UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

January 5, 1931

WOOL-33

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

- - - - - -

PRICES TRADE AND CONSUMPTION SUPPLY

Summary

The Boston wool market continued to be quite inactive through November and into December. Domestic prices have been about as far as they could be above foreign prices without attracting large imports ever since the beginning of the selling season in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere. With poor domestic demand, prices at Boston therefore did not reflect the more firm Australian prices in early November but continued to weaken gradually and have been further depressed following the declines at the London sales in late November and the first half of December.

The London sales closed with prices of merinos down but with a slight strengthening in crossbreds which brought prices in most cases up to the opening levels of the series. Withdrawals of New Zealand wools were heavy and the series closed three days earlier than originally planned. The trend of prices at the London sales was strongly reflected in the primary markets during December. Buyers in Australia became extremely cautious, prices declined throughout the month and when the sales closed for the year on December 18 rates were still declining but buyers were operating more freely. In New Zealand sellers refused to meet the market at the prevailing low prices and large quantities were withdrawn. Competition was keener than had been expected and the price of crossbreds showed a firmer tendency at the closing sales for December. Prices in the Union of South Africa

have moved similarly to those in Australia and sellers have now resolved to suspend sales from December 20 to January 5 and with the resumption of sales, to use all efforts to prevent sales at prices below a certain fixed standard.

The Bradford wool market is inactive and prices have weakened in sympathy with the weakness in primary markets. On the Continent prices of wool, tops, and yarns fell materially from early November until the latter part of December. Imports of raw wool in October were nearly twice as large as last year in Germany, and were nearly 20 per cent larger in France, but were below last year in Belgium. The amount of wool, tops, and yarns passing through conditioning houses in France during November showed the usual seasonal declines and is materially below last year.

Wool consumption and machinery activity in the United States increased in October for the second consecutive month, the increase in consumption from August to October being greater than the normal seasonal increase for that period. Imports of all classes of wool are still very small. There has been a material increase in the margin of domestic over foreign prices in recent months, however, and a further increase, if maintained, could be expected to bring in larger imports, but it is doubtful that a much wider margin will be maintained.

An estimate based on preliminary estimates of carry-over production and exports indicates that the amount of wool awaiting disposal in the five principal Southern Hemisphere countries on November 1, 1930 was approximately the same as that held on November 1 of last year but 2 per cent less than that of November 1, 1928. There have been no changes since last month's issue in the estimates of production in the principal wool producing countries. The total production in countries normally producing about four-fifths of the worlds total is estimated to be about 1 per cent above last year's production, due principally to the increase in the United States. Stocks of foreign and colonial wool in the United Kingdom on November 1 were unofficially estimated to be 18 per cent above the stocks held on November 1, 1929 and 16 per cent above the November 1 average for the past four years.

Prices: Domestic

The restricted demand for wool that began in September has continued through October and November and into December. Contraction was noted both in the number of buyers and in the volume of individual transactions. Some large manufacturing units were almost entirely out of the market during November. A number of inquiries that gave promise of a sizable movement of wool ended in the buyers either taking over but a carload or two, or a few bags for testing the working qualities of the wool in lots examined.

The movement of wool during November was very noticeably concentrated on a few grades, principally 64s, 70s, 80s and 58s, 60s. The lower grades, while not entirely inactive, had only a very narrow outlet. Prices declined further although the easying was very gradual and changes in prices were moderate.

Domestic wool prices failed to show a favorable reaction to the trend of values in Australian primary markets during November. One factor that apparently kept domestic wools of the finer grades from showing a trend in sympathy with Australian prices was the fact that values had declined in Australia at the beginning of the season to a level close to the import parity of domestic wools. Another factor, and one that was more immediately operative, was the lack of strength in the demand for wool goods. The decline at the opening of the London sales had a further depressing sentimental effect upon prices at Boston.

Several factors of strength appear in the current position of domestic wools, and may have contributed some influence in holding declines to moderate proportions in spite of continued very limited outlets for wool. Members of the wool trade quite generally express the opinion that supplies of wool in the market are, at least, not burdensome. Imports of foreign combing and clothing wools have been light and stocks in bond at Boston continued very low. Withdrawals of foreign wools from bond in Boston during November apparently for consumption purposes, were heavier than warehouse entries. Very little buying of foreign wools either of spot offerings or offerings for import was reported during recent weeks.

The finer grades of Fleece wools were moderately active and scoured basis values were fairly firm. Strictly combing 64s and finer wools of Ohio and similar lines sold at 73-75 cents, scoured basis, and French combing wools out of similar lines sold at 66-69 cents. Strictly combing 58s, 60s wools of similar lines also were steady at 63-67 cents, scoured basis. These lines were able to resist the general easing tendency of the market largely because the offerings of attractive wools were limited in volume, while demand, though not large in volume, has continued quite persistent. Demand was extremely light on 56s and lower grades and asking prices eased during the latter part of the month. A few inquiries were received on 56s and 48s, 50s Ohio and similar wools, but no substantial buying was reported. Semi-bright offerings of these grades, mostly in mixed lots, were sold at 50-52 cents, scoured basis.

Activity in Territory lines was largely on 64s, 70s, 80s and 58s, 60s grades. A little demand was received on 56s and 48s, 50s qualities, but the low grade wools were mostly quiet. Quotations on all grades were lower at the close of November than at the close of the preceding month.

Sales of 64s and finer western wools included both graded and original bag lines. Quotations on Strictly combing graded Territory wools of these qualities eased slightly and most of the sales were on the low side of the range 72-74 cents, scoured basis. French combing graded wools of similar qualities brought 67-70 cents, scoured basis, with most sales on the low side of this range. Choice wools occasionally realized the maximum of the range. Original bag lines of 64s and finer Territory wools consisting principally of French combing or longer staple sold mostly at prices in the range 65-68 cents, scoured basis. An occasional very attractive lot sold up to 70 cents, on an estimated scoured basis. Short French combing and clothing staple lots sold largely at around 62-63 cents, scoured basis. A very moderate volume of twelve months Texas wool was turned over at 70-72 cents, scoured basis.

Demand was fairly persistent on 58s, 60s Territory wools, but prices tended to ease. The bulk of the sales of Strictly combing lots were closed at 67-68 cents, scoured basis, while the best offerings occasionally brought up to 70 cents. French combing length 58s, 60s Territory wools moved at prices around 65 cents, scoured basis.

The outlet for 56s and 48s, 50s Territory wools continued very limited and quotations showed a further slight easing tendency. A similar trend was noted in quotations on 46s and lower qualities, but very few sales were reported.

The market on woolen wools was very irregular and prices declined relatively more than prices on the worsted types of wool. Scoured clothing shorn wools were very slow and prices were weak. Some business was done on all grades of pulled wools but only on B grade wools were sales of substantial volume. Prices on B pulled wools declined 1-3 cents, during November.

The noil market was mostly quiet. A little demand was received on 56s and 48s, 50s noils. Prices on all grades of noils showed further easing tendencies late in the month and were quite irregular at the end of November.

Business in the top market showed a further slackening during November. Deliveries fell early in the month to a level somewhat below the September and October levels and the volume declined further during the latter part of the month. Very few new contracts were placed for tops. Sales were for immediate delivery or at most within a few weeks. The hand to mouth buying was quite pronounced toward the close of the month when a large number of stock lots became available from sources outside of the group of firms that specialize in making tops. The character of these lots varied widely from the standard types of the regular topmakers and at the close of November the market was very unsettled owing to the lower prices at which these tops were offered and the uncertain qualities of the wools. Topmakers, however, were very reluctant to accept orders for their regular lines at lower figures to fully meet competition, but they quoted choice oil combed 64s top as low as 95 cents and were holding fairly firm at this price at the close of the month. Short dry combed 64s tops were held at 92-93 cents.

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

Grade	1929			1930		
	Oct. 11	Nov. 16	Dec. 14	Oct. 11	Nov. 15	Dec. 13
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	37-38	36-37	34-35	31	30-31	29-30
Fleece scoured basis	88-93	88-90	83-85	75-77	73-75	73-74
Territory " "	86-93	87-89	83-85	75-77	72-74	72-74
58s, 60s (½ blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	43-44	42-43	41	30-31	29-30	29-30
Fleece scoured basis	90-92	88-92	83-85	65-68	63-67	63-67
Territory " "	90-93	87-90	83-85	69-72	67-70	65-70
56s (3/8 blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	45-46	44-45	41-43	29-30	29-30	28-29
Fleece scoured basis	85-88	85-87	78-81	55-58	53-56	52-55
Territory " "	88-90	85-90	81-83	60-62	57-60	57-60
46s (low ¼ blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	38-39	38-39	38-39	27-28	26-27	25-26
Fleece scoured basis	63-66	63-65	63-65	45-47	43-45	42-45
Territory " "	65-70	65-70	65-68	47-52	47-50	43-47

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

Prices: Foreign

The final series of London Colonial wool auctions for 1930 closed on December 13 with prices generally below those at the opening of the series but with a strengthening in prices of crossbreds which brought some quotations up to the opening levels. The amount available for the series was 166,500 bales, of which 87,000 bales were Australian and 66,600 bales were from New Zealand. A large amount of New Zealand wool was withdrawn, however, and the sales were closed three days earlier than originally planned. Sales to the Continent amounted to 59,000 bales while English buyers purchased 51,500 bales. American buyers showed little interest in any type of wool. After the large declines at the opening, prices for all classes were fairly well maintained until the final week of the series when merinos eased slightly while crossbred values tended to strengthen. Compared with the close of the previous series merino wools in general were down about 10 per cent except super fine 74s, 80s and sound warp 64s, 70s which were fully at par. Crossbred wools were generally 10 to 15 per cent below the close of the previous series but medium greasy crossbreds declined as much as 20 per cent. Prices of Capes were down 10 per cent; Puntas 10 per cent; longest slipes of all qualities 5 per cent and other slipes 10 per cent.

United Kingdom: Prices at the London Wool Sales, reported on basis of official standards of the United States for grades of wool (scoured basis), 1929, 1930

United States grades	1929		1930					
	6th series		4th series		5th series		6th series	
	Open Nov.19	Close Dec. 4	Open July 8	Close July 23	Open Sept.18	Close Oct.7	Open Nov. 25	Close Dec. 13
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70s	62.9	59.8	50.7	52.7	48.7	45.6	42.6	40.6
64s	58.8	56.8	45.6	47.7	44.6	40.6	38.5	36.5
60s	54.7	54.7	41.6	40.6	38.5	36.5	34.5	33.4
58s	50.7	50.7	36.5	36.5	36.5	32.4	29.4	28.4
56s	46.6	47.6	34.0	34.5	32.4	29.4	25.3	23.3
50s	39.5	36.0	27.4	27.4	25.3	23.5	20.3	19.3
48s	36.5	36.5	26.4	25.8	23.8	22.3	17.7	17.2
46s	35.5	35.5	26.4	25.3	23.3	21.3	17.2	17.2
44s	34.5	35.5	24.8	24.3	22.5	20.3	17.2	16.2
40s	34.5	34.5	24.3	24.3	22.3	19.3	16.2	16.2
36s	34.5	34.5	23.3	23.8	22.3	18.2	16.2	15.2

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

Australian markets react to London declines

Wool prices at the auctions in Australia were firm, with a slight upward tendency from the end of October until the last week of November and competition was strong in all centers. At the opening of the London wool sales on November 25, however, prices dropped somewhat lower than had been anticipated and conditions in Australian markets became slightly irregular. During the first half of December prices remained fairly steady at a level from par to 5 per cent below the prices ruling just previous to the London auctions but after the close of the London sales buyers in Australia acted with reserve and prices at the closing sales of the year showed declines of from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent compared with those of early December.

The third series of sales for the 1930-31 season was held at Sydney from November 10 to December 4. The original plan allocated 184,000 bales to this series but later developments caused the amount to be reduced to 168,000 bales. The series opened with prices firm and unchanged from the previous series which closed on October 30. The selection was an average one, and competition was keen with the Continent and Japan the chief operators. During the second week of the series the market was strong and Japan bought heavily at prices which, compared with the first weeks levels, were in the sellers favor. The third weeks sales opened on November 24 with competition strong and prices showing no change compared with the previous week but news from the London sales which opened on November 25 caused some uneasiness and the weeks sales closed with prices of merino spinners wools at par to 5 per cent below the previous weeks close and with other styles slightly easier. Japan was again the principal operator during the fourth and final week of the series. Prices at the opening on December 1 were slightly below the close of the previous week and remained unchanged until the close of the series on December 4. Japanese competition was strong at the close and America was operating more freely. At the final series of 1930, December 15 to 18, Japan was the only important buyer while English and Continental buyers operated with reserve and prices were par to 5 per cent below the opening quotations for the week.

Sales were held at Melbourne during the last three weeks of November and the first and third weeks of December. Approximately 61,000 bales were available for the November sales while 49,400 bales were allocated to this market to be offered during December. The November sales opened on November 10 with competition keen and general. Prices of best wools were in the sellers favor and prices of other wools remained firm. Prices showed an upward trend during the second week of sales. England and Japan were good buyers and the sales for the month closed on November 24 with conditions unchanged.

At the opening of the December sales, however, buyers were influenced by conditions in other Australian centers and in London and the market was somewhat irregular and prices slightly easier although competition remained keen. On December 15, at the opening of the final sales of 1930, Japan purchased heavily but other sections of the trade were cautious. Prices of spinners wools were $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the previous close on December 4 while prices of topmaking merinos and crossbreds were par to 5 per cent lower and the tone of the market was weak.

Conditions at sales in other Australian centers were similar to those in Sydney and Melbourne. The sale at Perth on December 2 offered a good selection and the clearance was good. The price of shabby wools was irregular. Buyers were cautious at the sale held at Geelong on November 25,26 and 27 and prices were slightly lower on receipt of reports from the London sales. At the Brisbane sale December 9-11 prices were firm and unchanged from the prices of the previous week at Sydney. All sections were active but Japan and Germany were the chief buyers.

Prices of spinners wools at the Adelaide sales on December 12 were firm at the level of the closing rates at Melbourne on December 4. Other wools were difficult to sell at prices 15 per cent below the close of the previous sale at this center on November 7.

New Zealand withdrawals large

Prices at the opening sales of the 1930-31 selling season in New Zealand were about 35 per cent below closing quotations of the previous season but competition was greater than had been expected and at the closing sales for December prices of crossbreds were somewhat firmer. The fall in prices in the New Zealand market was undoubtedly influenced by the supplies of cheap crossbred wool available from South America. It is reported that a considerable amount of South American wool has been purchased by Bradford firms, some of which had shown no interest in Buenos Aires wools for several years.

New Zealand growers, however, are showing a reluctance to meet the market at the present low prices and withdrawals have been very large, the offerings for the first four sales being about 40,000 bales less than originally planned while continued large withdrawals are expected at sales to be held in the near future. It is said that buyers are now agitating for a conference with sellers with a view to rearranging the auction roster after the opening of the new year.

The 1930-31 selling season opened at Auckland on November 25. Prices at the opening sale were about 35 per cent below the closing quotations of the 1929-30 season. The original plan called for offerings of 25,000 bales but continued wet weather, which delayed shearing, and the disinclination of farmers to accept the ruling low prices, resulted in a considerable reduction of offerings. Although part of the offerings comprised discolored lots, about 75 per cent of the wools cataloged were sold to German and Bradford buyers and competition was far more general than had been expected.

The second sale of the season was held at Wanganui on November 28. Prices were about on the same basis as those at the Auckland sale on November 25 but owners refused to accept current rates and about 55 per cent of the catalog was withdrawn. The amount allocated to this sale originally was

22,000 bales but on November 25 the amount scheduled had been reduced to 12,000 bales.

Prices at the opening sale at Napier on December 3 were about the same as those at the two previous New Zealand auctions but competition was keener. The original schedule called for offerings of 30,000 bales but withdrawals were heavy and only 16,000 bales were cataloged and 13,000 bales were sold. Germany bought heavily and America purchased superior styles of 48s and 50s.

The catalog for the opening sale at Wellington on December 28 contained only 18,000 bales or 60 per cent of the amount originally planned. The quality of wool offered was below average, especially hold-over wool. Bradford and Canada were the principal buyers of superior crossbreds and Germany of other classes. The United States took fair quantities of superior crossbreds. Prices were considerably below those at the last sale in April.

The sale at Christchurch on December 12 brought keen competition for good style halfbreds and prices of crossbreds were slightly firmer. Germany was a heavy buyer while local New Zealand manufacturers were keen competitors. The selection was good to medium. Only 10,000 bales were offered at the Timaru sale on December 15. Competition was keen and prices were generally unchanged.

Union of South Africa would set minimum price

The trend in prices of wool in the chief selling centers of the Union of South Africa has been similar to that in Australia. There has recently been considerable agitation among sellers to establish a minimum price and on December 13 a meeting was held at Port Elizabeth between the wool council and selling brokers when it was decided to use all possible efforts to avoid selling wools below the following prices per pound clean, Bradford; 12 months 70s, 48.7 cents; 64s - 70s, 44.6 cents; 10-12 months 70s, 44.6 cents; 66s - 70s, 42.6 cents and average 64s, 40.6 cents. The South African wool market will be closed from December 20 to January 5, after that there will be public and private sales weekly at Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban with 7,000 bales offered weekly at each port.

South American prices low

Crossbred wools are selling at low prices in the markets of South America and a good volume of business is being done. Shipments for the present season to the end of November have been well above those for the same period last year but the quantity already shipped is small compared with shipments for an entire season.

Prices lower at Bradford

Prices of tops and yarn at Bradford continued to decline during the latter part of November and the first half of December. There was some demand for merino tops but the turnover in crossbreds during the first half of December was small. Spinners working on merinos were kept fairly busy while the demand for piece goods was poor and buyers were content to cover immediate requirements regardless of the low 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
1929-						
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
1930-						
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
June 25	50.7	57.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	56.8
July 25	48.7	56.8	89.2	28.4	34.5	55.8
Aug. 25	48.7	56.8	89.2	27.4	34.5	54.7
Sept.26	46.6	54.7	85.2	24.3	32.4	53.7
Oct. 25	45.6	50.7	83.1	22.3	29.4	48.7
Nov. 26	40.6	50.7	81.1	19.3	27.4	47.7

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

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

Prices on Continent

Prices of tops in France rose from the early part of October to early November, but from then until mid-December all the gains were lost and prices were lower than in early October. Noils and yarns declined in October and early November in contrast with tops prices, but have accompanied tops and wool in the recent further declines.

Tops, noils and yarn: Price per pound in France, specified dates, 1929 - 1930

Item	1929			1930		
	Oct.3	Nov. 1	Dec.5	Oct.9	Nov. 6	Dec. 18
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -						
Merino 64s warp	89.2	82.1	77.0	63-65	67-69	59.8
Crossbreds 56s	71.0	64.9	61.8	49-51	53.1	46.1
Tops, Argentine -						
Crossbreds 56s	68.9	60.8	57.8	47-49	49-51	43.8
Noils -						
Australian merino	78.2	71.1	69.3	48.0	42.6	28.3-30.1
Australian crossbred	58.6	49.8	48.0	30-32	26.7	19.5-21.3
Cape	--	76.4	74.6	42.7	40.9	33.7
Yarn -						
Merino	103.1	104.4	106.2	87.7	86.2	82.4
Cheviot	80.9	80.9	82.6	65.0	61.3	55.8

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

Trade and consumption: Domestic

Boston receipts show seasonal decline

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston have fallen off rapidly since July and in November the total amounted to only 4,460,000 pounds compared with 11,415,000 pounds in October and 8,202,000 pounds in November 1929. Total receipts from January 1 to November 30 of this year were 239,751,000 pounds which was an increase of 21.3 per cent over receipt for the same months of last year and 18 per cent above receipts for the first 11 months of 1928.

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

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930 1/
	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	5,758	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	53,517
July	55,877	51,346	56,870	70,693
Aug.	29,891	25,802	32,377	50,649
Sept................	11,799	7,156	16,253	3,292
Oct.	9,033	4,598	9,171	11,415
Nov.	8,972	9,322	8,202	4,460
Dec.	8,794	7,293	8,257	

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

United States imports continue small

Imports of wool into the United States in recent months have been the smallest in several years and November imports showed no improvement over the previous month. Imports of combing and clothing wool were slightly greater than those for October but carpet wool imports declined. Total imports of wool into the United States from January 1 to October 31, 1930 were 142,876,000 pounds of which 63,739,000 pounds were combing and clothing wool and 79,137,000 pounds were carpet wool. Imports into the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia for the month of November were approximately 7,457,000 pounds, of which 1,705,000 pounds were combing and clothing wool and 5,752,000 pounds were carpet wool. Adding the figures for these periods gives an approximate total of 150,333,000 pounds imported from January 1 to November 30 of which 65,444,000 pounds were combing and clothing wool and 84,889,000 pounds were carpet wool. During the same period of 1929 United States imports amounted to 256,968,000 pounds, consisting of 97,699,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool and 159,269,000 pounds of carpet wool. The decline in total wool imports for the first 11 months of the present year was 41.5 per cent, imports of combing and clothing wool having declined 33 per cent and imports of carpet wool 46.7 per cent.

Wool: Imports into the United States, specified periods, 1929 and 1930

Wool	1929		1930		
	Jan. 1-Oct.31	Oct.	Jan.1 - Oct.31	Sept.	Oct.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing	76,284	3,792	49,479	1,593	1,014
Clothing	16,221	1,848	14,260	566	453
Total	92,505	5,640	63,739	2,159	1,467
Carpet	145,140	13,615	79,137	6,602	7,491
Total all wools ...	237,645	19,255	142,876	8,761	8,958

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

Foreign wool stocks at Boston show further declines

Stocks of foreign wool in bonded warehouses at Boston on November 30 amounted to 10,031,000 pounds compared with 11,396,000 pounds on October 31 and 17,306,000 pounds on November 30, 1929. The stocks on November 30 consisted of 5.2 million pounds of combing and clothing wool and 4.8 million pounds of carpet wool. On November 30, 1929 stocks consisted of 15.8 million pounds of combing and clothing wool and 1.4 million pounds of carpet wool.

United States consumption continues to increase

Consumption of combing and clothing wool by United States manufacturers increased during October and the increase from August to October was greater than the average seasonal increase for the 8 year period 1922-1928. Consumption of carpet wool also increased during October, the consumption for that month being the largest for any month since April of this year. Consumption is still far below seasonal, however, the consumption of combing and clothing wool for the first 10 months of 1930 being 19 per cent below consumption during the same months of 1929 while consumption of carpet wool during that period was 45 per cent below last year.

The increase in October over September was in the consumption of carpet wool and in the grades from 48s to 60s. The total quantity of wool entering into manufacture as reported by 432 manufacturers in October, reduced to a grease equivalent, was 40,974,783 pounds compared with 38,082,737 pounds reported by 433 manufacturers for September 1930 and 59,351,974 pounds reported by 463 manufacturers for October 1929. Of the total quantity of wool used in October 63.6 per cent was domestic wool and 36.4 per cent was foreign wool. Combing and clothing wool formed 78 per cent of the total consumed in October while 22 per cent was carpet wool.

Wool: Consumption in the United States, by grades, for specified periods, 1929, 1930 1/

Official standards of the United States for grades of wool	1929 Jan. 1-Oct. 31	1929 Oct.	1930 Jan. 1-Oct. 31	1930 Sept.	1930 Oct.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing and clothing wool					
64s, 70s and 80s	121,729	15,379	114,912	13,685	13,002
58s and 60s	54,575	6,238	46,634	4,143	5,224
56s	56,855	6,566	36,105	3,580	3,936
48s and 50s	49,344	5,710	34,561	3,793	3,884
36s, 40s, 44s and 46s	25,289	2,923	17,925	1,905	1,854
Total combing and clothing wools	307,792	36,816	250,137	27,106	27,900
Carpet wools	133,464	16,045	74,040	6,106	7,944
Total all wools	441,256	52,861	324,177	33,212	35,844

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 wool 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 - October 1929, 1930 1/

Year, month or period	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic and foreign: Combing	Clothing	Carpet	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930						
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	15,338	17,970	4,718	9,588	32,276
May.	17,001	11,556	17,439	4,806	6,117	28,558
June	19,370	9,484	19,152	4,395	5,307	28,854
July	21,359	9,262	21,389	4,081	5,151	30,621
Aug.	21,372	8,449	21,157	3,819	4,845	29,821
Sept.	22,756	10,456	22,814	4,292	6,106	33,212
Oct.	22,786	13,058	23,516	4,384	7,944	35,844
Total Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1930	199,295	124,882	204,308	45,829	74,040	324,177
Total Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1929	242,046	199,210	242,795	64,997	133,464	441,256

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.

Activity of looms greater in October

Activity of wide and narrow looms and also of carpet and rug looms showed improvement in October compared with September both in the total number of hours machines were active and in the activity expressed as a percentage of the maximum single shift capacity. There was also a slight improvement in the carding section and in the woolen spindles section compared with the previous month. Woolen and worsted spindles were active for a total of 597 million hours during October compared with 551 million hours in September and 817 million hours in October 1929. Looms were active 7.5 million hours in October compared with 6.7 million hours in September and 11.7 million hours in October 1929. Activity in all branches of the woolen industry is still considerably below that of last year.

Wool machinery activity in the United States during September 1930 and October 1929 and 1930

Wool machinery	Total number of hours machines were active			Percentage of total machinery active at some time during the month			Percentage of maximum single-shift capacity		
	1929	1930		1929	1930		1929	1930	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Cards	1,304	753	795	73.9	56.3	56.0	84.6	52.5	53.9
Combs	543	431	430	71.3	63.8	61.9	91.0	80.6	74.1
Spindles:									
Woolen	405,662	252,266	266,200	69.2	54.7	55.1	78.0	54.8	53.3
Worsted	411,289	298,297	330,356	67.4	56.1	57.0	71.8	59.5	61.5
Looms:									
Wide 1/	8,147	4,885	5,491	56.6	40.2	41.5	65.0	45.5	46.8
Narrow 2/	1,986	1,049	1,170	62.8	43.8	46.3	66.0	41.4	43.7
Carpet and rug	1,579	736	816	68.8	44.1	46.5	70.6	36.2	37.7

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.

British woolen piece goods trade declines

United Kingdom imports and exports of woolen and worsted tissues declined in November and were below those of November 1929. The exports of tissues amounted to 8,270,000 square yards compared with 8,711,000 square yards in October and 10,815,000 square yards in November 1929. Exports of raw wool during November were only 3,600,000 pounds compared with 4,400,000 pounds in October. The exports of woolen and worsted yarns showed a slight increase in November but were below the exports for November 1929.

Imports of raw wool in November were considerably above the imports in October but were smaller than the imports in November of last year.

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

Exports and imports	Unit	1929 Nov.	1930 Sept.	1930 Oct.	1930 Nov.
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports -					
Wool	pound	5,900	2,200	4,400	3,600
Tops	"	2,900	2,100	3,000	2,500
Yarns, woolen	"	672	558	522	532
Yarns, worsted	"	3,452	2,581	3,048	3,259
Tissues, woolen	sq. yd.	7,595	6,843	6,175	5,245
Tissues, worsted	" "	3,220	2,750	2,536	3,025
Flannels and delaines	" "	443	303	268	256
Carpets and rugs	" "	594	363	396	293
Noils	pound	1,500	980	1,000	1,200
Waste	"	1,200	900	1,100	1,200
Woolen rags	"	2,170	800	1,120	780
Imports -					
Wool	"	48,700	25,600	29,200	40,200
Tops	"	150	100	100	200
Waste and noils	"	340	160	300	200
Yarns	"	1,668	1,383	1,900	1,527
Tissues, woolen	sq. yd.	2,167	3,334	4,013	2,170
Tissues, worsted	" "	360	197	409	279
Carpets and rugs	" "	695	680	867	694
Woolen rags	pound	4,100	3,380	3,580	3,360

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

Continental Europe

Imports of raw wool into Germany in October were 23.5 million pounds compared with 17.5 million in September. Last year October imports totaled only 12.1 million pounds compared with 12.8 in September of 1929. Imports into France were smaller in October than in September but were higher than in October last year. In Belgium on the other hand, October imports showed a seasonal decline from September, and were lower than last year.

Wool: Imports in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom and United States, stated months, 1929 and 1930

Country and item	1929 Aug.	1929 Sept.	1929 Oct.	1930 Aug.	1930 Sept.	1930 Oct.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium -						
Wool, greasy	14,204	10,866	7,049	11,086	6,981	4,744
Wool, scoured	419	246	241	435	304	318
Total	14,623	11,112	7,290	11,521	7,285	5,062
Czechoslovakia -	1,964	2,976	1,649	2,264	2,707	
France, raw and on skins	30,766	26,602	25,282	72,183	34,021	30,127
Germany -						
Wool, merino, greasy and washed	11,706	6,153	4,700	19,489	9,233	13,364
Wool, merino, scoured	1,307	1,057	1,209	1,112	1,184	1,622
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed	9,659	4,351	5,025	7,987	6,271	7,886
Wool, crossbred, scoured	1,160	778	1,215	887	817	614
Total	23,832	12,836	12,149	29,475	17,505	23,486
Italy -						
Wool, greasy	6,255	3,607	3,322	7,061	6,388	
Wool, washed	789	882	1,254	719	851	
Total	7,044	4,489	4,576	7,780	7,239	
Japan -	3,801	736	2,851	9,491	1/	
Poland -	2,026	2,200	2,116	2,442	1/	
United Kingdom -	32,772	18,125	21,997	39,000	25,500	29,200
United States -						
Wool, greasy and washed	12,732	13,049	14,214	7,467	6,113	5,468
Wool, scoured	3,899	5,042	5,041	2,412	2,648	3,490
Total	16,631	18,091	19,255	9,879	8,761	8,958

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

French conditioning house figures showed declines in the amount of wool tops and yarns passing through in November and the total poundage was lower than in November last year. In both October and November however the amount of wool passing through conditioning houses was larger than last year. At Verviers the amount of tops passing through conditioning houses in November was only slightly above October, in contrast with the material increase last year. More significant still however, the amount of wool passing through conditioning houses at Verviers in October and November this year totaled only 55 per cent as large as in corresponding months last year.

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

Location and class	1929			1930		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bradford -						
Wool	771	878	553	755	663	647
Tops	4,120	4,337	3,763	4,175	4,338	3,394
Yarn	165	180	274	163	160	130
Roubaix -						
Wool	245	234	276	269	357	304
Tops	4,506	6,722	5,765	4,021	5,520	4,687
Yarn	1,007	1,583	1,453	1,188	1,354	1,108
Tourcoing -						
Wool	2,319	2,994	2,700	2,235	3,466	2,762
Tops	5,873	8,699	8,571	5,093	7,520	6,843
Yarn	1,976	2,438	2,015	1,669	2,158	1,634
Verviers -						
Wool	1,351	3,513	2,886	1,792	1,843	1,664
Tops	124	406	522	373	495	505
Yarn	296	820	769	465	602	569

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

World wool supply situation, December 20, 1930

The total supply of wool awaiting disposal in the five 1/ principal countries of the Southern Hemisphere on November 1, 1930 is estimated at approximately 1,791,000,000 pounds 2/ or about the same quantity as at the same time last year but 2 per cent less than at the same date in 1928. The total quantity of old and new wool exported from those countries during the current season up to November 1 is estimated at 285,500,000 pounds, an increase of 28 per cent over the same period of the 1929-30 season.

1/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Union of South Africa.
2/ Estimated on basis of carry-over from preceding season, estimated total production and exports from beginning of season to November 1.

No changes have been made in the 1930 production estimates for the five Southern Hemisphere countries since the publishing of our last report. The provisional estimate for the five countries still stands at 1,936,000,000 pounds or approximately the same as the large production of 1929 although 2 per cent below the record 1928 clip. A recent report has been received to the effect that the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers has revised its estimate of the Australian clip downward, now estimating a 200,000 bale decrease compared with last year. Deducting that amount from last year's production and converting to pounds at the present average weight per bale would give a clip of 874,000,000 pounds compared with 875,000,000 pounds as officially estimated.

As the new sheep returns for Canada give a basis for estimating production in that country for 1930 we are now able to give a provisional estimate of production of 2,498,000,000 pounds for nine 1/ countries which supply in the neighborhood of four-fifths of the world's production exclusive of Russia and China, an increase of 1 per cent compared with 1929. This increase is due principally to the estimated increase in the United States, as production in the other three Northern Hemisphere countries included in this estimate, i.e., Canada, the United Kingdom and Germany is about the same or lower than last year. No estimate of the number of sheep in France at the beginning of 1930 is as yet available although a slight increase was indicated in a recent cable from Agricultural Attache Steere pointing to a probable slight increase in the 1930 wool production. Production in Russia however, as stated previously in these reports, is expected to be considerably below the 397,000,000 pounds reported in 1929 owing, to the heavy reduction in sheep numbers in 1930.

Australia

Autumn and winter lambing (March-August) is reported as having been good this year in Australia. In addition to that pastoral conditions are very satisfactory throughout the Commonwealth. The official estimate of the current clip still stands at 875,000,000 pounds against 910,000,000 a year ago. While the condition of many of the early clips was below average owing to drought last season, later clips reflect the improved seasonal conditions .

Sheep numbers at the beginning of 1930 were the largest for many years. However losses through drought during the early part of 1930 and increased slaughter due to low wool prices will probably tend to reduce the number on hand as of January 1, 1931. Exports of mutton carcasses this year up to November 1, numbered 600,000 against only 302,000 last year for the same time, while the number of lamb carcasses exported was 1,337,000 against 915,000 a year ago for the same period. It seems probable that more sheep than usual are being slaughtered directly after shearing this year. New South Wales and Victorian freezers are treating mutton for export, while two Brisbane works are also killing sheep, states the Australasian Shipping

---

1/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Union of South Africa, United States, Canada, United Kingdom and Germany.

Bulletin. This activity is attributed to the heavy supplies offered at sale yards resulting from the low price of wool, the losses sustained by pastoralists and the desire to reduce flocks. During October New South Wales establishments were killing lambs with nearly full boards, according to the Australasian Shipping Bulletin, while those in Victoria were operating at about 80 per cent capacity. Shipments for both November and December are likely to be in the neighborhood of 300,000 per month. Last year lamb shipments during the last three months of the year amounted to 863,000 carcasses.

New Zealand

Lambing has been very good this year in New Zealand, according to latest reports although feed has been backward as a result of a late spring. With the number of ewes 6 per cent above last year and lambing reported as very good it does not look as if the next sheep returns for New Zealand will show much reduction. However, so far the forward business in breeding ewes which usually begins in October has been almost entirely absent. With sheep numbers on April 30, 1930 at the highest number ever reported, and wool prices at a very low level it may be expected that there will be a heavy export of mutton and lamb this season. Since April 30, the date of the sheep estimate, the number of mutton carcasses shipped out has reached 1,369,000 or 42 per cent above the same period of the preceding season, while the number of lamb carcasses shipped reached 3,542,000 or an increase of 24 per cent. During the season ending March 31, 1930 the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered exceeded 10,000,000. The number of lambs killed reached 6,595,000 an increase of 7 per cent over 1928-29, while the number of sheep slaughtered was 3,420,000 or 15 per cent above the preceding season. Sheep numbers on April 30 this year were reported at 6 per cent above 1929 or 30,841,000, the largest number ever reported in that country. Sheep have been on the upward trend since 1922.

Union of South Africa

Wool is now arriving at ports in the Union increasing quantities but transport and shearing have been delayed by excessive rains in some districts of eastern Cape Province. Stock generally are reported to be in good condition throughout the country, except in Orange Free State where there is a shortage of veld feed and sheep are falling off in condition.

South America

No changes in production estimates have been received since our last report. In contrast to the policy of adjusting flocks to world demand being urged upon wool growers in Uruguay, in Argentina the latest monthly circular of Messrs Gibson Brothers Ltd. of Buenos Aires suggests building up flocks by ceasing to slaughter females unless they are unsuitable for breeding purposes. They point to the fact that sheep numbers in Buenos Aires province have decreased by 4,660,000 since 1914 and states that there is room to double the number without displacing a single head of cattle or a single acre devoted to crops. During the last days of October consignments of sheep, especially of lambs to the Tablada market,have been excessive states the same circular. It is suggested that when conditions in an industry are at the lowest ebb the most experienced producers begin to buy. From January 1 to October 31, 1930 entries of sheep at the Buenos Aires market are reported as 3,028,000 compared with 3,386,000 during the corresponding period of 1929. Slaughter at freezing companies during the first 10 months of 1930 however, totaled 4,366,000 compared with 4,346,000 during the same period of 1929.

Canada

According to the 1930 estimate sheep numbers in Canada increased only slightly in 1930, the number being estimated at 3,696,000 compared with the revised figure of 3,636,000 in 1929 an increase of 2 per cent. Only 1,681,000 lambs were reported this year, a decrease of 4 per cent compared with 1929. A preliminary estimate of wool production based on sheep and lamb numbers places the clip at 21,200,000 pounds or about the same figure officially reported for 1929. Although that figure may be revised downward on the basis of the new sheep figures issued by the government in the release dated December 6. Sheep numbers in Canada have been increasing since 1924 when they numbered only 2,885,000, the lowest point reached after the war and the percentage increase this year is the lowest during this period.

Receipts, disposals, stocks in primary markets

The early part of the current season in Southern Hemisphere markets has been characterized by reduced receipts, heavy shipments and a stock situation on November 1 approximately the same as at the same time last year. South American countries showed increased receipts during the opening month of the season i.e. October, but the total quantities were relatively small. Despite the late clearance of the 1929-30 wool clip in Southern Hemisphere countries owing to unfavorable market conditions, and a new clip coming on to the market not materially differnt in size from that of last year, stocks reported on hand at selling centers on November 1 in the five 1/ principal wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere were approximately the same as at the same date a year ago.

Considerable quantities of new clip wool had arrived on the markets by the first of November, although up to that date receipts at selling centers in Australia, Argentina and the Union of South Africa were about 2 per cent below the corresponding period a year earlier, due mostly to the smaller Australian clip. Although no data are available showing receipts of new clip wool in Uruguay, the heavy exports during the first month of the new season indicate that receipts were heavy as there was practically no carry-over from the preceding season. The new wool season in New Zealand did not begin until November and it seems probable that on account of the unusually heavy carry-over of old wool in that country

1/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay and the Union of South Africa.

the new clip wool will be slow in arriving at the market.

Stocks at selling centers on November 1 this year in four 1/ important countries of the Southern Hemisphere are estimated at 336,000,000 pounds or 10 per cent below the quantity reported on hand at the same date of 1929. Including a rough estimate for New Zealand, where the carry-over from the preceding season was unusually heavy, stocks at selling centers on November 1 in the five countries are estimated to be about 382,700,000 pounds or approximately the same as at the same date of 1929. The 75,397,000 pounds officially reported on hand in New Zealand on June 30 had been reduced by heavy exports during the first four months of the new season. The bulk of the stocks on hand in primary markets on November 1 were in Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

The situation as regards shipments from the beginning of the season up to November 1 this year is just the reverse of last year. Exports this year for the early months of the season up to November 1 have been considerably larger than for the same period a year ago, whereas last year they were below the same period of the preceding year. The large increase in exports this year is partly due to a late clearance of the 1929-30 clip although disposals of the current clip have also been heavier than they were last year. Up to November 1 exports from the five 2/ most important Southern Hemisphere countries for the current export season are unofficially estimated at 285,500,000 pounds an increase of 28 per cent over the same period a year earlier. These figures include both old and new clip wool. The only country showing a slight reduction in exports is the Union of South Africa where a small proportion of growers were with-holding offerings anticipating higher prices in December according to Consul Dick. In the other countries the policy so far appears to have been to meet the market at the prices prevailing.

During the first four months of the current season up to November 1 receipts of new clip wool into store in Australia amounted to only 471,900,000 pounds or 3 per cent less than during the same period of 1929 and 9 per cent less than receipts during the corresponding period of 1928-29, the season of record production. In fact receipts so far this season are lower than they have been for the past three seasons. Disposals of new clip wool, on the other hand, exceeded last season's for the same period by 14 per cent amounting to 168,700,000 pounds. They were smaller, however than for the same period of the three preceding years. Exports for the same period, including old and new clip wool, reached 217,700,000 this year an increase of 37 per cent over 1929 for the corresponding period. Exports by countries are not yet available up to November 1 but up to October 1 Japan bought 20,600,000 pounds or four times as much Australian wool as the year before while Germany took

---

1/ Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and the Union of South Africa.
2/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay and the Union of South Africa.

18,800,000 pounds or almost double the amount taken last year while the United Kingdom and France, the principal buyers, also increased takings considerably. Stocks of current clip wool on hand on November 1 were reported by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers at 303,200,000 pounds and were lower than at the same date of the two preceding seasons. In addition to stocks of the current clip on hand about 3,931,000 pounds of 1929-30 clip was on hand which is slightly larger than the 3,281,000 pounds remaining on hand from the 1928-29 clip last November 1.

Exports from New Zealand for the first four months of the season reached 27,400,000 pounds or 69 per cent over the corresponding period of 1929-30. The bulk of this wool was carry-over as the new season did not begin until November.

Receipts of wool at the Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires, reached 10,194,000 pounds for the period July 1 to November 1 this year and are higher than for any year since 1922 when receipts reached 15,703,000 for the same period. By November 20, receipts had reached 27,300,000 pounds and were approximately twice as heavy as during the same period a year earlier. Shipments from the beginning of the export season, i.e., October 1 to November 20, were 13,900,000 pounds or 28 per cent above a year earlier. The United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Germany have all taken increased quantities this season, the increased quantities taken by France and Belgium being over 100 per cent more than last season. On the other hand the United States took only 47 per cent of last season's quantity. Due to the large increase in receipts, stocks at Central Produce Market showed an increase over the preceding year for the first time since March 1, 1930.

Sales of wool in Uruguay from the beginning of the season to November 27 amounted to 19,000,000 pounds or three times as much as was sold during the same period of 1929. As only 4,100,000 pounds is reported as shipped out, a considerable quantity of sold wool is evidently awaiting shipment. Stocks at Montevideo are reported at approximately 15,000,000 pounds a considerable decrease compared with last year at the same time. Italy took more Uruguay wool than any other purchaser taking almost five times as much as last year for the same period. France and the United States also took increased amounts although the total quantities exported and taken by the various countries were comparatively small as the season had only just commenced.

Conditions in the Union of South Africa appear to be a little different from that in the other Southern Hemisphere countries at the present time. No estimates of receipts into store are as yet available. However, offerings at selling centers so far are unofficially estimated to be slightly above the same period a year ago. Shipments, on the other hand, from July 1 to November 22 are considerably below last season's, being unofficially estimated at approximately 68,000,000 pounds against 93,500,000 pounds last year. In the same period stocks at ports on the same date were reported at 30,600,000 pounds an increase of 14 per cent over last year at the same time. The decrease in shipments and stocks compared with a year ago appear to be due to some with-holding for higher prices as reported by Consul Dick in a recent cable. The wool clip this year is reported as larger than that of 1929. During November there was good general demand for all descriptions of wool except from America, states the same Consul.

Wool: Preliminary estimates of production, in the grease, for important wool producing countries for 1930, with comparisons

Country	Average 1909-1913 1/	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930 preliminary
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE							
Australia	727.7	833.7	924.4	888.1	968.2	910.0	2/875.0
New Zealand 3/	179.9	200.2	202.4	229.0	239.0	242.0	4/237.0
Argentina 5/	332.3	319.0	363.0	344.0	352.0	324.0	6/333.0
Uruguay 5/	133.1	116.0	129.0	131.0	139.0	2/150.0	2/154.0
Union of S. Africa 5/ 7/	157.7	235.1	249.2	273.0	283.0	307.0	337.0
Total S. Hemis. coun. prewar to 1930	1,530.7	1,704.0	1,868.0	1,865.1	1,981.2	1,933.0	1,936.0
United States -							
Shorn	272.2	245.6	261.0	281.9	303.7	308.9	328.0
Pulled	41.4	46.8	49.6	50.1	51.9	54.5	8/ 65.0
Total	313.6	292.4	310.6	332.0	355.6	363.4	393.0
Canada	13.2	15.6	18.0	18.7	19.6	21.2	10/ 21.2
United Kingdom 9/	136.0	109.9	114.6	118.5	119.7	117.9	11/117.2
France	74.8	45.0	46.5	47.6	47.2	10/47.0	--
Germany	43.9	50.2	41.8	35.9	33.6	31.9	10/ 30.6
Total 9 N. & S.Hemis coun. reptg. all periods	2,037.4	2,172.1	2,353.0	2,370.2	2,509.7	2,467.4	2,498.0
Est. world total excl. Russia and China 12/	2,754.0	2,903.0	3,069.0	3,096.0	3,232.0	3,181.0	
Russia	13/330.3	315.0	351.0	369.0	385.0	397.0	14/
China 15/	37.3	56.8	27.8	48.0	64.8	50.0	

1/ Average for 5 years whenever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period for which estimates are available.
2/ Estimate furnished by cable from the International Institute of Agriculture.
3/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company.
4/ Estimate of total production based on an estimated decrease of 2 per cent in wool shorn on farms, only, as furnished by the International Institute of Agriculture. In addition to the wool shorn on farms there is the wool pulled from slaughtered sheep to be considered as well as that exported on skins.
5/ Estimates based on exports, stocks and domestic consumption.
6/ Estimate of Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston.
7/ Includes some wool imported from neighboring colonies.
8/ Unofficial estimate based on 18.6 per cent increase in sheep slaughter for first 10 months of year.

Continued -

Wool: Preliminary estimates of production, in the grease, for important wool producing countries for 1930, with comparisons - cont'd.

9/ Estimates of the Yorkshire Observer. These figures have been used instead of official estimates as comparable figures are available up to 1929.
10/ Estimate based on sheep numbers at the date nearest shearing time.
11/ Estimate based on method of estimating used by Yorkshire Observer.
12/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries published official wool production estimates. In the absence of official figures for most countries, various estimates have been used. Some have been supplied by government representatives abroad; others by multiplying official sheep numbers by an average weight per fleece. For some principal exporting countries, exports alone, or exports, stocks and domestic consumption have been used as representing production. In the case of some Asiatic countries, rough commercial estimates have been used while the figures of the United States Department of Commerce or the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have been used for some other countries.
13/ Year 1916.
14/ There will probably be quite a reduction in wool production this year. Sheep numbers are estimated at only 89,860,000 compared with 132,759,000 in 1929 due to their wholesale destruction by rich peasants during 1929.
15/ Exports.

Compiled in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research as follows: In this table the wool shorn in the spring of the year in the northern hemisphere has been compared with that shorn during the last few months of the same calendar year in the southern hemisphere

United States - Fleece average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1929, pulled wool average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1929 official estimates of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Canada - Average 1909-1913, estimated by assuming the average yield per sheep to be 7 pounds and per lamb 4 pounds as furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for recent years. As no separate statistics were given for sheep and lambs, the percentage of lambs has been assumed to be the same as the average for the years 1920-1925, years 1925-1929 official estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

United Kingdom - Average 1909-1913, years 1925-1929, estimates are those of the Yorkshire Observer since more recent figures are available from it than from other sources. The figures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are as follows: Average 1909-1913, 126,000,000 pounds; 1923, 99,000,000 pounds; 1924, 103,000,000 pounds.

France - Average 1909-1913, years 1925 and 1928 official estimates published in the Annuaire Statistique de la France 1926. Year 1929 see note 10/

Continued -

Wool: Preliminary estimates of production, in the grease, for important wool producing countries for 1930, with comparisons - cont'd.

Germany - Average 1909-1913, 1924 estimated on basis of number of sheep multiplied by average weight used by the Verein Deutscher Wollkaemmer und Kammgarn-Spinner. 1925-1927 Acting Commercial Attache Douglas Miller, February 2, 1927. 1928-1929 Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook, January 31, 1928, February 1, 1929.

Argentina - Average 1909-1913 estimates furnished by Consul Henry Robertson quoted from "La Prensa" of August 18, 1919, figures are based on exports and domestic consumption. Years 1925 and 1926 estimates of Buenos Aires Branch of First National Bank of Boston published in an intensive study entitled Wool Growing in Argentina. Estimate for 1927 based on exports, October-September, stocks and local consumption. Years 1928-1930 estimates of Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston.

Uruguay - Average 1909-1913, annual exports years 1910-1914, Anuario de Estadistica Agricola. No estimates of stocks or domestic consumption available. Year 1925 Commercial Attache L. B. Clark, January 3, 1927. Years 1926 and 1927 Vice Consul Nathan Scarritt, October 19, 1928. 1928 Consul General C. Carrigan June 14, 1929. For 1929 and 1930 see note 2/

Australia - Average 1909-1913, official estimates calendar years 1909-1911, years ending June 30, 1913, 1914. Years 1925-1927 revised official estimates which are on the average about 5 per cent above the unrevised estimates. In these figures the discrepancies in the returns by land-holders compared with those obtained by taking exports plus consumption have been eliminated - Quarterly Summary Australian Statistics, September 1929 and for years 1928 and 1929. Same publication for June 1930. Year 1930, see note 2/

New Zealand - Average 1909-1913, 1925 to 1929 estimates of Dalgety and Company. Year 1930 see note 4/. The official estimates as published in New Zealand are for sheep shorn on farms only and are as follows: 1923, 165,913,624 pounds; 1924, 185,030,545; 1925, 173,402,764; 1926, 185,497,864; 1927; 194,887,524; 1928, 210,699,663.

Union of South Africa - Average 1909-1913, exports October-September. Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent shrinkage. 1925 to 1930 Crop and Markets of the Union of South Africa, August 1930.

Russia - Year 1916 Economic Life, December 13, 1928. Supplement published by the Government organization called the Workers Peasant Inspection. Years 1925-1929 figures published by the State Planning Board in the publication entitled "Controlling figures".

Australia: Receipts and disposals July 1 to November 1 Season 1924-25 to 1930-31 and stocks on hand November 1 1/

Season	Receipts from July 1 to Nov. 1	Disposals from July 1 to Nov. 1 1	Stocks Nov. 1
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1924-25	332.9	130.6	202.3
1925-26	389.3	122.9	266.4
1926-27	471.8	200.7	271.1
1927-28	481.2	209.1	272.1
1928-29	520.9	169.6	351.3
1929-30	487.1	148.3	2/ 338.8
1930-31	471.9	168.7	3/ 303.2

Source: Estimates of Australian National Council of Wool Selling Brokers - Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Sydney, and Weekly Wool Chart, November 13, 1930.

1/ These statistics concern clip of season designated only - greasy and scoured added.

2/ In addition about 3,281,000 pounds of previous season's clip on hand at this date.

3/ In addition about 3,931,000 pounds of previous season's clip was on hand on November 1, 1930.

Argentina: Receipts and stocks of wool at Central Produce Market, 1/ Buenos Aires, 1922-23 to 1930-31

Season	Receipts 2/ From July 1 to Nov. 1	Stocks 3/ Nov. 1
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922-23	15,703	6,448
1923-24	5,203	2,022
1924-25	5,761	3,278
1925-26	8,075	8.470
1926-27	9,332	6,431
1927-28	8,183	3,201
1928-29	8,448	5,236
1929-30	4,259	4,273
1930-31	10,287	3,556

Compiled from weekly reports published in The Review of the River Plate.

1/ Season for this market reported as opening on July 1 although the shearing season does not begin until about September 15. During recent years about one-third of the Argentine clip is reported to have been disposed of at this market.

2/ From July 1 to date nearest end of month for which weekly report is made.

3/ Stocks at date nearest end of month - may include some wool from preceding season.

Union of South Africa: Official estimates of stocks of merino and crossbred wools in terms of grease at ports on October 1, 1928-1930

Oct. 1-	Merino			Crossbred			Total		
	Unsold	Sold	Total	Unsold	Sold	Total	Unsold	Sold	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928	10,555	1,975	12,530	214	151	365	10,769	2,126	12,895
1929	13,277	2,369	15,646	288	295	583	13,565	2,664	16,229
1930	13,981	6,247	20,228	603	100	703	14,584	6,347	20,931

Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.

Receipts, disposals and stocks, 1930-31 and 1929-30 clips in primary markets, with comparisons

Country, item and period			Quantity
	1930-31 clip		Million pounds
Australia:	Season July 1-June 30		
Receipts: 1/	July 1, 1930 to Nov. 1, 1930	2/	471.9
	Same period 1929		487.1
Disposals: 1/	July 1, 1930 to Nov. 1, 1930	2/	166.7
	Same period 1929		148.3
Shipments:	July 1, 1930 to Nov. 1, 1930	2/	217.7
	Same period 1929		158.9
Stocks at Selling centers: 1/			
	Nov. 1, 1930	2/	303.2
	Nov. 1, 1929		338.8
New Zealand:	Season July 1-June 30		
Shipments:	July 1, 1930 to Nov. 1, 1930		27.4
	Same period 1929		16.2
Stocks:	Old season's wool still on hand Oct. 15, 1930		39.2
	Same date 1929		-
Argentina:	Season Oct. 1-Sept. 30		
Receipts:	At Central Produce Market 3/		
	July 1, 1930 to Nov. 20, 1930		27.3
	Same period 1929		14.1
Shipments:	Oct. 1, to Nov. 20, 1930		13.9
	Same period 1929		10.8
Stocks:	At Central Produce Market 3/		
	Nov. 20, 1930	4/	10.2
	Same date 1929	4/	7.6
Uruguay:	Season Oct. 1- Sept. 30		
Shipments:	Oct. 1, 1930 to Nov. 27, 1930		4.1
	Same period 1929		2.3
Sales:	At Montevideo		
	Oct. 1, to Nov. 27, 1930		19.0
	Same period 1929		6.0
Stocks:	At Montevideo		
	Nov. 27, 1930		14.9
	Same date 1929		22.8
Union of South Africa:	Season July 1-June 30		
Shipments:	From July 1, 1930 to Nov. 22, 1930		68.0
	Same period 1929		93.5
Stocks:	At Ports		
	Unsold - Sept. 1, 1930		10.0
	Same date 1929		10.2
	Sold - Sept. 1, 1930		1.0
	Same date 1929		0.8
	Total - Nov. 22, 1930		30.6
	Same date 1929		26.9
	1929-30 clip		
Australia:	Season July 1-June 30		
Receipts: 1/	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	2/	782.7
	Same period 1928-29		834.1
Disposals: 1/	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930		749.9
	Same period 1928-29		820.3

Continued

Receipts, disposals and stocks, 1930-31 and 1929-30 clips in primary markets, with comparisons (continued)

Country, item and period		Quantity
	1929-30 clip, continued	Million pounds
Australia:	Season July 1-June 30	
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	744.1
	Same period 1928-29	810.5
Stocks on hand at Selling centers: 1/		
	End of season June 30, 1930	32.8
	June 30, 1929	13.7
New Zealand:	Season July 1 - June 30	
Offerings:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	171.0
	Same period 1928-29	209.0
Sales:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	143.0
	Same period 1928-29	196.0
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	187.0
	Same period 1928-29	244.1
Stocks:	June 30, 1930	5/ 81.5
	June 30, 1929	5/ 27.5
Argentina:	Season October 1 - September 30	
Receipts:	Central Produce Market 3/	
	Season July 1, 1929 - June 25, 1930	80.3
	Same period 1928-29	99.6
Shipments:	October 1, 1929 - September 30, 1930	297.9
	Same period 1928-29	317.4
Stocks:	Total	
	End of season September 30, 1930	20.4
	Same date 1929	25.0
Uruguay:	Season October 1- September 30	
Shipments:	October 1, 1929 - September 30, 1930	141.9
	Same period 1928-29	118.6
Stocks:	At Montevideo	
	May 8, 1930	12.9
	May 8, 1929	10.9
Union of South Africa:	July 1 - June 30	
Receipts:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	-
	Same period 1928-29	288.7
Sales:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	-
	Same period 1928-29	277.7
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930	306.0
	Same period 1928-29	283.0
Stocks:	At principal ports	
	Unsold wool - end of season June 30, 1930	4.6
	June 30, 1929	9.1
	Sold wool - end of season June 30, 1930	1.9
	June 30, 1929	0.8

Compiled in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. In this Table the object has been to give information for all countries at a given date. If later estimates are received for some countries the figures appear in the text.

Australia, Season 1929-30, Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, July 25, 1930; season 1930-31 Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Nov.14, 1930. Argentina, receipts, shipments, stocks at Central Produce Market, Review of River Plate, total stocks in Argentina, Buenos Aires Branch First National Bank of Boston; Uruguay; season 1929-30, shipments, Review of the River Plate;

Receipts, disposals and stocks, 1930-31 and 1929-30 clips in primary markets, with comparisons (continued)

Sales and Stocks, Wool Record and Textile World, May 8, 1930, November 27, 1930, and May 9, 1929. Union of South Africa, 1929-30 receipts, Consul C. E. Macy, February 3, 1930, stocks, Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics; exports, Trade of Union of South Africa 1930-31 Shipments and Stocks cable from Messrs. Cruselme Dewavrin Sons and Co to Wool Record and Textile World November 27, 1930. New Zealand, Shipments, stocks, Monthly Abstract of New Zealand Statistics, July and December. Stocks, same publication August.

1/ These figures concern only the clip of the season designated. In addition 3,931,000 pounds of 1929-30 clip wool was on hand on November 1, 1930 as against 3,281,000 pounds of 1928-29 clip on hand on October 31, 1929.

2/ Conversion to pounds from bales made by using average weight of bales as estimated by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.

3/ Season for this market given as from July 1 to June 30, although shearing season does not begin until about September 15. During recent years about one-third of the national Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market.

4/ May include some wool from preceding season.

5/ Expressed in terms of grease.

------0-------