

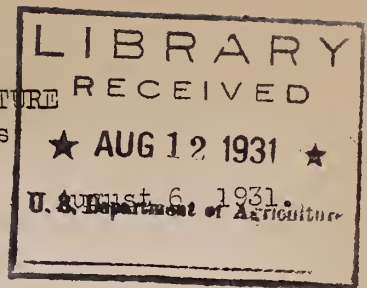
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington



WOOL-40

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

Prices

Trade and Consumption

Supply

Summary

The strength which developed at the close of June in the Boston wool market was followed by fair to good activity in July. Most lines have moved quite freely and prices on a number of grades are higher than they were a month ago. The greatly increased consumption in this country during the first half of the present year compared with that of last year and the decline in imports of wool during the same period would suggest that stocks of old wool in the United States at the beginning of the present marketing season were not greatly different from those of last year.

The fourth series of London wool sales closed on July 22 with prices higher on some grades and firm on others. Although prices at the opening of the series were, in most cases, below those at the close of the May series, the demand for good wools improved as the sales progressed and prices at the close were at the highest levels of the series and in many cases were up to the May levels. The strength at the London sales is somewhat offset by unfavorable conditions in foreign consuming centers. The financial difficulties in Germany and labor troubles in France, together with the possibility of similar strikes in Bradford, are dampening trade sentiment. Demand for piece goods for export account in the United Kingdom shows little improvement and all sections of the industry are feeling the depression.

The 1931 world wool clip is now expected to exceed that of 1930 when production, exclusive of Russia and China, was estimated at 3,151 million pounds compared with 3,191 million pounds in 1929 and 3,210 million produced in 1928, the year of record production. Factors pointing to a larger clip in 1931 are a reported increase of 8 per cent in the Australian clip and an increase of 7 per cent in shorn wool production in the United States together with favorable feed and weather conditions in most important Southern Hemisphere countries. The carry-over of wool in Southern Hemisphere countries this year, however, is about normal whereas last year it was heavier than usual. Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of Continental Europe on July 1 were 5.7 million pounds larger than those held on July 1, 1930 but were smaller than stocks held on July 1, 1929. Net imports of wool into the United Kingdom during the first half of 1931 were well above the average for this period during the past five years. Employment in the woolen and worsted industry has been far below normal and stocks of foreign and colonial wool in the United Kingdom on July 1 were unofficially estimated to be 130 million pounds larger than on that date in 1930.

Prices: Domestic

The record of the wool market during June presents a series of constructive developments which culminated at the end of the month in one of the most active weeks of the year. The month opened with a more cheerful sentiment among wool men. The wool consumption report had just shown a substantial increase in the amount of wool entering consumption during April. Slowly, sales began to increase on Fine Territory wools in the original bags. Demand strengthened on Combing Texas wools, and continued to expand to include, before the end of June, practically every grade of Combing domestic wool. Confidence reached a point where manufacturers purchased freely in quantities considerably larger than needed to cover immediate requirements.

Wool prices reversed the trend which prevailed in May. Some declines were recorded during the first week in June, but that week marked the turning point. Thereafter, prices tended firmer and June closed with

prices on a number of grades higher than at the end of May. Other grades were still below the May close, although some had regained a little of the early loss.

Strictly combing 64s and finer Ohio and similar fleeces dipped below the end of May level, but regained the loss, closing in June at 61-65 cents, scoured basis, from a low at 60-63 cents. Strictly combing 58s, 60s fleeces showed a similar trend but closed at the end of June about one cent, scoured basis, lower than at the end of May. Strictly combing 56s fleeces strengthened in demand continually throughout June and closed the month one cent higher, on a scoured basis, than at the end of May. Values of 48s, 50s fleeces did not advance, but the market showed increasing firmness and sales in June removed heavy weights from the market, bringing, as a result, some advances in asking prices which were not established as market values during June. Fleeces of 46s and lower qualities realized advances of 1-3 cents scoured basis.

Scoured basis values on graded Territory wools at the end of June were about 2 cents lower than at the end of May on combing 64s and finer qualities; par with the May close on 58s, 60s qualities; par to 2 cents lower on 56s and 48s, 50s; and par to 2 cents higher on 46s and lower grades. Territory wools of 56s and 48s, 50s qualities tended to comprise an increasingly larger proportion of the total sales during June, but the supplies were too large for the increased volume of business to stimulate an advance in prices. Supplies of low wools, on the other hand were limited, and a revival of demand was soon reflected in higher prices.

Prices did not show much change on the western grown domestic wools that are sold extensively in the original bags, but the price ranges prevailing at the close of May held firmly throughout June with the last week in the month showing a slight hardening of the market that stimulated a heavy forward buying. Texas lines, particularly, lead in the strengthening tendency of the market on fine western wools. Strictly combing Texas staple sold at 58-60 cents, scoured basis, but values gradually stiffened as sales were more frequently closed at the high side of the range. A similar development took place on French combing style Texas wools, and also to some extent on the original bag territory wools in spite of heavy receipts at this market. Ranges of prices on territory wools in the original bags were 55-57 cents, scoured basis, on bulk French combing 64s and finer; 57-58 cents on similar lines containing some strictly combing staple; and 53-55 cents for short French combing and clothing wools.

Trading in foreign wools was too restricted to indicate any trend in values. Quotations were nominally unchanged during June.

Wools suitable for the woollen trade were slow. Inquiries were fairly numerous at times, but usually only small quantities were moved. Toward the end of June, interest quickened on medium grade scoured shorn clothing wools, apparently for the overcoating trade. This development steadied prices. Offerings of B and C grades were the most active of the pulled wools.

Noil prices made further declines in June. Late in the month, however, values steadied.

The top market began to strengthen in late June as some sizeable completed contracts were renewed. New orders tended to increase during the early part of the month, but prices eased further from the May close. Choice oil combed 64s that will spin 50s yarn sold mostly at 84 cents, with some business realizing 85 cents. Average length staple 64s in oil was the most active of the 64s tops at 80-81 cents. Short dry combed 64s sold at 78-81 cents. Some orders for 60s were booked at prices in the range 75-78 cents. A fairly strong demand was received on 58s at 65-68 cents, and prices on this grade strengthened slightly during June. Prices eased some on 56s and 50s with most business having been closed at 60-63 cents on 56s and 50-55 cents on 50s. Late trading was at steady prices with topmakers generally inclined to mark up quotations owing to the difficulties of making deliveries. Specifications for delivery were very heavy during June, requiring full time operation of commission combers.

Wool: Price per pound at Boston on specified dates, 1930-1931

Grade	1930			1931		
	May 17	June 14	July 19	May 16	June 13	July 18
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>64s, 70s, 80s (fine)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	29-30	30-31	31	25-26	24-25	25-26
Fleece scoured basis	72-75	73-76	75-77	61-65	60-63	62-65
Territory " "	73-77	75-77	75-77	62-65	60-63	60-63
<u>58s, 60s ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	29-30	29-30	29-30	25	23-24	24-25
Fleece scoured basis	65-70	65-70	65-70	54-56	50-53	52-55
Territory " "	68-72	70-73	70-73	56-59	55-58	55-58
<u>56s ($\frac{3}{8}$ blood)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	28-30	29-30	29-30	22-23	21-22	21-23
Fleece scoured basis	53-58	53-58	53-58	41-44	39-42	41-43
Territory " "	60-63	60-63	60-63	46-50	45-48	47-51
<u>46s (low $\frac{1}{2}$ blood)</u>						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	27-28	27-28	27-28	19-20	19-21	19-21
Fleece scoured basis	45-47	45-47	45-47	31-33	33-37	33-37
Territory " "	46-48	46-48	47-50	33-35	35-37	35-38

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

Sales and prices: ForeignLondon wool sales

The fourth series of London wool sales for 1931 opened on July 7 with prices on some of the lower grades down to the January low point but fine wool prices held well above this level. Prices at the opening were mostly 5 to 10 per cent below the close of the previous sales in May but best greasy merino wools and fine greasy crossbreds were par to only 5 per cent below the May levels and by the end of the first week prices of all warp 60s to 74s were no lower than in May.

Prices on all good wools became firmer as the sales advanced. At the close of the sales on July 22 prices for all greasy combing wools from 56s to 80s were fully equal to the closing rates on these wools at the May series and superior scoured Queensland 70s and 74s and New Zealand merinos were also up to the May levels. Prices for medium and low greasy crossbreds were about 10 per cent below the May closing prices and scoured New Zealand crossbreds were 15 per cent lower with the exception of locks and crutchings which had declined only 5 per cent. Declines on other wools were mostly 5 to 10 per cent compared with the May series.

Approximately 97,000 bales were offered at the series. Total sales amounted to 80,500 bales of which 68,500 bales were colonial wools and 12,000 bales were from South America. Yorkshire buyers took 40,500 bales of colonial wool, the Continent 25,000 and American buyers took 3,000 bales. Most of the South American wool went to continental buyers. About 146,000 bales are being held over for the September series. The wool held over consists of 59,000 bales of Australian wool, 86,000 bales of New Zealand wool and 1,000 bales from the Cape.

Bradford market

Prices of tops and yarns at Bradford became slightly firmer the end of June and business during the week ended July 4 was sufficient to cause a slight advance in the price of some grades of tops. As the month advanced, however, the market again became very quiet and these gains were lost. The financial difficulty in Germany and the possibility of another strike in the Bradford industry is having an unfavorable effect on the market which is only partially offset by the firmness in prices for good wools at the London auctions. Several firms have already reached agreements with their employees for wage reductions of 11.7 per cent and other firms have posted notices of similar decreases. A ballot is now being taken by the textile union to determine the number of operatives who are prepared to leave work on a date to be specified by the joint executive committee of the unions. Votes are being solicited from all textile industry operatives whether they are members of the trade union or not and whether or not they are affected by the proposed wage reduction. The strike has been postponed pending the result of this ballot and in sections where walk outs had already occurred the strikers returned to work. The strike possibilities are causing some spinners to take increased quantities of tops but no increased business is reported in yarns. Most mills are running on short time schedules and all sections of the industry are feeling the depression acutely.

United Kingdom: Prices at the London wool sales, reported on basis of official standards of the United States for grades of wool (scoured basis) specified dates, 1930-1931

United States grades	1930		1931			
	4th series		3rd series		4th series	
	Open	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
	July 8	July 23	Apr. 28	May 15	July 7	July 22
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70s	50.7	52.7	41.6	40.6	38.5	38.5
64s	45.6	47.7	39.5	38.5	35.5	36.5
60s	41.6	40.6	36.5	33.4	32.4	32.4
58s	36.5	36.5	30.4	28.4	27.4	28.4
56s	34.0	34.5	27.4	26.4	24.3	25.3
50s	27.4	27.4	20.3	19.3	17.2	18.2
48s	26.4	25.8	19.3	18.2	16.2	16.2
46s	26.4	25.3	18.2	16.7	15.2	15.2
44s	24.8	24.3	17.2	16.2	14.2	15.2
40s	24.3	24.3	17.2	16.2	14.2	14.2
36s	23.3	23.8	16.2	15.7	14.2	14.2

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

Wool, tops and yarn: Price per pound at Bradford on specified dates, 1930-1931

Date	64s 1/			50s 1/		
	Worsted		Worsted	Worsted		Worsted
	Scoured wool	Tops		Scoured wool	Tops	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1930 -						
Jan. 25	49.7	59.8	91.2	29.4	38.5	60.8
Feb. 25	48.7	58.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	57.8
Mar. 25	46.6	54.7	87.2	26.4	34.5	56.8
Apr. 25	47.7	57.8	89.2	27.4	35.5	56.8
May 24	52.7	60.8	92.3	30.4	37.5	58.8
June 25	50.7	57.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	56.8
July 25	48.7	56.8	89.2	28.4	34.5	55.8
Aug. 25	48.7	56.8	89.2	27.4	34.5	54.7
Sept. 26	46.6	54.7	85.2	24.3	32.4	53.7
Oct. 25	45.6	50.7	83.1	22.3	29.4	48.7
Nov. 26	40.6	50.7	81.1	19.3	27.4	47.7
Dec. 24	38.5	46.6	78.0	18.2	26.4	46.6
1931 -						
Jan. 26	30.4	42.6	73.0	16.7	24.3	44.6
Feb. 25	36.5	46.6	75.0	19.3	26.4	46.6
Mar. 25	44.6	52.7	81.1	24.3	31.4	49.7
Apr. 25	42.6	50.7	79.1	22.3	29.4	48.7
May 22	39.5	48.7	77.0	20.3	27.4	46.6
June 25	37.5	45.6	73.0	18.2	25.3	44.6
July 25	39.5	48.7	73.0	17.7	26.4	44.6

Compiled from cabled reports from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Attache at London.
 1/ Official standards of the United States for wool and wool tops.

Continental Europe

Continental European wool markets are in a state of uncertainty due to the financial difficulties in Germany and the failure of the largest wool manufacturing concern in that country. Trading in tops and noils was quiet during the first half of June but the announcement of the debt moratorium proposal resulted in a temporary improvement and rising prices during the second half of the month. This improvement was soon lost however, as the seriousness of the financial situation became apparent and prices in France in early July were in many cases down to the low levels of the early months of 1931. Declines were also reported in Germany.

Tops, noils and yarn: Price per pound in France, specified dates, 1930-1931

Item	1930			1931		
	May 1	June 5	July 4	May 7	June 4	July 9
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -						
Merino 64s warp	70.0	83.1	77.0	58.8	56.8	52.7
Crossbred 56s	53.7	64.9	58.8	46.6	44.6	42.6
Tops, Argentine -						
Crossbreds 56s	49.5	58.8	58.6	42.6	41.6	38.5
Noils -						
Australian merino	53.6	58.7	58.9	34.7	31.1	28.4
Australian crossbred ...	34.4	37.3	37.4	24.0	23.1	21.3
Cape	49.0	54.0	54.5	32.0	32.0	28.4
Yarn -						
Merino	89.8	94.2	94.5	83.5	79.1	76.0
Cheviot	67.1	69.4	69.6	56.0	54.2	51.1

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

Southern Hemisphere

Australian selling centers are now turning their attention to the coming selling season which will open at Sydney on August 31. According to a preliminary estimate by the national councils of wool growers and brokers of Australia the quantity to be offered at auction in Australia during the coming season will be 2,675,000 bales, of which about 1,287,000 bales will be offered before the Christmas holidays.

The Empire Wool Conference at Melbourne closed on June 25. The sub-committee recommended the rejection of four stabilizing schemes which had been proposed, as they felt it inadvisable to provoke discussion of the fiscal policy of the Dominions which would be brought forward if the schemes involving price-fixing or compulsory minimum reserves were considered. The conference adopted resolutions urging the publication of wool clip estimates as early as possible with merino and crossbred estimates shown separately. It was also recommended that Australia should publish weekly the average price of greasy wool, together with the previous weeks average and the season's average to date.

Trade and consumption: DomesticDomestic receipts at Boston large

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston continue to increase. During the month of June approximately 45 million pounds were received compared with 27 million received in May, bringing the total for the first six months of the year to 101 million pounds. This was an increase of 2 per cent over receipts for the first six months of 1930 and was about 15 per cent greater than the average receipts for the first six months of the years 1926-1930.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston, by months, 1927-1931

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Jan.	6,081	8,044	4,532	6,560	3,800
Feb.	6,577	6,399	1,834	5,012	6,741
Mar.	8,600	6,497	5,738	5,628	7,223
Apr.	9,522	8,138	6,442	8,501	11,284
May.	17,938	25,843	16,108	18,937	26,635
June.	46,106	50,082	40,096	54,729	44,938
July.	55,877	51,376	53,652	72,314	
Aug.	29,891	25,802	35,594	47,826	
Sept.	10,799	7,156	18,376	4,094	
Oct.	9,032	4,599	6,931	10,494	
Nov.	8,972	9,322	8,299	4,576	
Dec.	8,794	7,293	9,344	7,574	

Boston Commercial Bulletin, Annual Textile Review for 1930.

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

United States imports

Imports of combing and clothing wool into the United States continue to decline while imports of carpet wool have made important gains in recent months. The imports of combing and clothing wool in June amounted to only 1,435,000 pounds compared with 3,252,000 pounds in May and 4,273,000 pounds in June 1930. Imports from January 1 to June 30 have been 24 million pounds less than those for the first half of 1930 while carpet wool imports show an increase of 10 million pounds for the same period.

Wool: Imports into the United States, specified periods, 1930-1931

Wool	1930		1931		
	Jan. 1 : June 30	June	Jan 1 - : June 30	May	June
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>
Combing	: 40,008	: 3,382	: 24,373	: 2,997	: 1,182
Clothing.....	: 11,953	: 891	: 3,809	: 255	: 253
Total	: 51,961	: 4,273	: 28,182	: 3,252	: 1,435
Carpet	: 54,511	: 4,566	: 64,422	: 10,810	: 15,399
Total all wools...	: 106,472	: 8,839	: 92,604	: 14,062	: 16,834

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

Stocks of foreign wool at Boston

Stocks of foreign wool in bonded warehouses at Boston were slightly smaller on July 1 than on June 1. About 9,017,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool were reported in bond July 1 compared with 9,843,000 pounds on June 1 and 3,449,000 pounds on July 1, 1930. The small stocks held on July 1 of last year were due in part to large withdrawals from bond just prior to June 17, the date on which the new tariff became effective. Stocks of carpet wool in bonded warehouses at Boston on July 1 were 8,952,000 pounds compared with 8,363,000 pounds on June 1 and 3,936,000 pounds on July 1, 1930.

Wool consumption continues high

Consumption of wool by United States manufacturers reporting to the Bureau of the Census in June was maintained at the high level of recent months. Consumption of all wool in June as reported by 431 manufacturers, was 45,805,000 pounds on a grease equivalent basis. In May the consumption reported by 433 manufacturers was 44,966,000 pounds and in June 1930 reported consumption of 438 manufacturers was 32,772,000 pounds. Consumption of combing and clothing wool as reported (grease and scoured added together) in June was 32,032,000 pounds compared with only 23,546,000 pounds reported in June 1930. The increase in consumption of combing and clothing wools in this country during the first half of 1931 has been entirely in wools of 56s and finer grades. Consumption of these grades reported for the first six months of the present year was 137,255,000 pounds compared with 112,217,000 pounds for the first six months of 1930. Consumption of wools grading 36s to 50s was only 29,404,000 pounds in the first half of 1931 compared with 32,468,000 in 1930. Reported consumption of carpet wool from January - June 1931 showed an increase of 5,627,000 pounds compared with the same period of 1930.

Wool: Consumption in the United States, by grades, for specified periods, 1930-1931 1/

Grades (Official standards of the United States)	1930		1931		
	Jan. 1- June 30:	June	Jan. 1- June 30:	May	June
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Combing and clothing wool					
64s, 70s and 80s	62,981	11,099	77,087	13,346	13,780
58s and 60s	28,605	4,172	30,925	5,928	6,695
56s	20,631	3,367	29,243	5,502	6,224
48s and 50s	21,125	3,382	20,877	4,269	3,961
36s, 40s, 44s and 46s	11,343	1,526	8,527	1,289	1,372
Total combing and clothing wools	144,685	23,546	166,659	30,334	32,032
Carpet wools	49,994	5,307	55,621	9,626	9,092
Total all wools	194,679	28,853	222,280	39,960	41,124

Compiled from "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, monthly, January 1930-June 1931, annual, 1929 and 1930 1/

Year, month or period	Domestic and foreign						Total
	Domestic	Foreign	Combing	Clothing	Carpet		
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	
1930							
Jan.	21,280	17,410	21,933	5,558	11,199	38,690	
Feb.	18,738	15,034	20,104	4,882	8,786	33,772	
Mar.	17,695	15,035	19,036	4,694	9,000	32,730	
Apr.	16,938	15,339	17,970	4,718	9,588	32,276	
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	
July	21,359	9,262	21,389	4,081	5,151	30,621	
Aug.	21,372	8,449	21,157	3,819	4,845	29,821	
Sept.	22,756	10,456	22,814	4,292	6,106	33,212	
Oct.	22,786	13,058	23,316	4,584	7,944	35,844	
Nov.	16,616	10,667	17,124	3,703	6,456	27,283	
Dec.	17,848	8,482	18,325	3,638	4,367	26,330	
Total Jan-Dec. 1930	233,759	141,031	239,759	53,169	84,862	377,790	
Total Jan-Dec. 1929	283,622	232,491	285,312	74,699	156,102	516,113	
1931							
Jan.	18,640	10,961	18,671	4,186	6,744	29,601	
Feb.	20,759	12,611	19,188	4,819	9,363	33,370	
Mar.	22,041	13,656	21,681	4,713	9,303	35,697	
Apr.	26,851	15,676	25,866	5,169	11,492	42,527	
May	26,797	13,163	25,182	5,152	9,626	39,960	
June	29,300	11,824	27,289	4,743	9,092	41,124	

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.

Machinery activity improves

Machinery activity in the wool industry of the United States showed further gains in June and was greater than that of June 1930 in most sections of the industry. Combing machinery was especially active in May and June. Idle hours during June in this branch of the industry were more than offset by overtime work, leaving an excess 7.3 per cent above the maximum single shift capacity. Activity of worsted spindles expressed as a percentage of maximum single shift capacity showed an increase of 6.5 per cent in June compared with May and woolen spindles and looms other than carpet looms showed smaller increases. Carpet and rug looms were less active in June than in May but the activity showed an improvement over that of June, 1930. Woolen and worsted spindles were active for a total of 645 million hours in June compared with 589 million in May and 569 million hours in June 1930. Looms other than carpet and rug looms were active 7.6 million hours in June 1931 compared with 7.0 million hours in May 1931 and June 1930.

Wool machinery activity in the United States, June 1930 and May and June 1931

Wool machinery	Total number of hours machines were active		Percentage of total machinery active at some time during the month			Percentage of maximum single-shift capacity			
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Cards . . .	812	803	816	61.4	58.4	58.6	59.5	60.0	59.6
Combs . . .	392	497	583	59.1	67.9	69.3	72.1	96.7	107.3
Spindles:									
Woolen . . .	283,590	272,836	284,770	63.1	58.4	58.9	61.9	60.4	60.9
Worsted . . .	285,699	316,474	360,535	55.2	62.3	67.5	56.2	66.1	72.6
Looms:									
Wide <u>1</u> / ₂	5,787	5,902	6,463	46.8	48.6	49.9	52.7	57.8	60.8
Narrow <u>2</u> / ₂	1,208	1,094	1,127	51.1	45.0	46.2	47.6	44.7	46.2
Carpet and rug . . .	713	946	846	43.4	46.9	44.8	35.8	46.3	40.0

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

1/ Wider than 50-inch reed space.

2/ 50-inch reed space or less.

Trade and consumption: Foreign

United Kingdom tissue exports in June above May

Exports of woolen and worsted tissues from the United Kingdom in June amounted to 6,117,000 square yards compared with 5,200,000 square yards in

May and 6,641,000 square yards in June 1930. Exports of woolen and worsted tissues for the first six months of the present year have been only 42 million square yards compared with 59 million square yards exported during the first half of 1930. Increases were also reported in the exports of noils, waste and woolen rags but other wool products were exported in smaller quantities during June than during May. Imports of wool and wool manufacturers declined in June.

United Kingdom: Trade in wool and wool manufactures for stated months, 1930 and 1931

Exports and imports:	Unit	1930		1931	
		June	Apr.	May	June
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports -					
Wool	pound	1,978	3,008	3,153	2,000
Tops	"	2,206	2,796	2,459	1,600
Yarns, woolen	"	351	279	358	333
Yarns, worsted	"	2,093	2,141	2,334	2,245
Tissues, woolen	sq.yd.	4,807	3,301	3,373	3,962
Tissues, worsted	" "	1,834	1,696	1,827	2,155
Flannels and delaines	" "	124	140	249	165
Carpets and rugs	" "	282	176	180	178
Noils	pound	1,059	963	771	800
Waste	"	1,042	989	879	900
Woolen rags	"	2,272	833	1,373	1,456
Imports -					
Wool	pound	71,135	131,590	96,178	75,200
Tops	"	164	188	152	50
Waste and noils	"	283	541	373	300
Yarns	"	1,297	1,616	1,571	1,034
Tissues, woolen	sq.yd.	2,002	3,711	3,648	2,507
Tissues, worsted	" "	273	611	493	183
Carpets and rugs	" "	774	916	772	655
Woolen rags	pound	5,923	5,036	4,324	4,144

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

Wool: Imports into Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy,
Japan, Poland and United Kingdom, stated months,
1930 and 1931

Country and item	1930			1931		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds	:pounds
Belgium -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wool, greasy	: 14,224	: 14,888	: 16,100	: 14,550	: 16,975	: 20,171
Wool, scoured	: 306	: 372	: 793	: 532	: 416	: 221
Total	: 14,530	: 15,260	: 16,893	: 15,082	: 17,391	: 20,392
Czechoslovakia -	: 3,486	: 4,645	: 5,223	: 1,636	: 3,948	: 5,615
France, raw and on skins	: 54,244	: 62,602	: 57,908	: 31,427	: 66,346	: 78,241
Germany -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wool, merino, greasy and washed	: 15,630	: 17,994	: 15,135	: 10,641	: 23,381	: 17,760
Wool, merino, scoured	: 683	: 898	: 883	: 1,092	: 1,687	: 1,192
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed	: 9,413	: 12,548	: 12,767	: 11,303	: 20,843	: 17,166
Wool, crossbred, scoured	: 635	: 930	: 1,062	: 1,142	: 1,679	: 1,384
Total	: 26,361	: 32,370	: 29,847	: 24,178	: 47,590	: 37,502
Italy -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wool, greasy	: 8,792	: 10,764	: 11,961	: 8,210	: 10,221	: 1/
Wool, washed	: 1,026	: 1,308	: 1,305	: 551	: 791	: 1/
Total	: 9,818	: 12,072	: 13,266	: 8,761	: 11,012	: 1/
Japan -	: 8,982	: 8,785	: 9,412	: 16,123	: 16,843	: 1/
Poland -	: 999	: 1,343	: 2,046	: 1,462	: 4,775	: 7,451
United Kingdom -	: 100,560	: 85,617	: 90,279	: 99,700	: 131,500	: 96,200
	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

1/ Not reported.

Continental Europe

The improvement in the wool trade of Continental Europe the latter part of June, which was brought about by the debt moratorium proposal has given way to a state of uncertainty because of the financial difficulties in Germany. Employment of worsted and knitted yarn spinners in Germany is said to be good but all other sections of the wool industry report activity to be unsatisfactory. The French industry is still hampered by the strike of textile workers but there has been some resumption of work in the strike area since the early part of July. Belgium reports further improvement in the weaving section and also in the worsted spinning sections but activity of woollen spinning mills and hat factories is still depressed. Conditioning houses of Bradford, Verviers and Mazamet reported an increase in activity in June as compared with May but in the Roubaix - Tourcoing district conditioning of wool, tops and yarn showed further declines in June due to the strike of textile workers in that area.

Stocks of tops held by commission combing establishments of Continental Europe on July 1 were larger than those held on June 1 in Belgium, Germany and Italy but a decline was reported in the stocks held in French establishments which more than balanced the increase in the other countries. Total stocks reported for the four countries were 48,574,000 pounds compared with 50,562,000 pounds on June 1 and 42,893,000 pounds on July 1, 1930. The stocks were smaller than on the same date in 1929. Total stocks of merino tops reported on July 1 were 29,421,000 pounds compared with 30,911,000 pounds on June 1 and 19,850,000 pounds on July 1, 1930 when stocks of merino tops were below normal. Stocks of crossbred tops in the four countries on July 1 were 19,153,000 pounds compared with 19,651,000 pounds on June 1 and 23,043,000 pounds on July 1, 1930.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses in England, France and Belgium, specified months, 1930 and 1931

Location and class	1930			1931		
	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Bradford-						
Wool	602	810	641	826	544	658
Tops	3,782	2,301	3,329	3,508	3,310	3,424
Yarn	133	106	144	106	141	149
Roubaix -						
Wool	181	216	223	172	190	20
Tops	5,401	5,660	4,142	4,385	2,806	948
Yarn	1,199	1,239	1,270	1,093	853	9
Tourcoing-						
Wool	2,522	3,045	2,500	2,899	2,077	1,129
Tops	6,894	8,269	5,904	6,314	3,922	2,189
Yarn	1,973	2,183	2,028	1,682	1,122	205
Mazamet-						
Wool	4,923	5,772	4,109	3,873	3,554	3,580
Verviers-						
Wool	2,244	3,075	1,845	1,788	1,563	1,687
Tops	593	582	412	313	386	518
Yarn	454	527	430	511	540	474

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

Tops: Stocks held by Continental European commission combing establishments, specified dates, 1930 and 1931

Location of establishment and description of wool	1930			1931		
	May 1	June 1	July 1	May 1	June 1	July 1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Belgium -						
Merino	2,330	2,220	2,429	2,493	2,586	2,765
Crossbred	3,424	3,117	3,155	1,810	1,951	1,925
Total	5,754	5,337	5,584	4,303	4,537	4,690
Germany -						
Merino	5,040	4,473	4,550	8,770	9,251	9,288
Crossbred	5,734	5,236	5,159	4,861	5,434	6,283
Total	10,774	9,709	9,709	13,631	14,685	15,571
France -						
Merino	15,143	11,360	11,753	18,435	17,531	15,783
Crossbred	11,400	11,510	12,754	11,323	10,421	9,120
Total	26,543	22,870	24,507	29,758	27,952	24,903
Italy -						
Merino	1,384	1,120	1,118	1,455	1,543	1,585
Crossbred	1,845	1,764	1,975	1,854	1,845	1,825
Total	3,229	2,884	3,093	3,309	3,388	3,410

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin.

World Wool Supply Situation

The 1931 world wool clip is now expected to exceed that of 1930 when it amounted to 3,151 million pounds, exclusive of Russia and China, compared with 3,191 million pounds in 1929 and 3,210 million pounds in 1928. The smaller world clip last year as compared with the two preceding years was due primarily to the decrease in the Australian clip. This year substantial increases have been reported in both the Australian and the United States clips.

Although shearing is just about completed in Northern Hemisphere countries estimates of wool production are not yet available. Production in European countries, however, has been declining in recent years and production in 1931 will probably not differ greatly from that of last year when 19 countries, excluding Russia, produced 429 million pounds or about one-seventh of the total world production, exclusive of Russia and China. The Russian clip showed a reduction of 21 per cent to 311 million pounds in 1930. The important Southern Hemisphere countries generally are reported to have feed supplies sufficient to carry flocks through the winter months (June - August)

The 1931 Australian wool clip, i.e., that shorn during the last half of the current year and exported during the season July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932, is provisionally estimated at approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ 945 million pounds, an increase of 8 per cent over the preliminary official estimate for 1930 but 2 per cent below the record clip of 1928 according to information received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The new clip is expected to be of considerably better quality than the clip just marketed being stronger and more inclined to hardness. The bountiful rains of the past few months have provided strength to the growing fiber. Also the clip per sheep is expected to run higher.

In the Riverina District of New South Wales the lambing season has been almost unprecedented. Percentages of from 85 to 120 per cent abound all over the Riverina and the mortality has been very low. Lambs and ewes everywhere are fat and the Sydney and Melbourne markets will be heavily supplied with lamb and mutton of exceptional quality.

A decrease of 2 million head or 6 per cent is reported in sheep numbers in New Zealand. A corresponding decrease in wool production would cause the 1931 clip of New Zealand to be around 223 million pounds compared with 237 million in 1930. There are also reports to the effect that some of the most important sheep districts of North Island, the Hawkes Bay and Poverty Bay districts, have been suffering from dry conditions for about a year although recent rains have resulted in a good growth of feed where it was badly needed.

The South African clip has been unofficially estimated as smaller than the two preceding clips which were both estimated at 307 million pounds. However, as many farmers refrained from clipping six months wool during the season just closed, there will probably be a larger quantity of 12 months wool in the 1931 clip. The close of the summer season was marked by unusually heavy rains throughout the country. The Cape Southwestern districts and the Orange Free State were particularly benefited. Winter prospects were considered favorable. Stock was reported in good condition and fall and winter lambing was expected to be successful. In the Union approximately three-fourths of the lambs are born in the two fall months of April and May. Summer lambing is not so important due to the prevalence of internal parasites at that time of year. Unusually heavy supplies of green hay and silage should be available during the winter months according to present indications.

Although weather conditions throughout Argentina during April were described as nearly perfect for that time of year, with grass plentiful everywhere, severe frosts during May, especially in the province of Buenos Aires caused some damage to pastures. It was stated at that time that despite the favorable pastures all over the country earlier in the season, there would be a scarcity of feed before spring if the winter months (June-August) were severe. During May both temperature and precipitation in Argentina were reported as below normal according to cabled reports to the United States

1/ Estimate in pounds based on increase in bales over preceding year as estimated at joint meeting of the Australian Wool Growers Association and the National Association of Wool Selling Brokers.

Weather Bureau. However, more normal weather was reported during June with about average rainfall in the North. On July 20 there was a sharp reaction to warmer weather and at the same time heavy rains were reported in the South where the dry spell had lasted for about eight weeks.

Pastures in Uruguay at the present time is very abundant, in fact, it has been reported as too rank for sheep. Sheep are reported as poor and thin in some districts. The increase in sheep as shown by the recent census i.e., from 14,443,000 in 1924 to 20,558,000 in 1930 is not considered favorably in some quarters, according to the monthly circular for June for the Bank of London and South American Limited. It is stated that sheep do not thrive in Uruguay as well as cattle which showed a decrease from 8,432,000 in 1924 to 7,128,000 in 1930. The unusually good prices received for wool during the seasons 1924-25 to 1928-29 encouraged sheep expansion greatly and it is pointed out that the least tendency toward overstocking in Uruguay has usually proved prejudicial owing to maladies to which sheep are particularly susceptible.

Lambing in England and Wales for the 1931 season is reported as equal to that of the preceding season. The number of lambs born per 100 ewes was estimated at 128 or the same as in 1930 and rather higher than the estimate of 126 in 1929 states the Agricultural Market Report. After allowing for deaths the net fall of lambs is estimated at about 7,800,000 while the total number of ewes lost was about 300,000. No comparable figures are available for preceding years. Sheep numbers in England and Wales on June 1, 1930 were 16,329,000 an increase of 1 per cent over 1929. Breeding ewes in June 1930 were estimated at 6,806,000 compared with 6,717,000 in 1929. The greatest number of breeding ewes reported since the war was 6,962,000 in 1927 while sheep that year were also the highest since the war or 17,072,000.

The quantity of wool shorn or to be shorn in the United States during 1931 is officially estimated at 368 million pounds, an increase of 7 per cent over 1930. The shorn wool clip of the United States has increased steadily during the past 8 years from 222 million pounds in 1922 to 336 million pounds in 1930. In addition to the shorn wool clip the quantity pulled from skins amounted to about 42 million pounds in 1922 and by 1930 had increased to 62 million pounds. As the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the first six months of 1931 is 8 per cent greater than in the same period of 1930 it seems that final returns will show an increase in the quantity of pulled wool produced this year also.

The condition of sheep in the 17 Western States on July 1 was 88 per cent of normal compared with 89 per cent at the beginning of May, 92 per cent a year ago, and the 5-year average of 93 per cent according to the Western livestock and range report for July 1, 1931. Sheep and lambs have generally done well but are beginning to show the effects of dry short feed in some areas. In Texas and New Mexico sheep are in better condition than a year ago, but west of the Continental Divide the condition is not so good.

Western range conditions continued to decline during June and on July 1 showed the lowest condition on that date in the 9 years that range reports have been issued. In the 17 Western States the condition was only 79 per cent of normal compared with 82 per cent in June and 88 per cent in July a year ago. Range feed is dry and short in the far Western States while in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, western Kansas and Colorado feed conditions are generally good.

The 1931 lamb crop in the United States was reported as 8 per cent above that of 1930 amounting to 31,684,000, the increase being due to the larger number of lambs saved per 100 ewes and also to the increase of about 5 per cent in breeding ewes.

Receipts, stocks and disposals in Southern Hemisphere countries

The wool carry-over situation in Australia and New Zealand appears to be about normal. Stocks in Australia and New Zealand on July 1, 1931 amounted to only 44 million pounds compared with 85 million a year ago. In the Union of South Africa stocks of unsold wool at ports on the first of June were about 9 million pounds compared with 7 million pounds at the same date of 1930 and 12 million at the same date of 1929. By July 11 of the new season beginning July 1 stocks of sold and unsold wool at ports had increased to about 16 million pounds compared with between 6 and 7 million pounds last year and about 10 million pounds the year before that.

Stocks in Argentina and Uruguay are reported as low. At the beginning of June 1931 apparent supplies of wool in 5 Southern Hemisphere countries was about 40 ^{per cent} under the apparent supply at the same date of 1929-30 and 8/ ^{per cent} below the amount of the same date of 1928-29.

Receipts of the 1930-31 clip into store in Australia for the whole season ended June 30 amounted to approximately 769 million pounds a decrease of 2 per cent compared with 1929-30 and 8 per cent compared with 1928-29 according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paxton. Disposals for the season amounted to 753 million pounds, a very slight increase compared with 1929-30. The carry-over at the end of the season on June 30 amounted to only 17 million pounds or about half the amount on hand at the same period of 1930. The average quantity on hand at the end of the 4 preceding seasons was 11 million pounds. Exports from Australia for the season up to June 1, 1931, amounted to 787 million pounds and exceeded the same period of the preceding season, when exports were unusually low, by 16 per cent.

Exports from New Zealand up to June 1 of the 1930-31 season amounted to 212 million pounds, exceeding the preceding seasons low shipments also by 16 per cent. The carry-over is greatly reduced from that of last season. According to a cable from the New Zealand Wool Brokers Association to the Weekly Wool Chart, the carry-over of grease wool is about 27 million pounds compared with about 53 million pounds of grease wool officially reported at the end of last season. The carry-over of scoured, washed, slipped, etc., according to official returns was about 22 million pounds additional on June 30, 1930, the total including greasy, scoured, etc., amounting to 75 million pounds or converted to a grease equivalent, 82 million pounds. The carry-over the 4 preceding seasons averaged about 18 million pounds a year, adding greasy, scoured, etc., or 21 million pounds expressed in the grease equivalent.

Exports of wool from the Union of South Africa for the first 11 months of the 1930-31 season, i.e. up to June 1, are officially estimated at 276 million pounds converted to a grease basis, a decrease of 5 per cent compared with the same period of 1929-30 but approximately the same as exports for the corresponding period of 1928-29. From a calculation of production plus carry-over from preceding season minus exports for the first 11 months of the season it appears that apparent supplies in the Union on June 1 were about twice as large as at the same time a year previous. This appears to be borne out by a report of stocks at ports on July 11 of the new season when as reported above they were over twice as large as last year at the same time. Shearing of the new clip will not begin much before the latter part of August or early September.

Shipments of wool from Argentina and Uruguay from October 1, 1930 up to June 25, 1931 is now estimated at 433 million pounds or 16 per cent above the same period of 1929-30. While stocks in Argentina as a whole on June 1 were estimated at approximately 19 million pounds, compared with 74 million at the same period of 1930 stocks at Central Produce Market on June 24, were reported at about 4 million pounds or twice as large as at the same date of 1930.

Sheep: Number in important wool producing countries, averages 1909-13, 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1928-31

Country	Month of estimate	Five-year averages 1/			Annual estimates			
		1909-1913	1921-1925	1926-1930	1928	1929	1930	1931 Prel.
		Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE								
Australia	Dec. 2/	90.7	85.6	103.7	100.8	103.4	104.6	
New South Wales	Dec. 2/	-	-	49.1	48.9	50.5	50.7	49.9
New Zealand	Apr.	24.0	23.4	27.5	27.1	29.1	30.8	28.8
Argentina	June	3/4/43.2	3/5/36.2	3/44.4	-	-	3/44.4	
Uruguay		3/6/26.3	3/7/14.4	3/20.6	-	-	3/20.6	
Peru		(6.0)	11.4	12.2	-	-	-	
Brazil	Sept.	10.6	3/8/7.9	(8.0)	-	-	-	
State of Rio Grande do Sul								
Chile		3.5	4.3	3/5.9	-	-	3/5.9	
Union of South Africa	Aug.	30.7	32.6	43.3	42.6	9/45.2	10/49.2	
Total 3 Southern Hemis. coun. rept. all periods to 1930	11/	145.4	141.6	174.5	170.5	177.7	184.6	
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE								
United States	Jan. 1	43.2	37.2	44.9	44.8	47.7	50.5	51.9
Canada	June	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	
Total U.S. and Canada		45.4	40.2	48.3	48.2	51.3	54.2	
England & Wales	June	18.3	14.4	16.6	16.4	16.1	16.3	
Scotland	"	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	
Worthern Ireland		0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	
Irish Free State	"	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	
Norway	"	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	
Netherlands	May-June	0.8	3/0.7	3/0.5	-	-	3/0.5	
France	Dec. 2/	16.2	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.5	
Spain	" "	15.8	19.2	20.0	-	3/19.4	-	
Italy	Mar.-Apr.	11.6	12.0	3/9.9	-	-	3/9.9	
Germany	Dec. 2/	5.0	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
Czechoslovakia	" "	1.3	12/1.0	0.8	-	-	3/0.8	
Hungary	Apr.	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	
Rumania	Dec. 2/	11.1	11.7	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.4	
Poland	June-Nov.	4.5	2.2	2.3	-	2.5	2.5	
Lithuania		1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	
Latvia	June	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	12/0.9	0.9	
Estonia	July	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	

Continued -

Sheep: Number in important wool producing countries, averages 1909-1913, 1921-1925, 1926-1930, annual 1928-1931 - Continued

Country	: Month : of : estimate	: Five year averages 1/ :					: Annual estimates			
		: 1909- : 1913	: 1921- : 1925	: 1926- : 1930	: 1928	: 1929	: 1930	: 1931		
		: Mil- : lions	: Mil- : lions	: Mil- : lions	: Mil- : lions	: Mil- : lions	: Mil- : lions	: Mil- : lions		
Russia	Summer	: 13/111.1	: 93.6	: 121.8	: 133.6	: 134.0	: 100.6			
Total 12 European countries reporting all periods to 1930 excl.										
Russia		: 67.9	: 58.2	: 61.6	: 61.8	: 60.2	: 60.1			
Africa										
Morocco	-	: 14/ 3.2	: 7.5	: 8.2	: 8.0	: 8.8	: 7.4			
Algeria	Sept.	: 8.8	: 5.9	: 6.2	: 5.6	: 6.2	: 7.2			
Tunis	Dec. 2/	: 0.7	: 1.8	: 2.1	: 2.1	: 2.2	: 2.5			
Total 3 African countries		: 12.7	: 15.2	: 16.5	: 15.7	: 17.2	: 17.1			
Total 17 Northern Hemisphere countries reporting all periods to 1930 excl. Russia		: 126.0	: 113.6	: 126.4	: 125.7	: 128.7	: 131.4			
Total 18 Northern Hemisphere countries reporting all periods to 1930 incl. Russia		: 237.1	: 207.2	: 248.2	: 259.3	: 262.7	: 234.5			
Total 20 Southern Hemisphere countries reporting all periods to 1930 excl. Russia		: 271.4	: 255.2	: 300.9	: 296.2	: 306.4	: 315.8			
Total 21 countries incl. Russia		: 382.5	: 348.8	: 422.7	: 429.8	: 440.4	: 418.9			
Estimated world total including Russia & China		: 692.7	: 647.7	: 747.5						

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

1/ Average for 5-year periods if available. Otherwise for any years or year within these periods unless otherwise stated. Figures for European countries are estimates for present boundaries. Figures in parenthesis interpolated.
 2/ Estimates for countries reporting in December have been considered as of January 1 of following year. 3/ Census. 4/ Year 1914. 5/ December 1922.
 6/ Year 1908. 7/ Year 1924. 8/ Year 1920. 9/ Number in towns assumed to be same as in 1927, i.e., 162,000 and added for purposes of comparison with preceding years. 10/ Estimate based on official report of increase in sheep as of June 1930 over same date of 1929. 11/ South American countries not included in totals due to lack of estimates for all years listed. 12/ Unofficial.
 13/ Year 1916. 14/ Year 1915.

Wool: Estimated production, in the grease in specified countries
1909-13, annual 1925-1931

Country	:Average:							
	: 1909-1913 1/:	: 1925:	: 1926:	: 1927:	: 1928:	: 1929:	: 1930:	: 1931 Prel.
	: Million pounds:	: Million pounds:	: Million pounds:	: Million pounds:	: Million pounds:	: Million pounds:	: Million pounds:	: Million pounds:
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE								
Australia	727.7:	833.7:	924.4:	888.1:	968.2:	937.6:2/	875.0:3/	94.5
New Zealand 4/	179.9:	200.2:	202.4:	229.0:	239.0:	242.0:5/	237.0:	
Argentina 6/	332.3:	319.0:	363.0:	344.0:	352.0:	324.0:7/	333.0:	
Uruguay 6/	133.1:	116.0:	129.0:	131.0:	139.0:2/	150.0:2/	154.0:	
Brazil 8/	35.0:	25.1:	22.8:	28.2:	29.1:	29.5:	30.0:	
Chile	17.4:	25.2:6/	24.7:6/	28.6:6/	31.1:6/	27.1:6/	20.3:	
Peru	8.1:	10.1:	9.3:	9.7:	10.0:	10.3:	(10.3)	
Union of South Africa 6/ 9/	157.7:	235.1:	249.2:	273.0:	283.0:	307.0:10/	307.0:	
Total 8 Southern Hemisphere countries	1,591.2:	1,883.5:	1,924.8:	1,931.5:	2,051.4:	2,027.5:	1,966.6:	
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE								
United States:								
Shorn	272.2:	245.6:	261.0:	281.9:	303.7:	310.6:	342.7:	367.7
Pulled	41.4:	46.8:	49.6:	50.1:	51.9:	54.5:	61.9:	
Total	313.6:	292.4:	310.6:	332.0:	355.6:	365.1:	404.6:	
Canada	13.2:	15.6:	18.0:	18.7:	19.6:	20.3:	21.0:	
Total United States and Canada	326.8:	308.0:	328.6:	350.7:	375.2:	385.4:	425.6:	
EUROPE								
United Kingdom 11/	136.0:	109.9:	114.6:	118.5:	119.7:	117.9:	117.9:	
Norway	5.2:	5.9:	6.2:	6.2:	5.4:	5.2:12/	5.4:	
Sweden	3.4:	2.3:	2.1:	2.1:	1.6:	1.3:	1.3:	
Denmark	3.5:	1.5:	1.3:	1.6:	1.6:	1.2:	0.8:	
Netherlands	3.6:	5.8:	6.0:	4.0:	4.0:	4.4:	3.5:	
Belgium	1.1:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8:	0.8:	
France	74.8:	45.0:	46.5:	47.6:	47.2:12/	47.0:12/	46.3:	
Spain	78.0:	90.8:	98.7:	88.2:	(80.0)	73.0:	75.0:	
Portugal	6.0:	6.6:	5.7:	6.3:	6.3:	5.1:	6.6:	
Italy	51.0:	57.0:	55.8:	55.8:	49.5:	37.5:	33.0:	
Germany	43.9:	50.2:	41.8:	35.9:12/	33.6:12/	31.9:12/	30.6:	
Hungary	16.8:	13.2:	13.2:	11.8:	11.5:	(10.0)	13.0:	
Bulgaria	29.0:	25.4:	25.4:	22.0:	21.5:	22.9:	22.0:	
Rumania	45.6:	54.9:	53.1:	55.7:	53.1:	52.5:	50.9:	
Lithuania	3.7:	4.7:	5.0:	3.6:	4.1:	3.6:	3.2:	
Latvia	2.7:	3.2:	3.1:	3.5:	3.3:	2.9:	2.6:	
Estonia	1.4:	2.2:	2.1:	2.1:	2.0:	1.5:12/	1.4:	
Poland	20.8:	9.4:	9.1:	8.9:	9.4:	9.9:	9.9:	
Finland	4.3:	5.2:	5.1:	5.0:	4.8:	4.2:	4.5:	
Total 19 European countries excluding Russia...	531.3:	494.0:	495.6:	479.8:	459.4:	432.8:	428.7:	

Continued -

Wool: Estimated production, in the grease in specified countries, 1909-1913, annual 1925-1931 - Continued.

Country	Average: 1909-1913 <u>1</u> /:	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
								Prel.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, CONT'D	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
AFRICA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	8.6:	25.0:	25.0:	20.8:	21.6:	23.3:	<u>12</u> /19.9:	
Algeria	35.2:	45.7:	39.3:	36.8:	36.8:	47.2:	49.6:	
Tunis	2.4:	4.7:	5.7:	2.8:	3.2:	3.8:	<u>12</u> /4.3:	
Egypt	4.3:	4.4:	4.6:	4.8:	4.7:	4.0:	4.5:	
Total 4 African countries	50.5:	79.8:	74.6:	65.2:	66.3:	78.3:	70.3:	
Total 25 Northern Hemisphere coun. rept. all periods	908.6:	881.8:	898.3:	895.7:	900.9:	897.0:	932.6:	
Total 33 Northern & Southern Hemis. coun. rept. all periods	2,499.8:	2,765.3:	2,823.6:	2,827.2:	2,952.3:	2,924.5:	2,899.2:	
Est. world total excl. Russia and China <u>13</u> /.....	2,756.0:	2,902.0:	3,082.0:	3,081.0:	3,210.0:	3,191.0:	3,151.0:	
Russia	<u>15</u> /30.3:	315.0:	351.0:	369.0:	391.8:	394.2:	310.8:	
China ... <u>16</u> /.....	37.3:	56.8:	27.8:	48.0:	64.8:	50.0:	<u>17</u> /:	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

- 1/ Average for five years whenever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period for which estimates are available. Figures in parentheses interpolated.
- 2/ Estimate furnished by cable from the International Institute of Agriculture.
- 3/ Estimate based on increase in bales over preceding year as estimated by the Australian Wool Growers and brokers at a joint meeting of their associations.
- 4/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company.
- 5/ Estimate of total production based on an estimated decrease of 2 per cent in wool shorn on farms only, as furnished by the International Institute of Agriculture. In addition to the wool shorn on farms there is the wool pulled from slaughtered sheep to be considered as well as that exported on skins.
- 6/ Estimates based on export stocks and domestic consumption.
- 7/ Estimates of Buenos Aires Bank, First National Bank of Boston.
- 8/ Estimates based on production in State of Rio Grande do Sul where over four-fifths of the sheep in Brazil are found.
- 9/ Includes some wool imported from adjoining colonies and exported through Un. on ports.
- 0/ Official revision cabled by Agricultural Attache C.C. Taylor, Pretoria South Africa.
- 1/ Estimates of the Yorkshire Observer which have been used instead of official estimates as a comparable series is available up to date.
- 2/ Estimates based on number of sheep at the date nearest shearing.
- 3/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries published official wool production estimates. In the absence of official figures for most countries, various estimates have been used. Some have been supplied by Government representatives abroad; others by multiplying official sheep numbers by an average

Wool: Estimated production, in the grease in specified countries,
1909-1913, annual 1925-1931 - Continued

NOTES - Continued

weight per fleece. For some principal exporting countries, exports alone, or exports, stocks and domestic consumption have been used as representing production. In the case of some Asiatic countries, rough commercial estimates have been used while the figures of the United States Department of Commerce or the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have been used for some other countries.

13/ Estimate based on reports for 33 countries which supplied over 9/100 of total world production excluding Russia and China, during years 1927-1929.

14/ Year 1916.

15/ Exports sheep's wool only.

16/ Wool clip estimated to have been slightly below normal due to heavy slaughter of sheep in famine district of Kansu and other interior points.

Wool: Movement in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere,
seasons 1929-30, and 1930-31 up to latest date available

Country	Item and period	1929-30	1930-31
	<u>Receipts at selling centers:</u>	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
Australia	At selling centers, July 1		
	: to June 1 <u>1/</u>	782.7	769.1
New Zealand	Offered at selling centers,		
	: July 1 to Apr. 20	<u>2/3/</u> 153.0	<u>2/3/</u> 166.0
Argentina	At Central Produce Market		
	: July 1 to June 24 <u>4/</u>	80.1	96.4
Uruguay	At Montevideo, Oct. 1 to		
	: Apr. 1	--	132.3
Union of South Africa	Offerings at the Cape, Oct.		
	: <u>4-</u> May 16	<u>2/</u> 266.9	<u>2/</u> 187.0
	<u>Disposals at selling centers</u>		
Australia	Sales and shipments, July 1		
	: to June 1 <u>1/</u>	749.9	<u>5/</u> 752.5
New Zealand	Sales at selling centers,		
	: July 1 - Apr. 20	<u>6/</u> 132.0	<u>6/</u> 148.0
Argentina	Sales July 1 - Apr. 29	199.0	252.8
Uruguay	Sales at Montevideo, Oct. 1		
	: - Apr. 29	114.1	130.9
	<u>Exports</u>		
Australia	July 1 - June 1	678.1	787.3
New Zealand	July 1 - June 1	181.2	211.9
Argentina	Oct. 1 - June 25	253.6	300.0
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - June 25	120.9	133.2
Union of South Africa	July 1 - June 1	290.5	275.8
	<u>Stocks at selling centers</u>		
Australia	At selling centers June 30		
	: <u>1/</u>	32.8	16.6
New Zealand	Greasy wool on hand June 30:	52.4	27.0
Argentina	In Buenos Aires, June 1....	74.0	18.5
Uruguay	At Montevideo, Apr. 29	14.9	3.0
Union of South Africa	At ports June 1. Unsold		
	: wool	6.6	8.5

Compiled in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Later figures for some of the countries appear in the text. For similar data for the season 1927-28 and 1928-29 see WOOL-29 pages 20 and 21. Figures in parenthesis interpolated. Australia, Estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, Yorkshire Observer, May 9, 1931. Argentina: Receipts at Central Produce Market and shipments, Review of the River Plate, Stocks and Sales (disposals), Wool Record and Textile World, April 30, 1931. Uruguay: Receipts - Anglo South American Bank, Ltd., May 16, 1931. Shipments - Sales and stocks - Wool Record and Textile World, April 30, 1931. New Zealand: Offerings and sales, see note 5/. Exports - Dalgety and Co. - Daily News Record. Stocks. Cable to British Wool Federation from New Zealand wool brokers association and published in Weekly Wool Chart June 18, 1931.

Wool: Movement in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere, seasons 1929-30, and 1930-31 up to latest date available -

Continued

Union of South Africa: Offerings, shipments - Cable from Agricultural Attache Taylor June 27, 1931 converted to a grease basis. Stocks cable from Messrs. Anselme Dewavrin Sons & Co., to Wool Record & Textile World.

1/ Clip of season designated only.

2/ Offerings at selling centers have been used as no figures for receipts are available.

3/ These offerings have been compiled from The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Ltd., current reports of principal wool sales at the different centers and are only rough appropriations.

4/ Season for this market, July 1 - June 30 although shearing does not begin until about September 15. During recent years about one-third of the National Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market.

5/ Conversion to pounds from bales made by using average weight furnished by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.

6/ See note 3/ for source.

Wool: Carryover at end of season in principal Southern Hemisphere countries, 1919-1930

Year	Australia: : June 30 : stocks at : selling : centers	New Zealand: : June 30 : Total 1/ : pounds	New Zealand: : June 30 : Total 2/ : pounds	Argentina: : Sept. 30 : Total 1/3/ : pounds	Argentina: : Sept. 30, : at Central : Produce : market 1/ : pounds	Union of : South : Africa : June 30 : at ports : 1/ : pounds
1919	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1920				4/132,000		
1921	176,861	5/ 251,000		to 143,000		
1922	5/ 57,694	6/ 153,000		176,000	44,000	
1923	5/ 59	6/ 67,211			7/ 7,127	
1924	13,978				7/ 1,389	
1925	162,414			42,000	7/ 2,116	
1926	10,460	17,203	8/ 19,800	9,000	9,601	
1927	7,958	16,815	19,000	4,000	2,652	
1928	9,860	16,368	18,800	18,000	1,149	7,446
1929	13,734	23,380	27,500	25,000	3,483	9,950
1930	32,820	75,397	81,500	20,000	3,234	6,554
1931	16,506	9/			829	

At end of official export seasons for the different countries. As the new selling seasons do not open until September or later, stocks may be still further reduced before the opening of the new selling season in some of these countries.

1/ Greasy and scoured added together. 2/ In terms of greasy. 3/ Unofficial estimates. 4/ August. 5/ Stocks in whole country as estimated by the British Australian Wool Realization Association were as follows: June 30, 1922, 276 million pounds; June 30, 1923, 104,855,000 pounds. 6/ Stocks as estimated by the British Australian Wool Realization Association. 7/ Practically no stocks in country. 8/ Incomplete. 9/ Stocks of grease wool on hand 27 million on June 30, 1931 against 52 million in 1930. Scoured wool, slipes, etc., not included in either estimate.

Sources: Australia - Estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers Country Life and Stock and Station Journal. New Zealand - Official - Published in August issues of Monthly Abstract of New Zealand. 1931 cable from New Zealand Wool Brokers Association to Weekly Wool Chart June 18, 1931.

Argentina - Compiled from weekly reports of the Central Produce Market published in The Review of the River Plate. Total stocks - unofficial sources - recently First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires Branch.

Union of South Africa - Official - published in monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.

Australia: Accumulative receipts of wool at selling centers
from July 1 to end of each month, 1925-26 to 1930-31

From July 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	
to	:	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
end of month	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
July	:	11,625	18,354	27,284	21,775	22,051	20,904
Aug.	:	66,423	108,558	128,643	133,608	111,269	97,531
Sept.	:	193,498	280,288	305,003	311,796	290,750	280,478
Oct.	:	389,299	471,844	481,190	520,902	487,147	471,933
Nov.	:	546,311	647,911	609,387	687,388	634,217	598,805
Dec.	:	612,040	707,652	652,025	752,178	695,553	648,205
Jan.	:	628,103	716,401	663,418	764,365	711,752	659,539
Feb.	:	640,305	725,362	674,395	769,241	717,572	669,644
Mar.	:	657,005	738,518	693,368	785,522	732,702	690,382
Apr.	:	672,982	751,328	715,904	800,056	748,838	718,794
May	:	687,326	771,625	728,626	820,384	768,816	743,895
June	:	701,450	785,129	734,821	834,051	782,674	769,092
Total for	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
season	:	701,450	785,129	734,821	834,051	782,674	769,092

Compiled from reports of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia published in Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Sydney.

Australia: Accumulative disposals of wool at selling centers
from July 1 to end of each month, 1925-26 to 1930-31

From July 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	
to	:	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
end of month	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
July	:	716	965	1,207	683	521	2,090
Aug.	:	1,987	9,252	10,955	21,905	1,915	3,645
Sept.	:	33,313	100,320	99,936	53,794	61,570	52,223
Oct.	:	122,889	200,750	209,127	169,640	148,345	168,745
Nov.	:	222,204	317,460	323,986	300,116	241,520	277,064
Dec.	:	289,997	388,106	384,642	387,342	306,715	358,211
Jan.	:	359,779	480,002	483,034	486,073	383,044	441,965
Feb.	:	454,513	583,835	596,346	559,391	451,218	542,224
Mar.	:	555,750	690,012	674,292	694,200	518,866	635,387
Apr.	:	617,843	726,060	684,871	758,763	581,808	675,526
May	:	660,114	747,121	700,585	791,120	670,685	707,509
June	:	690,990	777,148	733,961	820,317	749,864	752,532
Total for	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
season	:	690,990	777,148	733,961	820,317	749,864	752,532

Compiled from reports of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia published in Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Sydney.

Australia: Stocks in store at selling centers, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
July	<u>1/</u> 10,909	<u>2/</u> 17,389	<u>3/</u> 26,077	<u>4/</u> 21,079	<u>5/</u> 21,529	<u>6/</u> 18,841
Aug.	<u>6/</u> 64,436	<u>7/</u> 99,320	<u>8/</u> 117,477	<u>9/</u> 111,703	<u>10/</u> 109,351	<u>11/</u> 93,902
Sept.	160,185	179,968	205,066	258,002	229,180	226,075
Oct.	226,410	271,094	272,101	<u>10/</u> 351,262	<u>11/</u> 338,802	<u>12/</u> 303,188
Nov.	324,106	330,451	<u>13/</u> 285,401	<u>14/</u> 387,272	392,696	321,741
Dec.	322,046	319,546	267,383	<u>15/</u> 364,804	<u>16/</u> 388,837	<u>17/</u> 289,994
Jan.	268,324	236,400	175,880	278,292	328,705	<u>18/</u> 217,554
Feb.	185,820	<u>19/</u> 144,673	78,048	169,850	266,354	<u>20/</u> 127,421
Mar.	101,404	48,506	19,076	91,016	215,836	54,995
Apr.	55,139	25,268	30,537	41,288	167,030	43,452
May	27,132	25,756	28,041	29,264	98,405	36,417
June	10,460	7,981	9,860	13,734	32,810	16,560

Estimates of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers - compiled from Country Life and Stock and Station Journal. Stocks of wool of the current clip only. Conversions to pounds made by using estimate of weight of greasy and scoured bale as furnished by same Council. In addition the following amounts from the preceding season were on hand at this date, in thousands of pounds: 1/ 124,607; 2/ 8,223; 3/ 8,384; 4/ 12,021; 5/ 11,968; 6/ 70,909; 7/ 4,431; 8/ 11,595; 9/ 10,709; 10/ 2,076; 11/ 3,149; 12/ 3,931; 13/ 155; 14/ 1,364; 15/ 923; 16/ 1,296; 17/ 3,111; 18/ 2,758; 19/ 289; 20/ 2,196.

Argentina: Receipts of wool at Central Produce Market, July 1 to end of each month, 1925-26 to 1930-31

From July 1 to:	Season July 1 to June 30					
end of month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
<u>1/</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
July	1,316	736	869	688	780	1,473
Aug.	2,756	1,343	1,457	1,064	1,166	2,844
Sept.	4,138	2,460	2,319	1,865	1,647	3,574
Oct.	8,075	9,332	8,183	8,448	4,259	10,194
Nov.	38,506	40,825	34,610	37,489	20,948	33,995
Dec.	59,994	62,851	58,794	64,116	49,218	52,593
Jan.	69,862	76,475	69,125	74,577	58,100	59,004
Feb.	78,338	85,120	74,363	81,085	60,031	69,401
Mar.	83,678	92,243	78,969	86,255	64,154	81,083
Apr.	91,378	99,483	86,451	94,119	69,731	89,555
May	96,348	106,725	90,459	98,186	77,240	94,075
June	99,315	108,268	91,923	99,646	80,258	
Total season:	99,315	108,268	91,923	99,646	80,258	

Compiled from weekly reports in the "Review of the River Plate".

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

2/ Season for this market reported as opening on July 1 although shearing does not begin until about October 15. During recent years about one-third of clip disposed of at this market.

Argentina: Stocks of wool at Central Produce Market 1/ at end of each month, seasons 1925-26 to 1930-31

Date nearest end of month	Season Oct. - Sept.					
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Oct.	8,470	4,912	3,201	5,236	4,273	3,556
Nov.	17,498	14,676	9,061	11,261	9,612	11,755
Dec.	20,904	15,260	12,624	19,926	19,857	11,693
Jan.	16,021	8,424	4,012	9,420	21,030	8,955
Feb.	15,858	4,729	3,347	11,226	11,934	4,286
Mar.	9,266	2,606	3,688	11,627	8,611	4,821
Apr.	7,407	3,289	5,049	11,155	7,524	7,163
May	7,714	4,621	5,432	8,563	2,434	4,724
June	5,236	2,491	4,405	6,488	1,768	
July	4,314	1,133	4,211	3,785	1,210	
Aug.	3,320	507	3,946	3,446	1,025	
Sept. <u>2/</u>	2,652	1,149	3,496	3,406	829	

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

1/ It is estimated by the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass, that during recent years about one-third of the national Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market.

2/ Stocks in all Argentina at the end of September are estimated as follows in pounds: 1926, 9,259,000; 1927, 3,704,000; 1928, 18,520,000; 1929, 25,002,000; 1930, 20,400,000.

Union of South Africa; Stocks of merino and crossbred wools, at ports on May 1, 1929-1931

May 1	Unsold	Sold	Total
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1929:			
Merino	12,918	6,530	19,448
Crossbred	245	255	500
Total	13,163	6,785	19,948
1930:			
Merino	16,066	9,924	25,990
Crossbred	408	370	778
Total	16,474	10,294	26,768
1931:			
Merino	15,257	6,524	21,781
Crossbred	461	800	1,261
Total	15,718	7,324	23,042

Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.

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WOOL-40 Union of South Africa: Stocks of sold and unsold wool at ports,
by months, 1928-29 to 1930-31

At end of month:	1928-29			1929-30			1930-31		
	Unsold	Sold	Total	Unsold	Sold	Total	Unsold	Sold	Total
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
July ...	5,998	580	6,578	9,445	829	10,274	5,938	1,292	7,230
Aug. ...	7,629	592	8,221	10,176	784	10,960	10,049	970	11,019
Sept.	10,769	2,126	12,895	13,565	2,664	16,229	14,584	6,347	20,931
Oct. ...	17,099	12,030	29,129	26,322	12,771	39,093	28,129	10,967	39,096
Nov. ...	20,860	17,433	38,293	36,398	16,716	53,114	38,578	20,119	58,697
Dec. ...	22,983	8,339	31,322	34,212	5,776	39,988	47,271	4,281	51,552
Jan. ...	28,319	10,959	39,278	37,364	18,784	56,148	47,210	7,557	54,767
Feb.	22,125	9,205	31,330	24,804	8,018	32,822	38,347	15,869	54,216
Mar. ...	12,811	6,073	18,884	20,871	6,536	27,407	15,270	15,447	30,717
Apr. ...	13,163	6,785	19,948	16,474	10,294	26,768	15,718	7,324	23,042
May ...	11,928	2,110	14,038	6,605	6,086	12,691	:	:	:
June ...	9,149	801	9,950	4,646	1,908	6,554	:	:	:

Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics. Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent loss in scouring.

New Zealand: Stocks of different kinds of wool on hand on June 30,
1926-1931

Date and kind of	Stocks held by					
	Wool brokers	Farmers	1/ Woolen mills	Others	2/	Total
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
June 30 1926	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crossbred	5,934	-	2,703	7,581	16,218	
Merino	81	-	769	135	985	
Total	6,015	-	3,472	7,716	17,203	
1927	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crossbred	2,774	1,207	2,815	9,031	15,827	
Merino	34	66	761	127	988	
Total	2,808	1,273	3,576	9,158	16,815	
1928	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crossbred	3,946	1,091	2,676	7,418	15,131	
Merino	41	117	821	253	1,237	
Total	3,987	1,208	3,497	7,676	16,368	
1929	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crossbred	5,162	1,858	3,108	11,859	21,987	
Merino	188	148	782	275	1,393	
Total	5,350	2,006	3,890	12,134	23,380	
1930 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crossbred	32,332	20,031	3,679	16,968	73,010	
Merino	596	498	768	525	2,387	
Total	32,928	20,529	4,447	17,493	75,397	

Monthly Abstract of New Zealand Statistics. 1/ Not reported for 1926. 2/ Freezing works, wool scouring works, shipping companies, railway and harbor storehouses. 3/ The quantity of grease wool on hand on June 30, 1931 is estimated at 27 million pounds compared with 52 million pounds at the same date of 1930. Neither estimate includes scoured wool, slipes, etc.

