

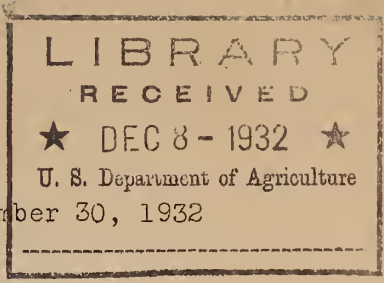
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington



WOOL-55

November 30, 1932

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

Quarterly Summary

A slightly broader interest was evident in the Boston wool market during the third week of November, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Holders have recently shown a tendency to meet the demand at prices below those maintained since September, but price declines to the third week of November were moderate. The improved employment of recent months in the woolen and worsted industry was continued through October and if further maintained should stimulate interest in raw wool.

Supplies of unsold combing and clothing wool held by dealers in the principal wool centers and by the National Wool Marketing Corporation as reported to the Boston Wool Trade Association were about 42,000,000 pounds smaller on October 15 of this year than on the same date in 1931. While reported consumption for the first 9 months of 1932 was only 71 per cent as large as that reported for the same period last year, arrivals of domestic wool at Boston from January to October were 20 per cent smaller than in the same period of 1931. Imports of combing and clothing wool for the first 10 months of this year were only 14,299,000 pounds compared with 32,658,000 pounds imported from January-October, 1931.

Wool sales opened at London on November 22 with prices (in English currency) of merino wools and most crossbreds and slipes about 5 per cent below those ruling at the close of the previous series on October 13. The supply of fine crossbreds is limited and prices on these types were up to the October level with fine slipes in some cases showing an advance of 5 per cent. The decline in sterling checked the October price decline in

Australian markets and quotations have recently been firm.

While new business for the home trade is slow of development in the United Kingdom due to reduced purchasing power, the recent demand from the Continent has aided the English industry. Employment gained considerably during September and October, particularly in the combing section and toward the end of November improvement was reported in all branches of the English industry. Market activity for tops, noils and raw wool declined slightly in continental European countries in October but improved sales of yarn and cloth were maintained and mill activity showed further improvement in most centers.

Shearing of the 1932 clip in most Southern Hemisphere countries is drawing toward a close and receipts at selling centers have about reached a peak for the season. Weather conditions generally appear to have been favorable for shearing. In the United States both range and sheep conditions on November 1 were about normal and much better than at the same time last year. There now appears to be a tendency on the part of owners in the United States to hold ewe lambs for replacement purposes.

Present indications are that world wool production in 1932, despite the unfavorable marketing conditions which have existed during the last few seasons will not show any marked decrease compared with that of the past few years. The maintenance of production at a high level is chiefly due to the unusually favorable weather conditions which have prevailed in Southern Hemisphere countries during recent years as almost 60 per cent of the world production, exclusive of Russia and China, is produced in those countries.

In the 19 1/ countries for which preliminary estimates are available production is estimated at 2,793,000,000 pounds in 1932, a decrease of only 14,000,000 pounds from the record clip of 1931. These 19 countries furnish

1/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Union of South Africa, United States, England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Norway, France, Spain, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey.

about four-fifths of the world's clip, exclusive of Russia and China. The fairly heavy decreases in the United States and New Zealand and slight decreases in Argentina and the Union of South Africa are almost balanced by increases in Australia and the United Kingdom.

Apparent supplies 1/ in the 5 Southern Hemisphere countries on November 1 are estimated at 1,864,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 1 per cent above the same date of 1931, the increase being chiefly due to the increased carry-over. Exports for the first part of the 1932-33 season up to November 1, were unusually heavy, amounting to 339,000,000 pounds, an increase of 32 per cent above the same period of 1931, and 18 per cent above the quantity shipped during the same period of 1930.

Marketing Situation

United States

The wool market at Boston continued quiet during the past month and only small price changes were reported through the third week of November. Some concerns have recently been inclined to meet the demand for wool at prices below earlier quotations while other houses have refused to make any material concession according to Russel L. Burrus of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The chief exception to firm prices has been the downward trend on 56s and 48s - 50s grades. Prices on these wools began to weaken more than a month ago when country offerings became available at lower prices. General quotations on fleeces of these grades were 20-21 cents in the grease the middle of November. Territory wools of similar class and quality have followed the same general trend as fleeces but the decline has not been quite as large on the western wools. Continued dullness of the market has had little effect upon quotations of domestic wools below 48s - 50s qualities. The supply of these grades is small and the few scattered offerings are firmly held at previous selling prices. Trends on 58s - 60s and finer wools have recently been toward slightly lower prices.

A small amount of trading has been reported on a few lines of foreign combing and clothing wool. Practically all of this business, however, was on specialty lines, comprising some fine Australian merino wools and limited quantities of matchings of New Zealand wool. A few small orders for import were placed in Australia through Boston brokers.

Wools suitable for the woolen trade are slow and prices are somewhat irregular. The finer grades of pulled wool were steady to slightly higher the

1/ Estimated production plus carry-over from preceding season, minus exports from beginning of season to November 1. No deduction made for domestic consumption or quantities sold and not yet shipped.

middle of November, while B and lower grades have declined slightly during the past month. Wool prices have been inclined to ease, reflecting the increased production from greater comb activity in September and a lack of steady demand from manufacturers of woollens.

Trading in finer tops has picked up slightly since the beginning of November. Average staple 64s were sold on contract for future delivery at 60-62 cents and 64s - 60s tops were sold at the same price range the middle of November. Lower grades have been quiet. Deliveries showed a declining tendency until November when specifications began to come in more freely.

A report of the Boston Wool Trade Association concerning stocks of unsold wool held in principal selling centers as of October 15 showed a supply about 42,000,000 pounds lighter than at the same date last year. The total this year was 147,951,000 pounds held by dealers in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Louisville, plus the stocks of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. No provision is made in this estimate for stocks in the hands of manufacturers, unsold wool in country warehouses or on farms or wool held by dealers in centers other than those named above. The figure includes foreign merino and fine and medium crossbred wools both in and out of bond but excludes low crossbreds used largely for carpets.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston for the first 10 months of 1932 were approximately 197,000,000 pounds compared with an average of 212,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period of the previous 5 years. Arrivals were above normal in September and October in contrast with the small arrivals early in the season. Only 14,299,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool were imported during the first 10 months of 1932.

Consumption of combing and clothing wool increased rapidly during the third quarter of 1932 but a decline was reported in October. The rapid increase in wool manufacture in recent months should serve to replace depleted stocks of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers which were permitted to decline to low levels during the early part of this year. Activity in the near future will depend largely on the demand and purchasing power of the consumer. Consumption of combing and clothing wool reported for October was approximately 36,000,000 pounds (grease equivalent) compared with 41,000,000 pounds in September and was about equal to the consumption reported in October 1931. Reported consumption for the first 10 months of this year was 265,000,000 pounds (grease equivalent) or only 74 per cent as large as the consumption reported for the same months of 1931 when a high level of activity was reached in the first half of the year.

United Kingdom

Prices (in English currency) at the opening of the seventh wool series at London on November 22 were mostly par to 5 per cent below the close of the previous sales on October 13. Fine crossbreds however, which were in limited supply, were very firm at the prices of the previous close and fine slipes, in some cases showed advances up to 5 per cent. Merino wools were generally par to 5 per cent below the closing of the previous series, medium and low greasy crossbreds were down 5 per cent while scoured were 5 to 10 per cent lower. Slipes, except fine, were 5 per cent lower while Cape wools were very firm. The exchange rate of the British pound on November 21 was about 5 per cent lower than on October 13. The selection of merino wools and of slipes was good

at the opening but offerings of crossbreds were limited. Germany, France and Bradford made purchases on the first day.

The Bradford market has been quiet during the past month, reports H.E. Reed, marketing specialist at London. Some new business was done in late October but a slight rise in prices checked this development. Prices of wool and semi-manufactures have recently been firm due to the strength in the primary markets. The low demand for fine worsteds and similar cloth has lessened the support for 70s and up, and the vogue for knitted goods and medium grade cloth has concentrated demand on 56s-64s qualities. Fine crossbreds and merinos show the greatest strength and the spread between these and the finest merinos shows a narrowing tendency. Low qualities have had little support. Demand for tops is chiefly for merinos and fine crossbreds. The demand for yarns is strongest in hosiery and dress goods sorts.

Two buying movements in semi-manufactures were evident during the third quarter of 1932, states Mr. Reed. The first, resulting from the better tone at the July series in London was checked as consumptive demand failed to develop. The second coming in August after the holiday lull, was largely the result of developments in the raw material situation. It too was checked by advancing prices and lack of response from the consuming end. Continental demand for wool has carried prices upward in primary markets. English manufacturers, faced with a lack of demand from the home trade find raw wool prices higher than the basis on which tops can move and the relation between top and yarn prices is similar. Manufacturers are reluctant to make purchases without greater response from the consuming end and low purchasing power prevents expansion in the latter.

The seasonal decline in activity in the English wool industry was checked in September by the improved export demand for semi-manufactures for continental Europe. By the close of the third quarter improvement was evident in the worsted section with little change in the woolen section. During October and the early part of November combing and spindle activity was well maintained, particularly on fine tops and hosiery and knitting yarns and by the end of November improvement was reported in all sections with a marked upturn in the weaving section toward the end of the month. The percentage of unemployment in the woolen and worsted industry on October 24 as reported by the Ministry of Labor had declined to 17.2 per cent compared with a high for the year of 26.8 per cent on August 22. Unemployment in October 1931 was reported at 22.0 per cent. Conditioning of tops at Bradford declined slightly during October but the amount was greater than that reported for October 1931. During the first 10 months of 1932 the Bradford conditioning house reported treatment of 45,782,000 pounds of tops, an increase of 9,582,000 pounds over returns for the first 10 months of 1931.

As a result of seasonal reduction in imports of wool, increased exports due to improvement on the Continent and the maintenance of activity at a higher level than has prevailed in the last 2 years the supply position in the United Kingdom showed improvement at the close of the third quarter. While retained imports have been larger this year than last, unofficial estimates of consumption were also larger and the accumulated surplus of the year is much smaller than that of last year. Top makers have been unable to sell at prices in keeping with new raw wool values and it has been necessary to dip rather heavily into supplies bought earlier at lower levels. This has aided the stocks position somewhat. The distribution of qualities in the present stocks is

very poor, however, with the surplus largely of medium and low crossbreds.

The export trade of the United Kingdom continues to be handicapped by quotas, tariffs and currency restrictions. When the contraction in world wide international trade is considered, however, the position appears more favorable. While exports of woolen and worsted tissues are smaller than those of last year, exports of tops for the first 10 months of 1932 showed an increase of 10,410,000 pounds as compared with 1931 and worsted yarns gained 2,294,000 pounds. Imports of woolen and worsted yarns and tissues have recently been larger than in the early part of the year but are minor compared with the imports in 1931 prior to the imposition of duties.

Continental Europe

Continental wool markets reported some decline in sales of tops, noils and raw wool during October, according to D. F. Christy, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Yarn and cloth sales however, continued at the improved level and mill activity was also maintained. Sentiment in the wool market the early part of November was still moderately optimistic.

The amount of wool and tops conditioned in France and Belgium during October was smaller than that of September and was also less than the amount reported for October 1931. There was a slight increase in yarn conditioned in October compared with September. During the first 10 months of 1932 smaller amounts of wool tops and yarn passed through the chief continental conditioning houses than in the same period of 1931 except at Mazamet.

Stocks of merino and crossbred tops in commission combing establishments of France, Germany, Belgium and Italy declined considerably during the 3 months ended October 31. Stocks were still well above those reported for October 31 of the 2 previous years but were below those of 1928 and 1929. Developments in the chief wool centers of continental Europe during October were reported by Mr. Christy as follows:

Relatively favorable trading in tops and noils was registered in France during October while wool proved mostly quiet. Industrial occupation has risen, particularly with worsted spinners and with weavers. Mill activity from the woolen spinning section was reported as unchanged. New sales of yarns and fabrics by French spinners and weavers were reported good at the beginning of October, with some slowing down during the second half of the month as a result of easier prices for raw materials. Still, occupation of the mills remained good as there are sufficient amounts of unfilled orders to keep the industry busy.

A rather reserved attitude was followed by Italian buyers of tops and noils, as well as wool during the month of October. Only toward the end of the month was there a fair revival of buying interest, notably for medium fine tops for knitting yarn.

The occupation of the industry was slightly improved, although new sales of yarn and fabrics proved somewhat difficult.

Trading in tops and noils, as reported from Verviers, Belgium, was rather quiet as a result of the easier tendency of prices. The occupation of the industry, on the other hand, has improved. New orders were booked in considerable amount by worsted spinners and hatmakers as well as weavers, but sales of

woolen spinners remained unsatisfactory. In general, an improvement of the wool situation in Belgium is clearly evident.

Trading in tops, noils, and wool in Germany was rather quiet during October, with a fair volume of buying in the case of medium crossbreds for the manufacture of knitting yarn. The situation in the industry is decidedly improved, and activity has further increased. It is claimed that both worsted and woolen spinners have received a good amount of orders during October, and weavers indicate a steady, though conservative, rise in sales of cloth. Hopes are maintained that a betterment in general purchasing power will enable the industry to continue on the increased level of present operations.

Primary markets:

Japan and continental European countries continue to be the chief buyers in Australian centers but England has been more active at recent prices. France is reported to be maintaining the lead in South Africa. The recent sharp depreciation in sterling has benefited those countries still on a gold basis in their operations in Australia and has, to some extent, checked the declining price tendency which followed the October series at London. The activity in continental countries has been favorable to the new selling season in South American countries. The season opened with an active demand and firm prices with values somewhat higher than those at the July close. As at other centers fine wools are in the more favorable position due to the greater demand...

Information on the supply situation in producing countries will be found on pages 13 to 16.

Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by months, October 1931 to November 1932

Year and month	Boston 1/		London 2/		Bradford 3/		Germany 4/			
	Territory, st.comb. and scoured basis		U.S. standards clean cost.		Warp wool scoured		Domestic:scoured		Cape:washed	
	64,70	56s	46s	70s	56s	46s	64s	50s	A/AA 5/	fine 6-8 mo
1931	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct....	59.4	48.5	38.6	30.8	22.3	13.2	31.8	15.9	34.6	34.6
Nov....	59.0	48.2	37.5	30.2	23.2	13.2	29.8	15.3	35.3	34.3
Dec....	59.0	48.5	37.5	26.9	20.1	11.8	26.5	13.6	37.8	34.6
1932	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan....	57.8	48.8	35.6	26.2	20.6	11.1	27.4	13.7	-	-
Feb....	56.0	49.0	36.0	26.3	20.2	10.8	26.8	13.1	34.6	33.5
Mar....	53.8	46.1	34.6	27.6	20.4	10.2	28.1	13.3	34.1	32.6
Apr....	49.1	42.2	32.4	26.2	19.9	9.8	27.0	12.3	34.1	31.1
May....	43.6	36.8	29.2	24.5	18.8	8.4	23.8	10.4	32.7	30.5
June...	38.4	32.3	24.8	25.1	19.8	8.0	24.1	10.2	30.3	28.8
July...	36.5	30.2	24.0	25.4	20.5	9.9	25.2	12.6	29.5	27.8
Aug....	40.6	34.2	27.7	26.4	20.3	10.7	26.0	13.0	29.9	27.8
Sept...	47.8	42.8	36.0	28.2	21.3	11.4	28.9	14.4	30.3	28.3
Oct....	48.5	42.5	36.0	27.7	20.3	10.8	26.1	12.4	32.1	29.7
Nov....	6/46.0:6/41.0:6/36.0:7/24.4:7/20.3:7/10.2	24.8	11.4	31.9	29.5					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

1/ Monthly averages of weekly range quotations from Division of Livestock Meats and Wool. 2/ Averages of quotations for each series of the London Wool Sales as reported by Agricultural Attache Foley. For months when no sales were held figures are interpolations of nearest actual prices. 3/ Quotations reported about the 25th of the month by Agricultural Attache Foley.

Wool: Imports into the United States, by months, 1931 and 1932

Month	Combing and clothing:		Carpet		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	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>
Jan.....	4,381	3,067	9,313	9,486	13,694	12,553
Feb.....	5,011	3,088	6,601	6,792	11,612	9,880
Mar.....	4,295	3,264	10,937	3,138	15,232	6,402
Apr.....	9,808	1,672	11,362	2,514	21,170	4,186
May.....	3,252	704	10,810	2,128	14,062	2,832
June.....	1,435	1,430	15,344	1,267	16,779	2,697
July.....	1,092	331	11,919	517	13,011	848
Aug.....	1,121	184	8,506	509	9,627	693
Sept.....	1,028	315	10,648	1,221	11,676	1,536
Oct.....	1,236	244	12,203	4,208	13,439	4,452
Nov.....	1,119		5,851		6,970	
Dec.....	3,520		7,008		10,528	
Jan-Oct....	32,658	14,299	107,643	31,780	140,302	46,079
Jan-Dec....	37,298		120,502		157,800	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

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

Wool, combing and clothing: Reported consumption in the United States by grades and origin 1/ January - September, 1931 and 1932

Grade	Domestic				Foreign			
	Combing		Clothing		Combing		Clothing	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	1,000	1,000	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>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
64s,70s,80s..	101,154	69,123	9,241	7,269	11,886	3,956	535	278
58s and 60s..	43,234	31,224	7,958	7,362	4,586	1,996	419	243
56s	32,643	20,743	13,015	10,455	3,245	1,050	335	94
48s and 50s..	24,697	24,104	6,661	4,639	2,252	967	1,445	411
46s	5,064	3,418	2,361	2,736	1,984	632	234	128
36s,40s,44s..	646	916	647	247	3,247	1,633	581	422
Total	207,438	149,528	39,883	32,708	27,180	10,234	3,549	1,576

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

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

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

Wool: Reported consumption in the United States by classes, by months
1931 and 1932 1/

Month or period	Combing and clothing <u>2/</u>		Carpet <u>3/</u>		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	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>
Jan.....	22,857	24,251	6,744	5,686	29,601	29,937
Feb.....	24,007	24,025	9,363	5,646	33,370	29,671
Mar.....	26,394	19,347	9,303	6,108	35,697	25,455
Apr.....	31,035	13,534	11,492	3,967	42,527	17,501
May.....	30,334	10,713	9,626	3,317	39,960	14,030
June.....	32,032	12,869	9,092	3,756	41,124	16,625
July.....	38,834	20,438	9,882	3,074	48,716	23,512
Aug.....	37,088	33,278	9,070	2,974	46,158	36,252
Sept.....	35,469	35,591	7,833	5,371	43,302	40,962
Oct.....	32,344	30,028	6,655	7,155	38,999	37,183
Nov.....	25,836		6,268		32,104	
Dec.....	22,987		5,267		28,254	
Jan-Oct....	310,394	224,074	89,060	47,054	399,454	271,128
Jan-Dec....	359,217		100,595		459,812	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

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

1/ These are totals of grease, scoured and pulled wool as published by the Bureau of the Census and have not been reduced to a grease basis. 2/ Domestic and foreign. 3/ All of foreign origin.

Activity of machinery in the woollen and worsted industry of the United States: Percentage of active hours to maximum single shift capacity, by months, 1931 and 1932

Period	Cards	Combs	Spindles			Looms	
			Woolen	Worsted	Wide	Narrow	Carpet&rug
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1931							
Jan.....	46.7	66.8	48.3	52.1	48.6	27.7	29.2
Feb.....	60.4	74.7	65.7	53.9	58.5	30.0	39.2
Mar.....	66.0	75.9	56.6	57.4	58.8	33.9	43.9
Apr.....	57.2	81.5	55.0	56.7	53.5	41.9	44.2
May.....	60.0	96.7	60.4	66.1	57.8	44.7	46.3
June....	59.6	107.3	60.9	72.6	60.8	46.2	40.0
July....	63.6	115.2	64.1	82.9	64.4	43.4	38.1
Aug.....	64.8	115.4	66.4	77.5	70.0	44.9	37.6
Sept....	60.9	109.0	62.5	70.4	63.0	44.1	39.6
Oct.....	53.4	73.9	52.7	48.7	49.2	39.1	38.4
Nov.....	48.1	85.5	46.3	51.0	44.5	31.4	30.2
Dec.....	40.0	64.6	39.4	49.2	44.2	25.7	26.3
1931 av..	56.7	89.1	56.5	61.8	56.2	37.8	37.8
1932							
Jan.....	49.8	69.1	52.4	52.8	51.0	24.6	28.1
Feb.....	53.9	76.4	57.9	50.7	60.5	22.4	30.3
Mar.....	44.8	51.5	44.9	36.6	47.9	26.0	30.7
Apr.....	29.9	36.3	25.9	28.8	28.4	21.0	27.5
May.....	30.3	30.8	30.4	24.6	28.2	18.1	23.1
June....	31.0	32.7	29.7	34.0	30.9	15.3	18.0
July....	37.9	64.9	39.3	49.5	45.0	16.9	19.1
Aug.....	56.9	84.8	58.9	57.4	60.2	25.6	18.6
Sept....	66.6	105.5	70.2	73.7	64.9	36.3	24.3
Oct.....	71.5	100.3	73.1	73.0	65.5	42.8	28.8

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from monthly reports published by the Bureau of the Census.

United Kingdom: Trade in wool, wool tops and woollen and worsted tissues, by months, 1931 and 1932

Month	Wool		Tops		Tissues woollen and worsted					
	Imports	Amount retained	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports			
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932		
	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :		
	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: sq. yds. :	: sq. yds. :		
Jan.	103	105	77	74	2,399	3,431	2,801	593	10,395	8,471
Feb.	82	89	58	61	2,271	4,014	3,233	434	8,588	7,573
Mar.	100	122	88	94	2,424	4,043	4,059	531	6,827	6,554
Apr.	132	101	86	64	2,796	3,579	4,522	233	4,997	6,259
May	96	117	71	83	2,459	2,446	4,141	287	5,200	5,358
June	75	80	37	48	1,600	2,420	2,392	463	6,118	6,328
July	44	41	21	24	2,524	2,380	4,349	656	8,720	7,619
Aug.	20	31	6	10	1,747	2,359	4,840	755	7,911	8,197
Sept.	29	34	26	25	1,752	3,341	6,293	915	6,798	6,304
Oct.	28	38	6	12	2,342	4,711	6,512	944	6,670	5,942
Nov.	51		43		2,481		7,185		6,350	
Dec.	93		73		2,897		386		7,503	
Jan-Oct	709	756	474	495	22,614	33,024	45,042	5,611	72,224	68,885
Jan-Dec	856		593		27,992		50,613		85,077	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and cabled reports from Agricultural Attaché Foley.

Sheep's wool: Imports into France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan,
and United Kingdom, by months, 1932 with comparisons

Year and month	France ^{1/}	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
1931 -						
Jan.	: 62,125	: 28,650	: 13,409	: 10,975	: 13,215	: 105,243
Feb.	: 66,793	: 52,121	: 8,945	: 14,749	: 13,809	: 82,245
Mar.	: 51,427	: 24,178	: 15,083	: 8,731	: 16,123	: 99,737
Apr.	: 66,546	: 47,590	: 17,590	: 11,014	: 16,843	: 131,590
May	: 78,257	: 57,502	: 20,392	: 9,300	: 22,411	: 93,178
June	: 52,314	: 42,390	: 11,674	: 8,402	: 13,501	: 75,203
July	: 42,347	: 26,384	: 12,501	: 6,144	: 24,236	: 45,536
Aug.	: 26,763	: 13,111	: 9,930	: 6,238	: 11,233	: 19,522
Sept.	: 23,299	: 8,509	: 4,531	: 5,835	: 6,343	: 29,104
Oct.	: 23,195	: 11,534	: 4,518	: 5,725	: 9,562	: 23,432
Nov.	: 27,424	: 9,867	: 7,333	: 8,150	: 13,232	: 51,297
Dec.	: 48,477	: 18,126	: 10,822	: 9,491	^{1/} 25,753	: 95,846
Total 1931	: 568,767	: 324,752	: 133,728	: 105,094	^{2/} 189,034	: 355,971
Jan - Aug						
1931	: 426,572	: 276,926	: 109,124	: 75,913	: 134,591	: 351,292
1932 ^{2/} -						
Jan.	: 63,380	: 27,604	: 13,574	: 20,073	: 22,770	: 105,103
Feb.	: 46,867	: 38,900	: 8,459	: 21,431	: 18,944	: 66,530
Mar.	: 41,923	: 24,199	: 12,949	: 15,947	: 24,215	: 121,991
Apr.	: 67,182	: 44,724	: 13,821	: 13,836	: 24,515	: 100,779
May	: 55,861	: 27,771	: 12,739	: 22,210	: 28,511	: 113,636
June	: 48,436	: 25,332	: 13,845	: 19,383	: 12,934	: 80,398
July	: 37,770	: 16,352	: 7,143	: 9,508	: 5,030	: 41,184
Aug.	: 25,593	: 19,875	: 9,785	: 7,657	: 9,342	: 30,629
Sept.		: 12,530	: 5,259			: 33,750
Jan. - Aug.						
1932	: 307,017	: 225,557	: 92,368	: 130,183	: 143,141	: 335,335

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Official publications, bulletins of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and reports from the Agricultural Attaché at Berlin.

^{1/} Figure sent by cable from Mr. Dawson.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Wool, tops and yarn: amount passing through conditioning houses in England, France and Belgium by months, 1931 and 1932

Year and month	Bradford			Roubaix and Tourcoing			Lille			Verviers	
	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Yarn
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 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	: pounds	: pounds
1931 -											
Jan.	397:	3,453:	104:	3,613:	9,380:	2,815:	3,269:	1,552:	174:	419:	
Feb.	312:	3,697:	101:	2,780:	12,000:	2,492:	4,710:	1,997:	348:	455:	
Mar.	833:	4,359:	93:	3,642:	15,399:	5,016:	7,423:	2,730:	494:	496:	
Apr.	823:	3,508:	105:	3,071:	10,399:	2,953:	3,875:	1,788:	315:	514:	
May	544:	3,310:	140:	2,267:	3,728:	2,079:	3,554:	1,533:	583:	542:	
June	358:	3,424:	149:	1,149:	3,135:	421:	3,562:	1,387:	518:	474:	
July	628:	3,740:	125:	1,905:	3,135:	1,448:	4,012:	1,944:	331:	450:	
Aug.	494:	1,947:	134:	2,068:	9,776:	2,765:	2,846:	1,823:	575:	421:	
Sept.	661:	3,437:	119:	2,290:	11,055:	5,015:	3,250:	1,587:	439:	430:	
Oct.	874:	5,015:	136:	2,823:	15,339:	3,133:	5,187:	2,515:	545:	530:	
Nov.	779:	4,592:	105:	2,399:	12,103:	2,526:	3,531:	2,535:	425:	514:	
Dec.	793:	4,703:	132:	1,833:	7,472:	2,093:	3,399:	1,629:	551:	452:	
Total	6,502:	45,495:	1,439:	28,613:	119,223:	23,737:	52,016:	25,511:	4,679:	5,397:	
Jan.-Oct.	6,730:	36,200:	1,254:	24,311:	89,644:	24,118:	41,756:	19,239:	3,923:	4,751:	
1932 -											
Jan.	722:	5,336:	170:	1,854:	7,751:	1,572:	3,710:	1,681:	340:	276:	
Feb.	949:	5,425:	119:	1,744:	9,217:	1,644:	4,048:	1,661:	245:	298:	
Mar.	807:	5,236:	105:	1,816:	8,500:	1,709:	3,915:	1,841:	234:	494:	
Apr.	638:	4,246:	139:	2,037:	6,479:	2,031:	3,984:	1,327:	316:	245:	
May	310:	3,282:	106:	2,029:	7,340:	1,940:	3,351:	1,325:	238:	192:	
June	627:	3,772:	102:	2,003:	8,117:	2,132:	4,001:	1,351:	450:	174:	
July	599:	3,434:	129:	2,073:	10,213:	2,000:	5,227:	2,207:	308:	207:	
Aug.	446:	3,950:	121:	1,773:	11,618:	1,907:	4,137:	1,799:	401:	179:	
Sept.	800:	5,926:	144:	2,727:	13,814:	2,275:	5,022:	2,631:	459:	260:	
Oct.	657:	5,073:	131:	2,435:	12,747:	3,405:	4,059:	1,744:	515:	303:	
Jan.-Oct.	6,385:	45,762:	1,325:	20,544:	97,207:	19,391:	41,384:	19,037:	3,341:	3,351:	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attaché Stœre at Berlin.

Tops: Stocks held by continental European commission combing establishments, specified dates, 1951 and 1952

Location of establishment and description of wool	1951			1952		
	Aug. 51	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Aug. 51	Sept. 30	Oct. 51
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
France -						
Merino	15,419	14,892	11,993	16,973	15,524	14,169
Crossbred	10,338	11,391	11,151	15,763	12,548	11,558
Total	26,087	26,283	23,144	30,741	27,572	25,527
Germany -						
Merino	11,065	10,529	7,515	11,303	8,911	7,452
Crossbred	8,695	8,777	7,581	12,059	11,299	10,968
Total	19,760	19,106	14,696	25,562	20,210	18,420
Belgium -						
Merino	3,056	2,773	2,606	4,892	4,709	4,409
Crossbred	2,348	3,075	2,533	2,057	1,955	1,620
Total	5,704	5,848	4,939	6,949	6,662	6,029
Italy -						
Merino	1,581	1,252	635	1,576	1,367	1,193
Crossbred	1,717	1,746	1,065	3,553	2,954	2,359
Total	3,298	2,998	1,700	4,929	4,321	3,552
Total 4 countries -						
Merino	51,121	49,245	42,549	54,744	50,511	47,223
Crossbred	23,728	24,987	21,960	31,237	28,554	26,305
Total	74,849	74,233	64,509	85,981	79,065	73,528

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
 Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin.

Supply Situation

United States

A tendency has recently developed in the western range States to hold ewe lambs for replacement purposes, according to the Western Livestock and Range Report of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Feed on western ranges is generally good and well cured and imports of feed into this territory will be limited to a few dry areas east of the continental Divide. The condition of ranges on November 1 was 82 per cent of normal compared with 84 per cent in October, 72 per cent on November 1, 1951 and a 10-year average of 84 per cent.

The condition of sheep and lambs in the 17 Western States, where approximately three-fourths of the total number in the United States are found, was 90 per cent of normal on November 1 this year compared with 32 per cent on the same date of 1951 and a 10-year average of 92 per cent.

For the 10 months of this year the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered under Federal inspection amounted to 15,846,000 head, an increase of 1.7 per cent above the same period of 1951. The proportion of adult sheep in the total slaughter supply of sheep and lambs this year, through the month of

September, averaged around 4 per cent whereas last year the average was 5 per cent. Federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs constitute about 74 per cent of total slaughter.

Australia

During September there was rain in those parts of New South Wales and other States where it was needed. In some parts of New South Wales it was very heavy and caused some loss of stock. These losses however will probably be offset by a more satisfactory lambing due to improved conditions. Stock generally have improved greatly in condition as the result of the green feed now available.

During the first 4 months of the season, i.e., from July 1 to November 1, receipts of the current wool clip at selling centers are estimated at 574,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3 per cent above the same period last season. Although disposals during the same period, amounting to 205,000,000 pounds, were 5 per cent above last season, disposals for the same period, the stock remaining on hand on November 1 was 539,000,000 pounds or 3 per cent above the same date of 1931. Including the carry-over from the preceding season stocks amounted to 379,000,000 pounds on November 1, an increase of 4 per cent above total stocks on the same date of 1931.

Exports for the first 4 months of the season were unusually heavy, amounting to 241,000,000 pounds or 16 per cent above 1931-32 for the same period. This season exports so far exceed the preceding 4-year average by 30 per cent.

New Zealand

The month of October was exceptionally favorable for pastures, according to a report to the Division of Statistical and Historical Research from private sources. This report states further that to some extent there is a tendency at present to shift from sheep to dairy production, as many sheep farmers, especially in the North Island, are now adding a certain number of cows so as to get a monthly milk check during the producing season. Last year a larger proportion than usual of ewe lambs were killed as farmers needed money and therefore carried over old ewes. However, with the anticipated low prices for fat lambs next season the opposite may be the result and a considerable number of ewe lambs may be reserved for breeding purposes.

The reduction in sheep so far has been mostly in the North Island where top dressing of pastures has been largely practiced. With the restricted finance and general depression of the sheep and wool industry there is a tendency to buy less manures and the carrying capacity suffers.

The New Zealand clip, which is 97 per cent crossbred, much of it being 46's to 40's count, is provisionally estimated at 250,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 6 per cent compared with last year. The clip is expected to be superior in quality to that of last season as weather conditions throughout the past winter were favorable for wool growing and the clip gives promise of being excellent in growth, color and soundness.

Exports for the first 4 months of the 1932-33 season, i.e., from July 1 to November 1, are estimated at 27,000,000 pounds, and showed an increase of 47 per cent above the same period of 1931-32 but were 3 per cent below exports

during the same months of 1930-31. Notwithstanding the heavy carry-over, apparent supplies on November 1 were 2 per cent below supplies at the same date of 1931, owing to the estimated smaller production and the increased exports. Some New Zealand growers are reported to be holding three season's clips and many of the carry-over wools are of medium to inferior quality, states the New Zealand Farmer Stock and Station Journal.

Lambing in North Island has been excellent on the whole, and fully up to the average. One estimate places the percentage of lambs to ewes mated to between 95 and 100 per cent, losses being very light. Both lambs and ewes are doing particularly well with feed conditions satisfactory. In South Island lambing has been exceptionally good with percentage fairly high and losses below average. The condition of stock is generally excellent.

Argentina.

The clip now being shorn in Argentina is provisionally estimated at 331,000,000 pounds a decrease of 1 per cent below the 1931-32 clip and 4 per cent below average production for the 5 years, 1926-1930, according to a cable from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke. The clip is reported as of excellent quality.

The carry-over on hand at the beginning of the current season i.e. October 1, 1932, was approximately 27,000,000 pounds and is about twice the quantity carried over into the preceding season, according to the estimate of the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston. Domestic consumption, however, is expected to be greater, being estimated at 35,000,000 pounds compared with only 31,000,000 pounds last season and an average of 25,000,000 pounds for the 5 years 1926-1930.

During the first month of the new season, i.e., October 1932, exports were unofficially estimated at 15,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent above the same month a year ago. Stocks at Central Produce Market on November 3, were estimated at about 12,000,000 pounds and were about four times as great as at the same date of 1931.

Last season total exports amounted to 302,000,000 pounds or about the same as in 1929-30, but a decrease of 10 per cent compared with 1930-31 when exports were unusually heavy. The United States took only 15,000,000 pounds compared with 31,000,000 pounds in each of the two preceding seasons. The United Kingdom took approximately the same quantity as in 1930-31 or 100,000,000 pounds compared with only 70,000,000 in 1929-30. France and Italy both took greater quantities than in the two preceding seasons while Germany and Belgium took less.

Uruguay

The Uruguayan wool clip for the current season is provisionally estimated at 121,000,000 pounds and is stated to be about the same as last season's clip, according to the monthly review of the Bank of London and South America Limited.

Although sheep numbers, estimated at 15,405,607 head in 1932 are 25 per cent below numbers in 1930 and probably below last season's total, the yield of wool per sheep is expected to be higher, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke. The quality of the clip is also reported as better than that of last season, the wool being long, clean, and light.

The condition of sheep has improved due to recent favorable weather and lambing has been very satisfactory.

Receipts of wool at Montevideo during October, the first month of the 1932-33 season, are unofficially estimated at about 5,000,000 pounds or approximately one-third of the quantity received during the same period of 1931. Exports during October amounted to about 3,000,000 pounds and were larger than exports last season for the same month. Stocks at Montevideo were estimated at 8,000,000 pounds on November 3, a decrease of about 1,000,000 pounds compared with the same date of 1931.

Exports for the entire 1931-32 season which closed September 30, amounted to 94,000,000 pounds a decrease of 37 per cent compared with those of the preceding season. Exports for the current season will probably be larger due to the carry-over, especially if marketing conditions improve to any extent. Exports for the season just closed were below those of any season since 1924-25.

During last season the largest quantity shipped to any one country, or 26,000,000 pounds, went to Germany, a decrease of 28 per cent below 1930-31. Exports to the United Kingdom, which usually imports a larger quantity of Uruguayan wool than any other country were only 20,000,000 pounds or less than half the quantity going to that country in 1930-31. Exports to the United States in 1931-32 were only 684,000 pounds compared with 6,492,000 pounds in 1930-31 and 14,596,000 pounds in 1929-30.

Stocks on hand in Montevideo at the end of the season were estimated at between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 pounds. No estimate of stocks in the interior of the country are available.

Union of South Africa

Although parts of the Union, especially the western and southern parts of Orange Free State and adjoining districts of Cape province, were drought stricken at the beginning of the spring, the situation for the Union as a whole is not serious as yet, according to a report of Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor. Soaking rains were urgently needed throughout the inland areas of the Union.

In other parts, however, shearing was delayed by heavy rains, especially in the East London district. The clip as a whole is expected to be of better quality and generally finer than last year. Both receipts at ports and exports are considerably above last season's figures so far, while stocks are lower. Receipts at ports from July 1 to October 29 amounted to 71,000,000 pounds, an increase of 41 per cent above the same period of 1931. Exports for the same period reached 54,000,000 pounds and were three times as large as for the same period last season and almost twice as large as the average for the three preceding years. Stocks of wool at ports were much reduced compared with the quantity on hand last year, being estimated at only 23,000,000 pounds compared with 58,000,000 pounds at the same date of 1931 and a 3-year average of 24,000,000 pounds.

Wool: Production in countries reporting for 1932 and estimated totals
for specified countries and the world, 1926-1932

(For table giving all countries see Foreign Crops and Markets,
April 18, 1932, pages 599-601)

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 : prel.	1932 : prel.
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE							
Australia	924.4	888.1	968.2	937.6	912.1	950.0	1/984.5
New Zealand 2/	202.4	229.0	239.0	241.8	265.7	265.5	3/250.0
Argentina 4/	357.0	336.0	352.0	320.0	351.0	333.0	1/331.0
Uruguay 4/	129.0	131.0	139.0	150.0	154.0	5/121.3	5/121.3
Chile 4/	26.0	28.4	27.9	27.1	26.7	28.0	
Union of South Africa: 4/6/	260.1	290.7	310.9	303.8	305.0	1/306.0	1/301.0
Total 5 S. Hemi- sphere countries	1,872.9	1,874.8	2,009.1	1,953.2	1,987.8	1,975.8	1,987.8
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE							
United States:							
Shorn	268.9	289.9	314.6	327.6	351.5	369.5	342.4
Pulled 7/	49.6	50.1	51.9	54.5	61.9	66.1	8/ 67.2
Total	318.5	340.0	366.5	382.1	413.4	435.6	409.6
Canada	18.0	18.7	19.6	20.3	21.0	20.4	
EUROPE							
England and Wales 9/ :	84.7	89.7	89.2	87.2	85.5	88.3	3/ 91.6
Scotland 9/	30.2	30.7	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.6	3/ 33.0
Northern Ireland 9/ ..	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3/ 2.9
Irish Free State 9/ ..	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.5	14.7	15.0	3/ 14.6
Total United King- dom and Irish Free State 9/ ...	131.3	137.6	138.7	137.4	135.2	138.8	3/142.3
Norway	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.2	3/ 5.4	3/ 5.5	3/ 5.7
France	46.5	47.6	47.2	46.1	45.2	3/ 43.9	3/ 42.6
Spain 10/	75.9	77.6	(76.0) 11/	73.0	68.1	72.0	76.0
Italy 10/	60.3	56.3	52.3	49.6	44.1	42.0	---
Germany	41.8	35.9	33.6	31.9	30.6	3/ 30.8	3/ 30.7
Czechoslovakia	3.8	10/ 3.8	10/ 3.7	10/ 3.7	10/ 3.7	3.7	2.7
Hungary	13.2	11.8	11.5	11.5	13.0	3/ 12.8	3/ 8.8
Yugoslavia	28.8	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.8	3/ 30.5
Greece	14.5	17.5	16.6	17.8	16.3	3/ 19.0	
Rumaria 10/	49.2	51.6	49.2	48.6	47.1	46.5	47.0
Lithuania	5.0	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	
Latvia	3.6	3.6	3.4	(3.4)	3.3	2.8	
Estonia	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	3/ 1.5	
Poland	9.1	8.8	9.6	10.4	9.8	3/ 10.0	
Total 12 European countries report- ing 1926-1932 ...	396.7	400.1	393.3	385.4	376.3	381.8	385.9
AFRICA AND ASIA 12/							
Algeria	39.3	36.8	36.8	47.1	49.3	28.1	
Tunis	5.7	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.3	5.2	
Egypt	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.0	3/ 4.5	
Turkey	10.2	11.9	8.5	5.0	14.1	14.8	10.1

Continued -

ool: Production in countries reporting for 1932 and estimated totals for specified countries and the world, 1926-1932 - Contd

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
AFRICA & ASIA ^{12/} Contd							
Total 14 N. Hemisphere countries reporting 1926-1932	725.4	752.0	768.3	772.5	803.8	832.2	805.6
Total 19 N. and S. Hemisphere countries reporting 1926-1932	2,598.3	2,626.8	2,777.4	2,725.7	2,791.6	2,808.0	2,793.4
Total 30 countries reporting 1926-1931	2,786.5	2,810.4	2,257.6	2,914.2	2,974.9	2,973.1	
Estimated world total excl. Russia and China ^{13/}	3,096.0	3,106.0	3,265.0	3,226.0	3,304.0	3,304.0	
Russia	351.0	369.0	391.8	394.2	310.8	3/350.0	
China ^{15/}	27.8	48.0	64.8	50.2	26.1	31.9	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Includes small quantities of pulled wool in certain countries. This table includes wool shorn in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn in the last few months of the same calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere.

- 1/ Estimate furnished by cable from agricultural representative.
- 2/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company as comparable figures are available up to date. Official figures recently issued by the Farm Economic Section of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture place total production as follows, in millions of pounds: 1923-1925, 195; 1926, 214; 1927, 223; 1928, 239; 1929, 252
- 3/ Estimate based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing time and other available data.
- 4/ Estimates based on exports alone or on exports, stocks and domestic consumption.
- 5/ Estimates furnished by October Monthly Review - Bank of London and South America, Ltd.
- 6/ Estimates of Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor. Estimates include imports from surrounding territory, Basutoland, etc., which are exported through Union ports.
- 7/ Reported mostly as washed. The United States Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds grease.
- 8/ Rough estimate based on increase in sheep and lamb slaughter for first 10 months of year.
- 9/ Estimates of the Empire Wool Marketing Board. Skin wool included and converted to a grease basis. The combined total for these four countries as estimated by the Yorkshire Observer was formerly used in this table.
- 10/ Revisions based on recent census figure of wool production or of sheep numbers.
- 11/ Census figures.
- 12/ Estimate for Asiatic countries rough approximations only.
- 13/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries publish official wool production figures. In the absence of official figures for most countries various estimates have been used, some have been supplied by Government representatives abroad, others are based on sheep numbers at the date nearest shearing time. 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 figure of the United States Department of Commerce or the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have been used for some countries.
- 14/ Estimate based on production in 30 countries which furnish 90 per cent of world production, exclusive of Russia and China in 1930.
- 15/ Exports of sheep's wool only.

Movement in primary markets for new season 1932-33 with comparisons 1/

Country	Item and period	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		: Million:	: Million:	: Million:	: Million:	: Million:
		: Receipts at selling centers:	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Australia 2/	: July 1 - Oct. 31 4/	: 520.9	: 487.1	: 471.9	: 556.0	: 574.0
Argentina 2/	: July 1 - Oct. 31 - C.P.M. 5/	: 8.4	: 4.3	: 10.2	: 8.3	: -
Uruguay 3/	: Oct. 1 - 31, at Montevideo	: 12.1	: 10.9	: 17.7	: 11.0	: -
Union of South	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa 2/	: July 1-Oct. 29 - at ports by rail	: - -	: - -	: - -	: 50.5	: 71.0
	: Disposals at selling centers:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia 2/	: July 1-Oct. 31 4/	: 169.6	: 148.3	: 168.7	: 196.1	: 204.8
Argentina 3/	: Oct. 1 - 31 - C. P. M. 5/	: 3.3	: 5.6	: 2.1	: 5.6	: 11.4
Uruguay 3/	: Oct. 1 - 31 - at Montevideo	: - -	: - -	: - -	: 15.0	: 5.0
Union of South	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa 2/	: July 1 - Oct. 29	: - -	: - -	: - -	: 6.0	: 38.0
	: Exports	:	:	:	:	:
Australia 2/	: July 1 - Oct. 31 4/	: 158.9	: 158.9	: 217.7	: 208.2	: 240.6
New Zealand 2/	: July 1 - Oct. 31	: 15.0	: 16.2	: 27.5	: 17.8	: 26.6
Argentina 3/	: Oct. 1 - 31	: 5.3	: 3.4	: 6.7	: 13.3	: 15.2
Uruguay 3/	: Oct. 1 - 31	: 2.5	: 1.4	: 2.2	: 1.9	: 2.9
Union of South	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa 2/	: July 1 - Oct. 29 6/	: 27.0	: 27.3	: 34.2	: 15.8	: 54.0
	: Stocks at selling centers	:	:	:	:	:
Australia 2/	: Oct. 31 4/	: 351.3	: 338.8	: 303.2	: 359.9	: 7/369.2
Argentina 3/	: Oct. 31 - C.P.M. 5/	: 5.2	: 4.3	: 3.6	: 3.4	: 12.3
Uruguay 3/	: Oct. 31 - at Montevideo	: - -	: 6.9	: 6.0	: 9.0	: 8.0
Union of South	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa 2/	: Oct. 29 - at ports	: 17.1	: 26.3	: 28.1	: 57.9	: 23.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. For later estimates for some countries see text compiled from following sources: Australia: Agricultural Commissioner Paxton; Reports of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers; Dalgety & Company, and H. Dawson Sons and Company; reports of receipts, stocks and disposals cabled monthly from London by H. E. Reed, marketing specialist. New Zealand - Exports from reports of Dalgety & Company. Other information received through Government representatives abroad and through private reports. Argentina and Uruguay - Reports of Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke; Bank of London and South America, Limited and other Government and commercial sources. Union of South Africa - Agricultural Attache', C. C. Taylor.

1/ The figures in this table are for grease and scoured wool combined unless otherwise stated. 2/ Seasons extends from July 1 to June 30. 3/ Seasons extends from October 1 to September 30. 4/ Clip of season designated only. 5/ Receipts, sales and stocks at Central Produce Market which usually handles about one-third of the Argentine clip. 6/ Converted to a grease basis by Agricultural Attache', C. C. Taylor. 7/ In addition 9,782,000 pounds carried over from the preceding season were on hand on November 1, 1932, compared with 4,786,000 on hand at the same date of 1931 from the 1930-31 season.

Uruguay: Exports of wool by countries of destination, 1929-30 to 1931-32

Country to which exported	Season Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 ^{1/}		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	14,596	6,492	684
United Kingdom	35,329	42,227	20,179
Germany	30,687	35,768	26,312
France	27,774	25,357	14,903
Italy	16,841	16,050	14,833
Belgium	14,655	15,001	8,416
Total 6 countries	139,882	140,895	85,327
Other	11,181	11,702	8,626
Total	151,063	152,597	93,953

Compiled from reports furnished by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, C. L. Luedtke.

^{1/} Weight of bale used in making conversions is 460 kilograms or 1,014 pounds instead of 450 kilograms or 992 pounds as previously used.

Argentina: Exports of wool by countries, season 1929-30 to 1931-32

Country to which exported	Season Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 ^{1/}		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	31,405	30,800	13,054
United Kingdom	69,767	99,737	99,794
France	53,399	55,740	63,165
Germany	71,370	71,790	44,758
Belgium	48,876	44,956	35,445
Italy	20,578	18,260	35,763
Total	295,395	321,283	291,979
Other	6,568	17,329	9,531
Total	301,963	338,612	301,510

Compiled from reports furnished by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, C. L. Luedtke.

^{1/} Weight per bale used, 420 kilograms or 926 pounds as representing average for whole country which includes large and small bales as well as scoured, and grease wool, and pulled wool. The bulk of the pulled wools which make a lighter bale goes to the United Kingdom, according to information furnished by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, C. L. Luedtke, whereas, the average weight of the bales going to the United States is considerably above the average.