

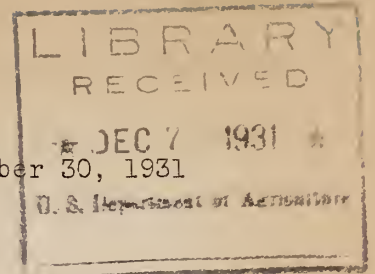
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington



WOOL-43

November 30, 1931

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

Prices

Summary

Supply

The domestic wool market was very slow during October and early November, and although price changes were small they were downward, while in foreign markets prices rose during this period. The return of the workers the second week of November after a strike of five weeks duration in the New England worsted industry and the strong resistance of sellers to the low offers made by manufacturers strengthened the market to some extent. Prices became firmer the second week of November and sales during that week were reported to be larger than for some weeks previous.

Australian markets have been very strong at recent sales. England and Japan have competed actively, and price increases have been more than sufficient to balance currency depreciation. Reports from Bradford and Continental Europe indicated improved conditions in these wool centers during October. At Bradford consumption for the home trade has increased and the export trade is also better, while increases in prices for tops and yarn have been reported in recent weeks. Unemployment in the woolen and worsted industry was reported by the British Ministry of Labor to be only 22 per cent on October 26 compared with 35 per cent on September 22. This is the lowest unemployment percentage reported since May, 1930.

Consumption of combing and clothing wool in the United States was maintained at high levels through September, and, although the September consumption was slightly less than that of July and August, it was the largest reported for the month of September since 1922. In view of the unsettled market and the strike in the New England worsted industry, the October

consumption was probably below that of September. Consumption of combing and clothing wool reported by United States manufacturers for the first nine months of 1931 was 23 per cent above that of the first nine months of 1930 and was 9 per cent above the average reported consumption for the first nine months of the years 1926 - 1930.

Stocks of wool held by the National Wool Marketing Corporation and by dealers in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville on October 15 were reported by the Boston Wool Trade Association to be about 190 million pounds. No estimate is available on stocks held by manufacturers. Estimates of production, imports, and reported consumption suggest that total stocks of wool in the United States on October 15 were somewhat smaller than those of the same date in 1930. Combined stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of four Continental European countries on October 31 of this year were smaller than those of October 31 for the years 1928 - 1930. Stocks of wool at selling centers in the Southern Hemisphere are larger than at the same time last year, according to latest reports.

Wool production in ten 1/ countries, for which estimates have recently been received, is now provisionally estimated at 2,669 million pounds for 1931, an increase of 4 per cent above 1930 and also 4 per cent above production in these countries in 1928. New Zealand and Uruguay are the only countries to show decreases in 1931 despite the low returns received for the last two clips. Unusually favorable weather and feed conditions in the other Southern Hemisphere countries appear to be largely responsible for the increased clips this year. The ten countries mentioned above produce about four-fifths of the world clip which reached 3,210 million pounds in 1928,

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

exclusive of Russia and China, and since then has remained on a high level, decreasing only slightly in 1929 and 1930. In Russia production decreased 21 per cent in 1930 to 311 million pounds from 394 million pounds in 1929.

Although liquidation of sheep has been fairly heavy in some Southern Hemisphere countries, low mutton and lamb prices and the limited export market has tended to hinder this liquidation in countries where a regular supply of a type suitable for the export trade has not as yet been developed to any extent.

Domestic Situation

Consumption

The consumption of combing and clothing wool reported by United States manufacturers in September, 1931, was slightly lower than that of July and August although the usual seasonal trend at this time is upward. The September consumption this year, however, was the largest reported for the month of September since 1922. The total consumption of wool of all classes reported in September, 1931, reduced to a grease equivalent, was 47,548,000 pounds compared with 51,140,000 pounds reported in August and 38,083,000 pounds in September 1930. Figures on consumption were received in September from 421 manufacturers while 27 manufacturers, operating 70 mills, failed to report. The consumption of combing and clothing wool reported (grease, scoured, and pulled added together) for September 1931, was 35,469,000 pounds compared with 37,087,000 pounds in August and 27,106,000 pounds in September 1930. Consumption of carpet wool declined to 7,833,000 pounds in September compared with 9,071,000 pounds in August and 6,106,000 pounds in September 1930. See tables pages 8 and 9.

Wool consumption in the United States from June to September was maintained at very high levels despite the declines which occurred in general business activity and the consumption of combing and clothing wool (grease equivalent) reported by United States manufacturers for the first nine months of 1931 was 23 per cent above that of the first nine months of 1930 and was 9 per cent above the average reported consumption for the first nine months of the years 1926 - 1930. Reported consumption of domestic wools for the first nine months of 1931 was 36 per cent or 76 million pounds (grease equivalent) greater than in the first nine months of 1930. In view of the unsettled condition of the market and the strike in the New England worsted industry, the consumption of wool in October was probably below that of September.

Machinery activity

Machinery activity declined in September in all branches of the United States wool industry except the carpet and rug looms section. Overtime activity in the combs section, however, was still sufficient to balance all idle hours and leave an excess 9.0 per cent above the maximum single shift capacity of this section compared with an excess of 15.4 per cent in August. Declines were somewhat greater in the worsted section than in the woolen section in terms of the maximum single shift capacity of the industry. Activity of cards and woolen spindles showed a decline of 3.9 per cent while activity of combs and worsted spindles declined 6.4 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. Wide loom activity declined 7 per cent but there was an increase of 2 per cent in activity in the carpet and rug looms section. Activity in all sections is above that of last year. See table page 10.

Stocks

Comparable figures on stocks of wool in 1931 and 1930 are not available, but, judging by figures of production, imports and reported consumption, it appears that total stocks of wool now available in the United States are probably considerably smaller than they were at this time last year. Domestic production of shorn wool for 1931 is now estimated to be 25 million pounds greater than in 1930. In the six months April - September, however, imports of combing and clothing wool in the United States were 16 million pounds less than in the same period of 1930 while reported consumption of combing and clothing wool was about 60 million pounds (grease equivalent) greater than in the same period of 1930.

A report recently released by the Boston Wool Trade Association showed stocks of unsold wool in the hands of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and dealers in five of the chief wool trading centers of the United States on October 15, 1931, to be about 189,670,000 pounds. Reports from individual concerns in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville, together with stocks on hand as reported by the National Wool Marketing Corporation were assembled and compiled for the Association by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. Of the total reported, 185,720,000 pounds were domestic wool and 3,950,000 pounds were foreign wool, in and out of bond. The foreign wool included merino and fine crossbred wool only, and was exclusive of low crossbreds and carpet wools.

Stocks of foreign wool in bonded customs warehouses at Boston at the end of October were larger than those reported at the end of October, 1930, but were below those for the same date in 1929. Stocks of combing and clothing wool amounted to 6,256,000 pounds on October 31, 1931 compared with 5,897,000 pounds in 1930 and 16,990,000 pounds in 1929. There were 9,647,000 pounds of carpet wool in bonded customs warehouses of Boston on October 31, 1931 compared with 5,499,000 pounds in 1930 and 1,768,000 pounds in 1929.

Domestic receipts and imports

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston for the first ten months of 1931 amounted to 243,121,000 pounds compared with 234,095,000 pounds in the first ten months of 1930 and 189,303,000 pounds in the same period of 1929. Total

receipts of domestic wool at Boston were 246,245,000 pounds in 1930 and 206,946,000 pounds in 1929. The season of heavy wool movement to Boston is now over until the 1932 clip begins to arrive. See table page 10.

Imports of combing and clothing wool into the United States show no tendency to rise above the low levels of recent months. Total imports for the first nine months of 1931 were 31,423,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool compared with 62,272,000 pounds in the same months of 1930 and 86,863,000 pounds in 1929. It now appears quite certain that imports of combing and clothing wool for 1931 will be well below those of 1930 and may be the smallest imports of the past thirty years. Carpet wool imports for 1931 have so far been well above those of last year but are smaller than in 1929. See table page 11.

Foreign Situation

Southern Hemisphere

The 1931-32 selling season is now in progress in Australia and the Union of South Africa and public sales in New Zealand will open at Auckland on November 28. Reports from the Australian sales during October and early November have been very encouraging to the wool growers. Since the abandonment of the gold standard in Great Britain on September 21 the Australian markets have been very active and price increases have been reported which in most cases are more than sufficient to balance the depreciation in the pound sterling. Yorkshire buyers have been the chief operators at most sales but Japan, France, and Germany have also been active. The series which opened at Sydney on September 21 closed on October 29 and prices in British pence, at the closing sale, were reported to be 25 to 30 per cent higher on all descriptions than at the series opening. The third series at Sydney opened on November 9 and prices were reported to be very firm with competition good. The sale at Adelaide on November 6 was well attended and prices were 10 per cent above those at the previous sale at this center on October 9. Sales were also held during the past month at Melbourne, October 19 - 22, 26-27 and November 9 - 10; Perth, October 19; Geelong, October 28-29; Brisbane, November 2-5; and Albany, November 5. The selections at these sales were good and excellent clearances took place in most cases with keen competition and rising prices as the sale progressed.

The exchange question continues to hamper South African wool markets to a certain extent. Quantities offered and sold at the early sales of the season were considerably lower than during the same period last season but conditions have improved at recent sales. At the sales in Port Elizabeth during the week ended November 7 the market was very good, competition was keen and prices were firm. At East London competition was somewhat restricted, especially for the choicest wools, while the Cape Town market is reported to be good, especially for coarser grades of wool. The Durban market has just recently opened.

United Kingdom

Conditions in the wool industry of the United Kingdom in October and early November were much improved over those of recent months. The volume of

business in tops and yarns at Bradford has increased, due to increased consumption by British mills and an improvement in the export trade is also reported. Unemployment in the woollen and worsted industry declined in October. Machinery activity was well maintained during the first half of November and it is believed that sufficient orders have already been received to keep machinery running until after the first of the year. Most of the improvement is reported from hosiery spinners and manufacturers of dress goods as the mens wear trade is said to be somewhat unsatisfactory. Rising prices in Southern Hemisphere markets are reflected in the Bradford market and increases in prices for tops and yarn have been reported in recent weeks. For the week ended November 13 the price of 64s tops at Bradford was 25 pence (British currency) per pound compared with 20 pence the week of September 18 (just prior to the abandonment of the gold standard) an increase of 25 per cent. The decline in the gold value of British currency in this period was only slightly more than 20 per cent. The price of 50s tops increased from 11 pence to 15 pence, or about 35 per cent between September 18 and November 13. The increase in the price (in British currency) of 2/48s yarns was about 25 per cent but 2/32s were only 13 per cent above the September price which was not sufficient to balance the currency depreciation.

Woollen tissues were the only important wool products to show a decline in exportation in October as compared with September. Exports of raw wool, woollen and worsted yarns, wool waste, and woollen rags were also larger in October, 1931, than in October, 1930. Exports of all manufactures of wool for the first ten months of 1931 were well below those for the same period of 1930 the greatest declines occurring in the exports of woollen and worsted tissues. Exports of English wools from January 1 to October 31 were 2 million pounds greater in 1931 than in 1930. Imports of yarns and tissues in October were slightly larger than in September and were larger than the imports of October 1930. Imports of wool declined slightly in October. See table page 11. The Bradford conditioning house reported much greater activity in October than in September and also greater than October 1930. The quantity of tops conditioned was 1,578,000 pounds above that of September and 677,000 pounds greater than in October 1930. See table page 11.

Continental Europe

Continental European markets for wool and semi-manufactures improved during October and early November. There was an active business in wool, tops, and noils, particularly during the second half of October and prices increased on most products. The price of Australian merino tops 64s warp in France on November 5 was 51.5 cents a pound compared with 48.9 cents on October 8. Australian crossbred 56s increased 0.9 cents per pound during the month while Argentine crossbred 56s tops were 1.7 cent a pound higher on November 5 than on October 8. Noils were also higher, the increase on Australian merino noils being 2.7 cents per pound and on Australian crossbred noils 1.8 cents a pound. Prices for merino and cheviot yarns declined slightly in France

during October. See table page 13. Quotations for Buenos Aires 50s dry combed tops in Germany on November 1 were 2.2 cents per pound higher than on October 1 and German wool A/AA clean scoured had advanced to 35.3 cents compared with 34.6 cents a pound a month earlier. There was a slight decline in the price of Cape wool in Germany during October. See table page 13.

Wool manufacturing activity improved slightly in October in most Continental European countries as a result of increased yarn and cloth business. Trade improvement in France and Belgium was not as great as in other countries and in Germany trading is somewhat hampered by foreign exchange restrictions. Reports have been received from Czechoslovakia to the effect that the depreciation in sterling is resulting in a loss on claims due Czechoslovakian industries and is hampering exports from that country.

Conditioning houses at Roubaix and Tourcoing passed 15,339,000 pounds of tops during the month of October 1931 compared with 11,053,000 pounds in September and 13,040,000 pounds in October 1930. The quantity of wool and yarn conditioned was also greater than in September but was not as great as in October 1930. Activity at the Verviers conditioning house was greater than during the preceding month. See table page 14.

Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy showed considerable decline during October and at the end of the month stocks reported for all countries were smaller than those held on September 30 and with the exception of Germany were also below those of October 31, 1930. The combined stocks of the four countries on October 31 this year were smaller than those reported for October 31 for the years 1928-1930. Declines occurred during October in both merino and crossbred tops. Total stocks of merino tops in four countries on October 31 were 22,549,000 pounds compared with 29,246,000 pounds on September 30 and 22,205,000 pounds on October 31, 1930. Stocks of crossbred tops on October 31 were 21,960,000 pounds compared with 24,987,000 pounds on September 30 and 23,876,000 pounds on October 31, 1930. For figures by countries see table page 15.

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

Grade	1930			1931		
	Sept. 13	Oct. 11	Nov. 15	Sept. 12	Oct. 10	Nov. 14
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	31-31½	31	30-31	26-27	24-25½	24-25
Fleece scoured basis	75-77	75-77	73-75	65-67	61-63	60-62
Territory " "	75-77	75-77	72-74	62-65	58-61	58-60
58s, 60s (½ blood)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	30-31	30-31	29-30	24-25	24	23-24
Fleece scoured basis	65-70	65-68	63-67	53-55	52-54	50-53
Territory " "	70-73	69-72	67-70	56-60	54-56	53-55
56s (3/8 blood)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	30	29-30	29-30	24-25½	23-24	23-24
Fleece scoured basis	55-58	55-58	53-56	44-46	42-45	42-45
Territory " "	61-63	60-62	57-60	50-53	48-50	47-49
46s (low ¼ blood)						
<u>Strictly combing</u>						
Ohio and similar						
grease	27-28	27-28	26-27	21-22	21	21
Fleece scoured basis	45-47	45-47	43-45	37-40	36-39	35-38
Territory " "	47-52	47-52	47-50	37-42	37-41	36-39

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

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 : Sept. 30	Sept. : Sept. 30	Jan. 1 : Sept. 30	Aug. :	Sept. :
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Combing and clothing wool					
64s, 70s and 80s	101,909	13,685	122,816	15,260	14,923
58s and 60s	41,410	4,142	56,197	7,641	7,785
56s	32,169	3,580	49,238	7,338	5,713
48s and 50s	30,678	3,793	35,055	4,681	5,054
36s, 40s, 44s and 46s	16,071	1,906	14,744	2,167	1,994
Total combing and clothing wools	222,237	27,106	278,050	37,087	35,469
Carpet wools	66,096	6,106	82,406	9,071	7,833
Total all wools	288,333	33,212	360,456	46,158	43,302

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, January-September,
1930 and 1931 1/

Year, month or period	: Domestic	: Foreign	: Domestic and foreign			: Total
			: Combing	: Clothing	: Carpet	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: 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
Jan. 1-Sept. 30..	: 176,509	: 111,824	: 180,993	: 41,244	: 66,096	: 288,333
Jan. 1-Dec. 31..	: 233,759	: 144,031	: 239,759	: 53,169	: 84,862	: 377,790
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
July.....	: 35,634	: 13,082	: 33,719	: 5,115	: 9,882	: 48,716
Aug.....	: 34,288	: 11,870	: 32,205	: 4,883	: 9,070	: 46,158
Sept.....	: 33,010	: 10,292	: 30,817	: 4,652	: 7,833	: 43,302
Jan. 1-Sept. 30	: 247,322	: 113,134	: 234,618	: 43,432	: 82,406	: 360,456

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.

Wool machinery activity in the United States, Sept. 1930 and Aug. and Sept. 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 : Sept.	1931 : Aug.	1931 : Sept.	1930 : Sept.	1931 : Aug.	1931 : Sept.	1930 : Sept.	1931 : Aug.	1931 : Sept.
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Cards	753	857	817	56.3	59.8	59.1	52.5	64.8	60.9
Combs	431	617	593	63.8	71.9	69.4	80.6	115.4	109.0
Spindles:									
Woolen	252,266	297,510	284,632	54.7	60.2	57.9	54.8	66.4	62.5
Worsted	298,297	372,247	346,072	56.1	72.3	65.8	59.5	77.5	70.4
Looms:									
Wide 1/	4,885	7,150	6,518	40.2	53.9	49.9	45.5	70.0	63.0
Narrow 2/	1,049	1,061	1,018	43.8	44.2	42.4	41.4	44.9	44.1
Carpet and rug:	738	775	818	44.1	42.1	42.8	36.2	37.6	39.6

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.

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

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	6,081	8,044	4,532	6,560	3,800
Feb.	6,577	6,399	1,854	5,012	6,741
Mar.	8,600	6,497	5,733	5,228	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	86,934
Aug.	29,891	25,802	35,594	47,826	25,028
Sept.	10,799	7,156	18,376	4,094	24,192
Oct.	9,032	4,599	6,931	10,494	6,346
Nov.	8,972	9,322	8,299	4,576	
Dec.	8,794	7,293	9,344	7,574	
Ten months					
Jan. 1 - Oct. 31	200,423	193,937	189,303	234,095	243,121
Twelve months					
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31	218,189	210,552	206,946	246,245	

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.

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

Wool	1930			1931	
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 30	Sept. 1,000	Jan. 1 - Sept. 30	Aug. 1,000	Sept. 1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Combing	48,435	1,593	26,860	1,012	770
Clothing	13,807	565	4,563	108	258
Total	62,272	2,158	31,423	1,120	1,028
Carpet	71,646	6,602	95,440	8,506	10,648
Total all wools	133,918	8,760	126,863	9,626	11,376

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

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

Exports and imports	Unit	1930		1931 1/		
		Jan. 1 - Oct. 31	Oct.	Jan. 1 - Oct. 31	Sept.	Oct.
Exports -		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Wool	Pound	26,125	4,448	28,130	2,882	4,600
Tops	"	23,898	3,073	22,570	1,752	2,600
Yarns, woollen	"	4,539	522	4,270	533	680
Yarns, worsted	"	26,195	3,048	24,198	3,191	3,279
Tissues, woollen	sq.yd.	68,376	6,175	47,355	4,642	4,374
Tissues, worsted	" "	29,082	2,536	24,868	2,156	2,295
Flannels & delaines	" "	2,528	268	2,090	176	233
Carpets and rugs	" "	4,114	396	2,264	248	299
Noils	Pound	10,575	1,035	8,426	731	1,000
Waste	"	9,663	1,129	7,840	541	1,200
Woollen rags	"	17,839	1,129	17,427	1,856	2,576
Imports -						
Wool	Pound	667,942	29,204	708,800	29,104	28,400
Tops	"	1,585	135	1,270	91	100
Waste and noils	"	3,068	321	2,790	266	200
Yarns	"	15,556	1,900	15,443	1,423	2,153
Tissues, woollen	sq.yd.	27,267	4,013	38,153	5,723	5,783
Tissues, worsted	" "	5,581	410	4,886	570	527
Carpets and rugs	" "	7,227	867	7,654	919	1,091
Woollen rags	Pound	40,733	3,591	35,769	2,152	3,248

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

1/ Preliminary.

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

Country and item	1930		1931		1/
	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1 -	Jan. 1 -	Jan. 1 -	
	Aug. 31	Sept. : Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. : Aug. 31	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Belgium -					
Wool, greasy	: 125,719:	6,981:	106,606:	9,576:	4,412
Wool, scoured	: 5,697:	304:	2,519:	354:	169
Total	: 129,416:	7,285:	109,125:	9,930:	4,581
Czechoslovakia -	: 28,274:	2,707:	27,375:	2,617:	1,786
France, raw and on skins	: 545,254:	34,021:	443,370:	26,783:	2/
Germany -					
Wool, merino, greasy and washed	: 155,917:	9,233:	152,263:	12,223:	4,641
Wool, merino, scoured	: 7,886:	1,184:	9,026:	901:	743
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed	: 90,643:	6,271:	106,618:	4,175:	2,157
Wool, crossbred, scoured	: 7,441:	317:	9,017:	812:	769
Total	: 261,887:	17,505:	276,924:	18,111:	8,310
Italy -					
Wool, greasy	: 80,665:	6,388:	69,882:	5,071:	2/
Wool, washed	: 8,615:	351:	6,002:	1,146:	2/
Total	: 89,280:	7,238:	75,884:	6,217:	2/
Japan -	: 84,360:	5,309:	111,967:	11,233:	2/
Poland -	: 24,760:	2,056:	29,188:	2,071:	738
United Kingdom -	: 613,174:	25,564:	651,270:	19,500:	29,100
Total 8 countries	: 1,776,405:	102,185:	1,728,109:	96,432:	

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

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not yet reported.

France: Price per pound of tops, noils, and yarn, specified dates, 1930-1931

Item	1930			1931		
	Sept. 4	Oct. 9	Nov. 6	Sept. 5	Oct. 8	Nov. 5
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -						
Merino 64s warp	66.9	63.9	67.9	50.7	48.9	51.5
Crossbred 56s	52.7	49.7	53.1	40.6	40.0	40.9
Tops, Argentine -						
Crossbreds 56s	50.0	47.7	49.7	38.5	34.7	36.4
Noils -						
Australian merino	48.0	48.0	42.6	28.4	28.4	31.1
Australian crossbred	34.7	31.2	26.7	21.3	19.5	21.3
Cape	-	42.7	40.9	26.7	24.9	25.8
Yarn -						
Merino	91.5	87.7	86.2	71.5	71.0	69.3
Cheviot	65.8	65.0	61.5	48.4	47.5	45.7

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

Germany: Price per pound of wool, tops and yarns, specified dates, 1930-1931

Item	1930			1931		
	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wool -						
German A/AA, clean						
scoured	64.8	60.5	53.4	35.1	34.6	35.3
Cape, fine 6-8 months						
washed	48.7	45.6	41.6	35.0	34.6	34.3
Tops - dry combed -						
Australian 70s	62.9	60.8	57.8	49.2	47.5	-
Buenos Aires 50s	35.5	34.5	34.3	27.9	25.9	28.1

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

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

Location and class	1930			1931 1/		
	Jan. 1 - Oct. 31	Sept. Oct.	Oct.	Jan. 1 - Oct. 31	Sept. Oct.	Oct.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bradford -						
Wool	6,802	756	663	6,730	661	874
Tops	37,784	4,175	4,338	36,201	3,437	5,015
Yarn	1,556	133	160	1,237	119	166
Roubaix -						
Wool	2,209	269	357	2,026	165	216
Tops	46,446	4,021	5,520	40,317	4,885	6,157
Yarn	14,396	1,312	1,488	10,285	1,177	1,173
Tourcoing -						
Wool	25,854	2,255	3,466	22,584	2,125	2,610
Tops	63,466	5,093	7,520	59,350	6,168	9,182
Yarn	19,480	1,669	2,158	13,770	1,836	1,896
Mazanet -						
Wool	42,143	3,779	4,056	2/ 36,570	3,252	3/
Verviers -						
Wool	21,517	1,792	1,843	19,235	1,587	2,509
Tops	3,770	373	495	3,925	439	545
Yarn	5,518	467	604	4,737	430	533

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

1/ Preliminary.

2/ January 1 - September 30.

3/ Not yet reported.

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

Location of establishment: and description of wool	1930			1931		
	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Belgium -						
Merino	2,829	3,032	2,837	3,056	2,773	2,606
Crossbred	3,406	3,375	3,272	2,648	3,073	2,363
Total	6,235	6,407	6,109	5,704	5,846	4,969
Germany -						
Merino	5,935	5,877	5,137	11,065	10,329	7,315
Crossbred	6,223	6,387	5,895	8,695	8,777	7,381
Total	12,158	12,264	11,032	19,760	19,106	14,696
France -						
Merino	12,084	13,005	12,886	15,419	14,892	11,993
Crossbred	10,820	10,375	12,650	10,668	11,391	11,151
Total	22,904	23,380	25,536	26,087	26,283	23,144
Italy -						
Merino	1,440	1,563	1,345	1,581	1,252	635
Crossbred	2,180	2,410	2,059	1,717	1,746	1,065
Total	3,620	3,973	3,404	3,298	2,998	1,700
Total 4 countries						
Merino	22,288	23,477	22,205	31,121	29,246	22,549
Crossbred	22,629	22,547	23,876	23,723	24,987	21,960
Total	44,917	46,024	46,081	54,849	54,233	44,509

Compiled from cabled reports from American Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin.

Germany: Stocks of washed wool in commission washing establishments, specified dates, 1930-1931

Date	1930			1931		
	Merino	Crossbred	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Jan. 31	3,472	1,687	5,159	3,142	1,885	5,027
Feb. 28	3,232	1,574	4,806	3,217	1,836	5,053
Mar. 31	3,203	1,711	4,914	3,289	1,623	4,912
Apr. 30	2,855	1,742	4,597	3,126	1,768	4,894
May 31	2,421	1,662	4,083	3,179	2,017	5,196
June 30	2,588	1,517	4,105	3,144	2,077	5,221
July 31	3,053	1,803	4,856	3,399	2,604	6,003
Aug. 31	3,298	1,878	5,176	3,646	3,007	6,653
Sept. 30	3,419	1,942	5,361	3,470	2,205	5,675
Oct. 31	3,170	1,907	5,077	2,749	2,520	5,269
Nov. 30	2,778	1,876	4,654			
Dec. 31	2,879	2,088	4,967			

Compiled from cabled reports from American Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin.

World Wool Supply SituationAustralia

Receipts of new clip wool at selling centers in Australia are heavy and although the ratio of disposals to receipts for the first four months of the season has now fallen to 1 per cent below last season it is 2 per cent greater than in 1928 when the clip awaiting disposal was the largest on record.

During the first four months of the 1931-32 season, 556 million pounds of new clip wool have been received at selling centers, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Paxton stationed at Sydney. This is an increase of 18 per cent over the same period of 1930 and 13 per cent above the preceding four seasons. In 1928, the record year, 521 million pounds were received during the corresponding period.

Disposals during the same four months reached 196 million pounds and were 16 per cent above the same period last year. In 1926 and 1927 disposals reached 201 million pounds and 209 million pounds, respectively for the same period. Offerings of superior grades of wool are increasing in quantity, according to Mr. Paxton. Exports of wool from Australia during the first three months of the current selling season were only 103 million pounds, a decrease of 14 per cent compared with the unusually heavy shipments during the same period last season.

Stocks on hand October 31, reached 360 million pounds an increase of 19 per cent over 1930, but only 2 per cent above 1928.

Takings of wool by Australian mills during the 1930-31 season amounted to only 45 million pounds, a decrease of 20 per cent compared with 1929-30, according to estimates of Dalgety and Company of the amount purchased by local manufacturers in the Commonwealth. In 1926-27 the amount used by local manufacturers was 61 million pounds and since then there has been a gradual decline. The increase over pre-war mill consumption is great, however, the average for the years 1909-10 to 1913-14 being only 25 million pounds.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs

The increase in the slaughter of sheep and lambs for export has been marked during the last two seasons, extending from one shearing season to the other, i.e. September to August. The number of lambs slaughtered in September, the first month of the 1931-32 season, has been very large, amounting to 909,000 compared with an average of 219,000 for the same month of the four preceding years. Of this number 441,000 were slaughtered in Victoria and 366,000 in New South Wales. In 1930-31 slaughter of sheep and lambs for export numbered 5,301,000, an increase of 45 per cent above 1929-30. The average for the four years 1925-26 to 1928-29 was only 2,600,000. Slaughter for export constitutes from 15 to 20 per cent of total slaughter in Australia.

There is much agitation in Australia at present concerning the promotion of fat lamb production. The supply this year is large and the quality, generally speaking, very good because of the larger percentage of crossbred lambs. The fat lamb industry is being considerably extended in the State of New South Wales, according to the Country Life and Station Journal, and a system of grading for export is contemplated. Experiments are being carried on by the Department of Agriculture to ascertain which cross will be most satisfactory, the preference being given to light weight types.

Statistics of slaughter in establishments and on farms in New South Wales during the years 1920 to 1930 show that the proportion of lambs killed to total sheep and lambs has increased greatly, and during the last four seasons it was 24 per cent of the total compared with 16 per cent during the years 1920-1926. During the years ended, June 30, 1925-1927 when the lamb crop averaged 12,577,000, the slaughter of lambs averaged only 1,001,000 a year or 8 per cent of the total crop, whereas, in the three years 1928 to 1930, when the lamb crop averaged 10,910,000, the average slaughter was 1,227,000 or 12 per cent of the total. The losses from drought and other causes during the last three years averaged 5,600,000, whereas, during the three years 1925-1927, they were only 1,954,000.

The number of sheep in New South Wales at the beginning of 1931 was 49,870,000, a decrease of 2 per cent compared with 1930. Total sheep and lamb slaughter in that State for the year ended June 30, 1930 was 6,100,000 compared with 6,327,000 in 1929. (See tables on sheep and lamb slaughter at end of issue).

New Zealand

Exports of wool from New Zealand for the first three months of the current season amounted to only 16 million pounds or only about 58 per cent of the unusually large exports made during the same period last season. In 1929-30, however, exports for the same period amounted to only 14 million pounds. Large stocks are on hand in New Zealand, the increase on June 30 over the preceding June amounting to 13 million pounds or 17 per cent.

A new cooperative company for sorting, scouring, and carbonizing wool has been established in New Zealand which aims to improve the system of marketing wool and permit the farmer to get the "known parity value" at the time of selling his wool. At present, with the exception of wool bought for home consumption in New Zealand, all wools are bought in the bale on an estimate of the buyer of the quality and yield it contains in scoured wool. It is stated that every bale contains several qualities of wool of different values and from 15 to 50 per cent of foreign matter according to the amount of grease, seeds, and dirt in it. In order to eliminate this speculative element it is claimed that the wool should be sorted, scoured, and carbonized in New Zealand, so that each bale will be of uniform quality and spinning counts ready for the combers. It is believed that this can be accomplished in New Zealand as well as in England or on the Continent and that it would result in a better return to the farmer, irrespective of prices ruling on the world market.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs

New Zealand's exports of mutton and lamb during the year ended August 31, 1931 reached 10,260,000 carcasses, an increase of 18 per cent over 1929-30 and 35 per cent above the average for the years 1925-26 to 1928-29. Lambs constituted 76 per cent of the total in 1930-31. The number of sheep in New Zealand on April 30, 1931 was 29,585,000 or 4 per cent less than in 1930. (See table end of issue.)

Argentina

The combined wool clips of Argentina and Uruguay for 1931 are estimated at 482 million pounds, a reduction of 1 per cent compared with 1930, according to estimates received by cable from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke.

Wool production in Argentina for 1931 is estimated at 333 million pounds or approximately the same as the clip of 1930. This estimate of the Buenos Aires Branch of The First National Bank of Boston refers to the clip shorn during the last few months of this year for export during the season ending September 30, 1932. Argentine wool production for the five years 1925-1929 averaged 340 million pounds. The quality of the current clip is about the same as last year.

As a result of a smaller carry-over and an estimated heavier domestic consumption this season, the exportable surplus is expected to be approximately 315 million pounds compared with an estimate of 324 million pounds made at the same time last year. Actual exports for last season, however, are now estimated at 334 million pounds compared with only 302 million pounds in 1929-30. The United Kingdom increased its takings of Argentine wool last season 43 per cent. Increased quantities were also shipped to Germany, and France. The United States took less, as did also Belgium and Italy. From October 1 to 15, of the current season, receipts at Central Produce Market are below last season's receipts for the same period, while shipments have been much heavier. Stocks at Central Produce Market on October 15, 1931 amounted to 2 million pounds compared with 1 million pounds at the same date of 1930.

The carry-over into the present season was estimated at only 13 million pounds on September 30, 1931; compared with a carry-over of 20 million pounds last season, whereas domestic consumption for the current season has been estimated at 31 million pounds, an increase of 11 per cent above last year's consumption.

The lamb crop of 1931 is reported as smaller than that of last year, when it was very good. Census figures for June 30, 1930, placed sheep numbers in Argentina at 44,400,000. Slaughter of sheep for export during the season September to August, i.e. from one shearing season to the next, was estimated at 5,464,000 in 1930-31, an increase of 2 per cent over 1929-30.

Slaughter during the last three seasons has averaged about 5,400,000 a year compared with 3,800,000 during the three preceding seasons. (See table on sheep slaughter.)

Per capita consumption of mutton in the Federal Capital district of Buenos Aires was estimated at 24.4 pounds in 1930 compared with an average of only 19.7 pounds for the preceding five years. In 1920-21, mutton per capita consumption averaged 39 pounds.

Uruguay

A preliminary unofficial estimate places the Uruguayan clip at approximately 149 million pounds or 3 per cent below last year's record clip. The heavy mortality of last season's lambs, reported as very great in some districts, is one of the reasons given for the decreased clip. Production in Uruguay for the years 1925 to 1929 averaged 133 million pounds.

Shipments of wool during the first two weeks of the new season from October 1-15, amounted to only 300,000 pounds compared with 1,900,000 pounds for the corresponding period last season. Exports for the entire 1930-31 season are now estimated at approximately 149 million pounds, an increase of 1 per cent over 1929-30. The United States imported only 6 million pounds or less than half the quantity imported in 1929-30. The United Kingdom took 20 per cent more and Germany 17 per cent more than last season. France, Belgium, and Italy took less.

Sheep slaughter for export in Uruguay has increased substantially during the past two seasons during which it has averaged over 2,300,000 compared with an average of 1,200,000 for the preceding four seasons.

Union of South Africa

The new season in the Union up to October 31 has so far been characterized by light receipts at ports, reduced exports and heavier stocks on hand, compared with a year ago. The clip is estimated to be considerably larger than that of last season.

Receipts of the current clip at ports from July 1 to October 31, amounted to only 50 million pounds, a decrease of 33 per cent compared with the same period last season, according to a cable from Agricultural Attache Taylor. Exports for the same period were also considerably lower than for the corresponding period a year ago, amounting to only 15,600,000 pounds, a decrease of over 50 per cent.

Stocks of unsold wool at ports on the other hand, on August 31 amounted to 20,600,000 pounds and were almost twice as heavy as at the same date of 1930.

The quality of the new clip is excellent and will be cleaner, owing to rains which kept down dust and washed some dirt from the fleeces, states

Agricultural Attache Taylor. Excluding the low yielding wools from Basutoland, an average yield of 45 per cent may be realized as compared with 43 per cent last year. Although the rainfall during the summer months (December -January) last season was below normal, causing apprehension as to the supply of winter feed, bountiful rains in the fall months of April and May improved winter pasturage considerably, the rainfall being fairly evenly distributed.

Owing to favorable weather the past two years which permitted the raising of an unusual number of lambs, sheep numbers increased approximately 4 million during the season ended June 30, 1930, and another 2,300,000 during the year ended June 30, 1931. The number therefore is now approximately the same as that in the United States or about 52 million. While sheep slaughter in the Union has been unusually heavy this year it constitutes a very small percentage of the total number in that country owing to the practice of keeping sheep on the farms until they are five or six years old, according to Agricultural Attache Taylor. In years of drought as many as 6 million sometimes perish in one season. As losses from that cause have been practically negligible the past two years, farms are overstocked. Despite low prices, an unusual number have been slaughtered both at municipal slaughter houses and on the 95,000 farms of the Union.

Slaughter at the municipal abattoirs in Johannesburg, Durban and Capetown show an increase of about 12 per cent over 1929-30 and current receipts of sheep are reported as very heavy despite low sheep prices. During the years 1922-23 to 1928-29 slaughter at abattoirs averaged only a little over 2 million while the total number of sheep in the Union averaged around 37 million.

The advisability of raising a type of fat lamb suitable for the British market is urged upon South African farmers periodically, especially in times of low wool prices. So far this development has not taken place, as exports of fresh or frozen mutton amounted to only 32,000 pounds in 1929 and 147,000 in 1930. (See tables on slaughter at end of issue).

Wool: Estimated production, in the grease for important wool producing countries in 1931, with comparisons

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 Prel.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE -						
Australia	924.4	888.1	968.2	937.6	880.0	1/950.0
New Zealand 2/	202.4	229.0	239.0	242.0	266.0	3/255.0
Argentina 4/	363.0	344.0	352.0	324.0	5/333.0	5/333.0
Uruguay 4/	129.0	131.0	139.0	1/150.0	1/154.0	6/149.0
Union of South Africa 4/7/	249.2	273.0	285.0	307.0	8/307.0	1/335.0
Total 5 S. Hemisphere countries	1,868.0	1,865.1	1,981.2	1,825.6	1,940.0	2,022.0
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE -						
United States:						
Shorn	261.0	281.9	303.7	310.6	342.7	567.7
Pulled	49.6	50.1	51.9	54.5	61.9	9/ 65.0
Total	310.6	332.0	355.6	365.1	404.6	432.7
Canada	18.0	18.7	19.6	20.3	21.0	
United Kingdom 10/	114.6	118.5	119.7	117.9	117.9	11/120.8
France	46.5	47.6	47.2	3/ 47.0	3/ 46.5	
Spain	90.5	88.2	(60.0)	73.2	75.0	
Germany	41.8	35.9	3/ 33.6	3/ 31.9	3/ 30.6	3/ 30.8
Hungary	13.2	11.8	11.5	(10.0)	13.0	5/ 12.8
Rumania	53.1	55.7	53.1	52.5	50.9	3/ 49.5
Total 5 N. Hemisphere countries excl. Russia	533.3	553.9	573.5	577.4	617.0	646.6
Total 10 N. & S. Hemisphere countries reporting all periods	2,401.3	2,419.0	2,554.7	2,403.0	2,557.0	2,668.5
Est. world total excluding Russia & China 12/	3,074.0	3,081.0	3,210.0	3,191.0	3,195.0	
Russia	351.0	369.0	391.8	394.2	310.8	
China 14/	27.8	48.0	64.8	50.2	26.1	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures in parenthesis interpolated.

- 1/ Estimate furnished by cable from the International Institute of Agriculture.
- 2/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company.
- 3/ Estimates based on number of sheep at the date nearest shearing.
- 4/ Estimates based on export stocks and domestic consumption.
- 5/ Estimates of Buenos Aires Bank, First National Bank of Boston.
- 6/ Preliminary estimate furnished by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke.
- 7/ Includes some wool imported from adjoining colonies and exported through Union ports.
- 8/ Official preliminary revision. Official exports for season ended June 30, 1931 reached only 283,264,000 pounds. Stocks at ports alone about three times heavier than in 1930.
- 9/ Unofficial estimate based on increase in slaughter of sheep and lambs first ten months of 1931 compared with same period of 1930.

Wool: Estimated production, in the grease for important wool producing countries in 1931, with comparisons - Contd

10/ Estimates of the Yorkshire Observer which have been used instead of official estimates as a comparable series is available up to date.

11/ Preliminary estimate based on method of estimating used by the Yorkshire Observer.

12/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries published official wool production estimates. In the absence of official figures for most countries, various estimates have been used. Some have been supplied by Government representatives abroad; others by multiplying official sheep numbers by an average weight per fleeces. 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 35 countries which supplied over nine-tenths of total world production excluding Russia and China, during years 1927-1929.

14/ Exports sheep's wool only.

Movement in primary markets for new season 1931-32 with comparisons, and for entire seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31

Country	Item and period	1930-31	1931-32
		Million lbs.	Million lbs.
<u>Receipts at selling centers</u>			
Australia	July 1 to Oct. 31 1/	471.9	2/ 556.0
Argentina	At Central Produce Market		
	July 1 - Oct. 15	5.0	3.9
Union of South Africa	July 1 - Oct. 31	3/ 75.4	50.4
<u>Disposals at selling centers</u>			
Australia	July 1 - Oct. 31 1/	168.7	2/ 196.1
<u>Exports</u>			
Australia	July 1 - Sept. 30	120.0	103.0
New Zealand	July 1 - Sept. 30	26.8	15.6
Argentina	Oct. 1 - Oct. 15	2.5	4.3
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - Oct. 15	1.9	0.3
Union of South Africa	July 4 - Oct. 31	31.9	15.7
<u>Stocks at selling centers</u>			
Australia	Oct. 31 1/	303.2	359.9
Argentina	Oct. 15	1.5	2.0
Union of South Africa	Aug. 31 - Unsold wool	11.0	20.6
Country	Item and period	1929-30	1930-31
		Million lbs.	Million lbs.
<u>Receipts at selling centers</u>			
Australia	At selling centers		
	July 1 to June 30 1/	782.7	771.6
New Zealand	Offered at selling centers		
	July 1 to June 30	4/ 170.9	4/ 166.0
Argentina	At Central Produce Market		
	July 1 to June 30	80.5	101.3
Uruguay	At Montevideo, Oct. to April	---	132.3
Union of South Africa	Offerings Oct. 4-May 16	4/ 266.9	4/ 187.0

Continued

Movement in primary markets for new season 1931-32 with comparisons,
and for entire seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31 - Contd

Country	Item and period	1929-30	1930-31
	<u>Disposals at selling centers</u>	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
Australia	Sales and shipments		
	July 1 to June 30 ^{1/}	749.9	755.0
New Zealand	Sales at selling centers		
	July 1 - June 30	144.0	150.7
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 30	744.3	814.6
New Zealand	July 1 - June 30	166.6	218.7
Argentina	Oct. 1 - Sept. 30	302.0	333.6
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - Sept. 30	147.8	149.3
Union of South Africa	July 1 - June 30	306.3	283.0
	<u>Stocks at selling centers</u>	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
Australia	At selling centers		
	June 30 ^{1/}	32.6	16.6
New Zealand	Wool on hand, June 30	75.4	88.1
Argentina	September 30	20.4	13.0
Uruguay	At Montevideo, Apr. 29	14.9	3.0
Union of South Africa	At ports June 30		
	Unsold wool	4.6	14.9

Later figures for some countries appear in text. Australia: Receipts, stocks and disposals - Estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia - Latest figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Paxton. Exports season 1929-30 to 1930-31. Official 1931-32. Dalgety and Company estimate. New Zealand: Offerings and sales Dalgety and Company and Consul Gotlieb. Exports - Dalgety and Company. Stocks - Monthly abstract of statistics, August 1931. Argentina: Receipts and stocks at Central Produce Market - Review of the River Plate - Offerings and sales in Argentina - Wool Record and Textile World, April 30, 1931. Latest monthly export figures Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke. Uruguay: Receipts at Montevideo. The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd. May 16, 1931. Sales Wool Record and Textile World April 30, 1931 - Exports - Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke. Union of South Africa: Receipts and Exports - Latest cable Agricultural Attache Taylor - Stocks - Monthly Bulletin - Union of South Africa - Official - Entire seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31, Offerings - Wool Record and Textile World. Messrs. Anselme Dewavrin Sons and Co.

^{1/} Clip of season designated only.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Conversion to pounds made by using average weight of 330 pounds.

^{4/} Offerings at selling centers used as no figures given for receipts.

Wool: Carry-over at end of season in principal Southern Hemisphere countries, 1919-1931

Year	Australia June 30 stocks at selling centers	New Zealand June 30 total <u>1/</u>	New Zealand June 30 total <u>2/</u>	Argentina Sept. 30 total <u>1/3/</u>	Argentina Sept. 30 at Central Produce market <u>1/</u>	Union of South Africa June 30 unsold at ports <u>1/</u>
	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.
1919				<u>4/</u> 132,000		
				to 143,000		
1920				176,000		
1921	176,861: <u>5/</u>	251,000		44,000		
1922	<u>6/</u> 57,694: <u>5/</u>	154,000		<u>7/</u>	7,127	
1923	<u>6/</u> 59: <u>5/</u>	67,211		<u>7/</u>	1,389	
1924	13,998			<u>7/</u>	2,116	
1925	162,414			42,000	9,601	
1926	10,460	17,203: <u>8/</u>	19,800	9,000	2,652	
1927	7,958	16,815	19,000	4,000	1,149	
1928	9,860	16,368	18,800	18,000	3,435	6,940
1929	13,734	23,360	27,500	25,000	5,234	9,149
1930	32,820	75,597	81,500	20,000	829	4,646
1931	16,615	68,147	95,500	13,000	1,922	14,910

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/ Grease equivalent. 3/ Unofficial estimates. 4/ August. 5/ Stocks as estimated by the British Australian Wool Realization Association. 6/ 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. 7/ Practically no stocks in country. 8/ Incomplete.

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.

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: Receipts and disposals and stocks of wool during
first four months of seasons 1926-27 to 1931-32

July 1 to Oct. 31	:	Receipts	:	Disposals	:	Stocks Oct. 31
	:	<u>Million pounds</u>	:	<u>Million pounds</u>	:	<u>Million pounds</u>
1926	:	471.8	:	200.8	:	271.1
1927	:	481.2	:	209.1	:	272.1
1928	:	520.9	:	169.6	:	351.3
1929	:	467.1	:	146.3	:	336.8
1930	:	471.9	:	166.7	:	303.2
1931 1/	:	556.0	:	196.1	:	359.9

1/ Used average weight per bale for months July 1 - September 30 as no later data available.

Argentina: Wool exports to principal countries during
1930-31 season, with comparisons

Country	:	<u>Oct. 1 to Sept. 30</u>		
	:	1929-30	:	1930-31
	:	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	:	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States	:	31,405	:	30,779
England	:	69,767	:	99,758
Germany	:	71,370	:	74,667
France	:	53,399	:	55,099
Belgium	:	46,876	:	45,433
Italy	:	20,578	:	18,420
Total	:	295,395	:	324,176
Others	:	6,568	:	9,389
Total	:	301,963	:	333,565

Report from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke.

Uruguay: Exports of wool by principal countries during
1930-31 season, with comparisons

Country	:	<u>Oct. 1 to Sept. 30</u>		
	:	1929-30	:	1930-31
	:	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	:	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States	:	14,279	:	6,352
United Kingdom	:	34,562	:	41,311
Germany	:	30,021	:	34,992
France	:	27,172	:	24,807
Italy	:	16,475	:	15,701
Belgium	:	14,337	:	14,676
Total above	:	136,846	:	137,839
Others	:	10,939	:	11,447
Total	:	147,785	:	149,286

Compiled from figures supplied by Consul General Leslie E. Reed.

Sheep: Numbers in important sheep and wool exporting and importing countries, specified years

Exporting countries						
Date	Australia Jan. 1	New Zea- land Apr.	Union of South Africa Aug.	Argentina	Uruguay	Total
Averages	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1909-13	90.7	24.0	30.7	<u>1/</u> 43.2	26.3	214.9
1921-25	85.6	23.4	32.6	<u>2/</u> 56.2	14.4	177.8
1926	103.6	24.9	39.0	---	---	
1927	104.3	25.6	40.3	---	---	
1928	100.8	27.1	42.6	---	---	
1929	103.4	29.1	45.2	---	---	
1930	104.6	30.8	49.2	<u>3/</u> 44.4	<u>3/</u> 20.6	249.6
1931	105.9	29.6	<u>4/</u> 51.5			
Importing countries						
Averages	United States Jan. 1	Great Britain June	France Jan. 1	Germany Jan. 1	Italy	Total
Averages	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1909-13	43.2	25.3	16.2	5.0	11.6	101.3
1921-25	37.2	21.2	9.6	5.9	12.0	86.1
1926	39.7	24.1	10.5	4.9		
1927	41.9	24.6	10.8	4.1		
1928	44.8	24.0	10.7	3.6		
1929	47.7	23.7	10.4	3.6		
1930	50.5	23.9	10.5	3.5	<u>3/</u> 9.9	96.3
1931	51.9	25.4		3.5		

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

1/ Census June 1914.

2/ Census December 1922.

3/ Census.

4/ Estimate furnished by Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor.

Southern Hemisphere countries: Slaughter of sheep and lambs during period September - August, 1925-26 - 1930-31

Season	Australia 1/			New Zealand 2/			Argentina 3/	Uruguay 3/	Union of South Africa 4/
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Sheep	Lambs	Total			
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
1925-26:	2/ 575	2/ 1,848	2/ 2,423	2,264	4,887	7,151	3,089	1,222	2,247
1926-27:	:	:	3,012	2,132	5,313	7,445	3,633	1,266	2,401
1927-28:	620	1,352	1,972	2,009	5,764	7,773	4,618	1,253	2,612
1928-29:	1,019	1,974	2,993	1,961	6,115	8,076	5,455	1,266	2,569
1929-30:	1,523	2,146	3,669	2,025	6,635	8,660	5,337	2,263	5/
1930-31:	1,869	3,432	5,301	2,442	7,818	10,260	5,464	2,254	5/

Compiled from official and reliable commercial sources. Season September - October has been used as representing slaughter from one shearing season to the next.

1/ Submitted for slaughter and export, constitutes between 15 and 20 per cent of total number slaughtered in country.

2/ Shipments frozen carcasses.

3/ Slaughter in freezing establishments.

4/ Slaughter at municipal slaughter houses, year ended June 30.

5/ Not available for all markets. In Johannesburg the principal market slaughtering for season ended June 30, in thousands was as follows:

1926, 306; 1927, 332; 1928, 347; 1929, 362; 1930, 386; 1931, estimated 420; according to Agricultural Attache Taylor.

New South Wales: Movement of sheep and lambs in New South Wales, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1920-1931

Year ended Jun 30	: Number of : sheep June : 30 preced- : ing year :	: Lambs : marketed :	: Slaughtered in establish- : ments and on farms :			: Excess : imports(+) : or ex- : ports (-) :	: Estimated : number of : deaths <u>1/</u>
			: Sheep	: Lambs	: Total		
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
1901	: 2/ 40,020:	: ---:	: 4,372:	: 147:	: 4,519:	: ---:	: ---
1906	: 2/ 39,507:	: ---:	: 4,229:	: 253:	: 4,482:	: ---:	: ---
1911	: 2/ 51,580:	: ---:	: 6,147:	: 400:	: 6,547:	: ---:	: ---
1916	: 36,750:	: ---:	: 3,815:	: 362:	: 4,177:	: ---:	: ---
1920	: 42,170:	: 5,230:	: 5,012:	: 525:	: 5,537:	: -1,380:	: 7,330
1921	: 33,150:	: 8,750:	: 3,506:	: 545:	: 3,851:	: +1,980:	: 2,280
1922	: 37,750:	: 10,860:	: 4,599:	: 631:	: 5,230:	: + 150:	: 2,460
1923	: 41,070:	: 8,180:	: 4,444:	: 1,225:	: 5,669:	: -2,170:	: 2,650
1924	: 38,760:	: 9,080:	: 2,978:	: 639:	: 3,617:	: - 140:	: 2,640
1925	: 41,440:	: 12,000:	: 2,842:	: 558:	: 3,400:	: - 870:	: 2,080
1926	: 47,100:	: 13,100:	: 3,258:	: 994:	: 4,252:	: - 610:	: 1,480
1927	: 53,860:	: 12,630:	: 4,168:	: 1,451:	: 5,619:	: -2,640:	: 2,300
1928	: 55,930:	: 9,220:	: 3,873:	: 1,137:	: 5,010:	: -1,990:	: 7,640
1929	: 50,510: <u>3/</u>	: 12,560:	: 4,774:	: 1,553:	: 6,327: <u>3/</u>	: -2,410: <u>3/</u>	: 4,540
1930	: 50,185: <u>3/</u>	: 10,950:	: 4,500:	: 1,600:	: 6,100: <u>3/</u>	: - 720: <u>3/</u>	: 4,750

Compiled from Official Yearbook of New South Wales, 1929-30 page 589, pages 603-4.

1/ These figures are only rough approximations. 2/ Year ended December 31 preceding year. 3/ In view of fact that comparatively few lambs are born in December, January, February records of lambing are now presented according to calendar years.

Australia: Numbers of lambs and total sheep and lambs submitted for slaughter and inspection for export, by months, 1927-28 to 1931-32

Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	: Lambs :					: Sheep and lambs				
	: 1927- : 28:	: 1928- : 29:	: 1929- : 30:	: 1930- : 31:	: 1931- : 32:	: 1927- : 28:	: 1928- : 29:	: 1929- : 30:	: 1930- : 31:	: 1931- : 32:
	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands	: Thou- : sands
Sept.	: 179:	: 206:	: 301:	: 190:	: 909:	: 228:	: 419:	: 584:	: 288:	: 1,165
Oct.	: 431:	: 470:	: 577:	: 1,043:	: :	: 464:	: 616:	: 687:	: 1,043:	: :
Nov.	: 388:	: 500:	: 429:	: 561:	: :	: 442:	: 549:	: 605:	: 715:	: :
Dec.	: 99:	: 181:	: 177:	: 368:	: :	: 158:	: 251:	: 311:	: 591:	: :
Jan.	: 49:	: 118:	: 150:	: 163:	: :	: 101:	: 221:	: 358:	: 351:	: :
Feb.	: 17:	: 49:	: 137:	: 171:	: :	: 36:	: 117:	: 397:	: 321:	: :
Mar.	: 7:	: 6:	: 91:	: 95:	: :	: 21:	: 18:	: 264:	: 174:	: :
Apr.	: 5:	: 6:	: 135:	: 73:	: :	: 23:	: 8:	: 315:	: 152:	: :
May	: 20:	: 28:	: 95:	: 80:	: :	: 56:	: 56:	: 201:	: 211:	: :
June	: 31:	: 32:	: 19:	: 186:	: :	: 88:	: 75:	: 58:	: 481:	: :
July	: 42:	: 238:	: 16:	: 142:	: :	: 124:	: 494:	: 47:	: 364:	: :
Aug.	: 64:	: 140:	: 19:	: 360:	: :	: 232:	: 189:	: 42:	: 630:	: :
Year	: 1,352:	: 1,974:	: 2,146:	: 3,432:	: :	: 1,973:	: 2,993:	: 5,669:	: 5,301:	: :

Compiled from Commonwealth of Australia Report on stock submitted for slaughter and inspection for export.