet wool 28.2 per cent of the total on April 1 compared with 20.6 per cent and 25.0 per cent respectively on April 1, 1929. The following table shows the holdings of grease, scoured and pulled wool, tops and noils in the United States by grades for April 1, 1930 and 1929.

Stocks of wool, tops and noils held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States on April 1, 1930 and 1929

Class and grade	Grease	Scoured	Pulled	Tops	Noils	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>Combing and clothing wool:</b>						
Fine (64s, 70s, 80s)						
1930	26,804	3,765	2,753	4,588	4,284	42,194
1929	47,840	5,211	2,791	4,875	2,988	63,705
1/2 blood (58s, 60s)						
1930	16,733	3,085	4,018	2,707	2,223	28,767
1929	16,177	3,930	3,217	1,987	1,478	26,789
3/8 blood (56s)						
1930	16,482	5,851	5,498	2,466	1,548	31,845
1929	15,533	5,854	4,429	2,556	1,656	30,028
1/4 blood (48s, 50s)						
1930	11,840	3,866	2,622	2,062	1,123	21,513
1929	14,572	4,370	2,622	1,977	1,220	24,761
Low (36s to 46s)						
1930	13,253	1,780	971	1,587	320	17,911
1929	22,090	1,664	1,024	1,711	427	26,916
Grade not stated						
1930	5,950					5,950
1929	3,791	222	8		3	4,024
Total combing and clothing						
1930	91,062	18,347	15,862	13,410	9,498	148,180
1929	120,003	21,251	14,091	13,106	7,772	176,223
<b>Carpet wool</b>						
1930	46,282	1,894	1,808	898	283	51,165
1929	48,477	1,363	1,868	1,000	234	52,942
<b>Total wool stocks</b>						
1930	137,344	20,241	17,670	14,308	9,781	199,344
1929	168,480	22,614	15,959	14,106	8,006	229,165
<b>Domestic</b>						
1930	57,316	14,919	13,685	1/	1/	2/85,920
1929	62,672	16,863	11,569	1/	1/	2/91,104
<b>Foreign</b>						
1930	80,028	5,323	3,985	1/	1/	2/89,336
1929	105,808	5,751	4,390	1/	1/	2/115,949
<b>Grease equivalent 3/</b>						
1930	137,344	40,482	23,560	28,616	19,562	249,564
1929	168,480	45,228	21,279	28,212	16,012	279,211

Compiled from Wool Stock Report issued jointly by the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Not separately reported.

2/ Wool only, tops and noils not included.

3/ In converting to grease equivalent 1 pound of scoured wool, tops or noils is considered equivalent to 2 pounds in the grease; and 1 pound of pulled equivalent to 1-1/3 pounds in the grease.



Stocks of foreign wools in bonded warehouses in Boston on June 1 as reported by the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics amounted to 20,235,400 pounds compared with 36,024,900 pounds on June 1, 1929. The decrease was largely in combing wools which amounted to 14,129,000 pounds compared with 30,389,000 pounds last year. Stocks of clothing wools were only slightly below those of June 1, 1929 and stocks of carpet wools were slightly higher than last year.

Machinery activity shows little change

Machinery activity in the combs and worsted spindles section of the United States wool industry showed further declines during April, 1930 while an improvement is reported in the cards and woolen spindles section, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of the Census. Looms other than carpet looms were active 6.5 million hours in April compared with 6.3 million hours in March, 1930 and 10.1 hours in April, 1929. Carpet looms report a total activity of 1,022,000 hours in April compared with 999,000 hours in March. The following Table compares the activity of wool machinery in the United States during April, 1929 and 1930, and March, 1930.

Wool machinery activity in the United States during  
March 1930 and April 1929 and 1930

Wool machinery	Total number of hours machines were active			Percentage of total machinery active at some time during month			Percentage of maximum single-shift capacity		
	1929			1930			1929		
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Cards	1,279	856	884	76.0	61.3	62.4	87.3	60.8	60.9
Combs	448	358	355	70.6	61.0	59.0	81.0	64.4	60.3
Spindles:									
Woolen	412,218	272,890	285,001	74.7	59.7	60.7	84.4	57.8	58.0
Worsted	358,805	257,519	237,520	67.3	52.6	47.7	69.7	49.6	43.0
Looms:									
Wide 1/	8,234	5,253	5,407	61.4	43.8	42.6	70.3	46.3	45.3
Narrow 2/	1,841	1,059	1,104	61.3	48.1	50.8	63.5	39.2	40.7
Carpet and rug	1,482	999	1,022	66.9	55.1	56.0	68.5	48.5	48.5

Compiled from the Reports of Active and Idle Wool Machinery, issued monthly by the Department of Commerce.

- 1/ Wider than 50-inch reed space.
- 2/ 50-inch reed space or less.

Trade and consumption: ForeignBritish exports decrease, imports increase

Total exports of wool and wool manufactures from Great Britain during May, 1930 were below those of April, 1930 and were considerably below the exports of May, 1929, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. Exports of woollen and worsted tissues, however, were 7,930,000 square yards or 944,000 square yards above the March exports. Exports of woollen yarns also show a slight increase over the previous month.

Imports of wool during May were 90,200,000 pounds compared with 85,617,000 pounds in the previous month and 98,640,000 pounds in May, 1929. Imports of wool manufactures were also above those of April. The following Table compares exports and imports of wool and wool manufactures for May, 1929 and 1930 and April 1929.

United Kingdom: Trade in wool and wool manufactures for  
stated periods 1929 and 1930

Exports and imports	Unit	1929		1930	
		Jan. 1 to: Dec. 31	May	Apr.	May
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports -					
Wool . . . . .	pound	51,984	4,311	2,665	2,000
Tops . . . . .	"	32,737	3,413	2,411	1,900
Yarns, woollen . . . . .	"	7,899	799	347	432
Yarns, worsted . . . . .	"	38,803	3,911	2,676	2,103
Tissues, woollen . . . . .	sq. yd.	108,185	7,648	5,000	5,304
Tissues, worsted . . . . .	" "	47,280	3,638	1,986	2,626
Flannels and delaines . . . . .	" "	4,056	272	181	171
Carpets and rugs . . . . .	" "	6,481	527	384	348
Noils . . . . .	pound	17,101	2,102	1,167	1,300
Waste . . . . .	"	15,402	1,887	844	900
Woolen rags . . . . .	"	33,444	4,088	2,073	1,800
Imports -					
Wool . . . . .	pound	813,628	98,640	85,617	90,200
Tops . . . . .	"	1,776	133	196	200
Waste and noils . . . . .	"	4,264	332	279	400
Yarns . . . . .	"	20,502	1,883	1,333	1,301
Tissues, woollen . . . . .	sq. yd.	30,303	1,708	2,187	2,271
Tissues, worsted . . . . .	" "	7,106	301	868	590
Carpets and rugs . . . . .	" "	8,239	626	700	721
Woolen rags . . . . .	pound	52,989	5,487	2,796	3,024

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

Wool: Imports into Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy,  
Japan, Poland, United Kingdom and United States  
December 1929 - April 1930

Country and item	1929		1930			
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
	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>	
Belgium -						
Wool, greasy . . . . .	14,869	19,198	13,945	14,224	14,888	
Wool, scoured . . . . .	390	372	366	306	372	
Total . . . . .	15,259	19,570	14,311	14,530	15,260	
Czechoslovakia -	2,191	3,364	3,241	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
France, raw and on skins . . . . .	52,713	82,282	77,167	54,244	<u>1/</u>	
Germany -						
Wool, merino, greasy and washed . . . . .	17,919	33,632	18,734	15,630	17,994	
Wool, merino, scoured . . . . .	1,073	845	662	683	898	
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed . . . . .	3,791	7,873	8,547	9,413	12,548	
Wool, crossbred, scoured . . . . .	855	771	711	635	930	
Total . . . . .	23,638	43,121	28,654	26,361	32,370	
Italy -						
Wool, greasy . . . . .	5,228	9,307	14,545	8,792	10,764	
Wool, washed . . . . .	1,127	1,257	997	1,026	1,308	
Total . . . . .	6,355	10,564	15,542	9,818	12,072	
Japan -	8,567	11,671	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
Poland -	2,965	5,549	2,859	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
United Kingdom -	77,800	95,400	81,900	100,560	85,617	
United States -						
Wool, greasy and washed . . . . .	13,743	21,103	15,670	18,167	15,745	
Wool, scoured . . . . .	6,494	5,220	2,556	1,817	1,983	
Total . . . . .	20,237	26,323	18,226	19,984	17,728	

Compiled from reports cabled by the Agricultural Commissioners at Berlin and London and reports from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.  
1/ Not reported.

Improvement continues on Continent

The improvement in European business and industries which commenced during April has been well maintained, but at the end of May demand became somewhat more hesitant in places, according to Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Reports from Germany show an active demand at Bremen, especially for fine merinos. Occupation in the knitting yarn industries has further improved with good sales during the month. The cloth industries show a slight improvement although sales are still unsatisfactory. Stocks of tops in commercial combing establishments of Germany on June 1 were more than a million pounds less than the stocks of May 1 and were little more than half as large as stocks on June 1, 1929 which amounted to 18.3 million pounds. Stocks of merino tops were 4,473,000 pounds and stocks of crossbred tops were 5,236,000 pounds on June 1, 1930.

France reports further improvement during May with a satisfactory demand for wools and tops, especially for fine merinos and fine and medium crossbreds. Wool industries were generally active the beginning of June and exports were good. Stocks of tops in commercial combing establishments of France on June 1 show further reductions and were 3.7 million pounds less than those of May 1 of the present year and 7.7 million pounds below the stocks of June 1, 1929. Stocks of merino tops on June 1 were 11,360,000 pounds and stocks of crossbred tops were 11,510,000 pounds.

The market in Italy was quite active during May and remained firm, but manufacturers are somewhat hesitant about purchasing at higher prices.

Tops: Stocks held by Continental commission combing establishments, specified dates 1929-30

Location and Description of wool	1929			1930		
	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 . . . . .	: 2,158	: 2,258	: 2,610	: 2,213	: 2,330	: 2,220
Crossbred . . . . .	: 2,229	: 2,379	: 2,714	: 3,541	: 3,424	: 3,117
Total . . . . .	: 4,387	: 4,637	: 5,324	: 5,754	: 5,754	: 5,337
Germany -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Merino . . . . .	: 10,042	: 10,148	: 10,710	: 5,642	: 5,040	: 4,473
Crossbred . . . . .	: 6,146	: 6,841	: 7,590	: 6,060	: 5,734	: 5,236
Total . . . . .	: 16,188	: 16,989	: 18,300	: 11,702	: 10,774	: 9,709
France -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Merino . . . . .	: 14,484	: 15,792	: 16,449	: 15,386	: 15,143	: 11,360
Crossbred . . . . .	: 12,886	: 12,990	: 14,094	: 13,823	: 11,400	: 11,510
Total . . . . .	: 27,370	: 28,782	: 30,543	: 29,209	: 26,543	: 22,870
Italy -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Merino . . . . .	: 1,060	: 1,528	: 1,515	: 1,490	: 1,384	: 1,120
Crossbred . . . . .	: 1,349	: 1,515	: 1,806	: 2,052	: 1,845	: 1,764
Total . . . . .	: 2,409	: 3,043	: 3,321	: 3,542	: 3,229	: 2,884

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin.

The quantity of wool, tops and yarn passing through the conditioning houses of Roubaix and Tourcoing during May showed a decided increase over the previous month and was also above the quantity for May, 1929. At Bradford the unsettled condition of the industry caused by the wool wages dispute, resulted in a further decrease in wools, tops and yarns treated at the conditioning house during May 1930.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses at  
Bradford, Roubaix, Tourcoing and Verviers,  
March - May 1929 and 1930

Location and class	1929			1930		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Bradford -						
Wool . . . . .	832	909	875	754	602	809
Tops . . . . .	4,619	4,670	4,467	4,353	3,782	2,300
Yarn . . . . .	144	173	184	171	133	106
Roubaix -						
Wool . . . . .	243	243	214	159	181	216
Tops . . . . .	5,243	4,244	3,898	4,268	5,401	6,660
Yarn . . . . .	1,314	1,389	1,305	1,237	1,199	1,239
Tourcoing -						
Wool . . . . .	2,407	2,209	2,286	2,218	2,522	3,045
Tops . . . . .	7,747	7,601	6,574	5,670	6,894	8,269
Yarn . . . . .	2,092	2,130	2,158	1,916	1,973	2,183
Verviers -						
Wool . . . . .	3,159	3,205	2,934	2,643	2,244	<u>1/</u>
Tops . . . . .	445	309	190	196	593	<u>1/</u>
Yarn . . . . .	813	783	756	705	454	<u>1/</u>

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin and Consul Thomson at Bradford.

1/ Not yet available.

WOOL SUPPLY SITUATION  
(June 16, 1930)

Although disposal of the Southern Hemisphere wool clip was very difficult during the first three quarters of the season, recent interest displayed by consuming countries is expected to accelerate sales during the remainder of the season so that the carryover, while comparatively heavy, will not be as large as at first anticipated. The bulk of the clip in most of the countries of the Northern Hemisphere has already been sheared and with the exception of Russia, where considerable numbers of sheep have been slaughtered by peasants, is expected to about equal that of last year. Prospects for the Southern Hemisphere clip which is sheared during the last few months of the season are satisfactory at the present time. There has been heavier slaughtering of sheep and lambs during recent months in most Southern Hemisphere countries. However, sheep numbers at the end of 1930 in these countries are not expected to be much below 1929, although reductions may be shown in some countries.

Australia

New South Wales had the best rains in over twelve months during the last of April and first two weeks in May according to the Sydney Country Life and Stock and Station Journal. Prospects for autumn and winter (March-August) lambing are therefore much improved. However, the lambing is not expected to be really good on account of the long dry spell experienced during 1929 which adversely affected the condition of the ewes. Sheep numbers in New South Wales on January 1, 1930 were officially estimated at 50,740,000 or approximately the same as in 1929, and four per cent above 1928. Sheep and lamb slaughter for export in Australia during the six month period, October-March 1929-30, reached 2,114,000 or twenty four per cent above the same period of 1928-29 and was higher than for any recent year since 1925-26 when wool stocks were also unusually heavy. It is now officially estimated that the current clip was 910,000,000 pounds instead of 925,000,000 as previously estimated according to Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell. The 1928 Australian clip was a record one reaching 950,000,000 pounds.

Queensland has made a speedy recovery from the drought of 1926 and is taking its place again as the second wool State of Australia. Production for the present season in Queensland should be well over 400,000 bales, according to the Queenslander for May 8. Last season the clip was estimated at 376,000. Prior to 1926 the production was 430,000 bales and after the drought of 1926 fell to 348,000 bales.

New Zealand

As far as production is concerned the sheep industry in New Zealand is in a more flourishing condition than ever before in the history of the country states Consul General W. L. Lowrie under date of May 1, 1930. Sheep numbers in April 1929, estimated as 29,051,000 were seven per cent over 1928. Ewes represented 62 per cent of this number compared with 61 per cent in 1928 and 55 per cent in 1918. Of the increase between 1928 and 1929, 57 per cent was in ewes. The next greatest advance was in hoggets, the great proportion of which will go into the ewe flock. Total killings of mature sheep have shown a gradual decline since 1919-20 states the same report, whereas killings of fat lambs have been steadily rising, reaching the unprecedented figure of 6,200,000 in 1928-29. Total killings of sheep and lambs were higher during the season April 1928 - March 1929, than for

any previous season with the exception of 1921-22. In 1929-30 slaughter for export, which constitutes 85 per cent of the total, was 5 per cent above 1928-29.

### Argentina

Generally speaking the condition of camps is excellent and grazing conditions in some parts of the country are splendid states the Review of the River Plate. The prophecy of a wet autumn and winter (March-August) is being fulfilled and while there appears to be a superabundance of rain in some parts, the country has been delivered from the major distress which the continuance of the drought would have caused. This season's wool clip was about 8 per cent below that of 1928-29. No recent estimate of total sheep numbers is available. Estimates for the province of Buenos Aires, alone, where over 40 per cent of the sheep in Argentina are found show that there were 12,446,000 sheep in that province at the beginning of 1929, a slight reduction from 1928. The number of ewes and tegs, however, was 9,686,000 or 62,000 above 1928 and was higher than for any year since the beginning of 1925. In the Pategonia district, or southern part of Argentina, flocks are reported to be in good condition. Sheep slaughter for export for the first three months of 1930 amounted to 1,856,000, an increase of nine per cent over 1929 and twenty four per cent over 1928. For the year 1929 sheep slaughter in packing plants and the Liniers market Buenos Aires amounted to 5,912,000 and was 10 per cent above 1928. Slaughtering in freezing and chilling establishments, alone, reached 5,275,000 the highest level since estimates were started in 1908.

### Uruguay

According to a recent article in Meat and Wool the general conclusion in Uruguay appears to be that the country has gone too much into sheep and mutton and it is understood that many farmers are talking about rectifying the situation by reducing their flocks and increasing their herds. In recent years good wool prices have encouraged farmers to increase their flocks with the result that at present sheep outnumber cattle.

It would appear from the number of sheep slaughtered in 1929 that owners in the country are beginning to reduce their sheep numbers. Sheep slaughter in packing plants in 1929, estimated at 1,880,000, was over 100 per cent greater than in 1928 and was 58 per cent above the average for 1926 and 1927. Sheep slaughter in packing plants in Uruguay fluctuates considerably from year to year.

### Union of South Africa

Sheep conditions in the heavy sheep producing sections of Cape Province are splendid and winter prospects excellent, states Crops and Markets of the Union of South Africa. With the exception of the north western section of Cape Province where sheep are not very dense, winter (June-August) food will be plentiful. Owing to the heavy rains, sheep in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State are not in such good condition and in some districts practically all of last year's lambs have been lost. In June 1929 sheep in the Union numbered 43,000,000 against 41,000,000 in 1928 and 40,000,000 in 1927.

In the Karroo districts of the Cape Province lambing has been early and the season has been particularly successful. A notable feature in this area has been the unusual number of twins born. In many parts of the Union, however, lambing, had not yet commenced by April 1, but prospects were for favorable weather and plentiful feed.

### Canada

Wool growers' officials state that 3,250,000 pounds of the total Canadian wool clip has been signed up under contract. Last year the clip amounted to 21,000,000 pounds. Ontario wool is beginning to come into the Weston warehouse of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in considerable volume, states The Market Examiner, May 29, 1930. The warm weather is responsible for the heaviness of this early shearing although in recent years Ontario farmers are beginning to adopt more generally the practise of early shearing. The new wool coming forward is under contract, over 1,600 agreements being signed so far by Ontario farmers alone.

### Receipts, disposals and stocks in primary markets up to May 1.

It appears that about one third of the estimated total available wool supply 1/ from Southern Hemisphere countries for the season 1929-30 remained to be disposed of on May 1, 1930 whereas on May 1, 1929 only about one fifth of the available amount was awaiting disposal. Probabilities are that during the remainder of the season sales will be heavier than during the early part of the season and the comparatively heavy stocks on hand will be considerably reduced by the end of the season.

Demand in consuming countries has recently shown decided improvement but even if this continues it seems likely that the carryover into the 1930-31 season especially in Australia and New Zealand will be heavier than the carryover into the present season. While stocks of wools in commission combining establishments in Germany and France on May 1 amounted to 37,000,000 pounds and were 20 per cent below a year ago they were considerably above the amount on hand at that date during the three preceding years. In the United Kingdom stocks of foreign and colonial wool on hand on May 1 were reported by Mallett and Company to be 39,000,000 pounds above a year ago, or approximately 513,000,000 pounds, an increase of 9 per cent over stocks at the same date in 1929 but 2 per cent less than at the same date in 1927. In the United States stocks of wool on hand April 1 were considerably below a year previous.

Although shipments from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina up to May 1 were below last season's exports, shipments from the Union of South Africa and Uruguay showed increases. Exports from all five countries this season up to May have reached approximately 1,336,000,000 pounds and are about 15 per cent below the same period last season. The quantity of wool awaiting disposal 2/ in these five Southern Hemisphere countries on May 1 was in the neighborhood of 700,000,000 pounds against about 500,000,000 pounds last year at the same time. Approximately 500,000,000 pounds of the amount awaiting disposal this year is estimated to be in Australia and New Zealand against 200,000,000 pounds last year.



Receipts up to May 1 in Australia were 6 per cent below last year. Disposals were also considerably smaller. Stocks on hand at selling centers amounted to 167,000,000 pounds and were about 4 times heavier than at the same time a year ago. In New Zealand shipments up to May 1 amounting to approximately 173,000,000 pounds were 21 per cent under a year previous. Of the total quantity of 160,000,000 pounds offered for sale up to April 1, 84 per cent was sold this season. Last season 201,000,000 pounds had been offered up to the same date with 94 per cent disposed of. The amount in growers and speculators hands alone was estimated at about 210,000 bales or 51,000,000 pounds on April 1, 1930. Last year at the end of the season, June 30, the total 3/ amount of wool in the grease on hand was 27,500,000 against 18,800,000 the year before.

1/ Estimated production plus carryover from preceding season in Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay and the Union of South Africa. 2/ Estimated by subtracting shipments from the estimated production plus the carryover. Includes the small quantities sold for local consumption in countries other than Australia. The amount used locally however, usually constitutes a very small percentage of the total clip grown in these countries. 3/ Includes amounts held by wool brokers, woolen mills, freezing works, scouring works, shipping companies, harbor board stores, railway and farmers.

#### Argentina

Receipts of wool at the Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires, where about one third of the Argentine clip is usually marketed, had reached 71,000,000 by May 8, a reduction of 26 per cent compared with last season's arrivals. A reduction in the clip this year of about 8 per cent accounts largely for this decrease. Shipments up to the same date were about 24 per cent below last season. Stocks at Central Produce Markets, however, amounted to only 6,000,000 against 11,000,000 a year ago, pointing to a probable larger amount held by farmers this year than last. According to latest advices a large amount of business is now being done and stocks are rapidly diminishing.

#### Uruguay

Shipments of the large Uruguayan clip up to May 8 showed a 6 per cent increase over last year for the same period with stocks at Montevideo estimated at approximately 13,000,000 pounds on May 8 or 18 per cent above a year previous. The market is now showing considerable activity.

#### Union of South Africa

Shipments from this country up to May 24 approximated 298,000,000 pounds and exceed last season by 12 per cent. This is the only country where the amount remaining for disposal appears to be less than at the same time last year.

## Receipts, disposals and stocks 1929-30 and 1928-29 clips in primary markets, with comparisons

Country, item and period	Quantity
1929-30 clip	1,000 pounds
<u>Australia: 1/</u>	
Receipts: From July 1, 1929 to May 1, 1930..1.....	2/ 748,838
Same period 1928-29 . . . . .	800,056
Disposals: From July 1, 1929 to May 1, 1930. . . . .	581,808
Same period 1928-29 . . . . .	758,768
Stocks on hand, May 1, 1930. . . . .	167,030
Same date 1929 . . . . .	41,288
<u>New Zealand:</u>	
Shipments: July 1, 1929 - May 1, 1930 . . . . .	3/ 173,000
Same period 1928-29 . . . . .	3/ 220,000
<u>Argentina:</u>	
Receipts at Central Produce Market 4/	
July 1, 1929 to May 7, 1930. . . . .	71,189
Same period 1928-29 . . . . .	95,576
Shipments October 1, 1929 to May 8, 1930 . . . . .	187,651
Same period 1928-29 . . . . .	246,607
Stocks at Central Produce Market	
May 7, 1930 . . . . .	5,617
Same date 1929. . . . . 1 . . . . .	10,908
<u>Uruguay:</u>	
Shipments: October 1, 1929 to May 8, 1930. . . . .	95,272
Same period 1928-29 . . . . .	90,042
Stocks at Montevideo -	
May 8, 1930 . . . . .	13,000
May 8, 1929 . . . . .	11,000
<u>Union of South Africa:</u>	
Shipments: July 1, 1929 to May 24, 1930. . . . .	298,000
July 1, 1928 to May 31, 1929. . . . .	265,000
Stocks: April 1, 1930 . . . . .	20,871
Same date 1929. . . . .	12,811
<u>1928-29 clip</u>	
<u>Australia: 1/</u>	
Receipts: From July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929 . . . . .	5/ 834,051
Same period 1927-28. . . . .	743,821
Disposals: From July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929. . . . .	820,317
Same period 1927-28 . . . . .	733,961
Stocks on hand June 30, 1929 . . . . .	13,734
Same date 1928 . . . . .	9,860
<u>Argentina:</u>	
Receipts at Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires . . . . .	
Season July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929 . . . . .	99,646
Same period 1927-28 . . . . .	91,305
Shipments: October 1, 1928 to September 30, 1929. . . . .	317,186
Same period 1927-28 . . . . .	298,854
Stocks in Argentina on September 30, 1929 . . . . .	25,002
Same date, 1928 . . . . .	18,520

Continued

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Receipts, disposals and stocks 1929-30 and 1928-29 clips in primary markets with comparisons, Cont'd

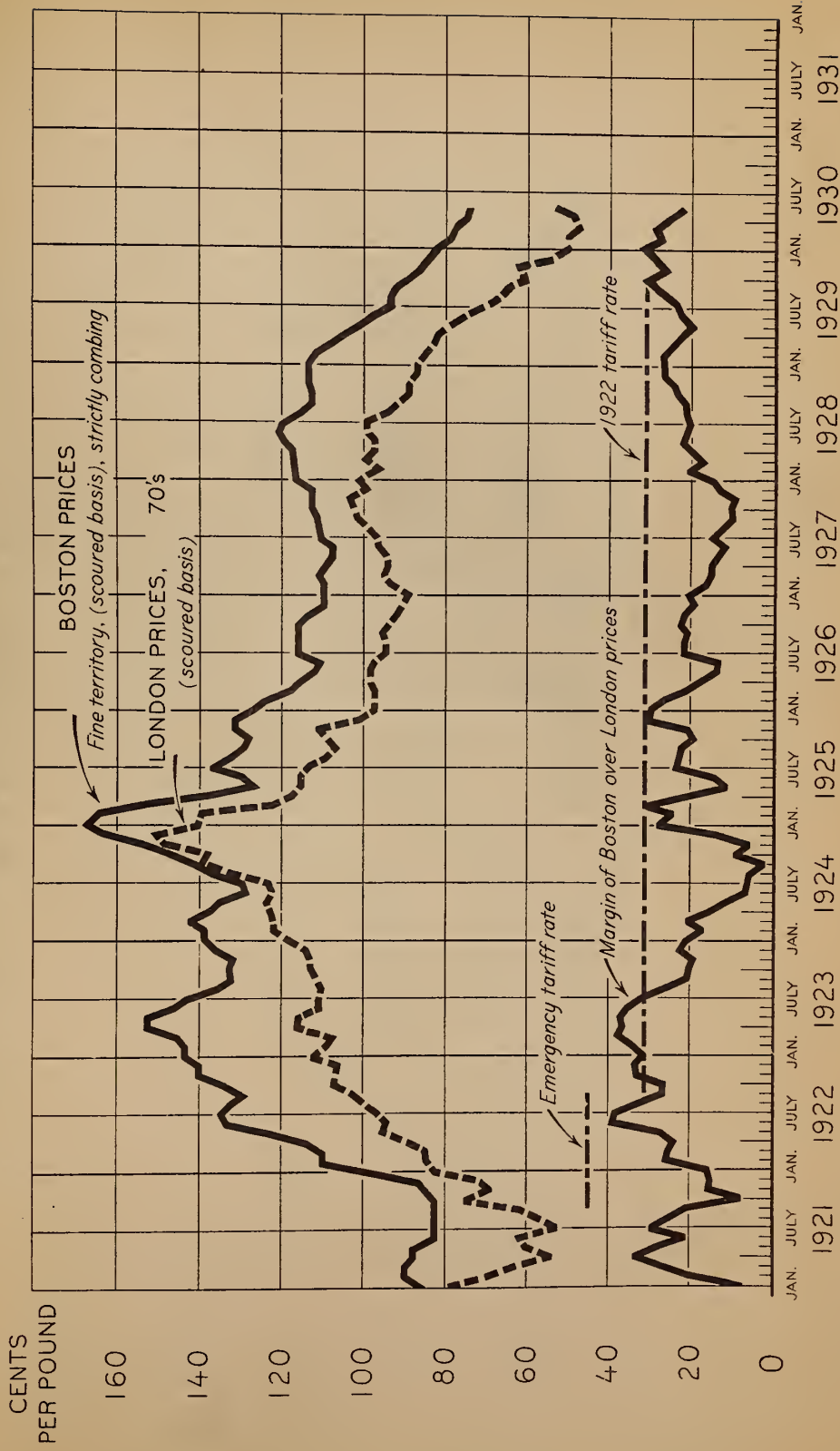
Country, item and period	Quantity
1929-30 clip	1,000 pounds
<u>Uruguay:</u>	
Receipts: Up to February 4, 1928 . . . . .	119,000
February 6, 1929 . . . . .	121,000
March 1, 1929 . . . . . 1 . . . . .	126,841
April 1, 1929 . . . . .	128,275
Shipments: October 1, 1928 to September 30, 1929 . . . . .	127,530
Same period 1927-28 . . . . .	131,468
Stocks: April 16, 1928. Stocks for disposal small:	
April 11, 1929. . . . .	15,872
May 8, 1929 . . . . . 1 : 6/	10,912
August 31, 1929 . . . . . : 6/	8,928
<u>Union of South Africa:</u>	
Exports: July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929. . . . .	283,000
Same period 1927-28. . . . .	273,000
Stocks of unsold wool: June 30, 1929. . . . . : 7/8/	9,149
Same date 1928 . . . . . : 7/	6,940
<u>New Zealand:</u>	
Shipments: July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929. . . . .	244,110
Same period 1927-28. . . . .	226,455
Stocks: June 30, 1929. . . . .	27,500
Same date 1928 . . . . .	18,800

Compiled as follows: Australia, season 1928-29, estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, Consul General Arthur Garrels, Melbourne, July 10, 1929, weight per bale from Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, July 14 and Dalgety's Annual Review, 1927-28, page 19; season 1929-30, Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, May 16, 1930, page 30, weight per bale, Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, May 16, 1930; Argentina, receipts, shipments, stocks at Central Produce Market, Review of River Plate, total stocks in Argentina, cable from Buenos Aires Branch First National Bank of Boston; Uruguay, season 1928-29, receipts, Monthly Review, March, Bank of London and South America, Ltd., and Servicio Informativo para el Exterior, March and April 1929; Stocks, April 11, 1929 and May 8, 1929, Wool Record and Textile World, April 11, 1929, May 9, 1929 and October Review, Bank of London and South America, Ltd., shipments, Servicio Informativo para el Exterior, October 1, 1929; season 1929-30, shipments, Review of the River Plate; Union of South Africa, stocks, Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics; exports, Crops and Markets of Union of South Africa, August 1929; 1929-30, exports, Wool Record and Textile World, May 29, 1930 and official sources; New Zealand, shipments, 1927-28 and 1928-29 Consul General W. L. Lowrie, Wellington, July 29. Stocks, Monthly abstract of Statistics, August 26, 1929; season 1929-30 shipments, Dalgety and Company quoted in Weekly Wool chart, Mallett and Co., May 22, 1930.

See notes on following page

- 1/ These figures concern only the clip of the season designated.
- 2/ Used average weight of bale for July-April, 1929-30 as estimated by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.
- 3/ Converted to pounds by using average weight per bale as reported by Dalgety for the 1929-30 season.
- 4/ During recent years about one third of the National Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market.
- 5/ Converted to pounds by using estimate of average weight per bale of 310 pounds as furnished by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, July-June 1928-29, compared with an average of 304 pounds for period July 1 to June 30, 1927-28.
- 6/ No corresponding estimates for preceding year available.
- 7/ Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent loss in scouring.
- 8/ Practically all inferior sorts.

# PRICES FOR FINE GRADES OF WOOL IN BOSTON AND LONDON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE PRICES 1921 TO DATE





# PRICES FOR MEDIUM GRADES OF WOOL IN BOSTON AND LONDON AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE PRICES

