UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

WOOL-30

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

September 30, 1930

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PRICES TRADE AND CONSUMPTION SUPPLY

Summary

Prices of domestic wool held steady through August and into September despite a slowing down in trading at Boston and record receipts of domestic wool. Sales were adversely affected by the dull goods market and the low levels of consumption. Domestic wool is obviously being received into strong hands. Weakness in prices at the recent openings of sales in foreign markets has not been reflected in domestic prices. The declines abroad so far have been moderate and unless they become more severe they may not cause any reaction in the domestic market.

Foreign wool markets opened the new series of sales in September with generally lower prices reflecting continued large supplies and poor demand. A certain firmness in the best fine wools is a favorable feature of present foreign markets, but there is little confidence in other wools. At the London sales most holders were ready to sell even at the new low levels, but there were some withdrawals in all classes. Bidding was fairly keen on the part of continental buyers at the opening sales in Australia, but prices in most cases were slightly below the June closing levels.

All sections of the trade at Bradford are quiet and lack of demand has caused some falling off in the price of tops. The amount of wool conditioned in the Bradford conditioning houses in August showed a slight

increase over July, but there was a falling off in the conditioning of tops and yarn. The conditioning houses of Roubaix and Tourcoing which absorbed a large amount of the business transferred to the Continent during the Bradford strike have now lost this advantage and have recently been hampered by the social insurance strike in their own country. As a result the amount of material passing through the conditioning houses has declined for the last two months. Trading on the Continent continues rather quiet, but shows some improvement over the July level. Exports of wool manufactures from the United Kingdom showed a further improvement in August, the exports of woolen and worsted tissues accounting for most of the increase. Imports of tissues also increased during the month.

Domestic receipts at Boston continue well above the level of previous years, but no depressing influence is felt from them on the market. Stocks of foreign wools in the United States have been very low in recent months and imports of combing and clothing wool show some increase since the beginning of June.

Machinery activity remained low during July, but some increase was shown in the amount of wool consumed by manufacturers during the month. The increase was in the finer grades of wool and a much larger percentage of the total consumed consisted of domestic wools than was the case last year. Indices of employment and payroll totals in the woolen and worsted industry show an improvement in August.

Although the clip now being shorn in the Southern Hemisphere is a large one it is not expected to reach the record proportions of the 1928 clip. Increases in the Union of South Africa and New Zealand will tend to offset the decline reported for Australia and the total will probably be not greatly different from that of last year. Exports from Southern Hemisphere countries during July were unusually heavy and the heavy stocks of wool in primary markets at the beginning of 1930 have now been practically cleared.

Figures on the supply situation in consuming countries in August were somewhat varied. Stocks of foreign and colonial wool in the United Kingdom on August 1 were about 12 per cent above the amount reported a year ago and heavy arrivals of wool were expected for the London sales. On the other hand stocks of tops in continental combing establishments on September 1 were approximately 40 per cent below those reported on the same date last year. Improvement in continental trade should result in some activity to replenish stocks, but until trade improves a hand-to-mouth policy can be expected to continue.

Prices: Domestic

The rate of activity in the wool market during August failed to be maintained at the high level that was reached during the last week in July, according to Russell L. Burrus of the Boston Wool Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The volume of wool moving began to decrease in the first week of August and continued to decline until the middle of the month after which trading continued fairly steady with the business very unevenly distributed among the various wool houses. This trend was largely seasonal in character but the dullness of the market was accentuated by the fact that consumption of wool was considerably below normal, on the whole, and manufacturers would buy raw wool only when they had booked orders for goods or semi-manufactured products. Vacations in the mills tended to slow up consumption. An unsettled goods market delayed resumption of mill activity.

An undertone of confidence, however, pervaded the sentiment in the market during the entire month. One factor underlying this attitude among trade members was the fact that prices held firm throughout the month of mostly draggy business. Price changes were very slight during August and the few readjustments that were established were upward.

A feature of particular interest during the latter part of August was the large number of inquiries for wool. All the large houses were receiving numerous orders for small lots consisting of a few bags to a carload from large lines for the purpose of testing shrinkage and the general working qualities of the wool. The prices asked for wool seemed to have little significance in the buyer's attitude. Lack of orders for goods appeared to be the chief factor limiting sales. On the limited amount of business that was transacted, current prices were paid very readily. This feature combined with the wide interest in sampling, served to give the market a rather strong undertone in spite of the diminished volume of trade.

Demand during August was centered very largely on the 64s and finer domestic wools, mostly of the western grown lines. Original bag lines were the most popular, but some concerns received calls for an increasing amount of graded fine wools. Prices on original bag lines were mostly in the range 65-73 cents, scoured basis. Best Territory original bag offerings of 64s and finer wools, consisting of good French Combing and a fair amount of Average Strictly Combing staple realized 72-73 cents, scoured basis. Bulk Average French Combing lines sold at 70-72 cents, scoured basis, while the short wools consisting chiefly of Clothing and short French Combing staple sold at 65-70 cents, scoured basis. Good original bag lines with the Clothing graded out brought 73-75 cents, scoured basis. A limited amount of graded Territory Strictly Combing 64s and finer sold at 75-77 cents, scoured basis, and French Combing at 70-73 cents. A slight strengthening was noted on the French Combing graded lines of 64s and finer early in the month and the strength in prices was maintained throughout the month, although demand was not very large. Some demand was received on the graded Clothing wools at 65-70 cents, scoured basis. Texas twelve months wools were fairly active at prices mostly in the range 73-75 cents, scoured basis, with a few choice lots bringing ½ cent higher.

Strictly Combing 64s and finer Ohio and similar Fleeces were slow but these wools appeared to be in a very strong position and a slight strengthening in prices was noted on a very small turnover. A few lots of French Combing Ohio Fleeces of 64s and finer quality were moved at 26-27 cents, grease basis.

A moderate demand was received on 58s, 60s, quality domestic wools. Prices of Fleece 58s, 60s, Strictly Combing wools showed a strengthening tendency. Sales were closed in the range 29-30 cents, grease basis, early in the month, but later little wool was available at the minimum figure, owing to several houses having been sold ahead of grading. Territory 58s, 60s were firm in prices.

There was relatively little demand for 48s, 50s, and 56s domestic wools, yet prices showed a hardening tendency through the first week in August, in spite of the lack of demand. Inquiries, however, were more numerous on 56s than for many weeks. The position of these two grades of domestic wools presented quite a marked contrast to the situation in August a year ago when mills were freely contracting for these grades ahead of grading at advancing prices. Prices have held up this past August mostly by virtue of light stocks of competing spot foreign wools and the relatively higher prices at which such wools are held in foreign markets.

The low wools, including 46s (Low ¼ Blood) and 36s/44s, (Common and Braid) domestic wools were moved occasionally with Territory 46s showing a slight strengthening. Sales of these grades were all very small.

Demand on spot foreign wools was very draggy. Small quantities of Australian Fine Merinos and crossbreds of both South American and New Zealand origin were sold at steady prices. Stocks of foreign combing wool in bond at Boston increased 1,000,000 pounds during August to 5,700,000 pounds which is very light even considering that August comes after the close of foreign markets when imports are normally light. Withdrawals of foreign combing wools from bond for consumption have fallen off during August.

The market for wools suitable for the woolen trade was very irregular until the last week in August when fairly large quantities of scoured California wools and A and B grades of pulled wools were sold. This business seemed to have marked the turning point in the trend of prices, especially on B Lambs pulled wool which had declined fully five cents a pound during the early part of August. Prices had remained steady on A Super and finer grades of pulled wools but trading had been very light. A firmer tendency was noted in prices of all grades of pulled wools as soon as signs of renewed activity showed up in the last week in August.

Noils were slow during August. Inquiries were more frequent during the latter part of the month but demand did not increase materially. Prices were fairly steady throughout the month.

The Top market was very dull during the greater part of August. Demand began falling off early in the month and continued in very limited volume until the last week when there was a moderate increase in volume. The bulk of the demand was on 64s, although more interest was shown in 56s. Prices remained fairly steady. Short staple dry-combed 64s sold at 94-95 cents, while the longer staple 64s in oil sold at 97 cent-$1.00 per pound. A little business was booked on 60s at 90-92 cents. A broader demand was received on 56s and a few spinners took fair weights. The lower counts were slow. Deliveries of tops on contracts fell off early in the month but began to increase after the middle of August and continued to increase until the close.

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

Grade	1929			1930		
	July 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 14	July 12	Aug. 9	Sept. 13
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	38-39	38-39	38-39	30-31	31	31
Fleece scoured basis	93-95	92-95	92-95	73-76	75-77	75-77
Territory " "	93-95	93-95	93-95	75-77	75-77	75-77
58s, 60s (½ blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	43-44	44-45	44-45	29-30	30	30-31
Fleece scoured basis	92-95	93-96	93-96	65-70	65-70	65-70
Territory " "	92-95	93-96	93-96	70-73	70-73	70-73
56s (3/8 blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	44-45	45	45-46	29-30	29-30	30
Fleece scoured basis	83-85	83-87	85-88	53-58	53-58	55-58
Territory " "	86-90	88-91	88-92	60-63	61-63	61-63
46s (low ¼ blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	40-41	38-39	38-39	27-28	27-28	27-28
Fleece scoured basis	65-70	63-66	63-66	45-47	45-47	45-47
Territory " "	67-72	65-70	65-70	47-50	47-52	47-52

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

Prices: Foreign

Prices lower as London Wool Sales open

The new series of London wool sales opened on September 16 with prices for most wools 5 to 10 per cent below the close of the previous series according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. Super greasy merinos, scoured merino locks and low crossbreds were the only wools which remained unchanged. Greasy merinos other than supers opened 5 per cent below the close of the previous series and during the first few days declined to 7½ per cent below July levels, while scoured merinos were 10 per cent lower with no market for faulty merinos. Greasy fine crossbreds declined 5 per cent and medium crossbreds 10 per cent while scoured crossbreds declined from 5 to 10 per cent and slipes 5 per cent. All other wools were 10 to 15 per cent below the previous series. Cape greasy wools opened 5 per cent lower and scoured from 5 to 10 per cent lower. Punta Arenas were 5 per cent lower.

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

United States grades	1929	1930					
	5th series	2nd 1/ series	3rd series		4th series		5th series
	Open Sept. 20	Close Apr. 9	Open May 13	Close May 30	Open July 8	Close July 23	Open Sept. 16
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70s	63.9	47.7	52.7	53.2	50.7	52.7	48.7
64s	57.8	42.6	48.7	49.7	45.6	47.7	44.6
60s	54.7	37.5	42.6	42.6	41.6	40.6	38.5
58s	51.7	35.5	37.5	39.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
56s	48.7	32.9	35.5	36.0	34.0	34.5	32.4
50s	40.6	25.8	29.9	30.4	27.4	27.4	25.3
48s	37.0	24.8	28.4	29.4	26.4	25.8	23.8
46s	36.5	23.3	26.4	27.4	26.4	25.3	23.3
44s	36.0	23.3	25.3	26.4	24.8	24.3	22.3
40s	35.5	23.3	25.3	26.9	24.3	24.3	22.3
36s	35.5	22.3	25.3	26.4	23.3	23.8	22.3

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

1/ Low level for season to April.

Australian sales open with good activity but lower prices

The new season opened in Australia with the first sale at Perth on September 9. About 20,000 bales were offered and the bulk of offerings were disposed of. Spinners 64s were quoted at 47.7 cents for fine quality and average quality at 45.6 cents clean basis at Bradford, continental buyer's offered keen bidding.

The season at Sydney opened on September 15. The market was strong and active with all except Bradford buying freely. The wools offered were mostly suited to continental buyers. Quotations averaged mostly 5 to 7.5 per cent below the June closing quotations.

The opening of the Melbourne wool sales which was announced for September 22 has been postponed to the 29th of September. The new clip is slow in arriving and the unfavorable season has affected the wool to some extent.

South African opening satisfactory

The first sales of the new season began at Port Elizabeth on September 1. The opening was good and competition was quite general. The clip appears to be of sound quality with a tendency to a finer wool than last year. At the opening, twelve months combing sold at 52.7 cents and ten to twelve months at 50.7 cents, clean basis, at Bradford.

Bradford trade quiet

All sections of the wool trade at Bradford remained quiet during the last part of August and beginning of September, apparently awaiting the opening of the new wool sales in London. Prices of tops declined from one to two cents per pound during this period while yarn prices remained practically unchanged. The trade in piece goods continues slow and unsatisfactory with no sign of improvement.

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

Date	64s 1/ Scoured wool	64s 1/ Tops	64s 1/ Worsted yarn 2-48s	50s 1/ Scoured wool	50s 1/ Tops	50s 1/ Worsted yarn 2-32s
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1929 -						
July 25	68.9	79.1	115.6	42.6	50.7	75.0
Aug. 25	66.9	77.0	113.6	40.6	49.7	73.0
Sept. 25	56.8	68.9	103.4	39.5	46.6	68.9
Oct. 25	62.9	73.0	103.4	39.5	46.6	67.9
Nov. 25	62.9	71.0	103.4	39.5	47.6	67.9
Dec. 23	58.8	64.9	99.4	35.5	42.6	64.9
1930 -						
Jan. 25	49.7	59.8	91.2	29.4	38.5	60.8
Feb. 25	48.7	58.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	57.8
Mar. 25	46.6	54.7	87.2	26.4	34.5	56.8
Apr. 25	47.7	57.8	89.2	27.4	35.5	56.8
May 24	52.7	60.8	92.3	30.4	37.5	58.8
June 25	50.7	57.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	56.8
July 25	48.4	56.8	89.2	28.4	34.5	55.8
Aug. 25	48.7	56.8	89.2	27.4	34.5	54.7
Sept. 26	46.6	54.7	85.2	24.3	32.4	53.7

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

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

Continental Europe

Conditions in the wool centers of continental Europe are rather quiet. Prices of tops and yarns remained practically unchanged in France during the month of August and a good current business was reported. Business in noils was much restricted, however, and prices declined from one to two cents a pound during the month. In Germany quotations for German wool A/AA scoured remained unchanged during August at 64.8 cents per pound while Cape wool, medium quality, washed, remained at 43.7 cents per pound. Quotations for tops in Germany declined during August. Australian A/AA commercial fleeces being quoted at 62.9 cents per pound on September 1 compared with 64.9 cents on August 1 while Buenos Aires medium quality tops were 35.5 cents on September 1 compared with 36.5 cents on August 1.

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

Item	1929		1930		
	July 4	Aug. 29	July 4	July 31	Sept. 4
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -					
Merino 64s warp	97.3	93.3	77.0	66.9	66.9
Crossbreds 56s	79.1	74.0	58.8	52.7	52.7
Tops, Argentine -					
Crossbreds 56s	75.0	70.0	58.6	49-51	49-51
Noils -					
Australian merino	81.7	80.9	58.9	50.0	48.0
Australian crossbred	63.1	57.8	37.4	35.7	34.7
Cape	87.1	85.3	54-55	47.3	-
Yarn -					
Merino	115.5	112.0	94.5	91.9	91.5
Cheviot	88.0	86.2	69.6	66.0	65.8

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

Trade and consumption: Domestic

Receipts at Boston continue high

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston to date continue well above those of earlier years. Total receipts of domestic wool from January 1 to August 31, 1930 were 220,584,000 pounds compared with 163,997,000 pounds for the same months of 1929 and 182,152,000 pounds in 1928. Receipts during August 1930 amounted to 50,649,000 pounds compared with 32,377,000 pounds in August of last year and 25,802,000 pounds in August 1928.

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

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	6,081	8,044	4,532	7,660
Feb.	6,577	6,399	1,836	5,001
Mar.	8,600	6,497	5,738	4,548
Apr.	9,532	8,138	6,442	7,774
May	17,938	25,843	16,108	20,742
June	46,106	50,083	40,094	53,517
July	55,877	51,346	56,870	70,693
Aug.	29,891	25,802	32,377	50,649
Sept............	11,799	7,156	16,233	
Oct.	9,033	4,598	9,171	
Nov.	8,972	9,322	8,202	
Dec.	8,794	7,293	8,257	

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

United States imports, except carpet wool, show increase

Imports of combing and clothing wool into the United States have shown some increase since July 1 and for the two months July and August, were slightly above imports for the same period last year. Carpet wool imports remain very low, however, and total imports so far this year are considerably below those of last year. Total imports of wool into the United States from January 1 to July 31 amounted to 115,272,000 pounds compared with 183,666,000 pounds in the same months of 1929. From August 1 to September 6 imports into the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia were 10,581,000 pounds compared with 19,192,000 pounds in 1929. Adding the figures for these periods gives an approximate total of 126,000,000 pounds imported from January to September 6, 1930 compared with 203,000,000 pounds for 1929, a decrease of 38 per cent. Imports of combing and clothing wool during this period were 28 per cent below those of last year while imports of carpet wool were 58 per cent below 1929.

Imports of combing and clothing wool into the United States in July amounted to 4,641,000 pounds compared with 4,274,000 pounds in June and 3,425,000 pounds in July 1929. From August 1 to September 6 imports of combing and clothing wool into the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia were 16 per cent above imports for the same period last year. Imports of carpet wool show no increase over the low level of recent months.

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

Wool	1929		1930		
	Jan. 1 - July 31	July	Jan. 1- July 31	June	July
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing	67,749	2,505	44,147	3,382	4,139
Clothing	12,514	920	12,455	892	502
Total	80,263	3,425	56,602	4,274	4,641
Carpet	103,403	14,996	58,672	4,566	4,160
Total all wools	183,666	18,421	115,272	8,840	8,801

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

Consumption shows further improvement

Consumption of wool in the United States during July as reported by 438 manufacturers showed an increase for the second consecutive month. Total consumption for the month, reduced to a grease equivalent, was 34,682,000 pounds, compared with 32,772,000 pounds reported by 438 manufacturers in June 1930 and 47,296,000 pounds reported by 469 manufacturers for July 1929. The improvement was in the finer grades of wool as all wools coarser than 56s were consumed in smaller quantities during the month. The total of grease scoured and pulled wool, as reported, was 30,620,000 pounds of which 21,389,000 or 69.9 per cent was combing wool, 4,081,000 or 13.3 per cent was clothing wool and 5,151,000 or 16.8 per cent was carpet wool. Of the total quantity used by manufacturers in July 69.8 per cent was domestic wool and 30.2 per cent was foreign wool showing an increase in the percentage of domestic wool used during the month over that of June. In July 1929 only 57.2 per cent of the wool consumed during the month was domestic wool. Consumption of combing and clothing wool reported for the first seven months of 1930 was 17.3 per cent below consumption for the first six months of last year while consumption of carpet wool declined 39.5 per cent.

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

Official standards of the United States for grades of wool	1929 Jan. 1 - July 31	1929 July	1930 Jan. 1 - July 31	1930 June	1930 July
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing and clothing wool					
64s, 70s and 80s	79,302	12,632	75,793	11,099	12,812
58s and 60s	37,136	5,219	32,673	4,172	4,067
56s	38,476	4,980	24,852	3,367	4,220
48s and 50s	33,983	4,758	24,021	3,383	2,897
36s, 40s, 44s and 46s...	16,871	2,033	12,815	1,526	1,473
Total combing and clothing wools	205,768	29,622	170,154	23,547	25,469
Carpet wools	91,205	12,526	55,145	5,307	5,151
Total all wools	296,973	42,148	225,299	28,854	30,620

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

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

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

Year, month or period	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic and foreign: Combing	Clothing	Carpet	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929						
Jan. 1-June 30	134,058	120,767	136,487	39,659	78,679	254,825
July	24,121	18,026	23,990	5,632	12,526	42,148
1930						
Jan.	21,280	17,410	21,933	5,558	11,199	38,690
Feb.	18,738	15,034	20,104	4,882	8,786	33,772
Mar.	17,695	15,035	19,036	4,694	9,000	32,730
Apr.	16,938	15,339	17,970	4,718	9,588	32,376
May	17,001	11,356	17,439	4,806	6,113	28,358
June	19,370	9,484	19,152	4,395	5,307	28,854
Jan. 1-June 30	111,022	83,657	115,633	29,052	49,994	194,679
July	21,359	9,262	21,389	4,081	5,151	30,621

Compiled from monthly reports of the Bureau of the Census.

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

Foreign wool stocks at Boston increase

Stocks of foreign wool in bonded warehouses at Boston on August 30 amounted to 12,177,000 pounds which was 1,717,000 pounds above the stocks of July 31, but 15,358,000 pounds below stocks on August 31, 1929 which amounted to 27,535,000 pounds. The stocks on August 30, 1930 consisted of 6.9 million pounds of combing and clothing wool and 5.3 million pounds of carpet wool. On August 31, 1929 stocks consisted of 23.7 million pounds of combing and clothing wool and 3.8 million pounds of carpet wool.

Machinery activity again declines

Machinery activity in the wool industry of the United States showed a decline in all branches during the month of July, according to the report of the Bureau of the Census. Although in some branches the machines were active a greater number of hours during July than in June, the number of active hours shown as a percentage of the maximum single shift capacity, or possible working hours, indicate decreases in every branch. Woolen and worsted spindles were active for a total of 544 million hours during July compared with 569 million hours in June of this year and 697 million hours in July 1929. Looms including carpet looms were active only 7.3 million hours in July compared with 7.7 million in June and 10.3 million hours in July 1929.

Wool machinery activity in the United States during June 1930 and July 1929 and 1930

Wool machinery	Total number of hours machines were active			Percentage of total machinery active at some time during month			Percentage of maximum single-shift capacity		
	1929	1930		1929	1930		1929	1930	
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Cards	1,174	812	735	72.1	61.4	56.3	80.1	59.5	50.7
Combs	476	392	410	68.2	59.1	55.7	85.7	72.1	70.7
Spindles:									
Woolen	378,478	283,590	252,550	69.9	63.1	55.4	77.6	61.9	51.9
Worsted	318,451	285,699	291,041	62.5	55.2	52.0	61.7	56.2	53.4
Looms:									
Wide 1/......	7,172	5,787	5,557	55.5	46.8	44.0	61.5	52.7	48.0
Narrow 2/....	1,773	1,208	1,116	61.0	51.1	48.7	60.3	47.6	42.1
Carpet and rug	1,307	713	663	63.2	43.4	41.4	60.7	35.8	31.2

Compiled from the Reports of Active and Idle Wool Machinery, issued monthly by the Department of Commerce.
1/ Wider than 50-inch reed space. 2/ 50-inch reed space or less.

Woolen and worsted employment index increased

Both employment and payrolls in the woolen and worsted sections of the United States textile manufacturing industry showed some improvement in August 1930 as compared with July, but were considerably below August 1929 according to figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index numbers were as follows:

Monthly average 1926=100

	1929	1930	
	August	July	August
Employment			
Woolen and worsted	96.8	77.4	78.4
Carpets and rugs	105.0	68.7	73.5
Payrolls			
Woolen and worsted	96.9	72.7	72.9
Carpets and rugs	98.5	50.6	54.7

TRADE AND CONSUMPTION: FOREIGN

British exports of wool manufactures continue improvement

- The total exports of wool and wool manufactures from the United Kingdom in August, 1930 continued the improvement begun in July although declines were evident in certain classes, namely tops and noils, yarns, wastes and rags. Exports are still considerably below those of 1929, however, and the present increase is probably due largely to seasonal factors. Exports of woolen and worsted tissues amounted to 10,999,000 square yards in August compared with 10,116,000 square yards in July while yarn exports declined from 3,249,000 pounds in July to 3,115,000 pounds in August.

Imports of wool and wool manufactures were generally smaller in August than in July. Imports of worsted tissues, however, increased to 3,519,000 square yards in August compared with 2,915,000 square yards in July while wastes and noils and woolen rags were also imported in slightly larger quantities.

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

Exports and imports	Unit	1929 Aug.	1930 June	1930 July	1930 Aug.
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports -					
Wool	pound	3,380	1,980	2,160	2,500
Tops	"	2,778	2,200	2,760	2,300
Yarns, woolen	"	924	350	535	416
Yarns, worsted	"	4,013	2,093	2,714	2,699
Tissues, woolen	sq. yd.	12,054	4,807	7,231	7,944
Tissues, worsted	" "	5,030	1,834	2,885	3,055
Flannels and delaines	" "	366	124	158	236
Carpets and rugs	" "	570	282	375	375
Noils	pound	1,156	1,100	1,020	900
Waste	"	1,051	1,000	830	700
Woolen rags	"	1,691	2,270	1,030	670
Imports -					
Wool	"	32,772	71,100	49,230	39,000
Tops	"	78	160	100	100
Waste and noils	"	474	280	148	300
Yarns	"	1,568	1,297	1,482	1,222
Tissues, woolen	sq. yd.	2,425	2,002	2,915	3,519
Tissues, worsted	" "	181	273	272	259
Carpets and rugs	" "	627	774	698	581
Woolen rags	pound	4,769	5,920	5,100	5,400

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

Continental Europe

Wool business on the Continent was still quiet during August, but showed some improvement over the preceding month according to Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. In Germany there has been a slow improvement in the demand for tops and noils while washed wool has been neglected. Worsted spinners have recently reported better business and occupation in this section of the industry has improved, partly as a result of the strike in the French textile industry. There has been little improvement for woolen spinners and weavers. The monthly percentage of union members fully employed for April through July was 59, 63, 64 and 67 per cent respectively.

Business in tops was good in France during August, but business in noils was much restricted. Industries were considerably hampered during August and early September by the extensive social insurance strike which was finally settled on September 15 with the return of the workers in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district, other districts previously having reached agreements.

Trading in Belgium was quiet during August, activity in tops being especially quiet. The situation in the woolen section of the industry has been somewhat unfavorable for spinners and weavers while the worsted industry reports conditions as satisfactory.

Italy reports very little trade during August, the market for tops being especially slow. There has been little change in the industrial situation.

Wool: Imports in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom and United States March-July 1930

Country and item	1930				
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium -					
Wool, greasy	14,224	14,888	16,100	20,376	15,903
Wool, scoured	306	372	793	672	381
Total	14,530	15,260	16,893	21,048	16,284
Czechoslovakia -	3,486	4,645	5,223	3,223	2,806
France, raw and on skins	54,244	62,602	57,908	66,821	1/
Germany -					
Wool, merino, greasy and washed	15,630	17,994	15,135	20,085	15,250
Wool, merino, scoured	683	898	883	1,624	1,178
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed	9,413	12,548	12,767	16,691	14,817
Wool, crossbred, scoured	635	930	1,062	1,160	1,285
Total	26,361	32,370	29,847	17,851	32,530
Italy -					
Wool, greasy	8,792	10,764	11,961	13,761	1/
Wool, washed	1,026	1,308	1,305	1,393	1/
Total	9,818	12,072	13,266	15,154	1/
Japan -	8,982	8,785	9,412	1/	1/
Poland -	999	1,343	2,046	5,681	4,117
United Kingdom -	100,560	85,617	90,279	71,100	49,230
United States -					
Wool, greasy and washed	18,167	15,745	13,498	6,996	6,521
Wool, scoured	1,817	1,983	1,873	1,844	2,281
Total	19,984	17,728	15,371	8,840	8,802

Compiled from reports cabled by the Agricultural Commissioners at Berlin and London and reports from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

1/ Not reported.

Stocks in Continental Europe increase

Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of four continental European countries on September 1 were slightly above those of August 1 with the exception of stocks in France where the industry has been hampered by the strike of textile workers. Stocks in these countries were considerably lower than those of September 1 last year, however, the greatest declines being shown in the stocks in France and Germany. Total stocks for the four countries on September 1 amounted to 44.9 million pounds of which 22.3 million were merino and 22.6 million were crossbred. On August 1 these countries reported a total of 48.8 million pounds of which 23.7 million pounds were merino and 25.1 million were crossbred while on September 1, 1929 the total stocks amounted to 65.0 million pounds consisting of 30.6 million pounds of merino and 34.4 million pounds of crossbred. The above figures are for wool already combed and take no account of stocks of greasy wool in the combing establishments awaiting manipulation.

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

Location and description of wool	1929 July 1	1929 Aug. 1	1929 Sept. 1	1930 July 1	1930 Aug. 1	1930 Sept. 1
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium -						
Merino	2,769	3,294	2,848	2,429	2,639	2,829
Crossbred	3,049	3,525	3,768	3,155	3,468	3.406
Total	5,818	6,819	6,616	5,584	6,107	6,235
Germany						
Merino	10,622	10,326	9,713	4,550	6,036	5,935
Crossbred	8,547	10,318	10,675	5,159	6,047	6,224
Total	19,169	20,644	20,388	9,709	12,083	12,159
France						
Merino	16,744	16,839	16,402	11,753	13,635	12,083
Crossbred	15,796	17,011	16,936	12,754	13,349	10.820
Total	32,540	33,850	33,338	24,507	26,984	22,903
Italy						
Merino	1.559	1,653	1,678	1,118	1,400	1,440
Crossbred	2,097	2,806	2,983	1,975	2,191	2,180
Total	3,656	4,459	4,661	3,093	3,591	3,620

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin.

Conditioning of wool, tops and yarn declines.

There was an increase in the total amount of wool, tops and yarn passing through conditioning houses at Bradford from May through July and in July the amount exceeded that of last year. This recovery followed the settlement of the wool textile workers strike. In August, however, the total again dropped below that of last year. During the Bradford strike considerable business was transferred to the Continent. As a result the total amount of materials passing through conditioning houses at Roubaix, and Tourcoing and at Verviers was higher in May than it was last year. Since then, figures for Roubaix and Tourcoing have shown a marked falling off this year in contrast to a considerable increase last year. The decline has probably been accelerated by the unsettled conditions in the French industry caused by the extensive social insurance strike.

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

Location and class	1929			1930		
	June	July	Aug.	June	July	Aug.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bradford -						
Wool	776	585	644	641	586	642
Tops	3,638	3,834	3,617	3,329	4,277	3,539
Yarn	199	195	118	144	171	105
Roubaix -						
Wool	214	196	214	223	231	123
Tops	4,317	4,740	5,044	4,142	3,937	3,494
Yarn	1,448	1,290	1,299	1,270	1,323	1,003
Tourcoing -						
Wool	2,564	2,416	2,478	2,500	2,604	2,224
Tops	7,174	6,779	7,831	5,904	5,858	4,614
Yarn	2,244	2,138	2,277	2,028	1,951	1,486
Verviers -						
Wool	2,687	2,478	2,083	1,845	1,592	1,678
Tops	227	62	211	412	278	337
Yarn	716	262	747	430	485	459

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

World wool supply situation

Although another large wool clip is being shorn in Southern Hemisphere countries this fall, it is not expected to reach the record proportions of 1928. Increases in the Union of South Africa and New Zealand will tend to offset to some extent the estimated decrease of 4 per cent in Australia.

It is probable that the clips in Argentina and Uruguay will not differ to any great extent from last year's output although no estimates are as yet available. Conditions since the beginning of 1930 have been much more favorable to wool growing than during the same period a year earlier, especially in Argentina which last year was suffering from unusually dry conditions and scarcity of pasture. On the other hand, sheep slaughter since the last shearing season has been unusually heavy, especially in Uruguay, where sheep men are showing some disposition to liquidate as a result of the low returns from the 1929 clip.

Wool production in the five 1/ principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere increased from 1,704,000,000 pounds in 1925 to 1,986,000,000 pounds in 1928. In 1929, however, a decrease of approximately 3 per cent was registered in these countries which produce about three-fifths of the world's wool clip, exclusive of Russia and China. Stocks of wool in these countries which were very large at the beginning of 1930 have now been practically cleared. In New Zealand, however, stocks on June 30, 1930 were reported at 47,000,000 pounds against 27,500,000 pounds at the end of the preceding season. As July exports from New Zealand exceeded those of the preceding year by 8,000,000 pounds, it seems probable that there will be very little old season's wool on hand when sales open in November.

Imports for the ten months, i.e. September 1, 1929 - June 30 into the principal consuming countries were approximately 11 per cent below the same period of the 1928-29 season according to the International Institute of Agriculture, while production in all countries, excluding Russia and China was only about 2 per cent below the preceding season. However, exports from most producing countries during July were considerably above shipments during the same month a year ago so that it seems probable that the bulk of last season's wool has now either entered consumption channels or found its way into dealers hands in consuming countries. Stocks of tops in European commission combing centers on September 1 were estimated at 45,000,000 pounds or 41 per cent below a year previous. France shows a reduction of 31 per cent to 22,903,000 pounds and Germany 40 per cent to 12,159,000 pounds. The reduction appears to be both in merino and crossbred tops. Stocks of foreign and colonial wool on hand in the United Kingdom on August 1 were about 12 per cent above the amount reported a year earlier according to a reliable British source. The heavy July exports from Australia and New Zealand had probably not yet reached England by August 1 so that it is reasonable to believe that stocks returns in Great Britain on September 1 may show a greater increase over the preceding year.

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

The quality of the 1930 clip, judged by early arrivals in Australia and South Africa is described as extra fine in New South Wales and of good quality and well grown in the Union of South Africa although somewhat strong on account of the good season in the Union.

Southern Hemisphere Countries

Australia

Shearing of the new Australian wool clip is now under way although somewhat delayed by shearer's strikes in New South Wales as a result of the new lower rates for shearing which have recently gone into effect. Growers have felt compelled to reduce production costs as a result of the reduced returns from the 1929-30 clip which brought an average of only 21 cents per pound for all grades of wool against 34 cents per pound the preceding season.

The 1930 clip is estimated at about 4 per cent below the 910,000,000 pounds produced in 1929 and 6 per cent below the record clip of 972,000,000 pounds produced in 1928. The decrease in the 1929 clip appeared to be due to poor growing conditions rather than to a reduction in sheep as the number on January 1, 1930 in four provinces which support 90 per cent of the total was estimated at 95,000,000 against only 93,000,000 at the beginning of 1929. It is interesting to note that there was an increase in sheep numbers during 1929 in spite of the worst drought in years especially in New South Wales where over one half the sheep in Australia are found. While the number in that state remained practically stationary there was a substantial increase in Queensland and also an increase in Victoria.

The droughty conditions of 1929 continued during the first four or five months of 1930 and as a consequence the 1930 clip to be shorn during the last half of the year was estimated in June at a council of wool growers and selling brokers, at 4 per cent less than the 1929-30 clip. Seasonal conditions have greatly improved, however, in the past two or three months so that the artificial feeding of stock owing to lack of natural pasture has practically ceased. Although rains in May improved prospects for autumn and winter lambing (March-August) a really good lambing was not expected, especially in New South Wales.

The reduced returns from the 1929 clip combined with lack of pasture due to the long continued drought tended to stimulate slaughter of sheep and lambs. For the first half of 1930 the number of sheep submitted for slaughter and inspection for export reached 966,000 or about four times the number during the same period of 1929 while the number of lambs submitted during the same period reached 627,000 or almost three times the number during the first six months of 1929. The actual number of sheep carcasses exported during the above period according to the Pastoral Review, was 391,000 against 155,000 during the same period of 1929, while the number of lamb carcasses exported was 989,000 against 505,000 in 1929. This heavy slaughter combined with not very favorable lambing conditions has probably resulted in fewer sheep to be shorn during the present shearing season especially in New South Wales.

In Queensland the position is better now than it has been for several years and rains have also brought relief in South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia.

NEW ZEALAND

Indications based on sheep numbers are for a further increase in the New Zealand wool clip in 1930. Sheep numbers as of April 30, 1930 were estimated at 30,637,000 an increase of 5 per cent over the previous record numbers reached in 1929. This increase in numbers was attained in spite of the fact that sheep slaughter for the year ending March 31, 1930 reached 3,420,000 or 15 per cent above 1929 while the number of lambs killed reached the record number of 6,595,000 or 7 per cent above the preceding season.

Wool production in New Zealand in 1929 reached 242,000,000 pounds according to the estimate of Dalgety and Company, an increase of 1 per cent over 1928. The average weight per bale in 1929 was only 338 pounds against 342 pounds for the preceding season. The average price for all grades during the 1929-30 season is reported by Dalgety and Company at 17 cents per pound compared with 30 cents per pound the preceding season.

Union of South Africa

Estimates of the coming clip in the Union of South Africa vary. One source estimates it at 325,000,000 pounds and another at 337,000,000 pounds. The former estimate is that of the Standard Bank of the Union of South Africa which places the 1930 clip at 7 per cent above 1929. The other is an estimate of exports for the current season July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931 as cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate also shows an increase of 7 per cent over unofficial returns for the preceding season which places exports at 314,000,000 pounds instead of 302,000,000 pounds, as official forecast at the beginning of the season in August 1929. Official returns of exports are not yet available for the 1929-30 season. As practically all the wool produced in South Africa is exported to foreign countries export figures should practically equal production. Wool production in the Union has made great strides in recent years increasing from 176,000,000 pounds in 1924 to approximately 314,000,000 pounds in 1929.

Northern Hemisphere countries

As previously reported it appears likely that the returns for 1930 will show increases in the wool clips shorn this spring in Canada and the United Kingdom with probably reduced output in France and Germany. The clip shorn in the United States this spring reached 328,000,000 pounds an increase of 6 per cent over 1929.

Production in the above mentioned five Northern Hemisphere countries amounted to 581,000,000 pounds in 1929 and approximately the pre-war level during the past two years, principally on account of the large increases in the United States and Canada. Production in the European countries is lower than in pre-war times.

Production in Russia during 1929 was estimated at 397,000,000 pounds or 3 per cent above 1928. However, since the shearing of the 1929 clip there has been wholesale destruction of livestock by peasants, one report placing the reduction in sheep numbers this spring as much as 23 per cent under the number on hand last fall.

Sheep: Numbers in important wool producing countries average 1909-1913 and 1922-1926, annual 1927-1930

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 1/	Average 1922-1926 1/	1927	1928	1929	1930
		Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Southern Hemisphere							
Australia							
New South Wales	Dec. 2/	47.3	37.6	54.6	48.9	50.5	50.7
Queensland	Dec. 2/	19.9	18.5	16.9	16.6	18.5	20.0
Victoria	Dec. 2/	12.8	12.3	13.7	15.6	16.5	17.4
South Australia	Dec. 2/	6.2	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.1
West Australia	Dec. 2/	4.8	6.6	7.5	8.4	8.9	
Total Australia pre-war to 1929..	Dec. 2/	90.7	90.0	104.3	100.8	103.4	
Total 4 States pre-war to 1930..	Dec. 2/	86.2	74.9	92.5	88.6	92.7	95.2
New Zealand	Apr.	24.0	23.7	25.6	27.1	29.1	30.6
Argentina	Dec. 2/	3/43.2	4/36.2	5/6/38.0			
Prov. of Buenos Aires 7/	June 2/	18.8	14.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	
Uruguay		8/26.3	9/14.4			5/ 19.4	
Union of S. Africa	Aug.	30.7	34.0	40.3	10/42.7	10/45.2	
	June 30	---	---	39.6	40.7	43.1	
Total So. Hem. coun. reported -							
Pre-war to 1929.....		164.2	152.5	182.7	183.0	190.3	
Pre-war to 1930.....		110.2	98.6	118.1	115.7	121.8	125.8
Northern Hemisphere							
United States	Jan.	43.2	37.4	41.9	44.8	47.5	48.9
Canada	June	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	
England & Wales	June	18.3	15.0	17.1	16.4	16.1	16.3
Scotland	June	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6
Northern Ireland	June	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Irish Free State	June	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
Total United Kingdom		29.1	25.2	28.3	27.9	27.7	28.0
France	Dec. 2/	16.2	10.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	
Germany	Dec. 2/	5.0	5.6	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5
Total No. Hem. coun. reported -							
Pre-war to 1929 ...		95.7	81.1	88.4	90.6	92.9	
Pre-war to 1930 ...		77.3	68.2	74.3	76.5	78.8	80.4
N. & S. Hem. coun. reported -							
Pre-war to 1929 ...		259.9	243.6	271.1	273.6	283.2	
Pre-war to 1930 ...		187.5	166.8	192.4	192.2	200.6	206.2
Estimated world total		692.4	663.3				

Notes on following page

Compiled in Division of Statistical and Historical Research from official sources unless otherwise indicated.

1/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used.

2/ Estimates for countries reporting in December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year.

3/ Census June 1914.

4/ Census December 1922.

5/ Unofficial.

6/ For Argentina average of range from 36,000,000 to 40,000,000.

7/ Provincial estimates.

8/ Census 1908.

9/ Census 1924.

10/ Preliminary estimates.

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

Country, item and period			Quantity
	1930-31 clip		Million pounds
	Season July 1-June 30		
Australia: 1/			
Receipts:	July 1930	2/	20.3
	Same month, 1929		22.0
Disposals:	July 1930		2.0
	Same month, 1929		0.5
Shipments:	July 1930		61.0
	Same month, 1929		24.0
Stocks at Selling centers:			
	August 1, 1930	3/	18.3
	August 1, 1929	4/	21.5
New Zealand:	Season July 1-June 30		
Shipments:	July 1930		13.2
	Same month, 1929		5.1
Argentina:	Season October 1-September 30		
Receipts:	At Central Produce Market 5/		
	July 1, 1930 to August 20, 1930		2.2
	Same period 1929		1.1
Stocks at Central Produce Market 6/			
	August 20, 1930		1.0
	Same date 1929		3.5
	1929-30 clip		
Australia: 1/	Season July 1 - June 30		
Receipts:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930	2/	782.7
	Same period 1928-29		834.1
Disposals:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		749.9
	Same period 1928-29		820.3
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		740.6
	Same period 1928-29		819.6
Stocks on hand at selling centers:			
	End of season June 30, 1930		32.8
	June 30, 1929		13.7
New Zealand:	Season July 1- June 30		
Offerings	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		171.0
	Same period 1928-29		209.0
Sales:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		145.0
	Same period 1928-29		196.0
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930		187.0
	Same period 1928-29		237.0
Stocks:	June 17, 1930	7/	47.0
	June 30, 1929		27.5
Argentina:	Season October 1 to September 30		
Receipts:	Central Produce Market 5/		
	Season July 1, 1929 to June 25, 1930		80.3
	Same period 1928-29		99.6
Shipments:	October 1, 1929 - August 21, 1930		287.9
	Same period 1928-29		307.8

Continued

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

Country, item and period			Quantity
	1929-30 clip, continued		Million pounds
Argentina:	Season October 1 to September 30		
Stocks:	Central Produce Market		
	End of season July 2, 1930 8/		1.8
	Same date 1929		6.1
Uruguay:	Season October 1 - September 30		
Shipments:	October 1, 1929 to August 21, 1930		137.7
	Same period 1928-29		116.6
Stocks:	At Montevideo		
	May 8, 1930		12.9
	May 8, 1929		6.9
Union of South Africa:	July 1 - June 30		
Receipts:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930		---
	Same period 1928-29		288.7
Sales:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930		
	Same period 1928-29		277.7
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30	9/	314.0
	Same period 1928-29		283.0
Stocks:	At principal ports		
	Unsold wool - end of season June 30, 1930	10/	4.6
	June 30, 1929	10/	9.1

Compiled in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Australia, Season 1929-30, Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, July 25, 1930; season 1930-31 Weekly Wool Chart, August 14, 1930. Argentina, receipts, shipments, stocks at Central Produce Market, Review of River Plate, total stocks in Argentina, cable from Buenos Aires Branch First National Bank of Boston; Uruguay; season 1929-30, shipments, Review of the River Plate; Stocks, Wool Record and Textile World, May 8, 1930 and May 9, 1929. Union of South Africa, 1929-30 receipts, Consul C. E. Macy, Feb. 3, 1930, stocks, Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics; exports, Yorkshire Observer, August 30, 1930. New Zealand, shipments, 1928-29, Consul General W. L. Lowrie, Wellington, July 29. Stocks, Monthly Abstract of Statistics, August 26, 1929. Season 1929-30 shipments, Dalgety and Company quoted in Weekly Wool chart, Mallett and Company, July 31, 1930. Stocks, June 30, 1930, Consul W. F. Boyle, August 8, 1930. Season 1930-31, shipments, Yorkshire Observer, August 30, 1930.

1/ These figures concern only the clip of the season designated. 2/ Conversion to pounds from bales made by using average weight of bale for 1929-30 season as estimated by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. 3/ In addition 11,968,000 pounds from the 1929-30 season remained in store at this date. 4/ In addition 12,021,000 pounds remained in store from the 1928-29 season. 5/ Season for this market given as from July 1 to June 30. During recent years about 1/3 of the national Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market. 6/ May include some wool from preceding season. 7/ Unofficial. 8/ Season for this market reported as July 1 - June 30. As no receipts were reported for July 1 and 2 have taken stocks as of July 2 as representing the stock carried over from the 1929-30 season. 9/ Conversion made from grease and scoured bales at average of 340 pounds per bale. 10/ Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent loss in scouring.

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