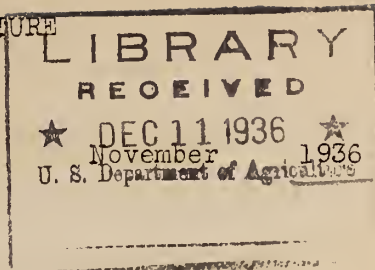


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington



WOOL-103

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS
With
Statistical Supplement and
World Wool Production Tables

Summary

Wool prices in domestic and foreign markets advanced sharply in October and early November. The rise in prices was accompanied by heavy sales in all markets. Prices of domestic wools have now advanced beyond the high point of the early months of this year and are higher than at any time since 1929.

Prices in English currency at the opening of the final 1936 series of London wool sales on November 17 were generally 15 to 25 percent higher than at the close of the previous series on September 25. The advance was greatest on medium and low crossbred wools. The increase in prices at London on a dollar basis was slightly smaller due to a decline of about 3 percent in the exchange rate of the British pound.

Wool manufacturing activity continues at a high level in the United Kingdom and Belgium. A sharp increase in new business was reported in the French industry following a period of confusion and uncertainty in early October, incident to the devaluation of the franc. The United Kingdom and most continental European countries have bought wool freely at recent sales in the Southern Hemisphere markets and at London. Japan has been the principal buyer in the Union of South Africa and has also purchased wool in South America.

Domestic mill activity declined in September. After adjustment for seasonal changes, the weekly average rate of consumption of apparel wool in September was the lowest since May. Consumption of apparel wool by United States mills from January through September of this year was 8.5 percent smaller than in the same months of last year but was 30 percent larger than the average for those months in the 5 years 1930-34.

Domestic wool prices for the next few months will be governed chiefly by changes in prices in foreign markets. Supplies of wool in this country are relatively small, and even if consumption during the remainder of the present season (to April 1, 1937) is considerably below that of a year earlier, a substantial volume of imports will be needed before the new domestic clip becomes available. United States buyers recently have made substantial purchases of fine apparel wools in Australia, and of coarser wools in Argentina. Although the apparent world supply of wool is not greatly different from that of a year earlier, the strong demand for wool in most consuming countries probably will result in wool prices being well maintained in the next few months with some further advance not unlikely.

Market Situation

Southern Hemisphere.-Wool prices have advanced in Southern Hemisphere markets since the middle of September. The United Kingdom and most continental European countries have bought freely in Australia, and United States buyers also have made substantial purchases. At the current rate of exchange the average price for greasy wool sold at all Australian sales in October was 22.9 cents a pound compared with 20.9 cents in September and 20.8 cents in October 1935. Prices for greasy wool at the Sydney auctions in the first week of November averaged 25.6 cents a pound.

Japan has been the principal wool buyer in the Union of South Africa since the season opened in September. France, Germany, and Italy also have been active. The high prices paid by Japanese buyers in the South African market so far this season appear to have resulted in a shift of English buying to the Australian market. It was reported that United States purchases in South Africa also were restricted because of the high prices. The average export price of greasy wool in October was 22.7 cents a pound at current rate of exchange, compared with 22.3 cents in September and 19.2 cents in October 1935. Prices of specified grades of wool in Australia and the Union of South Africa in October, with comparisons, are shown in table 1 in the statistical supplement.

The new selling season in South American markets opened in October. The Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston reported on October 27 that the wool market in Argentina had been strong throughout the month with prices for all grades advancing. Coarse crossbreds were reported to be more in demand than the finer grades. Future sales of wools suitable to the carpet trade were made for United States account, but only Japan showed much interest in the finer grades. Full trading activity was not expected before December 1. Japan and Germany are buying in Uruguay.

The New Zealand selling season was scheduled to open at Auckland on November 28. A catalog of about 18,000 bales was expected to be available.

United States.- The wool market at Boston in the latter part of October and the first half of November was characterized by heavy sales and rising prices. The rise in domestic prices was accompanied by higher prices in foreign markets. Sales of wool goods also increased in the domestic market during October and November, and prices were advanced on wool fabrics.

The advance in prices of domestic wool through the second week of November amounted to approximately 5-10 percent on fine wool (64s 70s 80s), 7-12 percent on 1/2 blood, 3/8 blood, and 1/4 blood (48s 50s to 58s 60s), and 12-15 per cent on low 1/4 blood common and braid (36s 46s). Increases on French combing and clothing lengths of fine and 1/2 blood wools were relatively greater than increases on staple combing length. Sharp advances in prices of low 1/4 blood, common and braid wools were stimulated by advances in the South American market for wools of corresponding length. Prices of practically all domestic wools have now advanced beyond the high point of the early months of this year and are higher than at any time since 1929.

Price on Ohio fleece wools in the last month advanced generally 2-5 cents on a grease basis. Prices of graded territory wools advanced 5-8 cents a pound scoured basis in the month ended November 14. Fine staple (strictly combing 64s 70s 80s) territory wool averaged 95 cents a pound, scoured basis, the week ended November 14, similar 3/8 blood (56s) averaged 86 cents a pound, and low 1/4 blood (46s) averaged 71 cents. Averages for these grades in October with earlier months for comparison are given in table 1 in the statistical supplement.

Prices advanced moderately on spot supplies of foreign wool in the Boston market in the early part of November. The Boston price trend on foreign wools lagged behind the rise in foreign markets because Boston spot quotations during September had not been lowered to the full extent of the decline in foreign markets. United States buyers were reported to have made considerable purchases of apparel wools in Southern Hemisphere markets in the last month.

Scoured pulled wools advanced 2-6 cents a pound, and the medium grade wools showed the greatest advance. Fine noils of average quality advanced from 67-68 cents to 69-72 cents in the first half of November. Choice fine noils advanced to 73-75 cents, the peak level of the year previously realized in February.

Sales of wool tops were large and prices advanced sharply. Quotations for average staple oil combed 64s, which were \$1.07-1.08 the middle of October, advanced to \$1.20 the middle of November. The heaviest volume of sales was at \$1.08-\$1.12. Prices of 60s advanced from \$1.06-1.07 to \$1.18. Business on lower grades was limited but quotations were advanced on all lines.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston in October were smaller than in September but were slightly larger than in October 1935. Receipts from April to October were 6 percent smaller than in the same months of 1935. See table 5 in supplement.

Imports of apparel class wool into the United States have been increasing since the middle of 1935 largely as a result of short supplies and the high consumption of wool by United States mills. Imports for consumption were 6,524,000 pounds in September compared with 6,062,000 pounds in August and with 1,832,000 pounds in September 1935. In the first 8 months of the year, imports of apparel wool for consumption totaled 31,000,000 pounds compared with 15,000,000 pounds imported in the same months of 1935. (See table 2 in supplement.)

Supplies of wool in this country remain relatively small. Even if consumption during the remainder of the present season (to April 1, 1937) is considerably below that of a year earlier, a substantial volume of imports will be needed before the new domestic clip becomes available.

Stocks of wool in bonded customs warehouses have been reduced steadily since April. Stocks of apparel wool in such warehouses were reduced from 32,000,000 pounds at the end of April to 19,000,000 pounds at the end of September. Stocks at the end of September 1935 were only 13,000,000 pounds. A further decline in stocks is indicated for October.

Mill activity declined in September in all divisions of the domestic woolen and worsted industry. The decline in the average number of hours worked per week in September as compared with August was about 10 percent in the combs, woolen spindles and broad looms divisions and about 5 percent in the worsted spindles and narrow looms divisions. Activity was lower than in September 1935 in all but the narrow looms division. (See table 6 in supplement.)

The weekly average consumption of apparel wool by United States mills in September was 5,369,000 pounds, scoured basis, compared with 5,751,000 pounds in August and with 5,802,000 pounds in September 1935. The usual seasonal change is an increase from August to September. After adjustment for seasonal change, consumption in September was the lowest since May. Consumption of apparel wool by United States mills from January through September of this year totaled 200,500,000 pounds scoured basis compared with 219,070,000 pounds in the same months of last year and 154,000,000 pounds for those months in the 5 years 1930-34. Even if consumption in the final quarter of 1936 shows a further decline compared with that of 1935, consumption for the entire year 1936 will be much above the average of recent years.

Approximately 76 percent of the apparel wool consumed by United States mills in the first 9 months of 1936 was domestic wool. In the same months of 1935 about 93 percent was domestic wool. Although total consumption in the first 9 months of this year was smaller than last year, consumption of wools grading 36s, 40s, ~~44s~~ 46s showed an increase in 1936 compared with 1935. (See tables 3 and 4 in supplement.)

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers reports the following statistics on unfilled orders held for certain woven cloths, containing by weight over 25 percent of yarns spun on the woolen and worsted system by firms in the United States equipped in January 1935 with 34,000 looms:

Date	Men's wear	Women's wear	Auto cloths	Total
	: 1,000 linear yards	: 1,000 linear yards	: 1,000 linear yards	: 1,000 linear yards
Sept. 23, 1935 ...	31,783	7,635	2/	2/
June 27, 1936	27,253	10,768	1,294	39,320
Oct. 3, 1936	24,834	6,725	2,692	34,251

Compiled from Monthly Statistics of Wool Manufacture issued by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Cloth less than 50 inches wide reported in equivalent 54 inch yardage.

1/ Except those with pile or jacquard design.

2/ No comparable figures collected.

Unfilled orders for knitting and weaving sales yarns also were smaller at the end of September than a year earlier. Mills' stocks of woven cloths for men's wear and women's wear apparently were slightly lower at the end of September than a year earlier, but retail stocks of men's wear and of women's coats and suits were reported to be larger than in September 1935.

United Kingdom.- The final series of London wool auctions for 1936 opened on November 17. In keeping with the sharp advance in prices in all markets in the interval between the fifth and sixth London sales, opening prices at London were much higher than at the close of the previous series on September 25. For the opening week of the sales, the advance in English currency as compared with September was generally 15 percent on all merino wools, warp fine crossbreds, and scoured crossbreds. Medium and low crossbreds were 25 percent higher than in September and slipes 15 to 25 percent higher.

At the current rate of exchange, prices for 70s at the London sales on November 20 averaged 63.2 cents apound clean cost, top and noil in oil compared with 56.6 cents on September 25. Similar 56s were 40.8 cents, clean cost on November 20 and 33.6 cents on September 25, while 46s were 33.6 cents on November 20 and 26.2 cents on September 25. Average prices for these grades in September and October 1936 and in October 1935 are shown in the price table in the statistical supplement.

English buyers took the bulk of the crossbred wools offered in the opening week of the sales while Germany, France, Russia, Switzerland, and Austria were the chief buyers of merino wools. America bought New Zealand slipped wools. About 100,500 bales are to be available for this series compared with 124,600 bales offered at the November sales last year. The offering for the present series includes 52,000 bales from Australia, principally merino wools, and 41,000 bales from New Zealand, chiefly crossbreds. The balance consists of English, South African and South American wools. The series will close on December 2.

Prices of wool, tops, and yarns at Bradford continued to advance in October. The Weekly Wool Chart index numbers for such products advanced two points in October to 92, 95, and 110 respectively for wool, tops, and yarns. (English currency basis July 1914 = 100). In October 1935 the corresponding index numbers were wool, 79, tops, 84, and yarns, 101. In the first week of November the price of 64s average tops at Bradford was 68.2 cents a pound (current rate of exchange) compared with 66.1 cents the first week in October and 62.5 cents in the first week of November 1935.

Activity in the wool manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom improved in October but the improvement was greater in the woollen section than in the worsted section. The percentage of insured workers registered as unemployed on October 26 was 7.6 compared with 9.2 on September 21 and 8.2 in October 1935. The percentage registered in October was the lowest in any month since April 1928.

Consumption of imported wool in the United Kingdom in the first 9 months of 1936 was unofficially estimated to be about 9.5 percent larger than in the same months of 1935. Such figures as are available on consumption and retained imports indicate that stocks of foreign wool in the United Kingdom at the end of October were smaller than a year earlier and were considerably below the average for that date in the 5 years 1930-34.

The quantity of imported wool retained in the United Kingdom in October continued above the average for the corresponding month in recent years. Imports minus reexports in the first 10 months of 1936 were 521,000,000 pounds compared with 479,000,000 pounds in the first 10 months in 1935. See table 9 in supplement for earlier statistics.

Shipments of wool and wool products to the United States from the Bradford district showed an increase in September and were much larger than in September 1935, according to a report from Consul Ernest Evans at Bradford. Quantities invoiced, together with the value at the current rates of exchange are shown in the following table. Imports of cloth piece goods, dress goods, and linings into the United States were about twice as large in September as a year earlier.

Wool and wool products invoiced from the Bradford districts to the United States in September 1936, with comparisons

Item	Quantity			Value		
	1935 Sept.	1936 Aug. Sept.		1935 Sept.	1936 Aug. Sept.	
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 dollars	: 1,000 dollars	: 1,000 dollars
Raw wool and hair	: 1,459	766	1,225	277	170	266
Noils	: 313	325	642	168	148	313
Waste	: 113	153	222	27	50	62
Yarns	: 15	4	5	22	4	11
Rags	: 68	304	755	27	97	88
Blankets and rugs	: 15	48	32	9	25	26
Tops	: 11	13	5	19	21	6
	: 1,000 sq.yds.	: 1,000 sq.yds.	: 1,000 sq.yds.			
Cloth piece goods	: 88	143	168	74	119	122
Dress goods and linings	: 12	8	27	3	3	11
Total	:			626	637	905

Compiled from report of Consul E. E. Evans at Bradford, October 26, 1936.

France.- A period of confusion and uncertainty in the French wool market in early October followed the devaluation of the French franc. Following this period of uncertainty, a sharp increase in new business was reported, particularly for crossbred wool and tops. Business was chiefly for the home trade. Toward the end of October increased sales of wool yarn were made to foreign buyers, particularly from the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, and Belgium. New business increased in the piece goods section in October and also in the carpet and hosiery industry. As with semi-manufactured products the French market was the chief purchaser.

Prices of wool and wool products on a franc basis, advanced sharply in October, following devaluation.

Stocks of tops at commission combers in France were reduced sharply in October. Stocks at the end of October were 20,100,000 pounds compared with 26,400,000 pounds at the end of September and 27,900,000 pounds in October 1935.

Retained imports of wool from January to August were about 10 percent smaller than in the same months of 1935. See table 9 in supplement. The export trade in tops, yarns, and tissues in the first 8 months of 1936 was much smaller than in the previous year.

Germany.- Retained imports of greasy and scoured wool in Germany in the first 9 months of 1936 were 196,000,000 pounds compared with 247,000,000 pounds for the same months of 1935. German buyers have purchased considerable wool in the Southern Hemisphere markets since the opening of the new selling season.

Stocks of wool tops at commission combing establishments in Germany at the end of October were only 3,400,000 pounds compared with 4,000,000 pounds a month earlier and 8,500,000 pounds a year earlier.

Little change in activity in the wool manufacturing industry has been reported in recent months. Shortage of raw materials continues to be the chief difficulty. The export trade in wool yarns and tissues has increased sharply during the present year. Wool requirements for direct and ultimate export orders are governed by special purchase permits.

The German Government has issued new regulations, effective October 1, 1936 to cover the use of raw and reworked wool in the Germany industry for a period of one year, or until September 30, 1937, according to a report from Vice Consul B. Heiler, at Dresden. Consul Heiler reports that a number of the previously existing regulations have been grouped under one heading in the new bill but several important changes have been made. The principal provisions are summarized as follows: Ordinary permits for wool purchasing will be issued for one year instead of 6 months as formerly. Wool for direct and ultimate export orders will be regulated separately and special purchase permits will be issued subject to existing needs. Wool needed in the manufacture of military uniforms and blankets will be covered by special permits.

Purchase permits will allow holders to substitute another type of wool for that designated in the permit, but permits are nontransferable. Within the several branches of the wool industry the exchange of grades and qualities will likewise be permitted, but each such exchange must be recorded with the Wool Board. Certain raw wool waste not used in the textile industry will no longer come under control of the Board and only the wool content of mixed fabrics will be subject to the regulations of the wool board in the future. The new regulations were published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Berlin, October 1, 1936.

Belgium.- The wool import balance for Belgium in the first 8 months of 1936 was 15 percent larger than in the same months of 1935. See table 9 in supplement. Exports of tops, yarns, and tissues have increased considerably so far in 1936 but the improvement in the wool textile industry since the devaluation of the Belga in 1935 has been due chiefly to improved home demand.

Stocks of wool tops in commission combing establishments at the end of October were 6,200,000 pounds compared with 6,700,000 pounds a month earlier and 7,900,000 pounds a year earlier. Activity in most sections of the wool manufacturing industry increased in September and the early part of October.

Italy.- Shipments of wool to Italy in the first 9 months of 1936 from the principal sources of supply were only 25,000,000 pounds compared with 69,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1935 and 81,000,000 pounds in 1934. Activity in the wool textile industry is seriously handicapped by the shortage of raw material. Italian buyers have purchased considerable quantities of wool in the Southern Hemisphere markets since the opening of the new season.

The surtax of 15 percent on imports of a large number of items has been removed. The wool items affected are carded wool, dyed wool and tops, and certain qualities of yarns and tissues, according to Wool Intelligence Notes, Bradford. Imports of these products have been relatively small in the last 2 years.

Japan.- Imports of wool into Japan in the first 8 months of 1936 were 11 percent larger than in the same months of 1935 and 48 percent larger during that period than during that period in 1934. So far Japan has purchased no wool in Australia in the present selling season but has made relatively large purchases in South Africa and South America.

When the regulation of wool imports into Japan was decided upon in support of the national policy to obtain raw materials from many sources instead of depending on a limited number of countries, arrangements were made for a subsidy of 10,000,000 yen to be given for imports of wool from South Africa and South America to compensate for the higher costs of wool obtained from those markets, according to a report from Yokohama to the New York Daily News Record. The subsidy was to be raised as follows: 3,000,000 yen from the Japan Cotton Textile Exporters' Association, 4,000,000 yen from the Japan Silk Rayon Yarn and Textile Exporters' Association, and 3,000,000 yen from the Wool Import Control Association.

Stocks of wool in reporting warehouses in Japan at the end of August totaled 62,400,000 pounds. The stocks reported in August were 13,600,000 pounds smaller than stocks reported at the end of July but 6,900,000 pounds larger than on the same date in 1935. See table 8 in supplement.

The Supply SituationWorld Wool Production, 1936

World wool production in 1936 was somewhat larger than in 1935, according to preliminary estimates. Wool production in 26 countries which furnish over four-fifths of the world's supply, exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated at 2,900,000,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent above production in 1935.

The output of wool in 14 countries producing mainly fine wool was 1,858,000,000 pounds, an increase of 17,000,000 pounds or 1 percent above 1935. The Union of South Africa was the only fine wool producing country showing a substantial increase. The estimated output in 12 countries producing mainly medium and coarse crossbred wool was 1,042,000,000 pounds, an increase of 38,000,000 pounds or 4 percent. The main countries in this category for which increases are indicated at present are New Zealand, Argentina, the Balkan countries, the countries of North Africa, and the near East; the latter two groups produce principally carpet wool.

The South American countries of Argentina and Uruguay, for which statistics have only recently become available show an increase of 3 percent in production in 1936 compared with 1935. Wool production in Argentina in 1936 is now estimated at 373,000,000 pounds, according to information supplied by Agricultural Attache' Nyhus. This is an increase of 4 percent above the revised estimate for 1935 based on actual exports for the season, stocks and domestic consumption. Production for the 5-year period 1930 to 1934 averaged 360,000,000 pounds according to calculations of the Argentine Minister of Agriculture compared with only 327,000,000 pounds in the 5 years 1926-30. The new estimate for Uruguay is 112,000,000 pounds compared with 113,000,000 pounds in 1935 and a preceding 5-year average of 119,000,000 pounds.

World wool production, exclusive of Russia and China, declined in 1933 and 1934 from the high level reached in 1931 and 1932, but increased about 1 percent in 1935 to reach 3,381,000,000 pounds. Including estimates for Russia and China, world wool production in 1935 amounted to 3,626,000,000 pounds. Production in Russia declined from 394,000,000 pounds in 1929 to 135,000,000 pounds in 1934 but increased in 1935 to 167,000,000 pounds. There are no official estimates of wool production available for China; estimates based on such statistics of sheep numbers as are available in 1920 and 1933 indicate that production in recent years was roughly about 78,000,000 pounds compared with 39,000,000 pounds in 1920. A recent Chinese official publication for 1936 gave a rough estimate of 67,000,000 pounds. Exports in the last few years have not been indicative of production owing to unsettled conditions. Exports of sheep's wool from China in 1928 amounted to 65,000,000 pounds, 81 percent of which came to the United States; fell to only 5,000,000 pounds in 1932, with 90 percent coming to the United States; and rose to a little over 30,000,000 pounds in 1933 and 1934. In 1935 exports increased again to 44,000,000 pounds of which 94 percent came to the United States. (See tables 10 and 11 with statistics of world wool production).

Sheep numbers in 1936 in 19 countries, which support about one-fourth of the world's total, are estimated at 180,200,000, an increase of 3 percent above 1935 and 5 percent above the low point reached in these countries in 1933. Estimates for 1936 are not yet available for Australia, the Union of South Africa, and other important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

The trend in the United States and Canada since 1934 has been downward contrary to that in most other parts of the world - probably mostly as the result of the droughts of 1934 and 1936. In Europe, the decrease in numbers in northern and western European countries has been offset by increases in central and southeastern European countries. Numbers in 12 European countries in 1936 were 72,705,000, an increase of 2 percent above 1935 and 4 percent above 1934. There was also an increase in sheep numbers in the countries of Northern Africa and in the Near East reporting, so far as compared with 1933 and 1934. The increase in the past 2 years appears to be in countries producing mainly the coarser types of wool.

In 1935, numbers in 31 countries were 415,710,000, an increase of 4 percent above 1934. These 31 countries supported over three-fifths of the world's total number for the 5-year period 1926-30 and include most of the important wool producing countries except Argentina and Uruguay. The number in Argentina was officially estimated at 37,956,000 in 1935 compared with 39,330,000 in 1934 and the census of 44,413,000 in 1930. It is not known just how accurate these Argentine estimates are, but in the past the annual estimates have not been very accurate in the light of the 1930 census figures.

World sheep numbers for the years 1926-30 averaged 735,600,000 according to latest estimates, compared with 637,000,000, the average for the 5 years 1921-25 and an average of 684,000,000 for the 5-year period 1909-13. (See table 12 showing sheep numbers by countries).

Wool Movement in Southern Hemisphere Countries up to October 31 of New Season

Wool supplies for disposal in the five most important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere for the entire 1936-37 season are now estimated at 2,158,000,000 pounds or approximately the same as in 1935-36 but 4 percent below the average for the five seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Despite the indication of little change in estimated supplies of wool this season compared with last, the early part of the season has been characterized by heavier receipts of new clip wool into store in those countries for which estimates are available - Australia, the Union of South Africa, and Uruguay. Disposals of the current clip however, with the exception of the Union of South Africa where Japan entered the market early, have been smaller so far this season than last, when they were larger than the average for the 5 preceding years.

Evidently much of the carry-over wool had been disposed of by the end of October this season. Apparent supplies of wool on November 1 in the five important countries of the Southern Hemisphere were estimated to be 1 percent below those of the same date a year ago when they were 4 percent below the average on that date of the preceding 5 years.

Exports of wool from the five most important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere from the beginning of the new season until the end of October amounted to 290,000,000 pounds this season, an increase of 10 percent above the same period of the 1935-36 season when they were 7 percent smaller than the average for the same period of the seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35. Australia and the Union of South Africa are the countries showing increased exports so far this season.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased 34 percent to 75,000,000 pounds and exports to Japan decreased over 80 percent to 5,000,000 pounds, according to statistics of exports by countries of destination from Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa for the first 3 months of the new season up to September 30. The decrease in exports from Australia to Japan more than offset the increase in exports from the Union of South Africa to that country. Some of the reduction in shipments to Japan during that period were compensated by an increase from South American countries in the last 3 months of their 1935-36 export season, July, August, and September.

The combined exports to Japan from the five Southern Hemisphere countries during the 3 months July to September 1936 amounted to about 10,400,000 pounds compared with 33,000,000 pounds in the same 3 months of 1935. This is more or less an in-between-season period, however, as the new selling season does not get under way until toward the end of September. When details are available up to October 31, they will undoubtedly show much larger exports to Japan from the Union of South Africa and from South American countries than a year ago.

During the entire season 1935-36, the five most important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere exported 1,734,000,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent above 1934-35. The principal increases were to the United Kingdom, France, Japan, and the United States. Some of the wool sent to the United Kingdom with continental option was probably reexported later. Practically all countries sent increased quantities to the United States. Exports to the important consuming countries were as follows in millions of pounds with percentage of preceding season given in parentheses: United Kingdom, 636 (103); Japan, 274 (132); France, 240 (119); Germany, 146 (90); Belgium, 176 (87); Italy, 29 (26); United States, 107 (198). (See tables 13 - 16 showing wool movement at selling centers and exports from Southern Hemisphere countries.)

Statistical Supplement

Table 1.- Wool: Price per pound in specified markets in October 1936,
with comparisons

Market and description	Average	Average	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Boston -					
Territory combing and scoured basis					
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)	81.6	74.8	80.2	89.0	90.0
56s, (3/8 blood)	74.2	63.6	69.4	78.8	79.8
46s, (Low 1/4 blood)	59.6	51.4	57.3	64.0	64.5
Farm price (15th. of month) -					
Grease basis	21.7	19.4	21.3	26.5	26.4
London 1/ -					
Average quality clean cost 2/-					
70s	54.3	47.5	49.1	56.1	59.2
56s	37.2	29.0	28.6	33.8	36.7
46s	19.9	18.6	18.9	26.2	29.6
Bradford 3/ -					
Scoured wool -					
64s warp	54.9	47.7	52.2	59.8	59.1
50s "	26.6	23.2	24.6	28.3	28.5
Australia -					
Average price at all selling					
centers 4/ -					
Greasy wool			20.8	20.9	22.9
Sydney (Delivered Bradford) 5/-					
Clean basis -					
70s warp			57.9	61.3	60.2
Union of South Africa -					
Average export price -					
Greasy wool			19.2	22.3	22.7
Price at selling centers 6/ -					
Clean cost exwarehouse -					
70s warp			52.2	59.8	62.4

Foreign prices have been converted at prevailing rates of exchange.

1/ Average of quotations for each series of London sales as reported by the London Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For months when no sales were held, figures are interpolations of nearest actual prices.

2/ Top and noil in oil.

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

4/ National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.

5/ Wool Record and Textile World, Bradford.

6/ South Africa Ministry for Agriculture.

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

Month	Apparel class		Carpet class		Total	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Jan.	2,022	11,000	6,475	9,844	8,497	20,844
Feb.	1,754	10,933	10,118	9,917	11,872	20,850
Mar.	1,531	13,671	12,286	11,300	13,817	24,971
Apr.	1,203	10,069	14,064	13,481	15,267	23,550
May	1,668	7,052	13,951	9,801	15,619	16,853
June	1,448	9,062	14,335	8,143	15,783	17,205
July	2,263	6,895	16,358	8,816	18,621	15,711
Aug.	1,627	6,062	18,612	11,291	20,239	17,353
Sept.	1,832	6,524	19,866	12,925	21,698	19,449
Oct.	3,924		19,254		23,178	
Nov.	4,370		13,552		17,922	
Dec.	5,315		12,634		17,949	
Jan.-Sept.	15,348	81,268	126,065	95,518	141,413	176,786
Jan.-Dec.	28,957		171,504		200,461	

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

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

Month	Apparel class		Carpet class		Total	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Jan.	5,485	5,645	1,487	1,538	6,972	7,183
Feb.	4,830	6,122	1,495	1,814	6,325	7,936
Mar.	4,633	5,092	1,700	1,812	6,333	6,904
Apr.	5,449	4,118	2,079	1,751	7,528	5,869
May	6,317	4,323	2,139	1,759	8,456	6,082
June	5,683	5,019	2,049	1,807	7,732	6,826
July	5,890	4,939	2,276	1,853	8,166	6,792
Aug.	6,639	5,751	2,366	2,156	9,005	7,907
Sept.	5,802	5,369	1,895	2,290	7,697	7,659
Oct.	7,395		2,032		9,427	
Nov.	6,907		1,842		8,749	
Dec.	5,548		1,488		7,036	
Jan.-Sept.						
Weekly av.	5,617	5,141	1,933	1,864	7,550	7,005
Aggregate	219,079	200,506	75,403	72,706	294,473	273,212
Jan.-Dec.						
Weekly av.	5,846		1,895		7,741	
Aggregate	303,982		98,519		402,501	

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

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

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

Period and origin	Unit	64s, 70s, 80s	58s, 60s	48s, 56s	36s, 50s	46s, 40s, 44s	Total	
1935								
Jan.-Dec.								
Domestic	1,000 lb.	112,324	44,891	66,449	46,213	6,628	3,154	279,659
Foreign	"	3,395	1,762	3,535	4,531	2,235	8,865	24,323
Total	"	115,719	46,653	69,984	50,744	8,863	12,019	303,982
P.ct.domestic	percent	97.1	96.2	94.9	91.1	74.8	26.2	92.0
Jan.-Sept.								
Domestic	1,000 lb.	82,943	33,215	47,437	33,459	5,141	2,200	204,395
Foreign	"	2,319	1,164	2,044	2,611	1,530	4,967	14,635
Total	"	85,262	34,379	49,481	36,070	6,671	7,167	219,030
P.ct.domestic	percent	97.3	96.6	95.9	92.8	77.1	30.7	93.3
1936								
Jan.-Sept.								
Domestic	1,000 lb.	63,170	25,231	33,891	24,589	3,571	1,693	152,145
Foreign	"	9,570	3,689	8,437	8,287	4,480	13,898	48,361
Total	"	72,740	28,920	42,328	32,876	8,051	15,591	200,506
P.ct.domestic	percent	86.8	87.2	80.1	74.8	44.4	10.9	75.9

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

Table 5.-Wool: Receipts at Boston by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	Domestic		Foreign ^{1/}	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Apr.	7,141	6,071	1,810	14,424
May	17,246	21,761	2,455	3,838
June	41,809	50,424	2,537	3,997
July	67,598	64,300	4,557	2,406
Aug.	33,981	20,101	3,976	1,592
Sept.	19,385	13,153	4,446	3,004
Oct.	11,803	12,060	6,722	3,413
Apr.-Oct.	198,963	187,870	26,503	32,681
Season be- ginning :				
Apr. 1 :	231,061		84,857	

Compiled from reports of the Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

^{1/} Includes carpet wool.

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

Year and month	Combs	Spindles		Looms		Carpet
		Woolen	Worsted	Broad 1/	Narrow 2/	
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours
Weekly av. :						
1936 3/	Active machine and spindle hours reported					
Jan.	135	91,910	68,337	2,002	183	172
Feb.	150	92,761	75,248	1,997	165	195
Mar.	113	82,767	66,000	1,788	144	188
Apr.	95	80,837	67,530	1,705	146	186
May	94	85,503	64,509	1,703	132	178
June	121	84,635	64,736	1,660	143	180
July	120	87,706	66,183	1,549	140	174
Aug.	136	94,988	75,993	1,639	166	207
Sept. ...	123	85,439	71,885	1,482	158	228
Sept. :						
1935 4/	145	91,668	73,674	1,733	133	196
Percentage of maximum single shift, new basis 5/						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1936 3/						
Jan.	133.1	121.9	77.1	113.0	60.4	58.1
Feb.	145.7	123.1	85.0	112.9	54.5	65.6
Mar.	109.5	109.7	73.9	100.9	47.1	62.8
Apr.	91.8	105.8	74.3	95.8	45.6	62.8
May	89.9	112.3	71.3	96.0	42.1	59.8
June	115.9	111.5	71.5	93.2	45.4	60.6
July	115.8	115.6	73.6	86.9	44.9	58.9
Aug.	132.2	125.1	84.7	91.7	53.6	71.1
Sept. ...	118.1	112.9	80.6	83.2	50.9	76.9
Sept. :						
1935 4/	139.9	124.3	83.3	98.7	41.1	65.9

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

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

Table 7. - Wool tops: Stocks held by commission combers in France, Germany and Belgium, at the end of October 1933-35 and by months, 1936

Month	Merino				Crossbred			
	France	Germany	Belgium	Total	France	Germany	Belgium	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Oct. 1933	13.0	7.6	6.6	27.2	22.4	14.9	2.2	39.5
1934	11.9	4.8	4.3	21.0	19.6	7.9	2.6	30.1
1935	10.0	2.2	4.7	16.3	17.9	6.2	3.2	27.3
1936								
Jan.	11.6	1.9	4.2	17.7	15.3	3.1	3.3	21.7
Feb.	12.5	1.8	4.2	18.5	14.6	2.6	3.0	20.2
Mar.	13.0	1.7	4.8	19.5	14.6	2.4	2.7	19.7
Apr.	13.3	1.7	5.0	20.0	14.8	2.2	2.6	19.6
May	13.4	1.6	4.5	19.5	15.6	2.1	2.7	20.4
June	11.8	1.5	4.6	17.9	15.2	2.4	2.8	20.4
July	12.0	1.4	4.6	18.0	16.0	2.7	2.6	21.3
Aug.	11.3	1.4	4.6	17.3	15.7	3.1	2.7	21.5
Sept.	10.9	1.4	3.9	16.2	15.4	2.6	2.8	20.8
Oct.	7.7	1.1	3.4	12.2	12.4	2.3	2.8	17.5

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

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

Month	Stocks			Warehouses reporting		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Number	Number	Number
Jan.	54.2	44.5	51.5	106	108	112
Feb.	60.2	45.8	56.7	108	108	113
Mar.	65.1	41.0	70.8	108	108	113
Apr.	73.8	43.9	81.7	107	108	112
May	76.9	48.5	84.0	108	107	112
June	72.4	50.4	86.5	108	107	114
July	63.2	55.2	76.0	108	107	127
Aug.	52.2	55.5	62.4	108	107	1/
Sept.	41.0	40.9		108	107	
Oct.	36.4	30.8		108	109	
Nov.	36.5	37.0		108	110	
Dec.	40.3	44.3		107	110	

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

1/ Not yet available.

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

Item	Jan.-Sept.				
	1933	1934	1935	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom					
Imports	952.0	788.5	864.2	682.9	701.5
Reexports	360.1	268.8	283.4	223.6	215.2
Import balance	591.9	519.7	580.8	459.3	486.3
Germany					
Imports	347.6	316.2	272.8	249.3	196.2
Exports	12.5	9.8	3.3	2.6	0.7
Import balance	335.1	306.4	269.5	246.7	195.5
				Jan.-Aug.	
Japan					
Imports ^{1/}	238.8	181.5	243.5	170.0	188.5
France					
Imports, shorn	534.3	336.9	335.5	311.0	288.1
On skins as reported	144.1	98.4	115.1		
On skins, wool equivalent	64.1	43.7	50.5	33.6	33.2
Total, wool basis ...	598.4	380.6	436.0	347.6	321.3
Exports	51.4	45.9	47.2	28.7	38.3
Import balance	547.0	334.7	388.8	318.9	283.0
Belgium					
Imports	213.3	164.6	234.8	177.9	169.2
Exports	139.7	99.6	117.2	90.0	68.2
Import balance	73.6	65.0	117.6	87.9	101.0
Italy					
Imports	189.4	147.2	^{2/} 110.0		
Exports	5.5	5.0	^{2/} 1.0		
Import balance	183.9	142.2	109.0		

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

^{1/} Reexports are negligible.

^{2/} Partly estimated. Italian statistics not reported after September 1935.

Table 10.-Wool: Estimated world wool production, average 1926-30, and annual 1932-36

Continents and countries	Average : 1926- 1930	: 1932	: 1933	: 1934	: 1935	: 1936 prel.
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds
United States						
Shorn	310.7	351.0	374.2	370.3	364.7	361.5
Pulled <u>1/</u>	53.6	67.1	64.2	60.5	66.0	
Total	364.3	418.1	438.4	430.8	430.7	
Canada	19.5	20.5	19.3	19.5	19.4	<u>3/</u> 18.6
Newfoundland	<u>2/</u> 0.2	<u>3/</u> 0.1	<u>3/</u> 0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	
Mexico	6.3	(9.0)	(9.6)	<u>4/</u> 10.3	(10.3)	
Hawaii	<u>2/</u> 0.2	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	
Cent. America & West Indies	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	
Total North & Central America & West Indies	390.6	448.0	467.7	461.0	460.8	
SOUTH AMERICA						
Peru <u>5/</u>	9.4	10.0	11.3	11.2	10.1	
Bolivia <u>3/</u>	3.6	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	
Chile	26.7	<u>3/</u> 25.9	<u>5/</u> 25.7	<u>5/</u> 28.7	<u>5/</u> 25.4	<u>6/</u> 22.8
Brazil <u>4/</u>	26.1	33.7	35.3	36.4	<u>5/</u> 35.7	--
Uruguay <u>5/</u>	140.1	<u>7/</u> 110.2	<u>7/</u> 104.7	119.0	113.0	<u>7/</u> 112.4
Argentina <u>3/</u>	327.0	364.0	364.0	364.3	<u>9/</u> 359.0	<u>9/</u> 373.0
Falkland Islands	4.0	3.9	4.0	(4.0)	4.2	
Other South America	(11.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	
Total South America	547.9	563.6	560.9	579.2	563.3	
EUROPE						
Iceland	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	
England and Wales	81.6	89.0	90.0	85.0	79.0	78.0
Scotland	28.6	27.0	27.5	24.8	27.0	<u>3/</u> 26.0
Northern Ireland	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	<u>10/</u> 2.6	<u>3/</u> 2.7
Total United Kingdom	112.4	118.5	119.9	112.3	108.6	106.7
Irish Free State	18.0	19.6	19.6	17.0	16.5	<u>3/</u> 16.7
Norway	5.6	5.7	<u>3/</u> 5.8	6.0	5.7	<u>3/</u> 5.9
Sweden	2.0	1.8	<u>3/</u> 1.7	(1.7)	(1.7)	
Denmark	1.0	(0.9)	<u>3/</u> 0.9	(0.9)	(0.9)	
Netherlands	3.7	(2.0)	(2.0)	<u>3/</u> 3.1	<u>3/</u> 3.3	
Belgium	0.8	0.8	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	
France	46.5	43.2	45.0	42.3	<u>3/</u> 41.0	<u>3/</u> 41.0
Spain <u>4/</u>	73.7	<u>3/</u> 70.0	67.6	68.0	71.0	
Portugal	5.6	5.4	7.6	7.2	(7.2)	
Italy <u>4/</u>	53.3	40.0	39.0	38.1	37.5	
Switzerland	0.4	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.4	
Germany	34.8	<u>3/</u> 30.8	30.0	<u>3/</u> 29.8	<u>3/</u> 30.7	<u>3/</u> 34.5
Austria	1.4	(1.2)	(1.2)	<u>3/</u> 1.2	1.1	
Czechoslovakia <u>4/</u>	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
Hungary	12.2	10.8	<u>3/</u> 10.5	<u>3/</u> 10.3	<u>3/</u> 12.2	14.5
Yugoslavia <u>3/</u>	28.3	30.5	30.8	31.1	32.1	35.3
Greece <u>4/</u>	14.0	14.9	16.0	16.7	<u>3/</u> 18.2	18.8

Table 10.-Wool: Estimated world wool production, average 1926-30, and annual 1932-36-Cont'd

Continents and countries	Average					
	1926-1930	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
EUROPE cont'd						
Albania	3.3 <u>3/</u>	4.1	4.2	4.3	(4.3)	
Bulgaria	22.7	20.0	21.9	23.2	23.8	24.6
Rumania <u>4/</u>	66.9	62.7	61.5	68.0 <u>3/</u>	59.1	
Lithuania	3.8 <u>3/</u>	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Latvia	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.6 <u>3/</u>	4.6	
Estonia	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Poland <u>3/</u>	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.4	11.2
Finland	4.4 <u>3/</u>	3.5	3.6	3.6	(3.6)	
Russia European & Asiatic	362.9	11/142.0	11/141.0	11/135.0	11/167.0	
Total Europe excluding Russia	534.9	509.7	511.8	510.7	504.7	
AFRICA						
Morocco	22.2 <u>3/</u>	19.6 <u>3/</u>	22.3 <u>3/</u>	22.0 <u>3/</u>	26.0	
Algeria	41.9	39.3 <u>3/</u>	39.3 <u>3/</u>	41.2 <u>3/</u>	43.6 <u>3/</u>	47.9
Tunis	4.0 <u>3/</u>	4.4 <u>3/</u>	5.2 <u>3/</u>	5.5 <u>3/</u>	5.5 <u>3/</u>	5.5
French West Africa and French Sudan <u>5/</u>	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	(2.7)	
Egypt	4.5 <u>3/</u>	5.4 <u>3/</u>	5.4	5.6	(5.6)	
British South Africa <u>12/</u>	294.1	319.4	275.2	210.0	237.8	262.2
Others	(4.6)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	
Total African countries	374.0	394.8	354.2	291.0	325.2	
ASIA <u>13/</u>						
Turkey <u>14/</u>	31.3	24.7	34.3	30.9	35.3 <u>3/</u>	42.0
Iraq <u>15/</u>	17.6	18.7	16.3	17.7	18.5	21.5
Palestine	1.0 <u>3/</u>	1.0	1.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	
Persia <u>4/</u>	48.2	49.0	47.0	47.0	(47.0)	
Syria <u>15/</u>	13.6	10.0	8.5	13.3	(13.3)	14.1
Afghanistan	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	
India	75.4	87.0	87.1	87.7	(87.7)	
China <u>16/</u>	(78.0)	(78.0)	78.0	78.0	78.0	
Others	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	
Total Asiatic countries excl. Russia and China	203.2	206.4	210.2	213.6	218.8	
OCEANIA						<u>17/</u>
Australia	926.4	1,062.6	995.9	1,015.4	991.7	983.0
New Zealand	266.4	288.4	300.5	275.9	316.5	<u>3/</u> 326.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Oceania	1,192.9	1,351.1	1,296.5	1,291.3	1,308.3	1,309.1
Grand total all countries excl. Russia & China <u>18/</u>	3,243.0	3,474.0	3,401.0	3,347.0	3,381.0	
Estimated world total including Russia & China <u>18/</u>	3,684.0	3,694.0	3,620.0	3,559.8	3,626.0	

Table 10.-Wool: Estimated world wool production, average 1926-30,
and annual 1932-36 - Cont'd.

See note 18 for general sources. Detailed sources and methods of estimating except those found in the footnotes not given here for lack of space. This table includes wool shorn during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn during the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the given calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included in the total for many important countries at its grease equivalent. Figures in parentheses interpolated or carried forward. Later estimates, if any, appear in text. For current information on the marketing and supply situation, see Monthly World Wool Prospects of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

- 1/ Published as reported by wool pulling establishments and is mostly washed.
- 2/ Census figures usually for 1 year only within the period. The year 1930 was a census year for many countries.
- 3/ Estimates based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing time and other available information.
- 4/ Revisions based on recent census figures of wool production or of sheep numbers.
- 5/ Estimates based on exports alone or exports, stocks, and domestic consumption and any other available information.
- 6/ Estimate based on reported 10 percent decrease.
- 7/ Estimates furnished by Agricultural Attache' P. O. Nyhus.
- 8/ Estimates of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture; subject to revision.
- 9/ Preliminary estimate furnished by Agricultural Attache' P. O. Nyhus.
- 10/ Estimates of the Imperial Economic Committee. Skin or pulled wool included and converted to a grease basis.
- 11/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average fleece weight as derived from official estimates for seasons 1926-27 to 1931-32 as published in The Livestock Industry in the USSR and for years 1933 and 1934 -Plan # 2-3 1935, p 98 (in Russian).
- 12/ Average is estimate of American Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor based on census figures of production, exports and stocks or carry-over, includes wool from surrounding territories exported through Union ports. Later estimates from Official South African Wool and Mohair Bulletin 1935 and current estimates of the South African Department of Agriculture. In addition pulled wool was estimated as follows in millions of pounds, average 1926-30, 19.1; 1932, 24.5; 1933, 21.8; 1934, --- .
- 13/ Estimates for Asiatic countries rough approximations only.
- 14/ Estimates published by the Banque Centrale de la Turquie. These estimates supersede those published formerly which were based on exports alone.
- 15/ Unofficial estimates based on information furnished by United States Government representative.
- 16/ Estimates based on sheep numbers in 1920 and in 1933. Owing to unsettled conditions in recent years, exports as index of production are unreliable.
- 17/ Preshearing estimate of Australian wool selling brokers and wool growers converted to pounds, grease equivalent.
- 18/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries publish official wool production figures. In the absence of official figures for most countries various estimates have been used. Some have been supplied by government representatives abroad, others are based on sheep numbers at the date nearest shearing time and other available data. For some principal exporting countries, exports alone or exports, consumption and carry-over have been used as representing production. In the case of other countries rough commercial estimates have been used, while the figures of the Imperial Economic Committee of Great Britain have been used for still other countries.

Table 11.- Wool: World production, excluding and including Russia and China, 1926-35

(Revision of estimates on page 29, World Wool Prospects, May 29, 1936)

Year	Total, excluding Russia and China ^{1/}	Russia	China		Total including Russia and China ^{1/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Estimated production ^{2/}	Exports ^{3/}	Million pounds
1926	3,138	351	78	28	3,567
1927	3,168	371	78	48	3,517
1928	3,290	390	78	65	3,760
1929	3,302	394	78	50	3,774
1930	3,318	306	78	26	3,702
1931	3,416	^{4/} 212	78	32	3,706
1932	3,474	^{4/} 142	78	5	3,694
1933	3,401	^{4/} 141	78	30	3,620
1934	3,347	135	78	32	3,560
1935	3,381	167	78	44	3,626

^{1/} Subject to revision at any time that a revised or better series becomes available for any country. Includes revised estimates for Argentina and Turkey.

^{2/} Unofficial estimate of production based on sheep numbers in 1933.

^{3/} Exports are not a reliable index of production owing to the unsettled condition in China.

^{4/} Estimates based on sheep numbers and average weight of fleec as derived from official estimates.

Table 12.- Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1926-30, annual 1932-36

Country	Month of estimate	Average : 1926-30 : <u>1/</u>	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936 : prel.
		Thou- : sands	Thou- : sands	Thou- : sands	Thou- : sands	Thou- : sands	Thou- : sands
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES							
United States.....	Jan.	45,596	53,974	53,075	53,713	52,251	51,690
Canada	June	3,431	3,644	3,386	3,421	3,399	3,370
Mexico	June	<u>2/</u> 3,186	<u>3/</u> 3,674	---	6,021	---	---
Guatemala		196	166	179	---	---	---
Dominican Republic :		162	---	---	---	---	---
All North & Central American count. :							
rept.all periods :							
to 1935 (2) <u>4/</u> .. :		49,027	57,618	56,461	57,134	55,650	
Est.total <u>5/</u> :		52,900					
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia		794	831	---	872		
Venezuela		(113)	---	---	---		
Ecuador		1,100	<u>6/7/</u> 1,500	---	---		
Peru		<u>3/</u> 11,209	<u>3/</u> 11,209	---	<u>6/</u> 12,000		
Bolivia	Jan.1 <u>8/</u>	4,742	<u>6/</u> 5,232	---	---		
Chile		<u>3/</u> 6,263	<u>9/</u> 6,083	---	---		
Brazil	Sept.	(10,702)	<u>6/</u> 10,702	---	---		
Uruguay		19,958	15,406	---	---		
Paraguay	Jan.1 <u>8/</u>	(600)	---	---	---		
Argentina	Jan.1 <u>8/</u>	<u>3/</u> 44,413	<u>10/</u> 44,413	---	39,330	37,956	
Falkland Is. :		613	616	615	---		
Est. total <u>5/</u> :		100,500					
EUROPE							
Iceland		628	706	728	699		
England & Wales... :	June	16,548	18,495	18,090	16,527	16,477	16,350
Scotland	June	7,505	7,916	7,811	7,655	7,756	7,570
North Ireland :	June	622	792	750	761	818	835
Total, United Kingdom		<u>24,675</u>	<u>27,203</u>	<u>26,651</u>	<u>24,943</u>	<u>25,051</u>	<u>24,755</u>
Irish Free State :	June	3,255	3,461	3,405	2,931	3,042	3,072
Norway <u>11/</u> :	June	1,596	1,736	1,764	1,698	1,737	
Sweden	July	680	608	575	---	444	
Denmark	July	213	(185)	179	---		
Netherlands	May-June :	<u>3/</u> 485	482	---	<u>12/</u> 642	<u>12/</u> 680	
Belgium	Jan.1 <u>8/</u>	<u>7/</u> 122	<u>6/</u> 122	---	---	---	
France	Jan.1	10,574	9,845	9,762	9,730	9,571	9,558
Spain	Jan.1	19,989	20,047	<u>13/</u> 16,471	---	17,326	
Portugal	Jan.1	4,450	<u>6/7/</u> 4,000	---	---	<u>9/</u> 3,274	---
Italy	Mar. Apr. :	11,310	<u>3/</u> 10,269	---	---	---	
Switzerland	Apr.	170	<u>6/</u> 185	---	---	---	175
Germany <u>14/</u> :	Jan.1 <u>8/</u>	3,953	3,499	3,405	3,387	3,483	3,918
Austria	Jan.1	<u>3/</u> 272	<u>3/</u> 272	---	263		

Continued -

Table 12.-Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1926-30, annual 1932-36 - cont'd

Country	Month of esti- mate	Average 1926- 30 1/	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936 prelim.
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
EUROPE cont'd							
Czechoslovakia ..	Jan. 1	848:	531:	465:	476:	510:	547
Hungary	Apr.	1,604:	1,210:	1,058:	1,081:	1,228:	1,350
Yugoslavia	8/Jan.1	7,807:	8,426:	8,510:	8,600:	8,866:	9,200
Greece	8/Jan.1	6,551:	7,072:	6,927:	7,427:	7,910:	8,185
Bulgaria	Jan.1	8,384:	7,400:	8,100:	8,600:	8,800:	9,100
Rumania	Jan.1	12,936:	12,356:	12,294:	(12,000):	11,828:	
Poland	Nov.	2,244:	2,488:	2,557:	2,554:	2,802:	3,020
Lithuania	June 30	1,335:	1,317:	1,322:	1,310:	1,304:	
Latvia	June	1,030:	984:	1,114:	1,209:	1,345:	
Estonia	July	587:	514:	541:	552:	593:	
Finland	Sept.	1,196:	965:	973:	982:	---	
Russia, European and Asiatic 15/	summer	122,780:	47,400:	45,700:	47,300:	55,600:	
All European countries ex.							
Russia reported: all periods to 1935 (17) 4/		87,379:	88,042:	87,875:	86,498:	88,072:	
Est. total ex.							
Russia 5/		127,100:					
AFRICA							
Abyssinia		4,000: 6/	4,000:	---	---		
Morocco		8,364:	7,556:	8,590:	8,001: 7/	9,300:	
Algeria	Mar.31	6,170:	5,269:	5,262:	5,514:	5,845:	6,416
Libia (It.)		931:	611:	684:	---	---	---
Tunis	8/Jan.1	2,055:	2,475:	2,931:	3,076:	3,375:	---
French W. Africa:		4,563:	5,301:	5,930:	5,566:		
French Sudan		2,576:	3,086:	3,082:	---		
Gold Coast		432:	684:	684:	684:		
Nigeria(and Br. Cameroons)		2,004:	2,028:	2,385:	2,034:		
Egypt	Sept.	1,138:	1,344:	1,345:	1,409:		
Anglo-Egypt.Sudan:		2,160:	2,250:	2,300:	2,250:		
British Somaliland		1,800:	2,500:	2,500:	2,500:		
Ital.Somaliland ..	Mar. 31	1,165:	2,000:	---	---		
Eritrea(Ital.) 16/		1,216:	1,800:	1,841:	1,900:	---	---
Kenya Colony	Mar-June:	2,908:	3,232:	3,236:	3,249:		
French Cameroon ..		216:	320:	320:	376:		
Uganda	8/Jan.1	831:	908:	844:	870:	1,305:	1,051
Fr.Equat.Africa ..		845:	1,029:	1,350:	868:		
Belgian Congo		282:	332:	340:	333:		
Ruanda Urundi		289:	315:	324:	441:		
Br.S.W.Africa		1,249:	1,524:	994:	929:		
Bechuanaland	8/Jan.1	159:	181:	200:	170:		
U.of S. Africa ..	Aug. 1	43,129: 17/	50,600: 17/	47,300:	35,200:	36,000:	

Continued-

Table 12.- Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1926-30, annual 1932-36 cont'd.

Country	: Month : of esti- : mate	: Average : 1926- : 30 <u>1/</u>	: 1932	: 1933	: 1934	: 1935	: 1936 : Prel.
		: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands
AFRICA cont'd.							
Basutoland	: 8/Jan.1	: 2,146:	1,949:	1,885:	1,469:	9/1,286:	
Rhodesia, south	: 8/Jan.1	: 349:	376:	376:	324:	---	
Tanganyika Terr.	: 8/Jan.1	: 2,032:	2,281:	2,346:	1,934:	---	
Mozambique (Portu- guese E. Africa)	:	: 71:	102:	105:	101:	---	
Madagascar	: 8/Jan.1	: 131:	207:	189:	203:	204:	
All African coun- tries reported to 1935 (7) <u>4/</u>	:	: 62,824:	68,964:	67,001:	54,333:	57,315:	
Est. total <u>5/</u>	:	: 93,800:					
ASIA							
Arabia	: 8/	3,500	8/3,500	---	---	---	
Cyprus	: Mar.	: 259:	304:	292:	272:		
Turkey, European and Asiatic	:	: 11,853:	11,769:	11,071:	10,739:	12,436:	14,800
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	: Mar.	: 4,659:	4,747:	3,933:	4,045:	4,385:	
Palestine	: Mar.	: 249:	248:	263:	188:		
Transjordan	:	: 237:	261:	228:	165:	---	---
Iran (Persia)	:	: 8,624:	8,916:	8,352:	---	---	---
Syria and Lebanon	:	: 2,045:	2,080:	1,779:	1,421:		
India, British	: Jan-Apr.	: 23,733:	25,286:	25,270:	25,279:		
Native States.....	: Jan-Apr.	: 14,755:	18,230:	18,294:	18,568:		
China	:	: 18/26,000:	---	18/26,000	---		
Philippines.....	: 8/Jan.1	: 125:	112:	120:	130:	127:	129
Dutch East Indies	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Java and Madura	: 8/Jan.1	: 1,292:	---	1,588:	---		
Outer possessions	: 8/Jan.1	: 121:	---	216:	---		
All Asiatic coun- tries ex. Russia reported all per. to 1935 (3) <u>4/</u>	:	: 16,637:	16,628:	15,124:	14,914:	16,948:	
Est. total ex. Russia <u>5/</u>	:	: 107,600:					
OCEANIA							
Australia	: 8/Jan.1	: 103,329:	110,620:	112,927:	109,921:	113,048:	
New Zealand	: Apr.	: 27,516:	28,692:	27,756:	28,649:	29,077:	30,039
All Oceania coun- tries reported all periods to 1935 (2) <u>4/</u>	:	: 130,845:	139,312:	140,683:	138,570:	142,125:	
Est. total <u>5/</u>	:	: 130,900:					
Total coun. reported all per incl. Russia to 1935 (31) <u>4/</u>	:	: 469,492:	417,964:	412,844:	398,749:	415,710:	
Est. world total incl Russia <u>5/</u> 19/	:	: 735,600:					

Continued -

Table 12. - Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1926-30, annual 1932-36 cont'd.

NOTES

Compiled from reports of United States Department of Agriculture representatives abroad, official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Figures in parentheses are interpolated. Later figures, if any, will be found in the text.

- 1/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated.
- 2/ Average of 1926 estimate for 96 percent of the municipalities and the final figure of April 26, 1930 census. This is the first complete census on all Mexico including cities and towns, and therefore is not strictly comparable with earlier figures.
- 3/ Census 1930.
- 4/ Comparable totals for numbers of countries indicated in parentheses.
- 5/ These totals include countries with less than 100,000; interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others.
- 6/ Year 1931 or nearest year.
- 7/ Unofficial.
- 8/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December 31 have been considered as of January 1 of following year, i.e., figures for numbers of sheep in France as of December 31, 1930, have been placed in 1931 column.
- 9/ Census.
- 10/ June 1930.
- 11/ In rural communities only.
- 12/ Estimates not strictly comparable with figures for earlier years as made on different basis.
- 13/ The census in the spring of 1933 enumerated 19,093,319 head compared with 19,370,443 head in May 1929.
- 14/ Excluding the Saar Valley. In 1936 number including Saar was 3,923,000.
- 15/ Years 1916, 1921-28 from "Livestock Industry in the Soviet Union". Later figures from Pravda, December 7, 1935. Sheep numbers for years 1931-1935 estimated from percentage of total sheep and goats in earlier years as they have not been reported separately recently.
- 16/ Goats included.
- 17/ Estimate based on South African Department of Agriculture report of changes in sheep numbers in June adjusted to a census basis as of August. Includes estimated number in towns in addition to those on occupied farms.
- 18/ Estimate for total China based on official estimate in 1933 for 22 provinces which supported 77 percent of total in 1914. Official estimate excluding Turkestan and Inner Mongolia was 19,995,000 in 1933. Estimates for this territory and for Manchuria included with China in this table.
- 19/ Comparable estimated world totals by countries were as follows in millions of head: Average, 1909-13 - North and Central America and West Indies, 49.8; South America, 93.2; Europe (excluding Russia), 134.4; Africa, 71.2; Asia (excluding Russia), 107.7; Oceania, 114.7; estimated world total, including Russia, 684.0. Average, 1921-25, North and Central America and West Indies, 42.8; South America, 80.9; Europe (excluding Russia), 123.6; Africa, 76.1; Asia (excluding Russia), 106.7; Oceania, 109.0; estimated world total, 636.7.

Table 13.-Movement in primary markets up to October 31, 1936, of new season, with comparisons for earlier years

Country	Period	5-year av. :		
		1930-34	1935	1936
		Million	Million	Million
		pounds	pounds	pounds
Receipts at selling centers				
Australia <u>1/</u>	July 1-Oct. 31	530.0	524.0	556.0
New Zealand <u>2/ 3/</u>	" "	4.2	9.0	---
Union of South Africa	" "	64.0	63.0	66.0
Argentina <u>4/</u>	Oct. at C.P.M. <u>5/</u>	8.0	2.0	---
Uruguay <u>4/</u>	Oct.	11.7	3.9	4.0
Total above countries ..		617.9	601.9	---
Disposals at selling centers				
Australia <u>1/</u>	July 1-Oct. 31	192.0	213.0	209.0
New Zealand	" "	3.8	8.1	---
Union of South Africa <u>6/</u> ..	" "	24.0	36.0	45.0
Argentina <u>4/</u>	Oct. at C.P.M. <u>5/</u>	6.0	2.0	---
Uruguay <u>4/</u>	Oct.	---	---	---
Total above 4 countries..		225.8	259.1	---
Stocks at selling centers				
Australia new clip wool ..	Oct. 31	337.0	304.0	348.0
" old clip wool <u>7/</u> ..	" "	7.0	4.0	2.0
New Zealand	" "	---	---	---
Union of South Africa	" "	31.0	16.0	12.3
Argentina <u>4/</u>	Oct. 31 at C.P.M. <u>5/</u>	5.0	1.0	---
Uruguay <u>4/</u>	Oct. 31	7.2	1.0	---
Total above 4 countries..		387.2	326.0	---
Exports				
Australia <u>8/</u>	July 1-Oct. 31	217.0	196.0	215.2
New Zealand <u>8/</u>	" "	23.8	29.3	27.1
Union of South Africa	" "	31.0	26.0	37.0
Argentina <u>9/</u>	Oct.	11.2	9.7	8.2
Uruguay	Oct.	2.8	4.1	2.8
Total above countries ..		285.8	265.1	290.3

Compiled from cabled reports from agricultural representatives abroad and reliable commercial sources. Later data, if any, may be found in the text. Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. The statistics in this table have not been converted to a grease equivalent unless otherwise stated, owing to the fact that details are not always available monthly.

1/ Wool of season designated only. 2/ Offerings at selling centers. 3/ Converted from data published in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes-Imperial Economic Committee. Converted to pounds by using Dalgety and Company estimates of average weight per bale. 4/ Season runs from October 1 to September 30. 5/ Central Produce Market near Buenos Aires where between one-fourth and one-third of Argentine clip is marketed; adjusted to monthly basis for season beginning October 1 from weekly reports for season beginning July 1. 6/ Sales at public auctions only. 7/ Carry-over from preceding season. 8/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company, 9/ Scoured and washed converted to grease basis.

Table 14.-Movement in primary markets for entire season 1935-36, with comparisons for earlier years

Country	Period	5-year av.:		
		1929-30	1934-35	1935-36
		to 1933-34		
		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Receipts at selling centers				
Australia <u>1/</u>	July 1 - June 30	826.0	884.0	840.1
New Zealand <u>2/ 3/</u> ...	" " " "	200.6	184.2	276.0
Union of South Africa	" " " "	<u>4/</u> 288.9	209.7	238.6
Argentina <u>5/</u>	Oct. 1 - Sept.30	86.1	79.4	<u>6/</u> 73.3
	at C.P.M. <u>7/</u>			
Uruguay <u>5/ 8/</u>	Oct. 1 - Sept.30	112.5	118.7	109.7
Total above countries:		1,514.1	1,476.0	1,537.7
Disposals at selling centers				
Australia <u>1/</u>	July 1 - June 30	791.3	857.1	817.6
New Zealand <u>9/</u>	" " " "	183.2	164.6	264.9
Union of So. Africa <u>10/</u>	" " " "	<u>11/</u> 156.0	120.0	147.0
Argentina <u>5/</u>	Oct. 1 - Sept.30			
	at C.P.M. <u>7/</u>	85.9	83.5	<u>6/</u> 73.2
Uruguay <u>5/</u>	Oct. 1 - Sept.30	--	--	--
Total above 4 coun.:		1,216.7	1,225.2	1,302.7
Stocks at selling centers end of season				
Australia <u>1/</u>	June 30	34.4	26.1	22.4
New Zealand	" "	77.9	81.1	38.4
Union of South Africa	June 30 - Sold	3.8	4.2	13.3
	Unsold	11.9	3.6	6.6
	Total	15.7	7.8	19.9
Argentina <u>5/</u>	" " - Sept.30	31.9	13.2	17.6
Uruguay <u>5/ 8/</u>	" " - " "	6.7	10.2	11.3
Total above countries:		166.6	138.4	109.6
Exports				
Australia	July 1 - June 30	824.0	852.7	820.1
New Zealand <u>9/</u>	" " " "	237.2	206.2	323.4
Union of South Africa	" " " "	284.9	222.6	216.2
Argentina	Oct. 1 - Sept.30	294.6	303.4	278.3
Uruguay	" " " "	121.6	119.9	114.1
Total above countries:		1,762.3	1,704.8	1,752.1

Compiled from cabled reports from Agri. Representatives abroad and reliable commercial sources. Later data, if any, may be found in the text. Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. The statistics in this table have not been converted to a grease equivalent unless otherwise stated, owing to the fact that details are not always available monthly.

1/ Wool of season designated only. 2/ Offerings at selling centers. 3/ Converted from data published in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes - Imperial Economic Comm. Converted to pounds by using Dalgety and Company estimates of average wt. per bale. 4/ Four-year av. 5/ Season runs from October 1 to Sept. 30. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Central Produce Mkt. near Buenos Aires where between 1/4 and 1/3 of Argentine clip is marketed; adjusted to monthly basis for season beginning Oct. 1 from weekly reports for season beginning July 1. 8/ At Montevideo. Practically entire clip exported from this port. 9/ Estimates of Dalgety & Co. 10/ Sales at public auctions only. 11/ Three-year average.

Table 15.- Wool exports (grease and scoured combined) first 3 months of new season beginning July 1, 1936 from 3 important Southern Hemisphere countries to principal consuming countries

Country of destination	July 1- September 30							
	Australia		New Zealand		Union of South Africa		Total 3 countries	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom:	34.1	55.5	19.3	16.0	2.3	3.3	55.7	74.8
United Kingdom; option Continent..:	---	---	0.6	2.8	---	---	0.6	2.8
Germany	4.5	8.8	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.8	<u>1/</u>	5.3	8.8
France.....	9.1	6.9	0.3	0.1	2.1	2.3	11.5	9.3
Italy	2.0	2.3	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.2	1.4	2.2	3.7
Belgium.....	13.9	13.9	0.7	<u>1/</u>	1.2	0.7	15.8	14.6
Netherlands...	4.5	3.5	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	4.5	3.5
Japan	31.3	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.1	2.7	31.8	5.4
United States..:	0.1	1.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	0.1	1.1
Canada.....	0.4	0.5	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.4	0.5
Total....:	99.9	92.8	21.3	21.3	6.7	10.4	127.9	124.5
Other	4.3	4.7	2.8	3.3	1.2	1.9	8.3	9.9
Grand total..:	104.2	97.5	24.1	24.6	7.9	12.3	136.2	134.4

Compiled from Wool Intelligence Notes and Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor, London.

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ If any included in "other."

Table 16. - Wool exports (grease and scoured combined) entire seasons
1934-35 and 1935-36 from five principal Southern Hemisphere
countries to principal consuming countries

Countries of destination	Australia		Union of South Africa		New Zealand	
	: season		: July 1 - June 30:		: July 1 - June 30:	
	: 1934-35	: 1935-36	: 1934-35	: 1935-36	: 1934-35	: 1935-36
	: Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	: pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	327.6	276.5	42.1	56.9	127.4	165.8
					<u>1/</u> 14.0	<u>1/</u> 34.9
Germany	30.2	31.0	66.2	43.5	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
France	85.5	75.5	51.4	66.6	8.3	37.8
Italy	22.4	4.7	22.6	3.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Belgium	136.3	113.2	21.2	22.7	17.8	13.0
Netherlands	18.1	16.0	0.1	1.3	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Japan	192.0	235.8	2.0	5.7	8.5	25.4
	---	---	---	---	<u>3/</u> 6.7	<u>3/</u> 7.4
United States	6.1	25.2	0.2	3.5	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Canada	1.4	2.9	0.4	0.5	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Total above countries:	819.6	780.8	206.2	203.7	182.7	284.3
Other countries	33.1	39.3	16.4	12.4	15.3	28.2
Grand total	852.7	820.1	222.6	216.1	198.0	312.5

Countries of destination	Argentina		Uruguay		:Total season's ex-	
	: Oct. 1 - Sept. 30:		: Oct. 1 - Sept. 30:		: ports from 5 Southern	
	: 1934-35	: 1935-36	: 1934-35	: 1935-36	: 1934-35	: 1935-36
	: Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	: pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	81.7	75.9	23.9	25.3	<u>4/</u> 616.7	<u>4/</u> 635.8
Germany	67.2	42.9	32.5	28.3	196.1	145.7
France	44.5	52.3	11.7	8.2	201.4	240.4
Italy	37.8	11.4	24.2	9.4	107.0	28.5
Belgium	14.7	19.3	12.0	7.8	202.0	176.0
Netherlands	2.0	2.6	4.2	2.4	24.4	22.3
Japan	4.0	1.0	1.8	6.1	208.3	274.0
United States	42.8	55.0	5.2	23.2	54.3	106.9
Canada	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>5/</u> 1.8	<u>5/</u> 3.4
Total above countries:	294.7	260.4	115.5	111.2	1,612.0	1,633.0
Other countries	11.7	17.9	3.4	2.9	79.9	100.7
Grand total	306.4	278.3	118.9	114.1	1,691.9	1,733.7

Compiled from the following sources for various countries: Australia - July Bulletin, Imperial Economic Committee; Union of South Africa - Crops and Markets of the Union of South Africa; New Zealand - July Bulletin, Imperial Economic Committee - used weights for converting into pounds as estimated by Dalgety and Company for the different seasons as follows, 1933-34, 348 pounds, 1934-35, 343 pounds; Argentina and Uruguay estimates furnished by Agricultural Attache Paul O. Nyhus.

1/ Option continent.

2/ Not reported separately - included with other countries, if any.

3/ Actually reported as exports to Australia but believed to be for trans-shipment to Japan.

4/ Included 14,000,000 pounds from New Zealand "option continent" in 1934-35, and 34,900,000 pounds with same specification in 1935-36.

5/ Only reported separately for Australia and Union of South Africa.

