

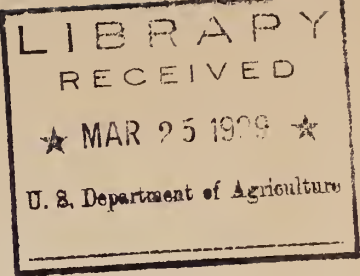
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington



WOOL-13

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION  
March 18, 1929.

Wool prices declined at Boston during February on most grades of greasy fleece wools and on all grades of scoured wools, with fleece wools 2 to 3 cents lower and territory wools 3 to 5 cents under January on a scoured basis. The demand for domestic wools was slow and trading very irregular, with some improvement in fine wools early in March. Trading in 58's and 60's was quiet at unchanged prices. Foreign wools declined at Boston during the month in sympathy with prices in foreign primary markets which showed declines of from 5 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Prices at the London Wool Sales showed similar decreases.

Imports of combing and clothing wools during February amounted to 21 million pounds as compared with 7 million pounds last month and 10 million pounds last year.

Wool machinery activity increased during January and mills report eight million pounds more wool consumed in January than during December.

The European wool industries improved during the month and exports of wool manufactures from the United Kingdom during January increased considerably, especially piece goods. The settlement of the German Textile Strike also tends to stabilize industry on the Continent.

Stocks of carpet wools which had accumulated at Paotow, China have been moved through the port of Tientsin, mainly to the United States. Stocks remaining in Paotow and Tientsin are now reported to be below normal.

Wool prices lower at Boston

Wool prices declined at Boston during February on most grades of greasy fleece wools and on all grades of scoured wools, with fleece wools 2 to 3 cents lower and territory wools 3 to 5 cents under January, on a



scoured basis. The demand for domestic wools has been quite slow and trading was very irregular, according to reports received from R. L. Burrus of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Early in March, however, the sales of some fairly large blocks of fine wools has materially improved the market position of fine domestic wools. Reports from members of the trade also indicate a substantial reduction of stocks since the first of the year, which, coupled with the light receipts of domestic wools, should prove to be a strengthening factor in the market.

During the first part of the month there was but little trading in Fleece wools of 64's quality and finer, but prices declined to 45 cents for strictly combing wools, and 40 cents for French combing lengths, and towards the end of the month these wools began to attract more attention. Quotations on 58's and 60's strictly combing wools were unchanged. Wools of 56's quality and lower were more active and 56's sold about one cent under January.

Prices on all classes of graded Territory 64's and finer declined during the month. The bulk of sales of this quality was of original bag lines which contained principally French combing and clothing staple with an occasional lot having a fair percentage of strictly combing staple. The best wools brought \$1.05-1.07, the average sold for \$1.02-1.05 and the short staple around \$1.00-1.02, scoured basis, with prices mostly on the low side of the range. The limited transactions on lower grades were closed at prices mostly lower than last month.

Texas 12-month wools were active the first of the month at \$1.05-1.07, but later became very quiet with prices declining to \$1.02-1.05.

Conditions in the market for Woolen wools have been irregular during February and prices declined a little on scoured domestic wools. Pulled wools prices were maintained at the January level except C-supers which declined from 2 to 3 cents during the month. The winter pulled wools used for combing have been fairly active at steady prices.

Most of the foreign wools have shown material declines in prices. South American fine and medium crossbreds were sold at slight concessions and Australian merinos were dull with quotations much easier, probably due to the lower prices in London and the Australian primary markets.

The Tops market has also been very slow. Transactions generally lacked volume, but quotations were held fairly steady on 56's and 58's with deliveries holding up well during February. Prices of 60's and finer declined 2 cents with a slackening in demand.

Prices of the finer grades of Noils recovered somewhat from the setback in January. Several mills came into the market and took heavy weights of 60's and 64's noils. Medium grades of noils were fairly active but with no change in prices.



PRICE: Wool, per pound, at Boston, March 1928, and February and March, 1929

Grade	1928		1929	
	March 3		February 2	March 2
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)	Cents		Cents	
Strictly combing				
Ohio and similar grease	49 - 50		45 - 46	45
Fleece scoured	117 - 122		110 - 113	107 - 110
Territory scoured	115 - 118		112 - 115	107 - 110
56s (3/8 blood)				
Strictly combing				
Ohio and similar grease	52		56	55
Fleece scoured	95 - 98		100 - 105	100 - 103
Territory scoured	97 - 102		102 - 107	100 - 105
46s (low 1/4 blood)				
Strictly combing				
Ohio and similar grease	45 - 47		48 - 49	48 - 49
Fleece scoured	75 - 80		82 - 87	80 - 83
Territory scoured	77 - 82		87 - 90	82 - 85

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

PRICE: Wool and yarn, per pound, and piece goods, per yard, for January 1926-1929

Month and year	Wool at Boston, 64s, 70s, 80s, Fine Territory scoured clothing	Wool at Boston, 56s, 3/8 blood, strictly combing, fleece grease	Worsted yarn, 2/40s half-blood weaving	Worsted yarn, 2/32s crossbred grade	Suiting, unfinished worsted 13 oz. at mills
	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January-1926	114	54	2.05	1.55	1/
1927	92	45	1.78	1.38	1.90
1928	102	50	1.80	1.42	1.94
1929	102	56	1.84	1.58	2.01

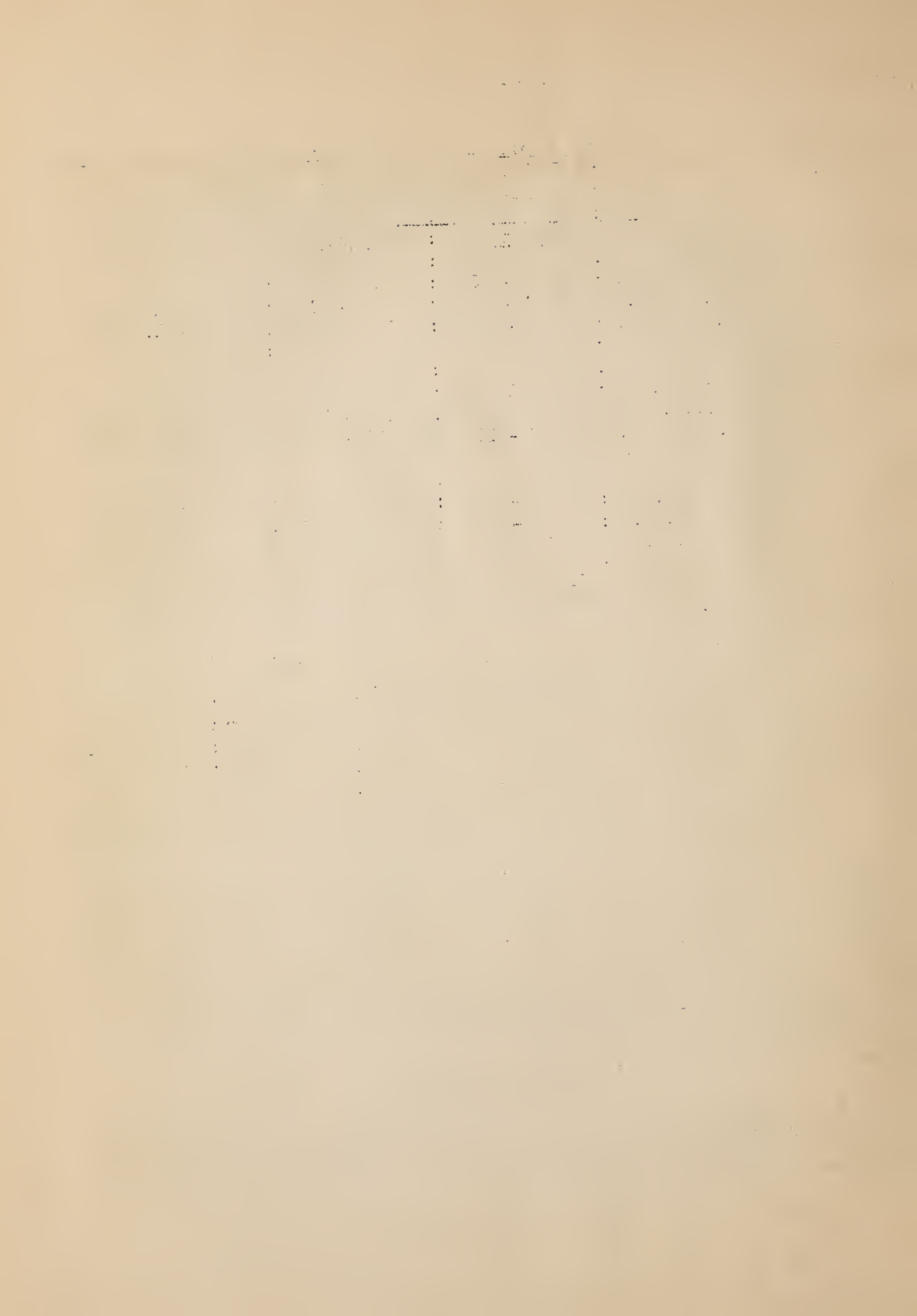
Wool prices from Crops and Markets, Other prices from Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly bulletin of wholesale prices.

1/ Not reported prior to July 1926.

Wool imports higher

The imports of wool into the United States during January amounted to 36,333,000 pounds as compared with 24,627,000 pounds last year. Most of this increase was in combing and clothing wools, imports of which amounted







to 21,565,000 pounds as compared with 10,234,000 pounds last year and 6,701,000 pounds last month. The table of imports of wool and wool manufactures into the United States compares the imports of wool for January 1929 with January 1928.

WOOL AND WOOL MANUFACTURES: Imports into the United States during  
January 1928 and 1929

Item	January		Per cent of 1928
	1928	1929	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Per cent
Wool			
Combing .....	8,784	19,085	217.3
Clothing .....	1,450	2,480	171.0
Carpet .....	14,393	14,768	102.6
Total .....	24,627	36,333	147.5
Rags, noils and waste .....	2,295	3,682	160.4
Yarns .....	14	10	71.4
Woven fabrics .....	1,055	1,017	96.4

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Wool machinery activity increases

The Bureau of the Census report on activity of wool machinery in January 1929, shows considerable increases from December on practically all types of wool machinery, based on the actual number of hours that machines were in operation as compared with their maximum single-shift capacity. Activity in January was also greater than for January last year, except for carpet and rug looms, which were a little less active than a year ago. The following table compares wool machinery activity in January 1929, with January and December 1928.

WOOL MACHINERY: Number of hours active in the United States, January and December 1928 and January 1929, expressed as per cent of maximum single shift capacity

Wool machinery	January		December 1928
	1928	1929	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Cards .....	78.3	84.0	83.4
Combs .....	75.1	83.2	73.5
Woolen spindles .....	78.0	82.1	80.3
Worsted spindles .....	66.0	68.5	66.1
Looms			
Wide .....	62.4	68.9	68.9
Narrow .....	51.8	63.4	55.2
Carpet and rug .....	68.2	65.3	62.1

From Department of Commerce report on "Activity on Machinery in Wool Manufactures during the month of January, 1929".



Wool consumption increases

Wool consumption in the United States during January 1929, amounted to 54 million pounds on a grease basis, which is over 8 million pounds more than the December consumption, according to reports received by the Bureau of the Census from 533 mills. About 58 per cent of the wool consumed during January was domestic and about 42 per cent was imported wool. The accompanying table shows the consumption of wool by grades during January 1929, with comparable figures for last month and last year.

WOOL: Consumption in the United States, by grades, January 1929, compared with January and December 1928

Official standards of the United States for grades of wool	Wool consumed 1/			Per cent of total		
	Dec 1928	Jan 1928	Jan 1929	Dec 1928	Jan 1928	Jan 1929
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Combing and clothing wool:						
64's, 70's and 80's ..	11.62	19.49	12.49	28.7	24.2	26.1
58's and 60's .....	5.10	5.61	6.24	12.6	14.3	13.1
56's .....	5.24	4.97	6.87	13.0	12.6	14.4
48's and 50's .....	4.04	5.40	5.38	10.0	13.8	11.3
36's, 40's, 44's and 46's:	2.27	2.18	2.67	5.6	5.6	5.6
Carpet wools .....	12.20	11.60	14.13	30.1	29.5	29.5

Compiled from data in the "Wool Consumption Report for January 1929", issued by the Bureau of the Census.

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

The consumption of combing and clothing wools during January 1929 amounted to 39,337,000 pounds, on a grease basis. This is over 6 million pounds greater than the consumption during December 1928 and over 5 million pounds greater than January of last year. In fact, it is the greatest consumption reported for any month since January 1924, except March 1927 which amounted to 40,569,000 pounds. About 79 per cent of all the combing and clothing wool consumed was domestic and less than 21 per cent was of foreign origin.

The carpet wool consumption increased during January nearly 2 million pounds over December, and amounted to 27.2 per cent of all the wool, or 64.4 per cent of the foreign wool, consumed in this country. The following table shows the relation between the consumption of domestic and foreign wools and between combing, clothing and carpet wools.

WOOL CONSUMPTION: Quantity of wool entering into manufacture in 533 mills in the United States, January 1929

Class of wool	Weight 1/			Per cent		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Combing & clothing:	31,201	8,136	39,337	57.7	15.1	72.8
Carpet .....	---	14,694	14,694	-	27.2	27.2
Total .....	31,201	22,830	54,031	57.7	42.3	100.0

Computed from data in the "Wool Consumption Report for January 1929" issued by the Bureau of the Census. 1/ Includes scoured and pulled wools reduced to grease basis by assuming that one pound of scoured wool is equivalent to 2 pounds of grease wool and one pound of pulled wool to 1-1/3 pounds of grease wool.



The Situation of the Wool Industries in Europe

United Kingdom

The export of wool manufactures from the United Kingdom during January was the greatest of any month for the last two years except August 1928. The weighted index of volume exports was 115.1 for January compared with 82.6 for December and 104.8 for January of last year. The greatest increase was in the export of piece goods which amounted to 18,563,000 square yards in January as compared with 12,406,000 square yards in December. Germany was the principal purchaser of tops and yarns, taking about one-half the total exports of yarn. Canada and China were the principal purchasers of woolen and worsted tissues, although the United States took 1,545,300 square yards in January.

Imports of yarns into the United Kingdom during January amounted to 1,660,000 pounds of which 918,000 were reexported. Imports of woolen and worsted tissues amounted to 3,082,000 square yards, chiefly from France, and of these 440,000 square yards were reexported.

The following table shows exports of wool and wool manufactures from the United Kingdom for January, with comparative data for other months.

UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of wool and wool manufactures January 1927-1929 and December 1928

Item	Unit	January		December	
		1927	1928	1929	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Wool .....	Pounds	5,512	4,648	5,936	6,075
Tops .....	"	2,961	2,803	3,125	2,538
Yarns, woolen .....	"	554	629	509	670
Yarns, worsted .....	"	2,803	3,392	3,129	2,714
Tissues, woolen .....	Sq. yds.	11,469	13,105	12,425	8,374
Tissues, worsted .....	" "	4,438	3,814	6,138	4,032
Flannels and delaines .....	" "	393	436	434	362
Carpets and rugs .....	" "	632	683	645	519
Noils .....	Pounds	1,261	1,776	1,624	1,724
Waste .....	"	935	1,471	1,550	1,661
Woolen rags .....	"	2,068	2,776	2,935	3,121

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Liverpool

The East India (carpet) wool sales opened at Liverpool on March 4, with fair competition and but little change in prices. About 27,000 bales were catalogued. Medium yellows, which comprised the bulk of the offerings, were somewhat irregular in price and low grays were reported to be 5 per cent higher than the previous sales. There was only a small supply of choice Vicaneres, Kandars and Jorias wools.

London

The London wool sales opened March 6 with merinos selling at par to 5 per cent lower, with the majority of crossbreds selling from 5 to 7½ per cent lower and Punta Arenas fully 10 per cent cheaper, according to a





cablegram received from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner at London. These declines have been fully confirmed by later trading and London is now about 5 per cent above the Colonial wool markets. Owners of wool are mostly sellers and withdrawals are not large.

LONDON WOOL SALES: Prices at opening and closing of wool auctions reported on basis of the Official Standards of the United States for grades of wool, 1928 and 1929.

Official United States wool grades	1928		1929		
	Sixth series		First series	Second series	
	Open	Close	Open	Close	Open
	Nov. 23	Dec. 5	Jan. 18	Jan. 30	Jan. 6
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70's	89	87	87	87	83
64's	87	83	81	80	79
60's	81	80	77	75	75
58's	73	73	73	70	69
56's	69	70	71	67	65
50's	51	52	52	50	47
48's	49	48	48	47	44
46's	47	46	47	44	42
44's	46	45	45	43	41
40's	44	43	43	42	40
36's	43	43	43	41	39

Tabulated from reports of United States Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London.

Bradford

The price of tops continued to decline during February, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul A. R. Thomson at Bradford. Yarn production was maintained and consumption was reported to be steady with some new inquiries being received since the settlement of the German textile strike. Manufacturers of fine cloths are well employed and there is an expanding market for a wide range of woollen cloths. The heavy woollen trade also reported some improvement during the month.

WOOL, TOPS AND YARNS: Price per pound at Bradford on specified dates. July 1928 - February 1929

Date	64's 1/			50's 1/		
	Scoured	Worsted	Worsted	Scoured	Worsted	Worsted
	wool	Tops	yarn	wool	Tops	yarn
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1928						
July 27	97.3	109.5	139.9	57.8	63.9	85.2
Aug 25	95.3	107.5	137.9	56.8	61.8	83.1
Sept 25	87.2	99.4	133.8	52.7	58.8	81.1
Oct 25	87.2	97.3	127.7	48.7	55.7	79.1
Nov 24	89.2	99.4	131.8	52.7	58.8	83.1
Dec 24	89.2	97.3	127.7	52.7	57.8	82.1
1929						
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

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





Continental Europe

Wool prices declined in Continental markets as compared with last month and tops were somewhat weaker with Australian crossbred 56's down 6 cents in France, according to a cablegram from Loyd V. Steere, Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Activity in the noil market was quite satisfactory in Germany but quiet in France early in February followed by a revival later in the month with prices unchanged from January. The tops market was very quiet in Germany and France but toward the end of February the domestic demand improved in France but export trade remained small. Yarn sales are reported satisfactory in France and the German knitting yarn spinners report unfilled orders 3 months ahead. Weavers report that new orders for summer goods are less than at this time last year. The accompanying table shows recent prices of wool, tops, noils, and yarns in France and Germany.

WOOL, TOPS AND YARN: Price per pound in France and Germany,  
specified dates, 1928 and 1929

Location and grade	December 27 1928	January 31 1929	March 4 1929
<u>France</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Tops, Australian			
Merino 64's warp .....	106.5	107.5	107.5
Crossbred 56's .....	96.3	97.3	91.2
Tops, Argentine			
Crossbred 56's .....	85.2	86.2	83.1
Noils			
Australian merino .....	88.9	89.7	89.7
" crossbred .....	74.6	75.5	75.5
Cape .....	87.1	90.6	90.6
Yarn			
Merino .....	136.8	129.7	133.3
Cheviot .....	92.4	92.4	88.9
<u>Germany</u>			
Cape wool, medium quality			
washed 6-8 mos. very fine.:	83.1	82.1	-
Tops, Australian A/AA .....	105.4	103.9	103.4
Tops, Buenos Aires, medium :	62.9	63.9	63.9

Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments on the Continent were over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds higher on March 1, than on February 1, and over 7 million pounds higher than March 1, 1928. The principal increase in holdings was in France, where stocks of 26,534,000 pounds were reported as compared with 24,887,000 last month and 23,723,000 pounds last year. Stocks in Germany also increased from 13,530,000 pounds on the first of February to 14,325,000 pounds on March 1, but stocks in Italy and Belgium showed only small increases.



TOPS: Stocks held by Continental commission combing establishments  
December, 1928 - March, 1929

Location and grade	1928		1929	
	March 1	January 1	February 1	March 1
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium				
Merino . . . . .	2,072	2,405	2,158	2,108
Crossbred . . . . .	1,678	2,480	2,260	2,339
Total . . . . .	3,750	4,885	4,418	4,447
Germany				
Merino . . . . .	5,836	6,493	7,218	8,591
Crossbred . . . . .	5,260	8,155	6,312	5,734
Total . . . . .	11,096	14,648	13,530	14,325
France				
Merino . . . . .	13,161	10,778	12,189	13,514
Crossbred . . . . .	10,562	13,446	12,698	13,020
Total . . . . .	23,723	24,224	24,887	26,534
Italy				
Merino . . . . .	328	677	769	866
Crossbred . . . . .	606	1,554	1,393	1,424
Total . . . . .	1,034	2,231	2,162	2,290

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

WOOL, TOPS AND YARN: Amount passing through conditioning houses at Roubaix, Tourcoing and Verviers

Location and grade	1928		1929	
	November	December	January	February
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Roubaix				
Wool . . . . .	337	260	245	172
Tops . . . . .	1/	5,143	5,310	4,142
Yarn . . . . .	1,435	1,479	1,636	1,192
Tourcoing				
Wool . . . . .	2,820	2,612	2,445	1,929
Tops . . . . .	8,373	5,214	6,667	6,270
Yarn . . . . .	2,169	1,889	2,105	1,911
Verviers				
Wool . . . . .	3,254	2,950	2,842	1/
Tops . . . . .	505	448	395	1/
Yarn . . . . .	855	831	776	1/

1/ Not reported.

Germany's textile labor dispute settled

The German labor trouble which resulted in the unemployment of 70,000 textile workers due to strikes and lockouts, was settled during February with the 200,000 workers involved in the controversy receiving advances of from 3 to 5 per cent in wages. The most important part of the settlement, however, is that there can be no appeal from the terms of the new wages agreements which run for definitely fixed periods varying from 18 to 24 months, thereby removing the danger of further wage controversies in the German textile industries for at least a year and a half.



## GERMANY: International trade in wool and wool manufactures, 1925-1928

Item	1925	1926	1927	1928
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Wool, greasy				
Imports .....	275,242	301,199	386,186	347,238
Exports .....	4,297	4,914	7,238	8,497
Net imports .....	270,945	296,285	378,949	338,741
Wool, washed				
Imports .....	21,215	22,915	34,969	29,348
Exports .....	12,760	10,181	12,804	15,739
Net imports .....	8,455	12,734	22,165	13,609
Tops, Imports				
Merinos .....	8,062	11,980	15,196	10,306
Crossbreds .....	6,116	12,421	14,303	12,829
Total .....	14,178	24,401	29,500	25,340
Exports				
Merinos .....	8,426	9,297	14,762	14,716
Crossbreds .....	5,273	4,592	6,944	8,686
Total .....	13,699	13,889	21,706	23,404
Stocks on December 31 <u>1/</u>				
Merinos .....	3,677	4,341	5,575	6,493
Crossbreds .....	5,121	5,104	5,937	8,155
Total .....	8,799	9,445	11,512	14,647
Yarns				
Imports .....	45,258	38,312	81,052	60,750
Exports .....	16,067	19,268	20,055	24,032
Net imports .....	29,191	19,043	60,997	36,718
Wool tissues				
Imports .....	4,597	2,368	5,262	6,984
Exports .....	23,223	30,304	35,024	35,260
Net exports .....	18,627	27,937	29,762	28,276

1/ Stocks held in Commission Combing Establishments.

Czechoslovakia

The exports of piece goods from Czechoslovakia during 1928 were maintained at about the level established last year which was considerably higher than for 1926 or 1925. Austria was again the chief purchaser, followed by the United Kingdom, Hungary, Germany, Yugoslavia and Rumania.





Colonial Wool MarketsNew Zealand

The fourth wool sales were held at Wellington on February 20 with 27,000 bales offered and prices dropped 4 cents a pound compared with January. America and Japan were the chief bidders for super-wools. Bradford bids were considered very low and withdrawals from the sale were quite heavy, according to a cablegram from Consul General Lowrie at Wellington. Continental buyers were not very active at this sale.

South Africa

Wool prices declined 5 per cent since February 1 for clean scoured wool at Port Elizabeth. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the combing wool has already been sold.

Australia

At the Geelong wool sales held February 22, about 20,000 bales were catalogued. Prices of greasy merinos declined 5 to 7½ per cent. Greasy crossbreds were practically unchanged but comebacks were a little easier.

The Sydney wool sales reopened on March 7 with prices firm at the lower levels established in February. Japan, Germany, England and France were the principal purchasers, according to a cablegram from Consul General Lawton at Sydney.

China

Stocks of wool at Tientsin continue to be small, according to a cablegram received from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The low stocks and the sound financial position of the local dealers help to keep the market firm in spite of the weakening tendencies of American offers. Furthermore, the large stocks which had accumulated at Paotow, the terminus of the railway which supplies Tientsin, have been moved and stocks at Paotow are now below normal.

Consular invoices show that the declared exports from China to the United States amounted to 9,637 tons in the three months November to January this year, as compared with 6,152 tons for the same period last year. This would indicate that although the railway situation has improved sufficiently to allow the transportation of the accumulated supplies from Paotow to Tientsin, the American demand has been sufficient to absorb a large part of this wool.



## WOOL: Receipts, disposals and stocks of 1928-29 clip in primary markets

Country and item	Quantity
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
<u>Australia: 1/</u>	
Receipts: From July 1, 1928 to January 31, 1929 .. 2/	769,000
Same period, 1928 .....	663,000
Disposals: From July 1, 1928, to January 31, 1929 ..	489,000
Same period, 1928 .....	483,000
Stocks on hand: January 31, 1929 .....	280,000
Same date, 1928 .....	180,000
<u>Argentina:</u>	
Receipts at Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires-	
July 1, 1928 to January 30, 1929 .....	74,577
Same period, 1928 .....	68,709
Shipments: October 1, 1928 to January 31, 1929 ....	115,394
Same period, 1928 .....	116,333
Stocks at Central Produce Market- 3/	
On January 30, 1929 .....	9,420
Same date, 1928 .....	4,012
<u>Uruguay:</u>	
Shipments: October 1, 1928 to January 31, 1929 ....	44,157
Same period, 1928 .....	62,603
<u>Union of South Africa:</u>	
Stocks of unsold wool, on November 30, 1928 4/.....	20,661

## Sources:

Australia: Season 1928-29, National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, Weekly Wool Chart, February 14, 1929. Weight per bale, Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Jan. 18, 1929, and Dalgety's Annual Review, 1926-27, page 18.

Argentina: Receipts, shipments, stocks, Review of the River Plate.

Uruguay: Shipments from the Review of the River Plate.

Union of South Africa: Official estimate of stocks at Capetown, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban as reported by Consul General Ralph J. Totten, January 17, 1929.

- 1/ These figures concern only the new clip, i.e., that of 1928-29.
- 2/ Converted to pounds by using the estimate of average weight per bale of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, July-December, 1928, of 317 pounds compared with 303 pounds for the period July-January, 1927-28.
- 3/ Stocks of 1928-29 clip are not given separately and the amount on January 23 probably includes the amount remaining in store from the 1927-28 clip also.
- 4/ Similar data not available for earlier years.

