

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

August 31 1933

WOOL-64

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS  
WITH  
QUARTERLY STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

Summary

Trading in raw wool and semi-manufactures has slackened in domestic and foreign markets, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This development was not unexpected in view of the heavy purchases of recent months. Attention to the adjustment of operations under the code in the domestic industry recently adopted under the terms of the National Recovery Act and the annual August holidays in the United Kingdom also tended to slow down trading. Prices have remained very firm in the domestic market and prices on some lines have continued to advance despite the quiet trade. Only minor price reactions were reported from foreign markets which were awaiting the opening of the new season in Australia, the end of August.

The greatly increased activity in the domestic wool industry during the second quarter of 1933 raised consumption figures on combing and clothing wool for the first half of the year 50 percent above those for the same period of 1932. Wool manufacturing mills continued very active in July. The building up of stocks of manufactured wool goods as a result of the marked increase in mill activity in recent months, adjustments of hours of operation to conform to the code, and some tendency for recession in other lines of industrial production may tend to check the increase in activity of woolen mills, at least temporarily.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston are now falling below arrivals at the peak of the season in July. Receipts for the first 7 months of the year, however, were 54 percent larger than receipts in the same period

of 1932, and were 12 percent greater than the average for that period in the 5 years, 1928-1932. Imports of combing and clothing wool in the first 7 months of 1933 were 16,017,000 pounds compared with 13,556,000 pounds in the first 7 months of 1932. Imports have increased greatly since May and are still very heavy for this season of the year.

Wool manufacturing activity in the United Kingdom continued at a high rate to the time of the August holidays. Unemployment in the industry in July was reported to be lower than at any time since May, 1929. In contrast to the 2 previous months, no improvement occurred in the continental wool situation in July, but previous gains were mostly maintained.

Prospects for the 1933 world wool clip have not changed materially since the Summer Sheep and Wool Outlook was issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on August 2. The Outlook stated that the world clip would show a considerable reduction in 1933 as compared with the high level of production during the past 5 seasons, with a still further reduction in prospect for 1934.

Wool production in 1933 in 9 <sup>1/</sup> countries for which preliminary estimates are available is now estimated at 1,764,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 8 percent compared with 1932. Decreases are indicated in all countries, including the United States where a rough estimate of pulled wool production based on 7 months slaughter of sheep and lambs indicates a decrease sufficient to offset the 1 percent increase reported in the official estimate of shorn wool production.

Contrary to expectations, provisional estimates show a decrease in wool production in the United Kingdom for the first time since 1930, while

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<sup>1/</sup>Australia, New Zealand, United States, England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free States, France, and Germany.

production in France and Germany continued to decline along with sheep numbers.

The preliminary estimate for the Australian clip where shearing takes place mostly during the last few months of the calendar year shows a decrease of 14 percent compared with the final estimate of the record 1932 clip. In New Zealand a further decrease is indicated. Reliable estimates are not yet available for the Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Shearing of the new clip has already begun in Australia. Reports from early shearing districts are to the effect that the wool is thin and dry and largely affected by dust. It is also finer than last year, as is also the case in the Union of South Africa.

Production in 1932 in 32 countries which produce approximately 90 percent of the world clip exclusive of Russia and China is now estimated at 3,330,000,000 pounds. During the last 5 years the clip has exceeded 3,200,000,000 pounds annually. The increase in 1932 was due principally to increases in Australia, Uruguay, and the United Kingdom.

Apparent supplies <sup>1/</sup> of wool on hand on July 1 <sup>2/</sup> in the five principal wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere were 33 percent less than at the same date last year when supplies were unusually large. Exports from the five countries up to the end of June totaled 1,943,700,000 pounds, an increase of 17 percent above the reduced exports of last season.

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<sup>1/</sup> Production plus carry-over minus exports. No account is taken here of the comparatively small local consumption in these countries.

<sup>2/</sup> The beginning of the 1933-34 season in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

Marketing SituationUnited States

Trading in the Boston wool market has slackened considerably since the middle of July. The quiet market in late July and through the first 2 weeks of August was in sharp contrast to the intense activity throughout most of the preceding 3 months, reports R. L. Burrus of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in his review of the Boston market for the month ended August 12. Since the middle of August inquiries have been more numerous, but buying has continued on a very moderate scale. The decline in the volume of business has been attributed principally to adjustments in the manufacturing industry to conform with the code adopted by the wool textile industry under the terms of National Recovery Act. Attention to the working out of new schedules and costs has resulted in a contraction of interest in the wool market.

Wool prices at Boston, thus far, have been firmly maintained at the ranges realized at the peak of activity in July. Unlike developments in many other commodities, prices of raw wool have suffered no set back since the rise began in April. On the contrary prices on some lines have continued to strengthen despite the quieter trade.

From the standpoint of activity and market strength, bright fleece wools of 56s quality have been outstanding in the past month of slackened trade, according to Mr. Burrus. Strictly combing Ohio and similar lines, including the best Michigan and Missouri wools of 56s quality have moved quite consistently though slower than in the first half of July and prices have gradually strengthened from 34-35 cents a pound the middle of July to 35-37 cents the third week of August. Ohio and similar strictly combing 64s, 70s, 80s fleeces sold at 30-32 cents the middle of July and were held at 31-33 cents the third week of August. The scoured basis range on this wool has remained firm at 78-80 cents a pound. Strictly combing 1/2 blood fleeces have been moderately active with prices advancing about 1 cent a pound in the grease to the present range of 32-33 cents. A limited supply and a ready outlet for 46s fleeces has resulted in an advance in the price range from 30-32 cents in the grease to 32-33 cents.

Scattered advances of moderate proportion were also realized on territory wools during the past month. As in the case of fleece wools, medium territory wools have also strengthened in price as a result of the limited volume offered and a persistent call for wool of 56s and 48s 50s qualities. Territory 56s, strictly combing were quoted at 70-73 cents a pound scoured basis the third week of August. The supply of fine territory wools has been greater than that of medium, but price ranges have not weakened. Combing 64s and fine territory wools sold mostly in original bags at a range of 72-78 cents scoured basis. Strictly combing 64s, 70s, 80s were firm at 78-79 cents a pound, scoured basis, for the month ended August 19.

A good portion of the recent business in western grown wools has been in Texas wools with prices showing little change over the previous month. The range on 12-months staple was 75-78 cents scoured basis. Eight-months Texas wools remain very firm at 73-75 cents scoured basis.

A limited trading in foreign wools has been carried on during the past month. Australian fine merinos have received the greatest call, and prices remained firm. Low South American wools of 40s and lower qualities were a little easier. Medium and fine crossbreds remain firm on a very moderate sale to the mills.

Demand for woolen wools has held up better than for most lines of worsted wools. Prices showed further strengthening on scoured pulled wools with advances of 2-5 cents a pound between the middle of July and the third week of August. Supplies of Super pulled wools are limited. Noil prices advanced in July and most of the advance has been maintained although demand has been very slow during August.

Active trading in tops diminished in late July and new business was very limited the first half of August. Prices have changed but little. Choice oil combed 64s sold at \$1.07 - \$1.09 the third week of August. Tops of 60s quality brought \$1.04. Lower grades were quiet with 56s quoted normally at 95-96 cents and 50s at 88-89 cents. A tremendous volume of tops was delivered in July, probably the heaviest month in the year as spinners endeavored to have their purchases billed before the increase in costs resulted from operation under the textile code. A decline in deliveries was noted in August.

Consumption of combing and clothing wool reported by United States manufacturers in the first 6 months of this year was 50 percent greater than in the first half of last year and was about equal to the consumption reported for the first 6 months of 1931. Consumption in June showed an advance of 18 percent over the May consumption. (See tables in supplement). Activity in New England mills in June was reported by the First National Bank of Boston to be the highest on record. Wool manufacturing mills continued very active in July.

The introduction of the wool textile code during August with the necessary adjustments in operation and the tendency for recession in other lines of industrial production may tend to check the increase in the activity of woolen mills, at least temporarily. Many mills, however, are reported to be sold up to October 1.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston are now falling below those of the height of the season in July. Receipts for the first 7 months of this year were 167,000,000 pounds compared with 108,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year. Receipts for the 7-month period, January - July averaged 150,000,000 pounds in the 5 years, 1928-1932. Imports of foreign wool into the United States have increased greatly since May, and the totals for the year to date are now considerably larger than for the same period last year. Imports of combing and clothing wool in the first 7 months of 1933 were 16,017,000 pounds compared with 13,556,000 pounds in the first 7 months of last year. In the first 3 weeks of August 14,258,000 pounds of foreign combing and clothing wool were received at the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Imports of carpet wool from January to July of this year were 49,567,000 pounds compared with 25,842,000 pounds in that period last year. (See table in supplement).

United Kingdom

Trading in spot wools after the close of the London series was unusually good through the early part of the August holiday season, and prices continued very firm. The Weekly Wool chart index number of raw wool prices in England for July 1933, on a gold basis, was the highest since the abandonment of the gold standard in September 1931, while on a currency basis the index reached the highest level since August 1930. Trading at Bradford was quiet at the height of the holiday season the middle of August, but prices remained very firm, reports H. E. Reed, Senior Marketing Specialist in England. The industry was awaiting the opening of the new season in Australia, the end of August.

Trading in semi-manufactures declined as prices of tops advanced with wool values. Top prices have reacted slightly. Users appear well covered for some time to come, and the market is seasonally quiet. The larger top makers are fully employed on old contracts. The tone of the market has been excellent, but a certain cautiousness is now in evidence. Except for immediate requirements, commitments are being avoided pending the opening of the new season.

Employment in the woolen and worsted industry showed further improvement in July, and is now better than at any time since the early part of 1929. The percentage of insured workers unemployed on July 24 was reported by the Ministry of Labour at 12.9 percent compared with 14.0 percent in June and 26.6 percent in July 1932. The improvement in July was due to a marked improvement in all departments of the woolen section. Employment declined slightly in the combing and weaving departments of the worsted section.

In summarizing developments in the English wool industry for the second quarter of 1933, Mr. Reed reports that the period was characterized by rising prices for raw materials and increased activity and consumption of wool by machinery. The marked improvement shown during the period originated in the favorable statistical position of raw wool, especially merinos, and in the greater activity in the American market according to Mr. Reed. Crossbreds also shared in the improvement. Prices of semimanufactures followed the upward trend in raw wool prices.

Changes in British combing tariffs on July 1 resulted in increased demand and a rush of work prior to the effective date. Unemployment in the woolen and worsted industries declined steadily in the second quarter of 1933, in contrast to the increase in the second quarters of the last 3 years. At the close of June 1933 the number of unemployed persons in the industry was the lowest since May 1929. Unofficial estimates of wool consumed by machines during the second quarter of 1933 were 153,000,000 pounds compared with 134,000,000 pounds in the first quarter of this year and 120,000,000 during the second quarter of last year. The accumulated surplus of imported wool for the first half of 1933 is estimated at 127,000,000 pounds compared with 173,000,000 pounds in the same period of last year.

Retail turnover has shown an increase over last year. Exports of most of the important classes of wool manufactures were well maintained during the second quarter of 1933, while imports were of minor importance.

Continental Europe

In contrast to the 2 previous months no significant improvement occurred in the continental wool situation during July, though previous gains were mostly maintained, reports Donald F. Christy, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. As a result of declining prices for semimanufacturers, particularly in the second half of the month, buyers became more cautious and purchases were reduced. Substantial supplies of raw material are now on hand as a result of recent heavy purchases and this condition also favors reduced buying.

However, a fair volume of trading in tops, noils, and washed wool was maintained through July, especially in France. Occupation in the industry was maintained about at previous levels, though some decline occurred in the volume of new orders for yarn and cloth received during July, indicating that the wholesale and retail trade was also influenced by the general hesitancy apparent in the industry.

Prices of representative lines of tops, yarns, and noils were unchanged to slightly higher in France the beginning of August as compared with quotations for the first week of July. Prices for wool and tops in Germany advanced to the middle of July, but quotations on August 1 were slightly lower on some lines; particularly for semimanufactures.

Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of four continental countries were slightly smaller on July 31 than on June 30 due to a reduction of 2,269,000 pounds in stocks of merino tops. Stocks of crossbred tops showed an increase of 1,263,000 pounds. Total stocks in France were increased during July, as were stocks in Italy. Little change was reported in stocks in Belgium while combers in Germany again reported a substantial decline. (See table in supplement).

Developments in European countries during July were summarized by Mr. Christy as follows:

Trading of tops, noils, and washed wool continued satisfactory in France throughout the month of July, although some decline occurred during the second half of the month. Activity in the industry, though considered good, is still said to be considerably below normal. Factories working for the domestic market are most active. Activity on export orders is unsatisfactory.

During the first half of July Italian market reports indicated a considerably reduced activity in top and wool trading, but trade in noils increased. The industry had made substantial acquisitions in previous months and was hesitant in completing further purchases. Occupation of the mills continued on the levels established in May and June or about 10 percent above the same time last year.

Business in tops and wool in Belgium was of fairly satisfactory volume at the beginning of July, but fell off considerably in the second half of the month. Sales of noils to hatmakers remained good throughout the month. Manufacturing activity was practically unchanged as compared with June.

Despite a fair volume of top, noils, and washed wool trading in Germany throughout July and considerable German purchases at the London auctions, a marked hesitancy became apparent during the second half of the month which resulted in a reduction of buying. Apart from the declining prices, buying interest was also reduced as a result of the large purchases previously made. Mill activity remained quite satisfactory and showed little change as compared with June, although there were fewer orders received by spinners as well as weavers. The hesitancy of wholesalers and retailers toward commitments beyond current needs is the result of some doubts as to whether the current level of wholesale business will be fully supported by an increase in consumers' purchasing power in the near future.

### Supply Situation

#### United States

Conditions on western ranges on August 1 were only 74 percent of normal compared with 88 percent on August 1 last year, and a 10-year average of 85 percent, according to the Western Livestock and Range Report of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. With the exception of 1931 the August 1 range condition was the lowest for the 11 years such records are available. Since the beginning of June there has been a marked decline in range conditions in practically all of the Western States with the exception of eastern and southern Utah, western Colorado, northeastern Arizona, northern Idaho, and western New Mexico where they are generally good.

The condition of sheep in the range states on August 1 was 84 percent of normal, the lowest August 1 condition for the 11 years that reports have been published. On August 1 the condition was reported at 91 percent of normal in 1932, 85 percent in 1931, and 89 percent in 1930. Sheep were reported to be in good condition in Montana, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and in the higher range sections of Colorado and Wyoming, but showed a marked shrink in the drought district, including the Panhandle and western Texas, western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, and northeastern New Mexico.

The slight increase in the clip already shorn or to be shorn in the United States in 1933, as reported in the preliminary estimate of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, is due principally to an increase in the western range states where approximately three-fourths of the shorn wool clip of the United States is produced. Sheep and range conditions during most of the growing season were much better than in 1931-32, resulting in a larger average weight of fleece which offset the smaller number shorn. The condition of sheep on western ranges during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1933 was 87 percent of normal compared with 83 percent in 1931-32, 90 percent in 1930-31, and 89 percent in 1929-30. This year production in the 14, 1/ western range states was estimated at 264,000,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent compared with last year when conditions in those states were much below normal.

1/ Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, South Dakota, and North Dakota. These are the states for which sheep condition reports are issued monthly by the United States Department of Agriculture.



Wool production in the whole United States was estimated at 348,194,000 pounds in 1933, an increase of 1 percent above last year. Production, however, was 6 percent below the record clip of 1931 and 1 percent below that of 1930, when the number of sheep on June 1 was approximately the same as it was this year. In addition to the shorn wool clip the production of pulled wool last year amounted to approximately 67,000,000 pounds.

The indicated lamb crop for the year 1933 for the United States was 28,998,000 head, a decrease of 2 percent compared with last year, and 10 percent as compared with 1931. It was the smallest since the crop of 1929. The decrease was principally in the 14 western range states where there was a decrease of 5 percent. Of these states, there was a 11 percent increase in Texas. The crop in the native sheep states was about the same as it was last year.

### Australia

The heavy rainfall of the middle of July which broke the severe drought in central Queensland and the northern part of New South Wales has been followed by more rain. Although the rain is too late to affect the current clip materially, it has probably lessened sheep losses considerably. It was stated that unless further rain was received immediately, sheep losses would be excessive. Total sheep numbers at the beginning of 1933 were unofficially estimated at approximately 114,000,000 head, the largest number ever recorded and an increase of 3 percent above 1931. Slaughter for export during 1932 amounted to 5,693,000 a decrease of 2 percent below 1931. Export slaughter comprised approximately 21 percent of total slaughter in Australia for the 5 years, 1926-1930. During the same 5 years the number of lambs marketed averaged 24,450,000 head annually.

Losses in New South Wales up to the middle of June had not been heavy, but owing to the gradual weakening of the sheep and the likelihood of sudden cold changes, severe losses were expected if rain was not received. Large numbers of stock were being driven from one grazing place to another in search of feed. Since that time there have been heavy rains in July followed by light and scattered rain. Sheep numbers in New South Wales on January 1, 1932, were estimated at 53,470,000 an increase of 7 percent above 1931. Losses during 1931 in that state were estimated at only 3,100,000 for the 4 preceding years they averaged around 5,000,000 and in 1927, which was one of drought, losses reached 8,000,000. Approximately 48 percent of the sheep in Australia in 1931 were in New South Wales.

In Queensland rainfall during May, usually a dry month, was about 50 percent below normal. The mean monthly rainfall in the main grazing districts is about an inch or under. During June there were general rains and also some about the middle of July. Prior to the rain, however, the outlook was very bad in 75 percent of the grazing area of the state. Thousands of sheep were being driven to more favored localities (such as the northwest), but practically all the available pasture land had been rented.

The coming Australian wool clip is provisionally estimated at approximately 385,000,000 pounds greasy basis. This is a decrease of 14 percent compared with the revised estimate of the record clip of 1932, and a decrease of 12 percent as compared with 1931-32. Production during the 5 year 1928-1932, averaged 970,000,000 pounds compared with an average of only 817,000,000 pounds for the 5 years, 1923-1927, and a prewar average of 728,000,000 pounds. Not only is the coming wool clip smaller than for sometime, but the carry-over from the preceding season is reduced to only 13,000,000 pounds as compared with a carry-over of 46,000,000 pounds last season. Disposals of new clip wool in July, the first month of the new season, were larger than those of July 1932.

Dalgety and Company, prominent wool brokers of Australia, estimate the 1932 clip at 983,454,000 pounds of greasy and scoured wool combined, an increase of 5 percent above 1931. Sales for the season ended June 30, 1933 were estimated by the same brokers at the record total of 938,366,000 pounds, an increase of 13 percent above 1931-32. The total value of the 1932-33 clip is estimated at \$123,556,552, or \$40.39 per bale and 15.2 cents per pound. In 1927-28 sales amounted to only 732,863,000 pounds, but that year the value of the clip reached \$296,242,000 or 40 cents per pound.

#### New Zealand

Conditions improved somewhat during the last of May, and by the first of June pastures were reported as good and the prospects for the winter favorable in North Island. Abnormally heavy rains fell in the Gisborne district, which put an end to drought conditions in that important sheep district. In the Canterbury district of South Island the feed supplies are short. In other parts of South Island, however, conditions have become more favorable.

The coming wool clip in New Zealand is provisionally estimated at 263,000,000 pounds grease basis, a decrease of 3 percent compared with 1932 and 7 percent compared with the record clip of 283,000,000 pounds produced in 1931. Production in 1932 was estimated by Dalgety and Company at 265,453,000 pounds grease and scoured wool combined, or only 52,000 pounds less than in 1931. This decrease appears rather small considering the fact that sheep numbers are estimated to have decreased 4 percent during the year ended April 30, 1932 and another 3 percent during the year ended April 30, 1933.

Sales of wool for the season according to Dalgety and Company reached 201,678,000 pounds, an increase of 24 percent above 1931-32 and 17 percent above the preceding 5-year average. Exports for the season ended June 30, 1933 reached 276,000,000 pounds and were 23 percent above those of the preceding season.

Stocks on hand at the end of the season were greatly reduced as compared with the heavy stocks on hand last year. The quantity held by brokers on June 30 this year was only 56,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 34 percent as compared with the same date a year ago, according to Dalgety and Company. Total stocks on hand in New Zealand have been unofficially

estimated at approximately 70,000,000 pounds compared with 107,000,000 pounds last June. The carry-over last June consisted principally of coarse crossbred wool.

The total value of wool sold in New Zealand during the 1932-33 season was \$13,109,769 an increase of 3 percent as compared with 1931-32. In 1927-28 when the quantity sold was only 187,000,000 pounds, the value was \$63,285,000. The past season wool clip averaged 6.5 cents per pound, whereas in 1927-28 it brought 21 cents a pound.

Sheep numbers on April 30, 1933 were estimated at 27,777,000 according to the preliminary official report, a decrease of 3 percent compared with 1932. Numbers have been declining since 1930 when they reached 30,841,000, the highest number on record. In 1933 there were 14,963,000 head in the North Island, about 43 percent of the total being in the Gisborne-Hawkes Bay District, and 38 percent in the Wellington-West Coast District. The remaining 12,715,000 head were in the South Island, 40 percent of which were in the Canterbury-Kaihōra District, and 49 percent in Otago. The number of lambs born last season was large, being estimated at 15,156,000 or only 1 percent below the record lambing of 1931. The number of lambs raised per 100 ewes last year averaged 88.82 compared with only 86.79 the preceding year.

During the season ended April 30, 1933 New Zealand exported 8,340,000 lamb carcasses, the heaviest exports on record and 5 percent greater than in 1932, according to the Monthly Abstract of New Zealand Statistics. The export of mutton carcasses, however, was 8 percent smaller, amounting to only 2,370,000 carcasses. The bulk of these exports went to the United Kingdom.

#### Union of South Africa

Further rain was received during June in the southern and southwestern portions of Cape Province, and relief was also afforded in the northwestern districts where the drought condition had been particularly severe. In the inland areas, however, the position continued to be unfavorable. The providing of winter (June-August) feed and water for stock had become a very serious problem and heavy losses of sheep as well as of other livestock were feared before the coming of spring rains.

Sheep had been driven from the drought-stricken areas to those less affected, but it was reported as impossible for the favored areas to carry the entire stock of the Union.

Owing to the severe drought conditions over a large part of the Union at the time of the autumn lambing season, 1/ results in many districts were very unsatisfactory, and it is reported that lambs will have to be destroyed on a large scale to save the ewes. In other districts farmers restricted lambing owing to the uncertain conditions, states Crops and Markets of the Union of South Africa.

The official estimate of the South African wool clip usually becomes available in August. All indications point to a smaller and finer clip than that of last season which was estimated at 298,000,000 pounds by Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor in his monthly report of May. As exports for the

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1/ The principal lambing season is in the autumn and winter (March to July).

entire season just closed have now been received and were about 20,000,000 pounds in excess of expectations at the time this estimate was made some revision may be necessary. For the 5 years 1927 to 1931 wool production in the Union was at a high level and averaged 303,000,000 pounds. Since the record clip of 311,000,000 pounds produced in 1928 production has fluctuated at a level slightly above 300,000,000 pounds.

Exports for the season ended June 30, 1933 are estimated at 337,000,000 pounds grease basis, an increase of 13 percent above 1931-32. The heavy increase was probably due principally to the heavy carry-over from preceding seasons. Stocks at ports alone last year were estimated at 20,000,000 pounds compared with 15,000,000 in 1931 and only 5,000,000 in 1930.

### Argentina

Pasturage which was reported as plentiful at the beginning of July suffered some damage from frosts and locusts during the month.

The new wool clip does not come to market until the last few months of the calendar year and as yet no reliable estimates are available. It is estimated that on July 15 only 2,000,000 pounds of wool remained to be exported during the last 3 months of the season. Last year stocks on September 30 were estimated at 27,000,000 pounds compared with an average of 16,000,000 pounds for the 5 years 1928-1932.

A table furnished by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Laedke showing exports for the first 9 months of the season by countries as compared with last season is shown in the statistical supplement. As conversions to pounds have been made from kilograms in this case, the figures differ slightly from those given last month in the text of Wool Prospects, which was from a different source and given in bales. According to the later figures the total quantity exported by the end of June was 291,000,000 pounds, an increase of 29 percent above exports for the same period of 1931-32. All continental countries and the United States took more wool from Argentina this season than last, whereas the United Kingdom, the largest single purchaser took slightly less. By July 19, total exports were 31 percent greater than they were for the same period last season.

### Uruguay

Weather conditions, especially in the North, were exceptionally dry at the beginning of the winter months and some anxiety was felt concerning winter feed conditions. In the southern part of the country, however, heavy rain fell at the end of May, which was very beneficial to pastures. The condition of sheep at that time was reported as satisfactory.

Very little wool remains of the 1932-33 crop for export during the remaining 3 months of the season. Stocks on hand at Montevideo were very low, amounting to about 1,000,000 pounds compared with about 22,000,000 pounds at the same date last year, when they were unusually heavy.

Exports for the first 9 months of the season reached approximately 108,000,000 pounds, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Quedtke, an increase of 40 percent above the same period of 1931-32, but 20 percent below the preceding 4-year average. All countries increased takings this season, as compared with last, according to the table in supplement of this issue giving exports by countries for the first 9 months of the season. The heavy increases in exports may be explained by the fact that both the 1932-33 clip and the carry-over from the preceding season was considerably larger than a year earlier and marketing conditions were more favorable.

Statistical Supplement

Wool, domestic: Receipts at Boston by months, 1929-1933

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Jan. ....:	4,532	6,560	3,363	4,918	7,913
Feb. ....:	1,834	5,012	6,741	5,131	8,397
Mar. ....:	5,738	5,628	8,215	3,758	4,254
Apr. ....:	6,442	8,501	10,376	5,414	6,387
May ....:	16,108	18,937	26,151	10,286	21,170
June ....:	40,096	54,729	53,779	26,134	51,220
July ....:	53,652	72,314	76,046	50,834	67,993
Aug. ....:	35,594	47,826	34,445	42,764	
Sept. ....:	18,376	4,094	16,600	28,219	
Oct. ....:	6,931	10,494	6,567	16,960	
Nov. ....:	8,299	4,576	6,163	11,136	
Dec. ....:	9,344	7,574	5,350	5,063	
Jan. - July	<u>128,402</u>	<u>171,681</u>	<u>184,671</u>	<u>108,475</u>	<u>167,334</u>
Jan. - Dec.	<u>206,946</u>	<u>246,245</u>	<u>253,796</u>	<u>212,617</u>	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1929-1932 from Boston Commercial Bulletin Annual Textile Review. 1933 figures compiled from weekly reports of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary

Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by months, 1932 and 1933

Year and month	Boston 1/		London 2/			Bradford 3/		Germany 4/					
	Territory, st. comb. : scoured basis		Average quality : clean costs 5/			Warp wool : scoured		Domestic : scoured : Cape : washed					
	64s, 70s	80s	56s	46s	70s	56s	46s	64s	50s	A/AA	6/	fine	6-8 mo.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
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	34.1	31.1	32.6
Mar.	53.8	46.1	34.6	27.6	20.4	10.2	28.1	13.3	34.1	31.1	34.1	31.1	32.6
Apr.	49.1	42.2	32.4	26.2	19.9	9.8	27.0	12.3	34.1	31.1	34.1	31.1	32.6
May	43.6	36.8	29.2	24.5	18.8	8.4	23.8	10.4	32.7	30.5	32.7	30.5	30.5
June	38.4	32.3	24.8	25.1	19.8	8.0	24.1	10.2	30.3	28.8	30.3	28.8	28.8
July	36.5	30.2	24.0	25.4	20.5	9.9	25.2	12.6	29.5	27.8	29.5	27.8	27.8
Aug.	40.6	34.2	27.7	26.4	20.3	10.7	26.0	13.0	29.9	27.8	29.9	27.8	27.8
Sept.	47.8	42.8	36.0	28.2	21.3	11.4	28.9	14.4	30.3	28.3	30.3	28.3	28.3
Oct.	48.5	42.5	36.0	26.7	20.3	10.8	26.1	12.4	32.1	29.7	32.1	29.7	29.7
Nov.	46.7	40.8	35.4	24.6	20.5	10.2	24.8	11.4	31.9	29.5	31.9	29.5	29.5
Dec.	45.0	39.0	32.5	24.4	19.8	9.5	25.0	11.5	31.7	29.5	31.7	29.5	29.5
1933 -													
Jan.	44.0	38.2	31.5	25.6	20.3	9.8	26.9	12.4	31.0	29.5	31.0	29.5	29.5
Feb.	44.0	37.0	30.2	26.0	20.3	9.1	25.6	11.7	31.3	29.5	31.3	29.5	29.5
Mar.	45.6	38.3	30.0	25.4	18.7	8.7	24.3	10.7	30.6	29.8	30.6	29.8	29.8
Apr.	48.5	41.4	31.9	28.0	20.0	8.9	28.4	11.8	31.3	29.5	31.3	29.5	29.5
May	62.4	55.8	44.6	32.6	23.1	10.5	31.8	14.3	36.4	34.3	36.4	34.3	34.3
June	70.0	63.2	53.0	38.8	26.9	12.1	40.4	17.6	41.0	36.5	41.0	36.5	36.5
July	77.4	70.2	59.0	50.0	32.9	14.9	49.7	22.4	47.9	43.8	47.9	43.8	43.8
Aug.	7/78.5	7/71.5	7/59.0	-	-	-	49.8	22.0	55.3	46.9	55.3	46.9	46.9

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 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.

4/ Quotations for the 1st of the month reported by Agricultural Attache' Steere.

5/ Add 3 percent to bring to scoured basis.

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

7/ Week ended August 19.

## Wool: Imports into the United States, by months, 1932 and 1933

Month	Combing and clothing :		Carpet :		Total	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Jan.	3,067	559	9,486	4,570	12,553	5,129
Feb.	3,088	516	6,792	4,212	9,880	4,755
Mar.	3,264	590	3,138	3,858	6,402	4,446
Apr.	1,672	692	2,514	5,405	4,186	6,097
May	704	538	2,128	2,560	2,832	3,098
June	1,430	2,906	1,267	7,848	2,697	10,754
July	331	10,216	517	21,114	848	
Aug.	184		509		693	
Sept.	315		1,221		1,536	
Oct.	244		4,208		4,452	
Nov.	523		4,783		5,306	
Dec.	553		4,372		4,925	
Jan.-July	13,556	16,017	25,842	49,567	39,398	
Jan.-Dec.	15,375		40,935		56,310	

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

Wool: Reported consumption in the United States, by classes, by months, 1932 and 1933 <sup>1/</sup>

Month	Combing and clothing :		Carpet :		Total	
	<sup>2/</sup> 1932	1933	<sup>3/</sup> 1932	1933	1932	1933
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Jan.	24,251	27,514	5,686	3,943	29,937	31,457
Feb.	24,025	25,207	5,646	3,777	29,671	28,984
Mar.	19,347	18,264	6,108	3,585	25,455	21,849
Apr.	13,534	20,110	3,967	4,862	17,501	24,972
May	10,713	33,005	3,317	8,215	14,030	41,220
June	12,869	38,759	3,756	13,090	16,625	51,849
July	20,438		3,074		23,512	
Aug.	33,278		2,974		36,252	
Sept.	35,591		5,371		40,962	
Oct.	30,028		7,155		37,183	
Nov.	28,586		6,061		34,648	
Dec.	28,220		4,854		33,074	
Jan.-June	104,739	162,859	28,480	37,472	133,219	200,331
Jan.-Dec.	280,880		57,970		338,850	

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

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> Domestic and foreign. <sup>3/</sup> All of foreign origin.

Wool, combing and clothing: Reported consumption in the United States by grades and origin, in clean equivalent, April-June, 1932-33 1/

Grade	Domestic				Foreign			
	Combed		Carded 2/		Combed		Carded 2/	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
64s, 70s, 80s	4,054	14,558	1,134	3,610	601	646	79	75
58s, 60s	2,302	5,434	1,023	2,375	181	196	79	53
56s	2,506	5,799	1,818	3,667	208	91	19	60
48s, 50s	3,167	4,555	923	2,246	284	324	113	267
46s	333	1,010	548	1,378	303	97	23	82
36s, 40s, 44s	178	194	63	110	335	543	88	254
Total	12,540	31,550	5,509	13,386	1,912	1,897	401	791

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

1/ Based on estimated yields varying with grade, condition and origin of wool.

2/ Includes only wool going through woolen cards.

Activity of machinery in the woolen and worsted industry of the United States: Percentage of active hours to maximum single shift capacity, by months, 1932 and 1933

Period	Combs	Spindles		Wide	Looms	
		Woolen	Worsted		Narrow	Carpet and rug
		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1931 av.	89.1	56.6	61.6	56.2	37.8	37.8
1932						
Jan.	69.1	52.4	52.8	51.0	24.6	28.1
Feb.	76.4	57.9	50.7	60.5	22.4	30.3
Mar.	51.5	44.9	36.6	47.9	26.0	30.7
Apr.	36.3	25.9	28.8	28.4	21.0	27.5
May	30.8	30.4	24.6	28.2	18.1	23.1
June	38.7	29.7	34.0	30.9	15.8	18.0
July	64.9	39.3	49.5	45.0	16.9	19.1
Aug.	84.8	58.9	57.4	60.2	25.6	18.6
Sept.	105.5	70.2	73.7	64.9	36.3	24.3
Oct.	100.3	73.1	73.0	65.5	42.8	28.8
Nov.	81.8	60.0	57.6	59.0	42.1	27.5
Dec.	92.4	54.9	56.9	57.9	33.4	23.3
Av.	69.0	49.5	49.6	49.9	26.9	24.9
1933 -						
Jan.	84.2	59.3	56.4	59.4	35.6	22.7
Feb.	86.5	60.0	56.7	68.3	36.1	23.2
Mar.	55.2	42.3	32.1	42.7	28.3	21.5
Apr.	61.5	52.7	35.3	42.0	29.4	25.1
May	107.4	77.3	72.0	66.0	45.8	30.9
June	133.9	99.8	91.6	86.7	53.4	43.6

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



Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses in  
England, France, and Belgium by months, 1932 and 1933

Year :	Bradford			Roubaix & Tourcoing			Mazamet:			Verviers		
and month:	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Wool	Tops	Yarn		
	: 1,000:	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 :	pounds :
1931	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	: 8,302:	45,495:	1,469:	28,848:	119,222:	28,737:	52,016 :	23,311:	4,879:	5,697		
1932 -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	: 722:	5,386:	170:	1,854:	7,751:	1,572:	3,710 :	1,881:	340:	276		
Feb.	: 949:	5,425:	119:	1,744:	9,217:	1,644:	4,048 :	1,861:	243:	298		
Mar.	: 807:	5,236:	105:	1,816:	8,508:	1,709:	3,915 :	1,841:	294:	494		
Apr.	: 668:	4,246:	169:	2,037:	8,479:	2,061:	3,984 :	1,627:	346:	245		
May	: 610:	3,282:	106:	2,029:	7,340:	1,940:	3,651 :	1,625:	238:	192		
June	: 627:	3,772:	102:	2,006:	8,117:	2,182:	4,081 :	1,651:	430:	174		
July	: 599:	3,484:	129:	2,073:	10,216:	2,000:	5,227 :	2,207:	608:	207		
Aug.	: 446:	3,950:	121:	1,773:	11,618:	1,907:	4,187 :	1,799:	401:	179		
Sept.	: 800:	5,926:	144:	2,727:	13,814:	2,273:	5,022 :	2,831:	439:	260		
Oct.	: 657:	5,075:	161:	2,485:	12,747:	2,403:	4,059 :	1,744:	315:	309		
Nov.	: 739:	5,922:	143:	2,059:	13,018:	2,388:	5,959 :	1,612:	368:	306		
Dec.	: 900:	4,699:	173:	2,105:	11,940:	2,588:	5,456 :	1,733:	478:	282		
Total 1/	: 8,524:	56,403:	1,644:	24,707:	122,765:	24,658:	54,134 :	22,361:	4,431:	3,222		
1933 -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	: 983:	5,457:	166:	1,675:	11,552:	2,202:	6,735 :	1,951:	459:	225		
Feb.	: 980:	4,670:	163:	1,862:	10,284:	2,018:	3,832 :	1,464:	375:	229		
Mar.	: 787:	5,304:	212:	2,108:	11,843:	2,388:	6,221 :	1,797:	575:	256		
Apr.	: 705:	3,841:	139:	1,905:	10,587:	2,125:	5,110 :	2,178:	377:	214		
May	: 1,029:	5,241:	212:	2,747:	14,563:	2,341:	8,921 :	3,064:	344:	207		
June	: 1,062:	4,883:	181:	2,971:	14,869:	2,518:	7,284 :	2,884:	403:	284		
July	: 1,133:	5,735:	213:	3,038:	13,199:	2,299:	6,559 :	2,784:	379:	247		
Jan-July:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1932	: 4,982:	30,831:	900:	13,559:	59,628:	13,108:	23,616 :	12,693:	2,489:	1,886		
1933	: 6,679:	35,131:	1,286:	16,306:	86,897:	15,891:	44,662 :	16,142:	2,712:	1,662		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from  
Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin and Consul Edwards at Bradford.

1/ Reported totals do not always equal total of monthly figures.

Wool tops: Stocks held by continental European commission combing establishments, at the end of each month, 1932 and 1933

End of month	Merino					Crossbred				
	France	Ger-many	Bel-gium	Italy	Total	France	Ger-many	Bel-gium	Italy	Total
	: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
1932 -										
Jan.	:14,791	: 6,750	: 1,656	: 556	:23,753	:11,025	: 6,726	: 1,400	: 1,107	:20,258
Feb.	:15,893	: 8,034	: 2,366	: 730	:27,023	:10,977	: 6,398	: 1,660	: 1,219	:20,254
Mar.	:16,945	: 9,407	: 3,093	: 1,074	:30,519	:11,530	: 7,041	: 1,698	: 1,352	:21,821
Apr.	:17,769	:10,395	: 3,556	: 1,113	:32,833	:12,229	: 8,157	: 1,713	: 1,508	:23,607
May	:18,567	:11,770	: 4,105	: 1,089	:35,531	:13,468	: 9,689	: 1,834	: 1,477	:26,468
June	:18,915	:12,438	: 4,420	: 1,197	:36,970	:14,557	:10,637	: 2,097	: 1,858	:29,149
July	:18,064	:12,053	: 4,683	: 1,620	:36,420	:14,246	:11,773	: 2,178	: 2,584	:30,781
Aug.	:16,973	:11,303	: 4,892	: 1,576	:34,744	:13,763	:12,059	: 2,057	: 3,353	:31,237
Sept.	:15,324	: 8,911	: 4,709	: 1,367	:30,311	:12,348	:11,299	: 1,953	: 2,954	:23,554
Oct.	:14,169	: 8,554	: 4,409	: 1,193	:28,325	:11,358	:10,968	: 1,620	: 2,359	:26,305
Nov.	:13,331	: 9,081	: 4,392	: 743	:27,547	:10,714	:11,215	: 1,475	: 2,050	:25,454
Dec.	:14,456	: 9,308	: 4,367	: 767	:28,893	:10,573	:12,015	: 1,618	: 2,125	:26,331
1933										
Jan.	:15,639	: 9,398	: 4,356	: 1,091	:30,484	:11,053	:12,394	: 1,678	: 2,024	:27,154
Feb.	:17,568	:11,100	: 5,218	: 1,166	:35,052	:11,647	:12,981	: 1,739	: 2,339	:28,706
Mar.	:18,367	:12,815	: 6,312	: 1,153	:38,647	:13,322	:14,299	: 1,806	: 2,072	:31,499
Apr.	:18,479	:13,067	: 7,079	: 1,343	:39,968	:14,711	:14,960	: 2,161	: 2,138	:33,970
May	:17,520	:11,307	: 7,471	: 1,120	:37,418	:15,049	:14,149	: 2,031	: 2,083	:33,312
June	:16,120	: 8,131	: 7,326	: 1,065	:32,642	:16,945	:13,457	: 2,101	: 2,081	:31,584
July	:15,232	: 6,817	: 7,233	: 1,091	:30,373	:18,406	:12,959	: 2,235	: 2,246	:35,846
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin.

Sheep's wool: Imports into France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan, and  
United Kingdom, by months, 1932 and 1933

Year and month	France <sup>1/</sup>	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom
	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
1931 Total...	568,787	324,762	136,723	105,094	189,066	348,229
1932 -						
Jan. ....	63,380	27,418	13,574	20,076	22,770	103,107
Feb. ....	46,867	38,900	8,459	21,431	18,945	38,579
Mar. ....	41,923	23,957	12,949	15,948	24,245	121,991
Apr. ....	67,182	44,724	13,821	13,866	24,515	100,779
May ....	55,861	27,771	12,789	22,210	28,311	116,666
June ....	48,436	25,633	13,845	19,688	12,934	80,398
July ....	37,770	16,852	7,146	9,308	5,080	41,183
Aug. ....	25,598	19,875	9,785	7,656	9,342	30,629
Sept. ....	21,321	12,580	5,239	6,632	686	33,750
Oct. ....	34,845	11,229	10,346	5,371	7,277	38,536
Nov. ....	57,777	29,084	14,445	5,603	25,372	66,617
Dec. ....	60,727	38,062	24,765	9,016	24,722	98,629
Total...	561,687	316,085	147,163	158,805	204,198	920,864
1933 <sup>2/</sup> -						
Jan. ....	103,231	41,204	25,027	28,738	26,797	105,010
Feb. ....	76,700	36,195	19,062	17,980	27,585	102,382
Mar. ....	70,696	29,170	21,817	25,854	28,465	132,812
Apr. ....	68,221	45,162	20,783	16,838	22,970	111,498
May ....	57,351	34,237	17,214		25,733	112,948
June ....		23,515			14,876	64,909
Jan.- May						
1932.....	275,213	162,770	61,592	<sup>3/</sup> 71,321	118,786	531,122
1933.....	376,199	185,963	103,903	<sup>3/</sup> 89,460	131,550	629,559

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official publications, bulletins of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and reports from the American Agricultural Attache' at Berlin.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes wool on skins.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> January - April.

Wool: Estimated production in countries reporting for 1933 and estimated totals for specified countries and the world, average 1923-1925, annual 1928-1932

(For table giving all countries see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 15, 1933, pages 537 - 540)

Country	:Average:	:	:	:	:	:	: 1933
	: 1923- : 1928 :	1929 :	1930 :	1931 :	1932 :		1933
	: 1925 :	:	:	:	:		prel.
	:Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:
	:pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>							
Australia .....	757.7:	968.2:	937.6:	912.1:	1,006.0:	1,028.0:	1/882.8
New Zealand <u>2/3/</u> .....	249.0:	272.0:	272.9:	271.1:	282.8:	<u>4/</u> 272.0:	<u>4/</u> 263.3
Peru <u>2/</u> .....	10.7:	10.0:	<u>5/</u> 7.6:	10.3:	9.4:	9.7:	
Chile .....	25.2:	<u>2/</u> 27.9:	<u>2/</u> 27.1:	26.7:	<u>2/</u> 29.6:	<u>2/</u> 32.5:	
Argentina <u>6/</u> .....	310.0:	336.0:	311.0:	334.0:	324.0:	<u>1/</u> 331.0:	
Uruguay <u>2/</u> .....	104.7:	130.4:	151.1:	152.6:	<u>7/</u> 106.0:	<u>7/</u> 117.0:	
Union of South Africa <u>8/</u> .....	211.2:	310.9:	303.8:	305.0:	306.0:	298.0:	
Total 7 S. Hemisphere countries reporting to 1932:	1,668.5:	2,055.4:	2,011.1:	2,011.8:	2,063.8:	2,088.2:	
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>							
<u>North America</u>							
United States:							
Shorn .....	240.0:	314.6:	327.6:	350.3:	372.2:	344.4:	348.2
Pulled <u>9/</u> .....	44.4:	51.9:	54.5:	61.9:	66.1:	67.1:	<u>10/</u> 63.2
Total United States:	284.4:	366.5:	382.1:	412.2:	438.3:	411.5:	<u>11/</u> 411.4
Canada .....	15.4:	19.6:	20.3:	21.0:	20.4:	20.9:	
Total 2 North American countries reporting to 1932:	299.8:	386.1:	402.4:	433.2:	458.7:	432.4:	
<u>Europe</u>							
England and Wales .....	69.0:	81.0:	79.0:	77.0:	80.0:	85.0:	<u>4/</u> 83.2
Scotland .....	<u>12/</u> 27.0:	<u>12/</u> 29.0:	<u>12/</u> 29.0:	<u>12/</u> 29.0:	<u>12/</u> 29.0:	<u>12/</u> 30.0:	<u>4/</u> 29.6
Northern Ireland .....	<u>12/</u> 2.0:	<u>12/</u> 2.3:	<u>12/</u> 2.4:	<u>12/</u> 2.5:	<u>12/</u> 2.5:	<u>12/</u> 2.5:	(2.5)
Total United Kingdom:	98.0:	112.3:	110.4:	108.5:	111.5:	117.5:	115.3
Irish Free State .....	<u>12/</u> 16.1:	<u>12/</u> 18.0:	<u>12/</u> 18.6:	<u>12/</u> 18.9:	<u>12/</u> 19.3:	<u>12/</u> 19.6:	<u>4/</u> 19.3
France .....	44.1:	47.2:	46.1:	45.2:	44.5:	<u>4/</u> 42.6:	<u>4/</u> 42.2
Spain <u>13/</u> .....	71.0:	(75.8):	73.2:	(66.0):	68.3:	<u>4/</u> 70.0:	
Italy <u>13/</u> .....	57.0:	52.3:	49.6:	44.1:	42.0:	<u>14/</u> :	
Germany .....	50.7:	33.6:	31.9:	<u>4/</u> 30.6:	<u>4/</u> 30.8:	<u>4/</u> 30.7:	<u>4/</u> 30.0
Hungary .....	12.4:	11.5:	11.5:	13.0:	<u>4/</u> 12.8:	<u>4/</u> 10.8:	
Yugoslavia <u>4/</u> .....	30.3:	28.0:	28.0:	28.0:	28.8:	30.5:	
Greece .....	18.1:	16.6:	17.8:	16.3:	14.6:	<u>4/</u> 15.2:	
Rumania <u>13/</u> .....	48.6:	49.2:	48.6:	47.2:	46.5:	47.0:	
Poland .....	9.6:	9.6:	10.4:	9.6:	9.9:	9.5:	
Others (6 countries) .....	22.7:	20.6:	19.2:	18.9:	18.0:	18.0:	
Total 18 European countries reporting to 1932:	421.6:	422.4:	415.7:	402.2:	404.8:	411.4:	
<u>Africa and Asia <u>15/</u></u>							
Algeria .....	33.9:	36.7:	47.2:	49.3:	28.1:	39.3:	
Morocco .....	20.2:	21.6:	23.8:	20.0:	<u>4/</u> 16.5:	19.0:	
Tunis .....	5.4:	3.2:	3.8:	<u>4/</u> 3.9:	<u>4/</u> 4.3:	<u>4/</u> 5.3:	
Turkey .....	10.1:	8.5:	5.0:	14.1:	14.8:	10.1:	

Wool: Estimated production in countries reporting for 1933 and estimated totals for specified countries and the world, average 1923-1925, annual 1928-1932 Cont'd.

(For table giving all countries see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 15, 1933, pages 537 - 540)

Country	Average:	1923-	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	: 1925 :	:	:	:	:	:	:	prel.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE-CONT'D: Million: Million: Million: Million: Million: Million: Million: Million								
Africa and Asia <u>15/</u> -Cont'd:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Iraq <u>2/</u> .....	14.3:	18.8:	18.6:4/	18.2:4/	18.6:4/	13.6:		
Total 5 African and Asiatic countries reporting to 1932.....	83.9:	88.8:	98.4:	105.5:	82.3:	87.3:		
Total 32 North. & South. count. report. to 1932...	2,473.8:	2,952.7:	2,927.6:	2,952.7:	3,009.6:	3,019.3:		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China <u>16/</u>	2,779.0:	3,262.0:	3,232.0:	3,267.0:	3,320.0:	3,330.0:	17/	
Russia .....	315.0:	391.6:	394.3:	306.2:18/	220.0:			
China <u>19/</u> .....	56.2:	64.8:	50.2:	26.0:	32.0:			

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 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.

1/ Estimate cabled by representative of the United States Department of Agriculture  
2/ Estimates based on exports alone or exports, stocks, and domestic consumption and any other available information. 3/ Years 1924 to 1927 supplied by the Empire Marketing Board. Years 1927-28 - 1931-32 official yearbook of New Zealand 1933. The estimates of Dalgety and Company used formerly are as follows in millions of pounds, with scoured wool included at its scoured weight; average 1923-1925, 205.8; 1928, 239.0; 1929, 241.8; 1930, 265.7; 1931, 265.5; 1932, 365.5. 4/ Estimates based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing and other available data.  
5/ Census. 6/ Estimates of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, based on exports, stocks, and domestic consumption. 7/ Estimates supplied by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Laedtke (1931) and the Wool Record and Textile World (1931 and 1932) quoting official source. 8/ Estimates furnished by Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor. 9/ Published as reported by pulleries and is mostly washed. The United States Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound of pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds grease. 10/ Rough estimate based on 7 months slaughter of sheep and lambs as compared with last year. 11/ Includes rough estimate of pulled wool. 12/ Estimates of the Empire Marketing Board. 13/ Revision based on recent census figures of wool production or of sheep numbers. 14/ Yield estimated to be considerably below 1931 according to Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes. 15/ Estimates for Asiatic countries rough approximations only. 16/ Totals subject to revision. 17/ Estimate based on production in 32 countries as compared with 1931. 18/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average yield as derived from official estimates for recent years. The USSR 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. 19/ Exports of sheep's wool only.

United States: Wool production, number of sheep shorn and weight per fleece 1930 to 1933

States	Wool production				Sheep Shorn				Weight per fleece			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
14 western range States 1/												
Texas	48.3	53.4	57.1	63.3	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.3
Montana	34.0	38.3	32.3	32.9	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.4
Wyoming	29.7	36.0	30.5	27.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	9.1	10.0	9.0	9.1
California	25.8	26.1	24.2	22.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4
Oregon	21.4	22.0	18.6	19.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	9.0	8.8	8.1	8.5
Utah	24.4	23.9	18.2	17.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.0	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.8
New Mexico	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.5
Idaho	18.2	19.4	16.5	16.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	8.6
Colorado	13.4	13.5	12.0	12.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	8.1	7.8	7.5	8.2
South Dakota	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.0
North Dakota	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4
Nevada	7.9	8.9	6.7	6.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.8
Washington	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.2
Arizona	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Total 14 western States 1/	265.9	285.6	260.2	264.3	31.7	33.9	32.3	32.1	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2
Condition Avg. 1/												
Percent 2/	-	-	-	-	39	85	91	84	-	-	-	-
5 most important central & eastern States												
Ohio	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.2
Michigan	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.0
Minnesota	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.7
Iowa	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9
Missouri	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
Total 5 eastern & central States	44.1	45.8	45.3	45.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.6
Total 19 principal western & eastern States	310.0	331.4	305.5	309.4	37.5	39.6	38.2	38.0	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.1
All other States	40.3	40.8	38.9	38.8	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.2
Total United States shorn wool	350.3	372.2	344.4	348.2	44.3	46.3	44.4	44.1	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9
Pulled wool	61.9	66.1	67.1	4/								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from report published by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1/ Fourteen western States for which sheep condition reports are issued monthly arranged in order of importance as wool producing States. 2/100 percent = normal

3/ Includes estimate of fall shearing in Texas and California which are as follows (last year's figure being in parenthesis) Texas, 7,990,000 lbs. (5,050,000); California, 233,000 lbs. (2,180,000). 4/ Rough estimate based on 7 months' slaughter of sheep and lambs.

Movement in primary markets indicated period of 1932-33 season  
with comparisons

Country	Item and period	1928-	1929-	1930-	1931-	1932-
		29	30	31	32	33
	Receipts at selling centers	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds
Australia	July 1-June 30 <u>1/</u>	834.1	782.7	771.6	862.2	901.1
New Zealand	July 1-June 30 <u>2/</u>	209.4	170.9	166.5	199.6	217.5
Argentina	July 1-June 30 C.P.M. <u>3/</u>	99.6	80.3	96.4	81.9	4/87.7
Uruguay	Oct. 1-June 30	-	-	132.8	98.7	
Union of South Africa	July 1-June 30	-	-	293.2	309.0	5/307.0
	Disposals at selling centers					
Australia	July 1-June 30 <u>1/</u>	820.3	750.0	755.0	816.2	888.2
New Zealand	July 1-June 30	197.1	144.0	150.7	163.0	201.7
Argentina	Oct. 1-June 30 C.P.M. <u>3/</u>	94.5	73.4	90.1	72.7	
Uruguay	Oct. 1-June 30	-	-	-	79.0	6/106.5
Union of South Africa	July 1-June 30	-	-	-	123.6	
	Exports					
Australia	July 1-June 30 <u>1/</u>	819.6	746.9	820.9	839.4	931.5
New Zealand	July 1-June 30	237.0	186.6	218.7	224.3	275.8
Argentina	Oct. 1-June 30	300.2	280.0	307.1	225.3	291.5
Uruguay	Oct. 1-June 30	121.3	140.2	148.5	76.6	107.9
Union of South Africa	July 1-June 30	283.0	307.2	283.3	298.8	337.0
	Stocks at selling centers					
Australia	June 30 <u>1/</u>	13.7	32.8	16.6	46.0	13.0
New Zealand	June 30	23.4	75.4	88.1	107.1	7/70.0
Argentina	June 30 C.P.M. <u>3/</u>	6.5	1.8	3.8	4.7	0.7
Uruguay	June 30	8.9	6.0	2.0	22.0	1.0
Union of South Africa	June 30 Unsold at ports	9.1	4.6	14.9	19.7	1.7

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.

- 1/ Wool of season designated only.
- 2/ Offerings at selling centers.
- 3/ Central Produce Market - near Buenos Aires where between one-fourth and one-third of Argentine clip is marketed.
- 4/ June 21, 1933.
- 5/ Provisional estimate of agricultural attache C. C. Taylor and includes about 3,000,000 pounds calculated receipts not by rail.
- 6/ October 1 to July 6.
- 7/ Estimate for total stocks based on indicated decrease reported by Dalgety and Company.

Wool: Shipments from Argentina and Uruguay, October 1 to June 30, 1931-32 and 1932-33

Countries of destination	Argentina 1/		Uruguay 2/	
	Oct. 1 to June 30	Oct. 1 to June 30	Oct. 1 to June 30	Oct. 1 to June 30
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
United Kingdom ..	74,954	73,437	17,610	22,331
Germany .....	33,051	44,326	20,080	27,114
France .....	45,366	64,509	11,910	15,590
Italy .....	26,292	56,162	13,099	20,478
Belgium .....	24,504	37,242	6,339	10,630
United States ..	12,725	21,737	584	1,677
Total .....	216,392	277,413	69,622	97,810
Others .....	8,418	14,031	7,004	10,083
Grand total ..	225,310	291,444	76,626	107,893

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

1/ Conversions made from kilograms at 2.2046 pounds per kilogram.

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

Australia: Shipments by countries, July 1 to May 31, 1932-33 with comparison

Country of destination	July 1 to May 31	
	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000 pounds	
United Kingdom .....	291,184	277,946
France .....	113,796	129,228
Germany and Austria ..	79,358	114,125
Holland and Belgium ..	64,057	94,297
Italy .....	56,283	62,771
Japan .....	185,959	193,950
United States and Canada .....	11,201	4,984
Total .....	801,838	877,301
Other .....	6,788	16,349
Grand total .....	808,626	893,650

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Information furnished by Senior Marketing Specialist, H. E. Reed.



Sheep: Numbers in principal wool exporting and importing countries,  
specified years  
(For summary by continents, see World Wool Prospects, May 31, 1933, p.22)

Period	Exporting countries						Total
	Australia	Zealand	South Africa	Argentina	Uruguay		
	Jan. 1	April	Aug.				
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	
Averages							
1909-1913	90.7	24.0	30.7	<sup>1/</sup> 43.2	26.3		214.9
1921-1925	85.6	23.4	32.6	<sup>2/</sup> 36.2	14.4		177.8
1926-1930	103.3	27.5	43.3	<sup>3/</sup> 44.4	<sup>3/</sup> 20.6		239.1
1926	103.6	24.9	39.0	--	--		
1927	104.3	25.6	40.3	--	--		
1928	100.8	27.1	42.6	--	--		
1929	103.4	29.1	45.2	--	--		
1930	104.6	30.8	48.4	<sup>3/</sup> 44.4	<sup>3/</sup> 20.6		248.8
1931	110.6	29.8	<sup>4/</sup> 51.3	--	--		
1932	110.7	28.7	<sup>4/</sup> 48.7	--	15.4		
1933	<sup>5/</sup> 114.6	27.8					
Period	Importing countries						Total
	United States	United Kingdom and Irish State	France	Germany	Italy		
	Jan. 1	Free State	Jan. 1	Jan. 1			
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	
Averages							
1909-1913	43.2	29.2	16.2	5.0	11.6		105.2
1921-1925	37.7	24.5	9.8	5.9	12.0		79.9
1926-1930	45.4	27.9	10.6	4.0	11.2		99.1
1926	40.2	27.6	10.5	4.8	--		--
1927	42.3	28.9	10.8	4.1	<sup>5/</sup> 12.5		98.6
1928	45.1	28.4	10.7	3.8	--		--
1929	48.2	28.3	10.4	3.6	--		--
1930	51.4	28.8	10.5	3.5	<sup>3/</sup> 10.0		104.2
1931	52.6	29.9	10.2	3.5	--		--
1932	53.3	30.6	9.8	3.5	--		--
1933	51.6	<sup>7/</sup> 30.0	9.8	3.4			

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

<sup>1/</sup> Census June 1914.

<sup>2/</sup> Census December 1922.

<sup>3/</sup> Census.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimate furnished by Agricultural Attaché C.C. Taylor.

<sup>5/</sup> Unofficial.

<sup>6/</sup> Revisions.

<sup>7/</sup> Estimate includes interpolation for Northern Ireland as official figure is not yet available.