UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS
With
STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

Summary

According to present indications the 1936 shorn wool production in the United States will not differ materially from that of last year when the clip was estimated at 344,000,000 pounds. Although there was a decrease of about 300,000 or 0.6 percent in the number of stock sheep and lambs on hand on January 1, 1936 compared with the same date of 1935, weather and feed conditions in the first 8 months of the wool growing season have been much better than a year ago, pointing to a heavier yield per fleece.

Late spring and early summer (November-December) rains have improved feed conditions in most countries of the Southern Hemisphere and conditions now appear to be generally more favorable for wool production than at the same time a year ago. It is yet too early to give any indication of production in Southern Hemisphere countries for the coming season.

The 1935-36 Southern Hemisphere wool clip has been sold quickly at higher prices than prevailed in the 1934-35 selling season. Exports have been considerably larger for the first 7 months of the season than a year ago. Apparent supplies on February 1, 1936 showed a reduction of 22 percent compared with the same date a year ago and 31 percent compared with the preceding 5-year average.

The volume of sales of domestic wool in the Boston market was very small in the latter part of January and early February, due chiefly to the limited supply of such wool available. This supply situation led to

further advances in prices of domestic wools, although the turnover at these prices was limited. Prices of most grades of domestic wool at Boston are now higher than at any time since 1929. Since the new domestic clip will not be available until April or May, prices are likely to remain near the present levels for the next few months.

The restricted supply of domestic wools on the spot market is reflected in early contracting for 1936 wools in the Western States as well as in increased purchases abroad for import by Boston dealers. Sales of spot foreign wools at Boston have increased.

Consumption of apparel class wool by United States mills in each months of 1935 was much larger than in the same months of 1934 and consumption in each month except February 1935 also was larger than the average for the corresponding month in the 10 years 1924 to 1933. See figure 1 at end of release. Consumption of such wool on a scoured basis for the year 1935 was 81 percent larger than in 1934 and was the largest since 1923. Despite the unusually high consumption in 1935, mills continue to operate at an active rate in early 1936 and a substantial number of unfilled orders were reported on hand.

A slight seasonal decline in activity was reported in the woolen and worsted industry of the United Kingdom in January. Unemployment for the month, however, was lower than in January of any year since 1928. Stocks of wool in all positions reported to the Imperial Economic Committee of the United Kingdom at the end of 1935 were the lowest in the 3-year period for which such statistics are available.

Market Situation

United States.-The volume of sales of wool in the Boston market continued to decline during the last 2 weeks of January and since then has remained very small, reports R. L. Burrus of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a review of the Boston wool market

for the month ended February 17. The diminished volume of business, however, apparently did not represent a weakening of demand. Trade was restricted largely because the wool was not available in Boston or was being held for higher prices. This supply situation lead to further advances in prices of domestic wools, although the turnover at these prices was limited.

By the middle of February prices of most grades of domestic wool at Boston had reached or exceeded the high of early 1934 and were higher than at any time since 1929. See figure 2 on prices of fine wool at end of release.

Activity on spot foreign wools has increased in the Boston market. Australian and South American wools of the grades consumed most heavily in this country were sold in sizeable volume. The increase in activity in foreign wools reflects the small supply of domestic wool on the market and the rise of prices of domestic wools to an import basis. Wool tops made from foreign wools have been offered recently in Boston at prices lower than prices asked on domestic wool tops of similar grade.

The restricted supply of domestic wool on the spot market is also reflected in early contracting for 1936 wool in the Western States.

Grease basis prices of Ohio and similar fleece wools were advanced 1 - 3 cents a pound, the strongest rise being on the medium grades. Strictly combing 56s (3/8 blood) and 48s-50s (1/4 blood) Ohio fleeces reached a maximum of 43 cents a pound in the grease the middle of February compared with 40 cents 1 month earlier. Fine Ohio delaine or strictly combing 64s and finer was sold in a few instances at 35-1/2 cents in the grease while the heavier shrinking lots remained at 34 cents. Sales of such wool were very small in the first half of February.

Prices of territory wools continued to rise through the first half of February although sales were small. Advances of 5 - 6 cents a pound scoured basis were realized on a very moderate turnover of 64s and finer wools, graded and ungraded. Recent nominal quotations on graded strictly combing 64s and finer territory wool were firm at 93-95 cents, scoured basis. Average to good French combing wools of this grade in original bags brought 90-91 cents, scoured basis, and good quality average to short French combing 64s and finer territory wools in original bags were 88-90 cents a pound. Strictly combing territory 56s were 80-83 cents, scoured basis, the middle of February and similar 46s were 65-70 cents. See table, page 14 for monthly prices in 1935 and 1936.

Good 12 months' Texas wools sold at 90-91 cents scoured basis the middle of February. Fall Texas greasy wools were sold at prices estimated in the range 74-77 cents scoured basis.

Sales of woolen wools were fairly well maintained in the month ended February 17. While some shortage of supplies was felt, the supply was continually replenished to a certain extent by the product of the pulleries and the by-product noils from the combing mills. Advances of 3-5 cents a pound were reported in prices of scoured pulled wools. Prices of wool noils advanced 2-3 cents a pound. Sales of fine noils the middle of February were at 70-73 cents for average while choice clear noils brought 75 cents. Average 3/8 blood noils sold at 63-65 cents.

Business in wool tops slackened largely as a result of the short supply of domestic wool available for combing. Demand was fairly strong and prices continued to advance. Sales of average staple combed 64s domestic wool tops were at $1.15-$1.16 the middle of February with choice staple bringing $1.17-$1.18. Oil combed 60s sold at $1.14-$1.15. Business was rather limited on lower grades.

The decline in consumption of wool by United States mills in December was somewhat more than seasonal. Nevertheless the December consumption was larger than in December of any year since 1922. For the 5 weeks ended December 28 the Bureau of the Census reports that the weekly average rate of consumption of apparel class wool by United States mills was 5,546,000 pounds scoured basis compared with 6,882,000 pounds in November and 4,428,000 pounds in December 1934. See figure 1 at end of release and tables in supplement for consumption by months, 1934 and 1935. Consumption on a scoured basis in 1935 was 81 percent larger than in 1934 and was the largest in any year since 1923. The consumption for the year 1935 was equivalent to about 567,000,000 pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis and 92,000,000 pounds of pulled wool greasy pulled basis.

Consumption of carpet wool by United States mills in 1935 was 135,000,000 pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis, and 6,000,000 pounds of pulled, greasy pulled basis. On a scoured basis, the consumption of carpet wool in 1935 was about 98,000,000 pounds compared with 62,000,000 pounds in 1934. Consumption of carpet wool in 1935 was the largest since 1929.

Despite the record consumption in 1935, mills continue to operate at an active rate. The New York Wool Top Exchange reported the middle of February that mills held unfilled orders for about 50,000,000 yards of wool goods or the equivalent of 12 week's production. The cold weather through the entire country has resulted in heavy sales of wool products and retailers report an excellent clearance of heavy wool garments.

Per capita consumption of apparel class wool in the United States declined from an average of 2.7 pounds, scoured basis, in the 5 years 1919-1923 to an average of 1.7 pounds in the years 1930-1934. The 1934 consumption of 1.3 pounds was the smallest reported since figures have been available (1918). The great improvement in manufacturing activity in 1935 raised per capita consumption for that year to 2.4 pounds, the highest since 1923. Changes in consumption on a grease basis are slightly different from the scoured basis figures because of the changes in shrinkage of the wools used by the industry. Changes in consumption of wool, including carpet wool, are similar to changes in consumption of apparel wool alone. See table, page 15.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston in January amounted to 6,400,000 pounds compared with 5,300,000 in December and 4,500,000 in January 1935. Arrivals of domestic wool will probably continue small until the new clip is available for shipment in April or May.

Arrivals of foreign wool continue to increase. Total imports of foreign wool at the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in the first 6 weeks of 1936 were about 15,800,000 pounds of apparel class wool and 12,100,000 pounds of carpet class. Entries into bonded warehouses were quite heavy during that period and imports for consumption were

probably somewhat smaller than total imports. See table, page 19, for United States imports for consumption by months in 1934 and 1935.

Southern Hemisphere.-The improvement in prices reported in Southern Hemisphere wool markets in the last half of 1935 has been well maintained. Prices in most selling centers have advanced quite steadily during the current selling season and are now generally at the highest levels since the early months of 1934. The rapid clearance at higher prices during the present season is a result of increased demand from practically all consuming countries except Germany and Italy.

January auctions in Australia opened with prices generally 5 percent higher than the December closing rate and further increases were reported as the series progressed. The average price received for greasy wool over all selling centers in January was 25.2 cents (15.36 pence) a pound compared with 23.4 cents (14.38 pence) in December and 16.1 cents (9.95 pence) in January 1935. This is the highest average for any month since March 1934. The average price for greasy wool sold in the first 7 months (July-January) of the present selling season was 22.5 cents (13.76 pence) a pound. The average price of greasy wool at Sydney, Australia in the first week of February was 16 pence a pound compared with an average of 14.6 pence at the December sales.

English and Japanese buyers have been very active at all the important Australian sales, and purchases by continental European buyers increased somewhat in February. Purchases for the United States have been larger than for several years. The regular selling season is scheduled to finish at Sydney on March 12 and at Melbourne and Geelong on April 8. In view of the strong demand during the season the carry-over of wool is expected to be light.

The South African wool market has operated under more steady and general competition during the present season than in 1934-35. Germany has again taken large quantities under the trade agreement first effective in December 1934 and renewed for the present selling season. France and the United Kingdom made much larger purchases in the first half of this season than in the same months of the 1934-35 season. Clean scoured costs per pound ex warehouses in the week ended February 1 were reported by the Secretary for Agriculture of the Union of South Africa as follows: 70s warp 57.7 cents (28 pence), 64s warp 55.6 cents (27 pence), and 60s super 53.6 cents (26 pence). This is an advance of 6 to 8 cents (3 to 4 pence) a pound compared with prices at the opening of the season in September.

Reports from the South American market in February indicated that prices had advanced during the last month. Germany is purchasing in Buenos Aires under quota arrangements. United States buyers continue active.

Demand has been strong at the New Zealand sales and prices remain very firm.

United Kingdom.-The London wool auctions are now closed until March 10. Prices at the first 1936 series which closed January 30 were mostly 5 to 10 percent higher than at the close of the previous series on December 6. Demand was very strong. Russian buyers bought good quality, greasy and scoured merinos. Germany, France, and Great Britain also made large purchases of merino wools. The quantity of wool available for the

January series was estimated at about 95,000 bales, a reduction of 29,000 bales compared with the January 1935 series. Approximately 83,000 bales were sold. English buyers took 44,000 bales, continental European buyers 36,000 bales, and the United States 3,000 bales.

Prices of wool, tops and yarn advanced sharply at Bradford in January. The Weekly Wool Chart index number for raw wool was 85 in January (English currency basis, July 1914 = 100) compared with 80 in December and 64 in January 1935. The index for merino wool has advanced to 94 and that for crossbred wool to 76. The index for tops advanced one point to 88 in January compared with 71 in January 1935 while the yarn index was 106 in January, 104 in December and 92 in January 1935.

A decline in activity in the wool manufacturing industry was reported in January as compared with December. The decline was largely seasonal and all sections were affected. The British Ministry of Labour reports that 9.3 percent of insured workers were registered as unemployed on January 20 compared with 7.9 percent on December 16 and 17.0 percent in January 1935. Unemployment in January 1936 was lower than in January of any year since 1928.

Stocks of wool in all positions reporting to the Imperial Economic Committee of the United Kingdom at the end of 1935 were the lowest in the 3-year period for which such statistics are available. The decline in stocks in Yorkshire as compared with stocks reported at the end of the 2 previous years is of particular significance since changes in Yorkshire stocks are believed to be in line with general changes in trade stocks.

Wool: Stocks in the United Kingdom, 1933-1935

Location and year	End of month					
	Feb.	Apr.	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Public warehouses in London:						
1933	43	68	67	59	35	27
1934	42	63	78	85	74	60
1935	58	63	59	56	44	24
Public warehouses in other ports 1/:						
1933	25	30	23	27	22	20
1934	34	27	37	34	29	27
1935	28	26	21	20	19	17
Railway & Canal depots in Yorkshire:						
1933	75	109	125	102	83	71
1934	94	115	105	85	61	51
1935	47	76	92	75	51	43
Total:						
1933	143	207	215	188	140	118
1934	170	215	220	204	164	138
1935	133	165	172	151	114	84

Compiled from Wool Intelligence Notes, United Kingdom Imperial Economic Committee. 1/ Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Hull and Grimsby.

Imports of wool into the United Kingdom in January were 94,000,000 pounds compared with 81,000,000 pounds in December. The January imports were about equal to imports in January 1935 but were below the January average of 107,000,000 pounds for the 5 years 1930-1934. Reexports of wool in January, however, were somewhat below average and the quantity of imported wool retained in January 1936 was about equal to the average for the 5 years previous.

Exports of woolen and worsted tissues from the United Kingdom increased seasonally in January to 10,700,000 square yards compared with 8,700,000 in December and 10,300,000 in January 1935. The January 1936 exports were the largest for that month since 1930.

Continental Europe.-Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of France showed an increase at the end of January as compared with December but were smaller than stocks reported at the end of January 1935. Stocks of tops in German establishments were sharply reduced in January and stocks in that country have now reached an exceedingly low level. A small reduction in stocks was also reported from Belgium. Combined stocks of merino tops in the 3 above mentioned countries were 17,702,000 pounds at the end of January compared with 17,088,000 pounds a month earlier and 23,235,000 pounds a year earlier. Stocks of crossbred tops were 21,781,000 pounds in January, 24,987,000 pounds in December, and 31,303,000 pounds in January 1935. Figures for Italy are no longer reported. See table in supplement.

Conditioning houses in France and Belgium reported a substantial increase in the quantity of wool, tops and yarn tested in 1935 as compared with 1934. See table in supplement. The monthly report on conditions in the wool industries of continental European countries had not been received from the Berlin office at the time of publication of this report.

Supply Situation

Interest is now centering on the 1936 spring wool clip in Northern Hemisphere countries. Present indications are that the shorn wool clip in the United States will not differ materially from that of last year when it was estimated at 344,000,000 pounds. Although there was a decrease of about 300,000 or 0.6 percent in the number of stock sheep and lambs on hand on January 1, 1936 compared with the same date of 1935, weather and feed conditions throughout the first 8 months of the wool growing season have been much better than a year ago, pointing to a heavier yield per fleece. The United States produces about one-third of the Northern Hemisphere wool clip, exclusive of Russia and China. Indications are that there will be some increase in the German clip as sheep numbers in that country increased in 1935 and on December 1 the number was 13 percent larger than a year earlier. Last year wool production in that country was estimated at about 31,000,000 pounds. As yet there are no indications of the size of the 1936 wool clip in the United Kingdom, which is the second largest producing country of the Northern Hemisphere excluding Russia and China.

Late spring and early summer (November-December) rain improved feed conditions in most countries of the Southern Hemisphere and conditions now appear to be better generally than at the same time a year ago. Still more rain is needed in parts of Australia and the Union of South Africa to give the new wool clip a good start. This is the clip shorn in the last half of 1936 and it is yet too early to give any indication of production.

The 1935-36 Southern Hemisphere wool clip has been sold fairly quickly at higher prices than that of 1934-35. The estimate of a decrease in supplies entering international trade channels from Southern Hemisphere countries during the 1935-36 season appears to be borne out fully by the figures for the first 7 1/ months of the season. Although exports from the 5 principal wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere for the season up to January 31, which amounted to 879,000,000 pounds, show an increase of 21 percent compared with the same period of 1934-35, stocks at selling centers are much smaller than at the same date of 1935. The estimated reduction in apparent supplies 2/ in Southern Hemisphere countries on February 1, 1936 is estimated at 22 percent as compared with the same date a year ago.

United States.-Judged by the number of stock sheep and lambs on hand in the United States on January 1, 1936 and the condition of sheep in the first 8 months of the wool growing season in the Western States, the shorn wool clip this year will not differ greatly from that of 1935 when it was estimated at 344,000,000 pounds.

The number of stock sheep and lambs on hand in the United States on January 1, 1936 was 46,380,000, a decrease of only 0.6 percent compared with 1935. In the 14 Western Range States, where about 75 percent of the total clip originates, the number this year was 32,626,000, a decrease of 1.4 percent compared with a year ago. The number remained practically stationary in Texas, the most important sheep producing State in the United States, increased in California and the Dakotas, and decreased in the other Western States. The greatest percentage decreases were in Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

The average condition of sheep in the 14 Western Range States for which condition reports are available on February 1 was 88 percent of normal compared with only 76 percent a year ago and 85 percent in 1934. The average condition for the 8 months July 1, 1935 to February 1, 1936 was 90 percent compared with 75 percent for the same period of 1934-35. The condition this season appears to be about the same as in 1930-31 when the average yield of wool per fleece in the 14 Western States under discussion was 8.4 pounds and the average for the whole United States was 8.04 pounds.

1/ Eight months for Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa and 4 months for Argentina and New Zealand.

2/ Carry-over plus production minus exports from beginning of season up to January 31. No deductions made for wool sold but not yet exported or for comparatively small quantities consumed locally.

The five most important Central and Eastern wool producing States showed an increase of 3 percent in stock sheep and lambs as of January 1, 1936, the total number being 6,849,000. There were increases in all of these States. (See table in Statistical Supplement.)

Australia.-In mid-summer (end of December) weather and feed conditions were not particularly favorable to the early growth of the 1936-37 wool clip, to be shorn mostly during the last half of 1936. Feed conditions were reported as unfavorable in most of New South Wales, with the exception of the southern districts. Rain was received in the northern part of Queensland in the latter part of December after a very dry November. The central areas of the Continent are in need of summer rain and water supplies are becoming low in Western Australia and Queensland.

The rate at which wool is being received at selling centers in Australia indicates that the 1935-36 clip may have been somewhat larger than originally estimated in June, probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 985,000,000 pounds. This would compare with a clip of 1,031,000,000 pounds in 1934-35. Receipts in January amounted to 20,000,000 pounds or approximately the same as last January. January receipts for the 10 years 1926-1935 averaged 15,000,000 pounds.

At the beginning of February stocks of wool at selling centers were smaller than on that date of the past 10 years with the exception of 1928 and 1934. Receipts for the 7-month period ended January 31 amounted to 742,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 2 percent below the same period last season. However, as compared with the same 7-month period for the 5 seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34 when they averaged 725,000,000 pounds, arrivals at selling centers so far this season are 2 percent larger.

Practically 73 percent of receipts have been disposed of so far this season, compared with 57 percent during the same period a year ago and 66 percent during the same period of the preceding 5 seasons.

Stocks of current clip wool at selling centers on February 1 amounted to 202,000,000 pounds and were over 100,000,000 pounds or 39 percent smaller than on the same date of 1935 and 16 percent smaller than the average on this date of the 5 years 1930 to 1934.

Exports for the first 7 months of the 1935-36 season up to January 31, amounted to 509,000,000 pounds, compared with 448,000,000 pounds last season for the same period and an average of 509,000,000 pounds for the same period of the 5 seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34. Statistics of exports by countries of destination for the 6-month period ended December 31 show that all important countries except the United Kingdom took more wool than in the corresponding period a year ago. The quantities exported by countries were as follows in millions of pounds with percentage of last season in parentheses: United Kingdom, 160 (99); Japan, 110 (151); France, 46 (123); Germany and Austria, 18 (117); Belgium and Holland, 73 (110); Italy, 2 (65); United States and Canada, 9 (444); all countries, 438 (116). (See details for years 1932 to 1935 in Statistical Supplement)

Australian woolen mills are becoming increasingly important as buyers of Australian wool. In 1934-35 they bought 90,000,000 pounds or almost one-tenth of the total clip, an increase of 24 percent above 1933-34. The purchases for the preceding 5 years averaged only 64,000,000 pounds.

The mills are principally interested in medium qualities spinners' fleeces and lower grade fleeces, skirtings and odd sorts. In addition to fabrics, the mills are producing rugs, blankets, knitted goods, felts, etc., and export over 3,000,000 pounds of tops each year. This increasing domestic consumption has also been accompanied by an expansion in the scouring industry in Australia. Last year the mills treated 113,195,000 pounds of grease wool and pulled wool from 8,717,000 sheep skins producing 78,548,000 pounds of scoured wool. This expansion of the domestic mills is stated to be due to the protective tariff and to the advantage given by the rate of exchange.

The price of grease wool in Australia averaged 25 cents a pound in January 1936, compared with 16 cents in January 1935 and 22 cents in January 1934.

New Zealand.- Late spring and early summer weather was not very favorable to livestock in New Zealand. November was characterized by cold, winter weather with almost continuous rain which was unfavorable to stock. Feed was plentiful but lacking in quality and warm spring weather was badly needed.

Notwithstanding the heavy carry-over, apparent supplies still on hand at the end of January are estimated at only 254,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3 percent compared with the quantity at the same date a year ago and 6 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year average.

Exports of wool for the first 7 months of the season up to January 31, amounted to 105,000,000 pounds compared with 64,000,000 pounds during the same period a year ago and an average of 93,000,000 pounds exported during that period of the preceding 5 seasons.

Statistics by countries of destination for the first 6 months of the season up to December 31 show that 38,000,000 pounds or 67 percent of the total went to the United Kingdom, which was an increase of 71 percent above 1934 for the same period. (For details by countries see Statistical Supplement.)

Union of South Africa.- The 1936-37 wool clip, to be shorn in the last half of 1936, depends to a large extent for a good start on the weather and feed conditions in the late spring and summer months (October-March). Rain during December relieved the dry conditions in Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal Provinces to a limited extent. Further general rain, however, is necessary, especially in Northern Transvaal, for the improvement of feed and water conditions. Most of the Union is dependent on the summer rainfall (October-March) and unless sufficient rain is received during that period the situation is likely to become serious in these provinces.

However, conditions in Cape Province, the most important sheep raising province in the Union were good, according to latest reports. The latest detailed census figures show that of the total number of 44,021,000 wooled sheep in the Union on August 31, 1930, 39,420,000 were on European farms. Of this number 19,352,000 or 49 percent were in Cape Province, 12,358,000 or 31 percent in Orange Free State, 5,199,000 or 13 percent in Transvaal and 2,511,000 or 6 percent in Natal. The total number of wooled sheep in the Union had fallen to approximately 30,365,000 by August 1934, but was expected to have increased somewhat by August 1935 although details are not yet available.

On February 1, 1936 apparent supplies of wool on hand in the Union of South Africa were approximately 103,000,000 pounds or 54 percent less than at the same time a year ago and 33 percent less than the preceding 5-year average supplies on that date. The reduction in apparent supplies as compared with last year is principally due to better clearance during the first 6 months of this season than last. Last year exports were slow pending final announcement of the terms of the barter agreement made with Germany. The better clearance so far this season, combined with a reduced carry-over tend to offset the somewhat larger clip.

Stocks of unsold wool at ports on February 1 were reduced to only 16,000,000 pounds compared with 52,000,000 pounds on the same date of 1935 and an average of 37,000,000 pounds on the same date of the preceding 5 years.

Wool receipts at ports for the 7-month period ended January 31 reached 169,000,000 pounds, an increase of 16 percent above the same period of 1934-35. As compared with the average receipts during this period of the 5 seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35 there was a reduction this year of 12 percent.

Exports of grease and scoured wool combined for the 7-month period ended January 31 amounted to 133,000,000 pounds, an increase of 43 percent above 1934-35 but 14 percent below the preceding 5-year average for that period. Exports of grease wool by countries for the first 6 months of the 1935-36 season, i.e., July 1 to December 31, show that there were increases to all important countries except Italy above the unusually small exports of a year ago. France took the largest quantity going to any one country or 36,000,000 pounds, an increase of 63 percent above the same period of 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium while considerably larger than a year earlier were not as large as in the same period of 1933-34. Exports of grease wool to the United States amounted to over 1,000,000 pounds and exceeded exports for the same period of the 3 preceding seasons. (See details in Statistical Supplement.)

The average export price of grease wool in the Union of South Africa in January 1936 was 21 cents a pound, compared with 15 cents in January 1935, 24 cents in January 1934. The average January price for the 5 years 1931 to 1935 was 13 cents a pound.

Uruguay.- Late spring (December) rains have been excellent and ranches are heavily grassed, in fact, the grass in certain zones is a little too high for sheep. Locusts are still in evidence in many parts of the Republic.

Apparent supplies of wool in Uruguay on February 1 are estimated to be 7 percent below the average for that date of the 5 years 1930 to 1934. The smaller supplies are the result of two factors, i.e., estimated smaller production and larger exports so far this season. A comparison with last season is not a good one owing to the fact that fairly large quantities of Uruguayan wool were reported as smuggled over the Brazilian line and later exported as Brazilian wool, in bond, through Uruguay.

The stocks at Montevideo on February 1 this year were 37,000,000 pounds compared with 45,000,000 pounds at the same date of 1935 and the preceding 5-year average on that date of 24,000,000 pounds. It is stated that the recent increase in the value of the Uruguayan peso is hindering the marketing of the remainder of the wool clip. Wool exporters desire that steps be taken by the Government to check any further increases in the value of the peso. Prices of different grades of Uruguayan wool according to kind and quality ranged as follows at the end of January: merino 70s to 80s ranged from 12 to 37 cents per pound, fine crossbreds, 50/56s to 60s from 28.3 to 29.1 cents, medium crossbreds, 46s to 50s, no sales; and coarse crossbreds 32/36s to 44s from 20 to 22 cents. Last year the price at the end of January was as follows: merinos, 70s to 80s ranged from 12 to 30 cents per pound; fine crossbred 50/56s to 60s, 24.7 cents to 25.4 cents per pound; medium crossbreds 46s to 50s, no sales; and coarse crossbreds 32/36s, from 15 to 16 cents. During January such transactions as took place were in fine crossbreds. Earlier in the season the demand was for good class coarse crossbreds. Operations in merinos were mostly confined to local manufacturers.

Receipts of wool at Montevideo up to the end of January amounted to 94,000,000 pounds or 80 percent of total estimated available supplies for the season. Receipts during the same period of the 5 seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34 amounted to 86,000,000 pounds and averaged only 67 percent of total available supplies. Last year receipts at Montevideo were unusually small owing mostly to the smuggling operations already mentioned.

Exports of wool for the first 4 months of the season, i.e., October 1 to January 31, reached 50,445,000 pounds, a decrease of 11 percent compared with the average for the same period of the 5 years 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Statistics of exports by countries for the first 4 months of the season show that the United States took 12,115,000 pounds or 24 percent of total exports so far. This is a larger quantity than was taken by the United States in any of the 5 preceding seasons when the largest quantity taken in any season was 6,403,000 pounds.

Argentina.- As in other Southern Hemisphere countries, weather and feed conditions in Argentina in mid-summer (December-January) were generally better than a year ago and more favorable to the early growth of the 1936-37 wool clip, i.e., the clip to be shorn in the last half of 1936, than was the case a year ago. Rain was frequent during the spring and early summer months and conditions both in the province of Buenos Aires and in Patagonia are reported as good.

At the beginning of February 1936 apparent supplies of wool in Argentina were estimated to be approximately 10 percent smaller than on the same date of 1935 and also about 4 percent smaller than on that date of the preceding 5 years. The reduction in supplies is partly due to the reduced carry-over and partly to the smaller clip. Exports so far this season are slightly below those of a year ago.

The quantity exported during the first 4 months of the season, i.e., October 1 to January 30, amounted to 86,599,000 pounds, compared with 93,350,000 pounds during the same period of 1934-35 according to unofficial estimates of the Review of the River Plate. A considerably larger quantity of Argentine wool has been shipped to the United States so far this season than last. Exports to this country from October 1 up to January 30 amounted to approximately 20,000,000 pounds whereas last season for the same period they were only 6,000,000 pounds.

Shipments to the principal countries of destination during the first 4 months of this season, in millions of pounds, were as follows with percentage of same period last season in parentheses: United Kingdom, 27 (84); United States, 20 (248); France, 18 (74); Germany, 8 (25); Italy, 4 (41).

Receipts of wool at Central Produce Market near Buenos Aires from October 1 to January 29, amounted to 48,080,000 pounds, an increase of about 2 percent above the same period last year. Stocks on hand on January 29 amounted to 9,500,000 pounds and were 26 percent smaller than on the same date a year ago. In the last few seasons approximately one-fourth of the Argentine wool clip has been marketed at Central Produce Market.

Statistical Supplement

Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by years, 1929-1935 and by months, 1935 to date

Year and month	Boston 1/ Territory, strictly combing scoured basis: 64s, 70s, 80s	Boston 1/ 56s	Boston 1/ 46s	London 2/ Average quality clean costs 5/ 70s	London 2/ 56s	London 2/ 46s	Bradford 3/ Warp wool scoured 64s	Bradford 3/ 50s	Leipzig 4/ Domestic scoured A/AA 6/	Leipzig 4/ Cape washed fine 6 - 8 months
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Av. 7/										
1929	98.1	92.3	73.5	72.8	54.7	38.7	71.0	43.6	92.1	8/79.3
1930	76.2	63.4	50.8	48.8	32.3	23.8	47.1	26.0	65.3	50.6
1931	63.1	49.9	37.9	35.6	23.7	15.5	35.5	17.9	41.4	37.5
1932	47.0	40.4	32.0	26.0	20.2	10.0	26.1	12.4	9/31.9	9/29.9
1933	67.0	60.8	49.6	42.7	29.8	14.1	43.8	19.8	47.1	41.8
1934	81.6	74.2	59.6	54.3	37.2	19.9	54.9	26.6	97.7	81.2
1935	74.8	63.6	51.4	47.5	29.0	18.6	47.7	23.2	120.2	61.8
1935 -										
Jan.	76.0	66.2	56.0	40.8	28.8	16.3	39.6	22.3	120.3	60.7
Feb.	71.0	61.0	48.5	38.6	28.4	16.8	38.5	21.3	119.3	59.6
Mar.	66.0	56.0	41.0	38.4	24.9	15.1	37.8	19.9	120.8	57.7
Apr.	65.8	54.0	40.6	42.3	26.2	16.4	42.3	21.1	119.8	55.7
May	67.2	56.2	43.4	47.2	28.5	18.5	47.4	22.6	120.6	59.7
June	74.0	62.2	51.5	50.9	29.8	19.5	49.5	22.7	120.3	62.5
July	75.3	62.4	51.5	53.0	30.1	20.5	51.7	24.3	120.7	63.9
Aug.	75.5	62.0	51.5	51.8	29.8	20.5	52.9	24.4	120.4	64.4
Sept.	78.8	65.2	54.2	50.3	29.3	19.3	51.4	24.2	120.0	64.2
Oct.	80.2	69.4	57.3	49.1	28.6	18.9	52.2	24.6	120.1	65.0
Nov.	83.9	73.6	60.5	54.4	32.8	21.0	55.5	24.7	120.1	64.2
Dec.	84.2	74.5	60.5	53.4	30.8	20.5	53.4	25.7	120.0	64.2
1936 -										
Jan.	88.1	77.7	60.6	55.6	33.5	21.7	56.3	27.1	120.1	65.2
Feb.	10/94.0	10/81.5	10/67.5				58.3	28.1		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Foreign prices have been converted at prevailing rates of exchange.

1/ Monthly averages of weekly range quotations from Division of Livestock Meats and Wool.

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

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

4/ Quotations for the first of the month reported by the Berlin Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

5/ Top and noil in oil. About 3 percent must be added to bring to scoured basis.

6/ Corresponds to grades 66/70s in the English system.

7/ Yearly averages of monthly quotations compiled as indicated in notes 1 to 4.

8/ Eight months only.

9/ Eleven months only.

10/ Average for week ended February 21.

Wool, apparel and carpet class: Mill consumption in the United States, 1918 to date

Year	Population July 1	Apparel class wool 1/ Scoured basis 3/ Total	Apparel class wool 1/ Scoured basis 3/ Per capita	Apparel class wool 1/ Greasy shorn basis 4/ Total	Apparel class wool 1/ Greasy shorn basis 4/ Per capita	Apparel and carpet class wool 2/ Scoured basis 3/ Total	Apparel and carpet class wool 2/ Scoured basis 3/ Per capita	Apparel and carpet class wool 2/ Greasy shorn basis 4/ Total	Apparel and carpet class wool 2/ Greasy shorn basis 4/ Per capita
	Million	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1918	103.6	371.2	3.6	676.0	6.5	399.3	3.9	715.0	6.9
1919	105.0	283.1	2.7	563.7	5.4	329.1	3.1	627.6	6.0
1920	106.5	264.3	2.5	510.9	4.8	314.2	3.0	580.2	5.4
1921	108.2	299.7	2.8	597.4	5.5	343.4	3.2	658.1	6.1
1922	109.9	312.8	2.8	640.4	5.8	406.5	3.7	770.5	7.0
1923	111.5	311.3	2.8	603.1	5.4	422.4	3.8	755.3	6.8
1924	113.2	249.7	2.2	518.0	4.6	342.2	3.0	644.7	5.7
1925	114.9	251.7	2.2	525.2	4.6	349.9	3.0	659.7	5.7
1926	116.5	254.7	2.2	524.1	4.5	342.7	2.9	644.6	5.5
1927	118.2	258.7	2.2	551.1	4.7	354.1	3.0	681.8	5.8
1928	119.9	232.4	1.9	511.9	4.3	333.2	2.8	650.0	5.4
1929	121.5	253.2	2.1	554.7	4.6	368.1	3.0	712.1	5.9
1930	123.2	200.7	1.6	447.9	3.6	263.2	2.1	533.5	4.3
1931	124.1	237.7	1.9	545.2	4.4	311.0	2.5	648.4	5.2
1932	124.8	188.5	1.5	439.8	3.5	230.1	1.8	498.4	4.0
1933	125.7	245.5	2.0	572.2	4.6	317.1	2.5	673.0	5.4
1934	126.4	167.6	1.3	381.4	3.0	229.7	1.8	470.1	3.7
1935 5/	127.2	~~303.9~~	2.4	723.2	5.7	402.2	3.2		
per		304.0	2.4	713.3	5.6	402.5	3.2	855.0	6.7

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Wool generally regarded as more or less suitable for apparel purposes. Formerly classified as combing and clothing.

2/ Carpet class consists of foreign wool, such as Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, etc., particularly suitable for floor coverings, sometimes used for other purposes.

3/ Shorn and pulled wool reported "scoured" plus shorn and pulled wool reported "greasy", reduced to scoured basis, assuming average yields varying with origin and grade.

4/ Shorn wool reported "greasy" plus pulled wool reported "greasy raised to a greasy shorn basis, and shorn and pulled wool reported "scoured" raised to a greasy shorn basis, conversion factors varying with origin and grade. Pulled wool, not shown on greasy pulled basis because no breakdown between "scoured" shorn and "scoured" pulled consumption prior to 1933.

5/ Preliminary.

Wool, scoured basis: Consumption by the manufacturing industry, by months, 1934 and 1935 1/

Month	Apparel class 2/		Carpet class 3/		Total	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Jan.	17.4	22.2	6.1	5.9	23.5	28.1
Feb.	16.3	19.3	5.8	6.0	22.1	25.3
Mar.	16.8	4/ 23.1	6.3	4/ 8.5	23.1	4/ 31.6
Apr.	13.4	21.8	5.6	8.3	19.0	30.1
May	12.7	25.4	5.6	8.6	18.3	34.0
June	11.0	4/ 28.4	6.2	4/10.2	17.2	4/ 38.6
July	9.2	23.6	4.6	9.1	13.8	32.6
Aug.	9.9	26.6	5.0	9.3	14.9	35.9
Sept. 4/ ..	8.2	29.0	3.8	19.5	12.0	38.5
Oct.	12.8	29.6	4.4	8.1	17.2	37.7
Nov.	17.7	27.5	3.8	7.4	21.5	34.9
Dec. 4/ ...	22.2	27.7	4.9	7.4	27.1	35.2
Jan.-Dec. 5/	167.6	303.9	62.1	98.3	229.7	402.2

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Raw Wool Consumption Reports, Bureau of the Census.

1/ Calendar months through June 1934; thereafter, the first 2 months in each quarter are 4-week periods and the third, or last month, a 5-week period.

2/ Wools generally regarded as more or less suitable for apparel purposes, formerly combing and clothing.

3/ Foreign wool such as Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, etc., particularly suitable for floor coverings; sometimes used for other purposes.

4/ 5-week period, see note 1.

5/ Revised totals.

United States: Consumption of wool by class and grade, scoured basis, 1935

Class and grade	1935		Weekly average 1/		
	Aggregate	Weekly average	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apparel class: 2/					
64s,70s,80s (fine)	115,668	2,224	2,677	2,445	1,988
58s,60s (1/2 blood)	46,633	897	931	960	936
56s (3/8 blood)	69,945	1,345	1,937	1,732	1,155
48s, 50s (1/4 blood)	50,750	976	1,337	1,171	924
46s (Low 1/4 blood)	8,868	171	194	176	143
44s (Common)	1,367	26	30	42	38
36s, 40s (Braid)	1,797	35	54	25	32
36s,40s,44s (Lincoln)	8,865	170	231	331	330
Total	303,893	5,844	7,391	6,882	5,546
Carpet class: 3/					
Duty paid	934	18	21	7	13
Free 4/	97,409	1,873	2,011	1,835	1,475
Total	98,343	1,891	2,032	1,842	1,488

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from raw wool consumption reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ October and November averages based on 4 weeks, December average on 5 weeks, no adjustment made for holidays.
2/ Wool generally regarded as more or less suitable for apparel purposes.
3/ Foreign wool such as Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, etc., particularly suitable for floor coverings; sometimes used for other purposes.
4/ Carpet class wool if used for floor coverings, press cloths, knit or felt, boots, or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks may be imported free of duty.

United States: Machinery activity in the woolen and worsted industry, by months, 1/ 1935

Year and month	Combs	Spindles: Woolen	Spindles: Worsted	Looms: Broad 2/	Looms: Narrow 3/	Looms: Carpet
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours
1935	Active machine and spindle hours reported					
1st quarter	1,596	1,087,330	980,384	24,388	1,674	2,176
2nd "	1,904	1,035,302	984,263	21,811	1,459	2,683
3rd "	1,830	1,207,826	959,919	23,148	1,550	2,655
Oct.	638	394,397	352,666	7,259	670	805
Nov.	646	384,970	362,088	7,703	645	801
Dec. 4/	680	441,214	385,892	9,890	767	824
4th quarter	1,964	1,220,581	1,100,646	24,852	3,082	2,430
4th quarter 1934	1,304	853,097	730,931	15,417	1,535	1,348
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1934	Percentage of maximum single shift machine and spindle hours operated, new basis 5/					
Oct.	61.3	81.2	43.9	56.2	42.6	42.2
Nov.	102.0	84.3	60.3	61.0	36.5	29.5
Dec. 4/	128.2	99.4	87.7	86.7	35.5	37.9
1935						
Jan.	123.8	109.6	91.7	102.2	34.4	45.7
Feb.	110.8	117.8	88.4	111.4	39.0	56.9
Mar. 4/	118.1	103.6	75.7	103.1	36.0	65.2
Apr.	137.4	97.5	78.4	91.4	33.7	73.6
May	143.9	106.2	88.2	95.2	34.7	74.1
June 4/	142.3	114.3	89.7	97.3	31.0	62.9
July	127.7	120.7	83.4	97.9	30.5	66.2
Aug.	137.8	132.5	83.1	107.5	38.5	76.1
Sept. 4/	139.9	124.3	83.3	98.7	41.1	65.9
Oct.	153.6	135.9	100.7	105.8	52.8	68.0
Nov.	155.5	133.8	103.8	111.6	55.2	66.5
Dec. 4/	132.1	120.3	90.0	113.7	51.5	55.3

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Wool Machinery Activity Reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ The first 2 months in each quarter are 4-week periods and the third or final months are 5-week periods.

2/ Woolen and worsted looms wider than 50" reed space.

3/ Woolen and worsted looms with 50" reed space or less.

4/ Five week period, see 1/.

5/ Total machines times hours which they could have been operated on a single shift of 40 hours per week.

United States: Imports of wool for consumption, by months, 1934 and 1935

Month	Combing and clothing		Carpet		Total	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	2,906	2,022	6,609	6,475	9,515	8,497
Feb.	3,434	1,754	9,003	10,118	12,437	11,872
Mar.	4,042	1,531	12,552	12,286	16,594	113,817
Apr.	2,347	1,203	11,182	14,064	13,529	15,267
May	1,144	1,668	6,290	13,951	7,434	15,619
June	1,275	1,448	6,708	14,335	7,983	15,783
July	1,128	2,263	6,461	16,358	7,589	18,621
Aug.	804	1,626	6,223	18,612	7,027	20,238
Sept.	1,003	1,832	6,546	19,866	7,549	21,698
Oct.	1,577	3,924	7,222	19,254	8,799	23,178
Nov.	1,959	4,370	2,890	13,552	4,849	17,922
Dec.	1,537	5,315	3,501	12,634	5,038	17,949
Jan. - Dec.	23,156	28,957	85,187	171,504	108,343	200,461

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses in England, France and Belgium, 1931 - 1935

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bradford-England					
Wool	8,303	8,524	12,601	14,744	20,862
Tops	45,497	56,403	60,577	52,238	64,579
Yarn	1,472	1,644	2,243	2,048	2,377
Roubaix and Tourcoing-France					
Wool	28,852	24,707	30,829	24,826	25,337
Tops	119,229	122,765	150,098	108,394	113,281
Yarn	28,583	24,595	28,197	21,790	18,794
Mazamet-France					
Wool	52,018	54,134	74,123	60,360	66,883
Verviers-Belgium					
Wool	23,311	22,405	29,857	14,312	19,557
Tops	4,874	4,491	4,226	2,423	1/
Yarn	5,703	2,919	2,725	1,737	4,200

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from the Berlin office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Not available.

Wool tops: Stocks held by continental European commission combing establishments at the end of January 1931-1934 and by months, 1935 and 1936

End of month	Merino					Crossbred				
	France	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Total 1/	France	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Total 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.										
1931	17,546	8,201	2,881	1,232	29,860	15,082	5,335	3,375	1,761	25,553
1932	14,791	6,750	1,656	556	23,753	11,025	6,726	1,400	1,107	20,258
1933	15,639	9,398	4,356	1,091	30,484	11,058	12,394	1,678	2,024	27,154
1934	14,420	5,606	5,463	1,041	26,530	17,183	11,283	2,429	2,372	33,267
1935 -										
Jan.	12,335	4,134	4,733	2,033	23,235	17,679	8,406	2,687	2,531	31,303
Feb.	13,583	4,041	5,223	1,396	24,243	16,876	8,876	2,447	2,851	31,050
Mar.	12,740	4,074	5,545	1,631	23,990	15,223	9,081	2,610	2,313	29,227
Apr.	13,852	3,851	5,529	1,612	24,844	15,079	8,530	2,434	1,989	28,032
May	13,389	3,505	4,885	1,206	22,985	14,859	7,685	2,284	1,684	26,512
June	13,865	3,492	4,775	855	22,987	16,382	7,458	2,491	1,587	27,918
July	13,796	3,157	4,945	875	22,774	17,950	7,747	2,593	1,618	29,908
Aug.	13,788	3,018	5,174	917	22,897	18,814	8,181	2,976	1,545	31,516
Sept.	12,829	2,853	4,912	820	21,414	18,464	7,432	3,296	1,376	30,568
Oct.	10,009	2,224	4,733	721	17,687	17,873	6,235	3,245	1,195	28,548
Nov.	8,627	2,145	3,964	2/	14,736	16,720	5,068	3,243	2/	25,031
Dec.	10,007	2,709	4,372	2/	17,088	16,400	5,329	3,258	2/	24,987
1936 -										
Jan.	11,554	1,944	4,204	2/	17,702	15,348	3,095	3,338	2/	21,781
	12,480	1810	4,220		18,510	14,625	2,584	3,034		20,243

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from the Berlin office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Italy is not included after October 1935.

2/ Not reported.

Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-1930, annual 1931-1935

Country	Average 1926-1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Southern Hemisphere						
Australia	926.4	1,007.5	1,062.6	995.9	1,031.0	2/948.0
New Zealand 3/ 4/	266.4	282.8	288.4	300.5	275.9	272.0
Chile	26.7	26.3	5/ 25.9	3/ 25.7	3/ 28.7	---
Argentina 6/	332.8	364.0	340.0	348.0	348.0	340.0
Uruguay 3/	140.1	7/106.0	7/110.2	7/104.7	7/119.0	7/107.0
Union of South Africa 8/	294.1	305.1	319.4	275.2	210.0	232.0
Total of 5 countries reporting to 1935	1,959.8	2,065.4	2,120.6	2,024.3	1,983.9	1,899.0
Northern Hemisphere						
North America -						
United States:						
Shorn	310.3	372.2	345.4	364.7	357.7	343.9
Pulled 9/	53.6	66.1	67.1	64.2	60.5	(67.0)
Total	363.9	438.3	412.5	428.9	418.2	(410.9)
Canada	19.5	20.4	20.5	19.3	19.5	5/ 19.4
Europe -						
United Kingdom (England & Wales, Scotland, & Northern Ireland)	113.2	112.5	118.5	120.4	114.4	110.0
Irish Free State	18.0	10/19.3	10/19.6	10/19.6	17.0	5/ 17.4
Norway	5.6	5.5	5.7	5/ 5.8	6.0	5.7
France	46.5	44.1	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.0
Spain 11/	73.7	66.1	5/ 70.0	67.6	(67.6)	---
Italy 11/	53.3	44.0	10/42.0	41.0	36.0	---
Germany	34.8	5/ 30.8	5/ 30.8	30.0	5/ 29.8	5/ 30.7
Czechoslovakia 11/	3.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	5/ 2.2
Hungary	12.2	12.8	10.8	5/ 10.5	5/ 10.8	5/ 12.2
Yugoslavia 5/	28.3	28.8	30.5	30.8	31.1	32.1
Greece	14.0	14.6	14.9	16.0	5/ 15.6	5/ 16.6
Rumania 11/	66.9	65.1	62.7	61.5	5/ 64.6	5/ 63.7
Poland 5/	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.4
Latvia	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.6	5/ 4.6
Lithuania	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Total 15 European countries reporting to 1935	356.2	349.3	352.1	353.3	348.0	346.6
Africa and Asia 12/						
Algeria	41.9	28.1	39.3	5/ 39.3	5/ 41.2	5/ 43.6
Turkey	9.9	14.8	10.2	14.0	12.0	13.8
Iraq 3/	16.7	18.6	5/ 14.6	5/ 13.4	(16.0)	18.0
Total 20 Northern Hemisphere countries reporting to 1935	808.1	869.5	849.2	868.2	854.9	852.3
Total 25 Northern & Southern Hemisphere coun. reptg. to 1935	2,767.9	2,934.9	2,969.8	2,892.5	2,838.8	2,751.3
Estimated world total excluding Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China 13/	3,225.0	3,394.0	3,431.0	3,368.0	3,314.0	14/ 3,215.0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	362.9	15/ 212.0	15/ 142.0	15/ 149.9	15/ 134.6	15/ 167.0
China 16/	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0

Continued -

Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-1930, annual 1931-1935 - Cont'd

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This table includes wool shorn during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn during the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the given calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere, the bulk being shorn during the last 6 months of the given calendar year. Pulled wool is included in the total for most important countries at its grease equivalent. Figures in parentheses are interpolated or carried forward. See World Wool Prospects, October 1935, for table showing all countries and current issues for latest estimates.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimate of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Receipts into store for first 7 months of season indicate a clip of about 985,000,000 pounds.

3/ Estimates based on exports alone, or exports, stocks, and domestic consumption and any other available information.

4/ Years 1924 to 1926 supplied by the Empire Marketing Board. Years 1927-28 to 1934-35, Official Yearbook of New Zealand 1935 and Monthly Abstract of New Zealand Statistics, August 1935. The estimates of Dalgety and Company used formerly are as follows in million pounds with scoured wool included at its scoured weight; average 1926-1930, 235.6; 1930, 265.7; 1931, 265.5; 1932, 265.5; 1933, 262.7; 1934, 241.0.

5/ Estimates based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing and other available data.

6/ Estimates of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, based on exports, stocks, and domestic consumption except that production for 1931 and 1932 have been revised upward provisionally to take care of excess exports in 1932-33 and estimate for 1934-35 has been revised using actual exports for season combined with the Bank's estimate of stocks, consumption, etc.

7/ Estimates supplied by United States Department of Agriculture representative for 1931-1935.

8/ Revised estimates furnished by Union of South Africa, Division of Economics and Markets. Includes production in Basutoland, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

9/ Published as reported by pulleries and is mostly washed. The Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound of pulled wool the equivalent of 1 1/3 pounds of grease wool.

10/ Estimates of the Imperial Economic Committee (formerly Empire Marketing Board).

11/ Revisions based on recent census figures of wool production or of sheepnumbers.

12/ Estimates for Asiatic countries, rough approximations only.

13/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries publish official estimates of wool production. In the absence of official figures for many countries various estimates have been used. Some have been furnished by United States Government representatives abroad and others have been based on reports of sheep numbers, average fleece weights, and any other available data. For some principal exporting countries the figures are seasonal exports alone, or estimates derived from exports, carry-over, and domestic consumption. In the case of most Asiatic countries the figures are rough commercial estimates.

14/ Estimate based on production in 25 countries as compared with 1934.

15/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average yield as derived from official estimates for recent years. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics program called for 353,000,000 pounds in 1931 according to the Economic Handbook of the Soviet Union, but this estimate appears much too large considering the decrease in sheep numbers since 1929.

16/ Unofficial estimate based on sheep numbers in 1932. Owing to poor marketing conditions in recent years exports of sheep's wool not reliable index of production.

Movement in primary markets, season 1935-36 up to December 31, with comparisons for earlier years

Country	Item and period	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Receipts at selling centers	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia	July 1 - Dec. 31 1/	740.6	775.0	686.3	740.4	722.6
New Zealand	July 1 - Dec. 31 2/	38.9	53.9	3/59.5	3/34.6	3/59.3
Argentina	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31 C.P.M. 4/	51.7	51.0	54.6	37.9	36.1
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31	(37.5)	(110.2)	17.2	23.5	37.5
Union of South Africa	July 1 - Dec. 31	143.3	189.2	148.7	103.5	139.1
	Disposals at selling centers					
Australia	July 1 - Dec. 31 1/	394.6	414.0	449.3	341.7	435.2
New Zealand	July 1 - Dec. 31	30.9	44.0	58.1	29.5	55.2
Argentina	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31 C.P.M. 4/	33.8	45.3	49.1	27.6	
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31	30.4	35.5	60.0	18.0	
Union of South Africa	July 1 - Dec. 31 5/	33.0	104.0	81.0	48.0	80.0
	Exports					
Australia 6/ ...	July 1 - Dec. 31	450.0	482.0	517.8	380.5	442.3
New Zealand 6/ ..	July 1 - Dec. 31	52.8	63.0	72.0	38.9	62.8
Argentina	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31	59.5	77.9	81.5	51.5	46.4
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31	30.8	34.8	52.2	20.5	30.9
Union of South Africa	July 1 - Dec. 31	86.2	166.6	113.3	68.4	105.4
	Stocks at selling centers					
Australia	Dec. 31 1/	346.0	284.7	237.0	398.8	287.4
New Zealand	Dec. 31	---	---	---	---	---
Argentina	Dec. 31 C.P.M. 4/	20.2	1.5	5.0	15.4	13.7
Uruguay	Dec. 31	29.8	13.0	6.1	40.0	
Union of South Africa	Unsold Dec. 31	70.8	21.9	17.5	50.1	15.4

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

1/ Wool of season designated only. 2/ Offerings at selling centers. 3/ Converted from data published in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes - Imperial Economic Committee. Converted to pounds by using Dalgety and Company estimates of average weight per bale. 4/ Central Produce Market near Buenos Aires where between one fourth and one third of Argentine clip is marketed; adjusted to monthly basis for season beginning October 1 from weekly reports for season beginning July 1. 5/ Sales at public auctions only. Much of the wool is disposed of by private sale after auction closes. 6/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company.

United States: Number of stock sheep and lambs on January 1, 1936 in 14 Western Range States and important wool producing states in other parts of the country with comparisons for earlier years 1/

State	1934	1935	1936	Percent: 1936 is: of 1935	Condition Feb. 1 2/ 1934	1935	1936
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
14 Western 3/ Range States:							
Tex.	8,059	7,092	7,092	100	90	62	84
Mont.	4,060	3,740	3,553	95	85	82	88
Wyo.	3,703	3,444	3,341	97	78	76	87
Calif.	2,806	3,155	3,407	108	84	90	87
Utah	2,560	2,452	2,378	97	87	79	92
Oreg.	2,425	2,440	2,294	94	74	83	86
Idaho	2,283	2,169	2,104	97	87	78	93
N. Mex.	2,700	2,460	2,337	95	90	71	90
Colo.	1,778	1,671	1,587	95	90	77	88
Nev.	891	869	852	98	90	88	100
N. Dak.	881	725	798	110	87	73	86
S. Dak. 4/	1,370	1,235	1,334	108	90	77	88
Wash.	696	710	675	95	89	86	84
Ariz.	939	920	874	95	88	79	90
Total or average	35,151	33,082	32,626	98.6	85	76	88
5 important Central and Eastern States:							
Ohio	2,228	2,256	2,324	103			
Mich.	1,025	1,015	1,066	105			
Minn.	943	950	960	101			
Iowa	1,077	1,193	1,253	105			
Mo.	1,175	1,222	1,246	102			
Total	6,448	6,636	6,849	103.2			
Total 19 States	41,599	39,718	39,475	99.4			
Total U.S. excl. number on feed Jan. 1	48,454	46,640	46,380	99.4			
Total in U.S. incl. sheep & lambs on feed Jan. 1	53,693	52,210	51,673	99.0			
Number shorn	45,192	42,985					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from records of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, February 14, 1936.

1/ States arranged in order of importance of wool producing states.
2/ 100 percent = normal. 3/ These 14 States have been used as sheep condition reports are issued for them monthly. 4/ Sheep conditions for western part of State only.

Australia: Shipments of wool by countries, July 1-December 31, 1935 with comparisons

Country of destination	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	146.3	168.8	161.5	160.2
Japan	96.0	100.1	72.8	109.9
France	76.0	43.3	37.5	46.1
Germany and Austria	61.5	74.2	15.7	18.4
Belgium and Holland	45.8	69.7	66.5	72.9
Italy	33.8	38.5	9.3	2.0
United States and Canada	1.0	4.5	1.6	8.7
Total	460.4	499.1	364.9	418.2
Other	10.2	11.4	12.0	19.6
Grand total	470.6	510.5	376.9	437.8

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of H. Dawson and Co.,Ltd., forwarded from office of American Agricultural Attache at London. Converted to pounds by using average weight of grease and scoured bale as reported by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia for period given. See text for later data, if any.

New Zealand: Shipments of wool by countries, July 1-December 31, 1935, with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1-Dec. 31	
	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	22.3	38.1
United Kingdom, option Continent	1.8	3.5
Australia 1/	1.1	1.9
Belgium	0.9	1.4
France	0.5	3.6
Japan	0.6	2.1
Total	27.2	50.6
Other	1.9	6.2
Grand total	29.1	56.8

Compiled from exports as given in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes, Great Britain, January 1936. In converting to pounds have used Dalgety's weight per bale for 1934-35, and average for 5 seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35 for 1935-36.
1/ Mainly for trans-shipment to Japan.

Union of South Africa: Exports by countries, July 1-December 31, 1935, with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1 - Dec. 31							
	Grease				Scoured			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France	61.2	28.9	22.0	35.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
United Kingdom	31.1	32.5	14.7	27.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9
Germany	33.8	23.0	3.2	18.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Belgium	15.9	10.9	8.8	10.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Italy	15.3	5.9	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1/
Japan	1.3	2.0	0.1	2/	1/	1/	2/	1/
United States	0.1	0.7	1/	1.2	2/	0.2	2/	0.1
Total	158.7	103.9	54.4	93.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	2.1
Other	6.3	6.3	11.8	8.8	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.3
Grand total	165.0	110.2	66.2	102.0	2.6	3.1	2.2	3.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Division of Economics and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. See text for later data, if any.

1/ 50,000 pounds or less.

2/ Not shown separately.

Wool: Shipments from Argentina and Uruguay, in October-December 31, 1935, with comparisons

Countries of destination	Argentina 1/			Uruguay 2/		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	33.1	15.4	12.0	19.3	3.9	7.5
France	8.9	5.5	10.1	2.1	0.7	2.3
Germany	11.8	19.7	1.6	10.0	8.3	6.1
Italy	7.2	4.4	2.8	4.6	3.7	3.0
Belgium	7.7	1.3	3.1	4.4	1.5	1.9
United States	7.0	2.2	14.4	4.6	0.2	7.7
Total	75.7	48.5	44.0	45.0	18.3	28.5
Others	5.8	3.0	2.4	7.2	2.2	2.3
Grand total	81.5	51.5	46.4	52.2	20.5	30.8

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from information furnished by office of American Agricultural Attache. See text for later data, if any.

1/ Conversions made from metric tons at 2204.6 pounds per ton.

2/ Conversions made from bales at 1,014 pounds per bale.

Argentina: Wool sales at Central Produce Markets, Buenos Aires, by months, 1929-30 to 1934-35

Month	Season Oct. 1 to Sept. 30					
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	2,136	4,610	5,556	8,704	8,770	2,661
Nov.	12,747	17,205	16,673	17,577	20,474	9,907
Dec.	16,257	16,396	11,583	18,997	19,903	14,991
Jan.	6,188	10,377	12,791	9,691	6,735	12,809
Feb.	13,347	12,344	7,125	5,919	2,956	9,112
Mar.	5,966	12,370	6,493	4,511	4,330	7,053
Apr.	7,983	6,640	6,530	5,128	5,406	7,370
May	11,437	7,026	5,549	8,391	4,028	8,909
June	4,683	3,124	3,827	5,344	1,508	4,874
July	2,101	1,764	3,027	1,854	1,034	2,411
Aug.	1,400	1,936	2,191	1,041	509	1,874
Sept.	996	1,063	3,395	1,133	842	1,523
Total wool, year Oct. 1 to Sept. 30..	85,241	94,855	84,740	88,290	76,495	83,494

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria Direccion de Economica Rural y Estadistica.

WOOL, APPAREL CLASS, SCOURED BASIS: CONSUMPTION BY MILLS, WEEKLY AV. FOR EACH MONTH, UNITED STATES, AV. 1924-1933, AND 1934 TO DATE

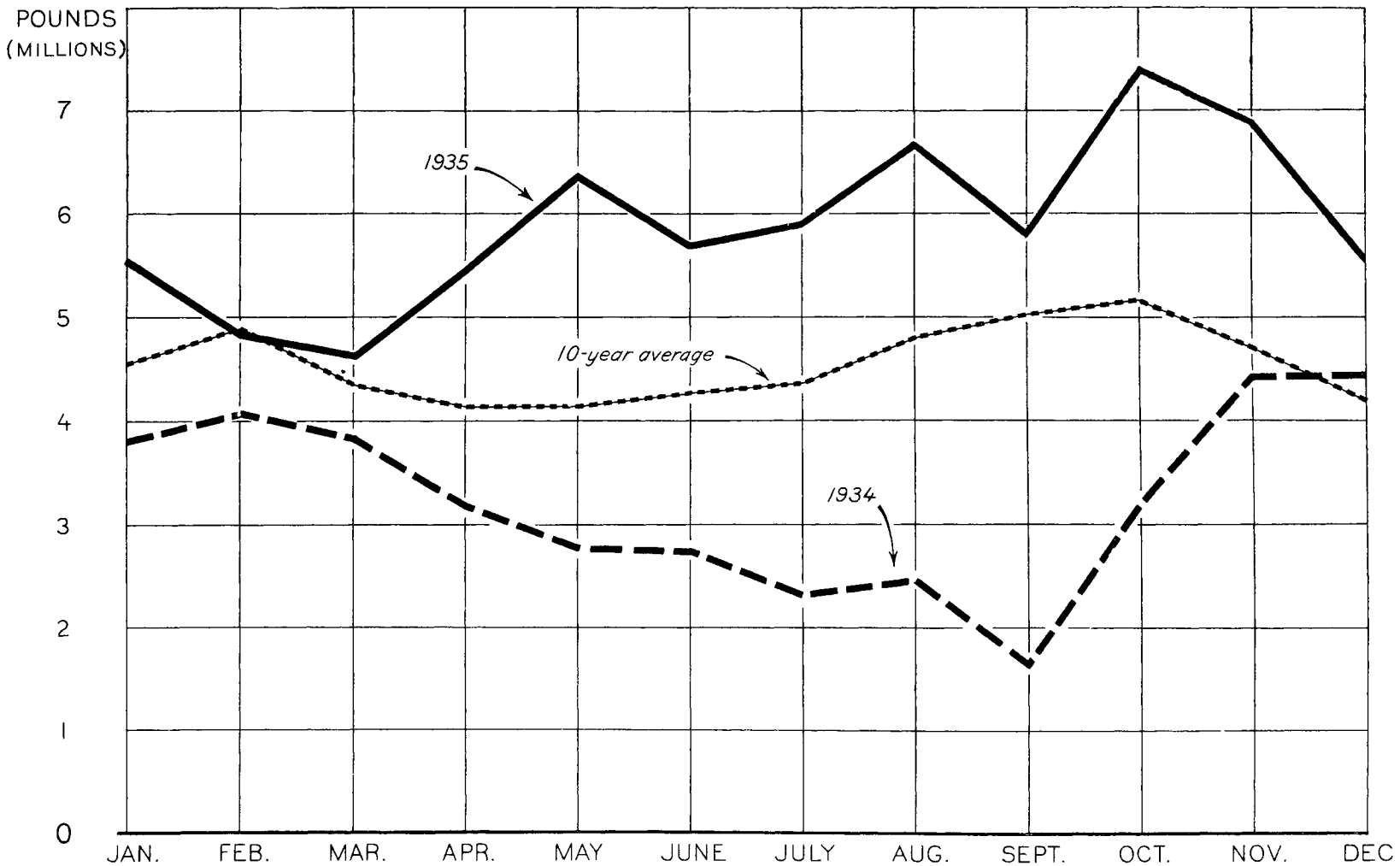

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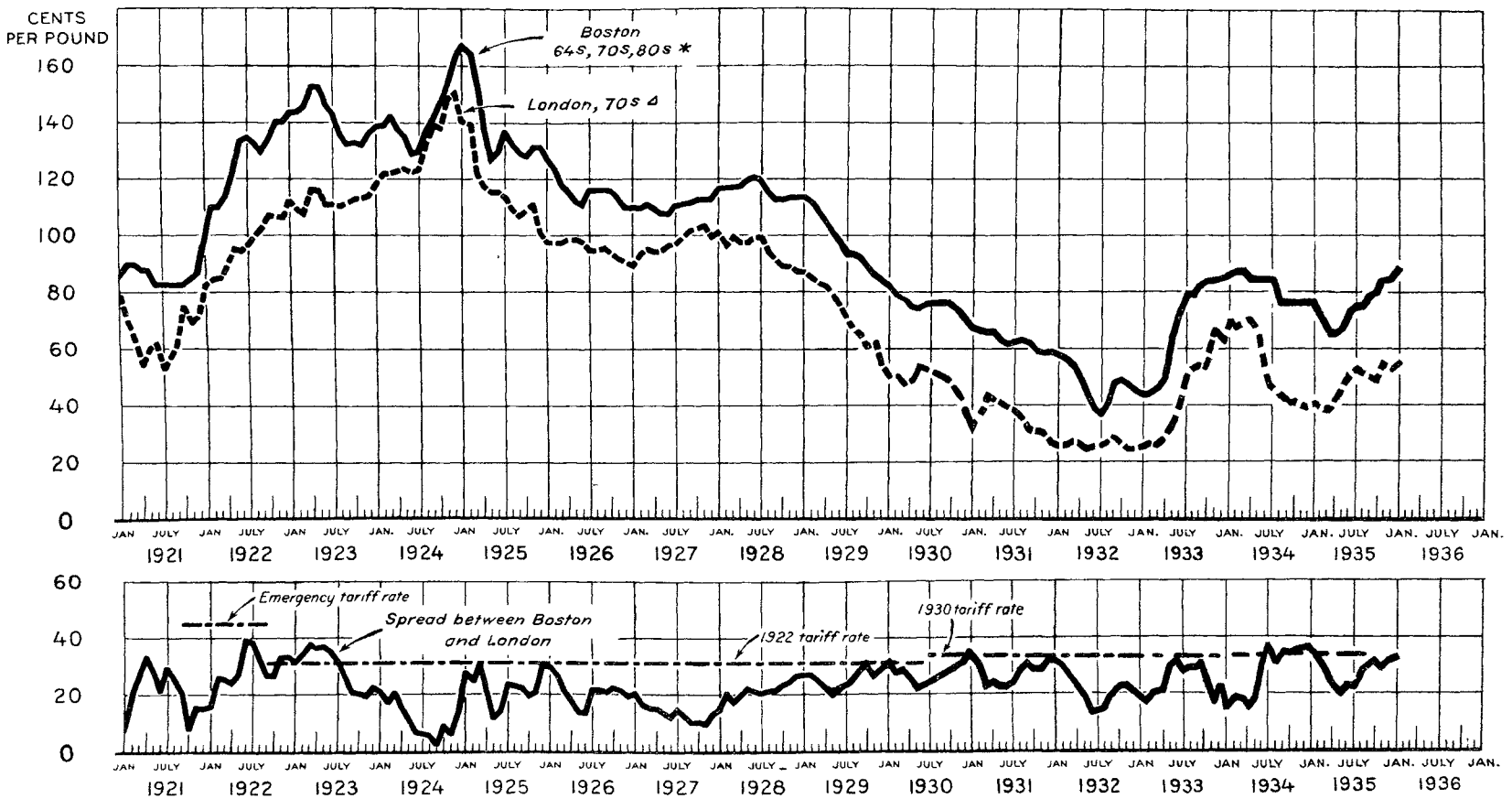
FIGURE 1

WOOL, FINE: AVERAGE PRICES AT BOSTON AND LONDON, AND SPREAD BETWEEN THESE PRICES, 1921 TO DATE



* BOSTON-TERRITORY, STRICTLY COMBING, SCOURED BASIS Δ LONDON-AVERAGE QUALITY, CLEAN COST

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FIGURE 2