

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Division of Statistical and Historical Research

WOOL-97

May 29, 1936

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS  
with  
STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT AND  
WORLD PRODUCTION TABLES

Present prospects indicate that world wool production in 1936 may not be greatly different from that of 1935. Wool production, excluding wool grown in Russia and China, declined 5 percent from 1932 to 1935, and in the latter year amounted to 3,278,000,000 pounds, the lowest level since 1929. A reduction in sheep numbers and wool production became apparent in practically all important Southern Hemisphere countries after 1932, following a period of declining wool and meat prices combined with unusually adverse weather conditions in the Union of South Africa and parts of Australia. In New Zealand reductions in sheep numbers began even earlier than in other countries.

Indications at present for 1936 are for little change in production in the United States and Canada with some increase probable in Europe and countries of the Near East. Conditions are very favorable at present for wintering sheep in the Southern Hemisphere countries. An upturn in sheep numbers has already been noted in the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. While the number of sheep in Australia is probably below the unusually large number reported at the beginning of 1935, present weather conditions in that country point to an increased yield of wool per sheep in 1936 compared with 1935.

Interest in the United States wool market in May was centered on the producing states where heavy buying of the new domestic clip is now under way. Dealers were the chief operators in all sections during May. Estimated clean basis costs showed an upward trend and asking prices at Boston were advanced in line with the increasing costs of purchases in the

country. The higher prices were not accompanied by mill buying and the market at Boston continued rather dull. Changes in domestic wool prices in the next few months will depend to a considerable extent upon the demand from domestic manufacturers and changes in foreign prices for wool.

Some recession has been reported recently in foreign wool prices. Prices in British currency at the third series of London sales held from May 5 to 15 were 5 to 10 percent below those of the March series for merino and fine crossbred wools. A somewhat smaller decline was reported on medium and low crossbred wools. The decline in prices at this series was attributed in part to the weakened demand from continental European countries. Southern Hemisphere wool markets are now virtually closed except in South America. Thus the July sales at London will be the only important test of foreign wool prices until the opening of the 1936-37 Southern Hemisphere selling season in September. Since available world supplies are relatively small prices on foreign markets may not show much change in the next few months.

The quantity of wool carried over in the Southern Hemisphere on May 1 was very small compared with last year and also with the preceding 5-year average. Wool has gone into manufacture at a rapid rate in Northern Hemisphere countries and stocks of raw wool are reported to be low in all countries.

Mill activity in the wool textile industry of the United States is well below the high level reached in the last half of 1935 but consumption was still above average in March, the latest month for which statistics are available. It now appears probable that domestic mill activity in the remainder of 1936 will be lower than the high level of activity in the same months last year. Partly as a result of the small supplies of domestic wool, and also because of the price situation which encouraged substantial wool imports by the United States, there was a much greater use of foreign wools by domestic mills in the first quarter of 1936 than in 1935.

United States imports for consumption of apparel class wool, including withdrawals from bonded warehouses, in the first 4 months of 1936 were 37,375,000 pounds compared with imports of 6,510,000 pounds in the same months of 1935. A large quantity of wool has been received in recent months for storage in bonded warehouses which is not included in the above figures on imports for consumption. Withdrawals from warehouses have been below receipts, and stocks in warehouses have increased. About 30,000,000 pounds of apparel class wool were held in bonded customs warehouses on April 1, the heaviest stocks reported in this position since June 1, 1930.

Manufacturing activity in the wool industry of the United Kingdom continues relatively high. The improvement in the last year has been almost entirely due to improved home consumption. While exports of tissues have increased somewhat, exports of tops and yarns are smaller than last year, due largely to reduced German demand.

There has been a fairly general improvement in the wool textile industry of continental Europe since last fall, resulting largely from improved business conditions in the countries concerned. France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, and some other countries report increased activity. In Germany, on the other hand, activity was lower than last year, partly as a result of the shortage of raw wool supplies.

#### Market Situation

United States.-Interest in the domestic wool market in May was centered in the producing states, where heavy buying is now under way. By the middle of May large purchases were reported in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, according to reports from R. L. Burrus of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The early movement was reported to be at about 80 cents, scoured basis, delivered East for fine or fine and half blood original clips. As buying broadened, prices advanced slightly. Dealers were the chief operators in all sections. Manufacturers were not making important purchases and topmakers' purchases were light.

Prices also advanced in Ohio and Middle Western States. Bids to growers in Ohio and other bright wool states were lowered in April to 23 cents for fine clips and 28 cents for medium clips. This was about 32 cents in the grease in Boston warehouses for fine delaine and 35 cents for graded combing 56s and 48s, 50s (3/8 and 1/4 blood) Ohio fleeces of average shrinkage. Growers held out strongly for higher prices and little wool was moved at April quotations. Reports in the first half of May quoted strictly combing 3/8 and 1/4 blood grades in the grease, delivered Boston, at 36-37 cents. The advance in quotations in the first half of May was based upon the strength in sales at country points.

The wool market at Boston was very dull in the month ended May 16 and prices for new clip wool were not definitely established. A small amount of spot business was transacted at prices within ranges quoted at the middle of April. These sales were for filling in mills' needs on current operations. Manufacturers made little effort to anticipate requirements for the new season's goods. The heavy movement in the West in the early part of May, however, was expected to establish a trading basis for the new clip.

Sales of foreign apparel wools at Boston have been light. Most holders have maintained their quotations, but some irregularity has developed in prices of South American wools. Apparently the decline in opening prices at the London sales had little influence in the Boston market.

Wools for manufacture on the woolen system were irregular in price. Quotations for scoured pulled wools declined in April but prices were firmer in the first half of May. Prices of wool noils advanced to 68-73 cents compared with 67-70 at the low point.

The market for wool tops in Boston was somewhat unsettled and prices were largely nominal in the month ended May 16. Prices of average staple oil combed 64s declined from \$1.08-\$1.10 in April to \$1.05-\$1.07 early in May. The strengthening in the wool situation, however, resulted in firmer quotations by topmakers, although little business was booked at advanced levels.

Changes in domestic wool prices in the next few months will depend to a considerable extent upon the demand from domestic manufacturers and changes in foreign prices for wool. Domestic wool prices have regained a part of the April decline. Large supplies of the new clip are now available but total stocks of wool are now much smaller than a year earlier.

United States imports for consumption of apparel class wool were 7,509,000 pounds in April compared with 11,694,000 pounds in March and 1,203,000 pounds in April 1935. Imports for consumption in the first 4 months of this year were 37,375,000 pounds of apparel wool and 52,844,000 pounds of carpet wool. In the same months of 1935 imports were 6,510,000 pounds of apparel wool and 43,942,000 pounds of carpet wool. See table 2 in Supplement.

Total receipts of foreign apparel wool at the three principal ports (Boston, New York, and Philadelphia) in April were 12,725,000 pounds, compared with 17,759,000 pounds in March, and 1,775,000 pounds in April 1935. Arrivals of carpet wool increased to 16,329,000 pounds in April from 10,725,000 pounds in March. Receipts of apparel wool at these ports in the first 4 months of 1936 were about 54,000,000 pounds compared with 6,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1935. Arrivals of carpet wool were 47,000,000 pounds from January to April 1936 and 34,000,000 in the same months of 1935.

A considerable amount of the total imports in recent months has been entered for warehouse storage. Withdrawals for consumption have been below receipts, and stocks in bonded warehouses have increased. On April 1 the stock of foreign apparel wool in bonded warehouses in the United States was 29,817,000 pounds compared with 21,173,000 pounds on March 1 and 12,973,000 on April 1, 1935. Stocks of such wool in bonded warehouses on April 1 this year were heavier than at any date reported since June 1, 1930.

A feature of the situation in the last 2 months has been the withdrawal of foreign wools from warehouses for reexport and sale in foreign markets. From April 11 to May 16 more than 1,000,000 pounds of apparel class wool withdrawn from Boston warehouses were so designated. Reexports were heaviest in April and slackened following reports of a decline in prices at the London sales the first week in May.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston in April amounted to 6,071,000 pounds compared with 4,845,000 pounds in March and 7,141,000 pounds in April 1935. Shearing was delayed in the West by unfavorable weather but new clip wool is now arriving at Boston and receipts will increase rapidly in the next few months. Arrivals usually reach a peak in July.

The weekly average consumption of apparel class wool by United States mills in the 4 weeks ended March 28 was 5,092,000 pounds, scoured basis, compared with an average of 6,122,000 pounds in February and 4,633,000 pounds in March 1935. At the peak of activity in October 1935 consumption averaged 7,395,000 pounds a week. Although the rate of consumption in March, after seasonal adjustment, was about 24 percent below the October peak, it was the highest March average since 1929 and was 20 percent higher than the average for March in the 10 years 1926-1935. See table 3 in Supplement.

The sharp decline in consumption in March as compared with February was due in part to the interruption of operations by flood conditions, particularly in the New England States. Since the normal trend of wool consumption is downward from March through July a further decline in consumption is likely to occur during the next few months. However, the trend may be somewhat modified as a result of the sharp decline in March. The use of substitutes and reworked wool in the wool manufacturing industry is reported to be on the increase. Such a tendency would restrict to some extent the consumption of raw wool.

The consumption of apparel class wool in the first quarter of 1936 amounted to 130,969,000 pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis, and 20,245,000 lbs. of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis. In the same months of 1935 consumption amounted to 114,712,000 lbs. of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis

and 23,632,000 pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis. The consumption in the first quarter of 1936 on a greasy basis was 9 percent larger than in the same period of 1935.

In scoured weight the increase in consumption in the first quarter of 1936 was 13 percent. The difference in increase on a scoured as compared with a greasy basis is due to the greater use of foreign wools in the first quarter of 1936 compared with the same months of 1935. Foreign wool yields more clean wool per pound of greasy wool than does domestic wool. In the first quarter of 1936 domestic wool was only 77 percent of the total apparel class wool consumed by domestic mills compared with 92 percent domestic wool consumed in the first quarter of 1935. All grades shared in the shift to foreign wools in the first quarter of 1936. See table 4 in Supplement.

United States consumption of apparel class wool is predominantly of the fine and medium grades (48s, 50s and finer). Domestic production in the last few years has been large enough to satisfy about 95 percent of the consumption of these grades although a much larger percentage of wools grading 36s to 46s must be imported. In the first quarter of 1936, however, only 82 percent of the wool grading 48s, 50s and finer and about 27 percent of grades 36s to 46s consumed by United States mills was domestic, compared with 95 percent and 50 percent respectively for same period in 1935. Table 4 shows mill consumption of apparel class wool by grade and origin in 1935 and in the first quarter of 1935 and 1936.

Machinery activity in the wool industry declined considerably in March. The decline was particularly sharp in the worsted combing section but all sections showed some decline. Activity of worsted combs was only 109.5 percent of maximum single shift capacity in March compared with 145.7 percent in February and 118.1 percent in March 1935. Active machine and spindle hours for the first quarter of 1936 were larger than in the first quarter of 1935 in all except the worsted spindles section. Active hours of worsted spindles were only 43.8 percent of the total spindle activity in the first quarter of 1936 compared with 47.4 percent of the total in the first quarter of 1935. A shift from the worsted to the woolen section would make possible a greater use of reworked wool and substitute fibers at the expense of raw wool consumption. Machinery activity figures for 1935 and 1936 to date are given in table 5 in the Statistical Supplement.

United Kingdom.- Some recession in prices was reported at the third series of London wool sales for 1936 which opened on May 5 and closed May 15. Compared with the closing of the previous series on March 24 prices of Merino wools were 5 to 10 percent lower (English currency basis). Greasy crossbred prices were 7.5 to 10 percent lower for fine qualities and par to 2.5 percent lower for medium and low qualities. Scoured fine and medium crossbred prices were 5 to 10 percent below the March series. Sliped lamb's wool was down 7-1/2 to 10 percent and sliped sheep's wool down 5 percent. Average prices for three representative grades of wool on a United States currency basis, at the close of the series, are shown in table 1.

The decline in prices at the London sales was attributed in part to the weakened demand from Continental European countries. England was the chief buyer of all except South American wools which went to the Continent. Russia bought small quantities of greasy and scoured combing merinos. No United States purchases were reported at this series.

About 91,300 bales were available for the sales including 24,100 bales of Australian wool, 48,900 bales of New Zealand wool and 16,800 bales of South American wool. Withdrawals of merino and slipped wools were rather heavy during the series.

Average prices at Bradford for April showed no change from the March average. The Weekly Wool Chart index number of raw wool prices remained at 89 (English currency basis, July 1914 = 100) compared with 65 in April 1935. The index number for tops was 94 compared with 72 a year earlier, while the yarn index was 109 in April 1936 and 91 in April 1935. Merino wools are still relatively higher in price than crossbreds.

Manufacturing activity in the wool industry of the United Kingdom continues high. A slight decline in activity was reported in the combing section of the industry in April, but other departments reported an improvement. The British Ministry of Labour reports that 9.7 percent of insured workers in the woolen and worsted industry were registered for unemployment benefits on April 27 compared with 8.6 percent on March 23 and 14.5 percent on April 15, 1935.

The high rate of activity in the English wool manufacturing industry in the last year has been almost entirely due to improved home consumption. While exports of tissues have increased somewhat, exports of tops and yarns in the first quarter of 1936 were smaller than in the same months of the previous year, due largely to the reduced German demand. C. C. Taylor, Agricultural Attache' at London, reports that demand conditions in the United Kingdom as evidenced by total employment in all industries shows continued improvement both as compared with recent months and with previous years. Retail trade at the end of March as measured by the value of sales was higher than in the preceding year and stocks held in the retail trade were slightly reduced. This improvement is doubtless reflected in the increased demand for wool products.

Retained imports of wool in April were 74,000,000 pounds compared with 96,000,000 in April 1935 and an average of about 66,000,000 pounds in April of the 5 years 1930-1934. However, total imports retained in the first 4 months of 1936 were about 310,000,000 pounds compared with approximately 292,000,000 pounds retained in the same months of 1935 and an average of 292,000,000 pounds for the 5 years 1930-1934.

Although estimated consumption of wool by mills in the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 1936 was larger than a year ago, net imports of wool showed an even greater increase. The surplus accumulated in the first quarter of this year was thus somewhat larger than last year, but was well below the average of previous years, due to the higher consumption in 1936.

France <sup>1/</sup>.- Business in tops, noils and washed wool was quiet in France around the Easter holidays not only because of the festival period but also because of a distinctly cautious attitude in the face of uncertainty in the French political and financial situation. Occasional important transactions, as well as the firm tendency of prices and considerable activity in the futures market at Roubaix were partly attributed to anxiety regarding the currency. Mill occupation and new business for spinners and weavers was less satisfactory in April. There seems, however, to have been no great change in the general situation as compared with the previous month.

Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of France increased to 28,131,000 pounds in April compared with 27,593,000 pounds at the end of March and 28,931,000 in April 1935. Stocks of merino tops were 22 percent smaller than the average stocks reported on April 30 of the 5 preceding years, while stocks of crossbred tops were about equal to the 5-year average.

A gradual improvement has been evident in the French wool textile industry during the last 6 months. This improvement has been based largely upon somewhat improved conditions in domestic purchasing power which have accompanied the recovery in industrial output since last October. Shipments of wool to France from the 5 principal Southern Hemisphere exporting countries were almost 50 percent larger in the current export season through March 31 than in the same months of the 1934-35 season.

A monthly production index for the wool industry of Northern France, published in the annual report of the Association of Wool Manufacturers of Roubaix Tourcoing is given below. The index indicates the greatly depressed condition in the industry which followed the political unrest in the early part of 1934. No prolonged improvement in conditions was reported until after the first quarter of 1935. In February 1936 production had reached a slightly higher level than at the beginning of 1934.

The report calls attention to the increased importance of home consumption in the wool textile industry as a result of the heavy decline in the export trade in semi-manufactures and in wool tissues. Exports of wool tissues declined from 44,000,000 pounds in 1928 to 4,000,000 pounds in 1935. The decline in exports of yarns and tops has been less severe. Demand from the home market is not sufficient to keep the machinery of the French wool industry running to capacity and many foreign skilled workers from the neighboring Belgium territory have been dismissed from the mills in the Roubaix Tourcoing district.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Current conditions in Continental European countries reported by E. V. Steere, Agricultural Attache' at Berlin.

France: Index of production in the wool textile industry of  
Roubaix Tourcoing, by months, 1933-1936  
(1930 = 100)

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936
Jan. ....	69.31	64.81	52.90	74.51
Feb. ....	72.90	54.83	50.19	67.23
Mar. ....	68.94	46.96	47.12	
Apr. ....	59.13	44.74	46.70	
May ....	67.84	46.45	54.32	
June ....	73.65	48.39	52.30	
July ....	76.36	46.55	59.63	
Aug. ....	73.33	42.22	63.71	
Sept. ....	71.03	39.06	52.46	
Oct. ....	71.90	43.97	66.69	
Nov. ....	67.24	48.69	55.20	
Dec. ....	68.93	56.42	58.20	

Compiled from "Wool", May 1936. Published by the British Continental Press, Ltd.

Germany.- The raw wool supply situation in Germany has been slightly improved as a result of a recent increase in wool imports, mostly of merino wools. Supplies are not yet large enough for requirements, however, and the industry reports it extremely difficult to cover requirements even though the present level of activity is considerably lower than last year. Imports of raw wool from November to March, 1935-36 were only 66,700,000 pounds compared with 97,800,000 in the same period of 1934-35 and 159,000,000 in 1933-34. A sharp decline this year in the wool imports from Argentina has been only in part offset by much larger takings from South Africa. The great reduction in imports from Argentina is probably due largely to the necessity of using the clearing facilities with that country as a means of satisfying Germany's increasing need for imports of food and feed-stuffs. There was also a sharp decline in imports of tops and worsted yarn in the first few months of 1936 - a development also due to the difficult foreign exchange situation.

Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments in Germany showed a further decline in April and end of the month stocks were the smallest in the period for which reports are available (since 1925). Stocks of merino tops were 1,689,000 pounds on April 30 compared with 3,851,000 pounds in April 1935 and an April average of 8,756,000 in the 5 years 1930-1934. Stocks of crossbred tops were 2,152,000 pounds on April 30 compared with 8,530,000 a year earlier and a 5-year average of 8,576,000 pounds.

As a result of the reduced supplies of raw material, and also because of slightly unsatisfactory developments in consumer purchasing power, the activity of German worsted and woolen spinners in January and February 1936 was materially below a year ago and activity of weaving mills was also reduced. A recent report of the Institute for Business Research shows that activity of worsted and woolen spinners in January and February was 18 to 27 percent below the same months last year while weaving mill activity showed a decline of 14 percent.

According to trade reports there has been an improvement in orders in most wool manufacturing districts since the beginning of the year but the shortage of raw materials greatly hampers the acceptance of new business. Exports of wool tissues in the first quarter of 1936 were 3,300,000 pounds compared with 1,800,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1935. Exports of wool yarns also show an increase over last year.

Substitute fiber (Zellwolle) is being mixed in steadily increasing proportion in German wool manufactures for home consumption.

Belgium.- Conditions remained quite favorable in the Belgian wool textile industry throughout April although the quieter tendencies noted in the French market extended to the Verviers area as well. Occupation of the industry is described as normal; some sections have recently been favored by the receipt of orders for military deliveries.

Stocks of merino tops in commission combing establishments increased to 4,971,000 pounds on April 30 compared with 4,751,000 pounds on March 31 and 5,529,000 pounds on April 30, 1935. Stocks of crossbred tops were 2,641,000 pounds on April 30 compared with 2,716,000 pounds a month earlier and 2,434,000 pounds a year earlier. Stocks of tops in Belgium are somewhat above the average for the 5 preceding years.

Wool imports minus reexports in the first 2 months of 1936 were 34,400,000 pounds compared with only 18,200,000 pounds retained a year earlier. Exports of wool yarns in January and February 1936 were more than double those of the same months last year and exports of wool tissues also showed an increase.

Italy.- The Italian situation continues to be characterized by firm prices and a scarcity of supplies which is reflected in a continued decline of top stocks in commission combing establishments. Italian interests have recently made some purchases of raw wool in the South American markets, according to press reports. It is reported in Wool Intelligence Notes that Italy has fixed the quotas on imports of wool yarns and tissues in the second quarter of 1936 from "nonsanction" countries at 10 percent of those in the same period of 1935. Quotas for Austria, Germany and Hungary, however, are placed at 100 percent.

Imports - Wool imports into the principal foreign consuming countries, 1933-35 and 1936 to date are shown in table 6 in the Statistical Supplement.

Stocks - Stocks of tops in Commission combing establishments of France, Germany and Belgium in 1935 and 1936 are shown in table 7 in the Statistical Supplement.

Supply SituationSummaryWool Production Prospects 1936

Although too early to make an actual estimate of world wool production for 1936 various factors point to not much change as compared with 1935. In 1935 production, excluding Russia and China, was estimated at 3,278,000,000 pounds, and was the smallest production since 1929.

Present indications are for not much change in production in the United States and Canada in 1936 and for possibly some increase in Europe and countries of the Near East. Conditions are very favorable at present for wintering sheep in Southern Hemisphere countries with ample feed supplies reported and no extensive drought stricken areas in evidence. The upturn in sheep numbers in Southern Hemisphere countries has already been noted in the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. As the result of the drought in Queensland and parts of New South Wales in early 1935, followed by poor lambing, the number of sheep in Australia at the end of 1935 was probably somewhat reduced compared with the unusually large number reported at the beginning of the year, estimates of the number ranging from 112,700,000 to 114,500,000 head. Then too, present weather conditions in Australia point to an increased yield of wool per sheep in 1936 compared with 1935. The price of wool in the Southern Hemisphere countries at the end of the main selling season this year was higher than at the beginning of the season and also higher than the average for the seasons 1929-30 to 1932-33.

The quantity of wool carried over in the Southern Hemisphere on May 1 was very small compared with last year and also the preceding 5-year average. Wool has gone into consumption at a rapid rate in Northern Hemisphere countries and stocks of raw wool are reported to be low in all countries.

World wool production, excluding that grown in Russia and China, has declined 5 percent or 162,000,000 pounds since 1932, to reach the low level of 3,278,000,000 pounds in 1935. Practically all important Southern Hemisphere countries have participated in the decline in wool production since 1931 or 1932. A reduction in sheep numbers and wool production became apparent in most of these countries after 1932 following a period of declining wool and meat prices, which fell to unusually low levels in 1932, combined with unusually adverse weather conditions in the Union of South Africa and parts of Australia. In New Zealand, reductions in sheep numbers began even earlier than in other countries.

Estimates of sheep numbers in some of the important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere for 1935, which have just recently become available, show that there was a material reduction in numbers since 1930. In Argentina the number of sheep in 1935 was 15 percent smaller than in 1930, in the Union of South Africa there was a reduction of 22 percent and in New Zealand a decrease of 6 percent. Numbers in most of these countries continued to increase from 1930 to 1932 but after that year declined sharply.

In North America, principally the United States and Canada, wool production declined from the high level of 472,000,000 pounds in 1931 to 460,000,000 in 1934 and remained about the same in 1935. Production in European countries declined from 558,000,000 in 1926 to 506,000,000 in 1930 and then started to increase, but was considerably lower in 1935 than the average for the years 1926-1930.

World wool production, including Russia and China, has shown a downward trend since 1928, when production was estimated at 3,743,000,000 pounds. Whereas production in the United States and the principal Southern Hemisphere wool exporting countries continued to increase from 1928 to 1931 or 1932 at least, production in Russia fell off during those years. This decrease in output in Russia was mainly caused by opposition on the part of rich peasants to entering collective farms which resulted in wholesale slaughter of livestock. The wool produced in Russia, however, is mostly of the coarse carpet type and in recent years has been unimportant in international trade. In fact, Russia has been importing wool. Production in China, in recent years, is estimated roughly at 78,000,000 pounds. (See table in Supplement).

#### Long-time Trend in Wool Production in Specified Countries

The United States has produced more wool since 1930 than any other country except Australia. Argentina was second in importance as a wool producing country from 1901 to 1926. Then for a few years, 1926 to 1929, Russia was second in importance. However, Russia has been relatively unimportant from the point of view of international trade in wool for some time.

Wool production in the United States, including pulled wool, fluctuated considerably with a slight downward tendency from the 303,000,000 pounds produced in 1901 to the 270,000,000 pounds produced in 1922. Since 1922 production has increased sharply and in 1931 reached 442,000,000 pounds. There has been some reduction since 1931 but production in 1935 was only 13,000,000 pounds smaller than in 1931 and over 100,000,000 pounds greater than in 1901.

In the Southern Hemisphere the long-time trend in wool production from 1901 to date has been upward, with the exception of Argentina where it has been downward since 1908. There has been some decline in these countries since 1932.

In Australia production increased sharply from 410,000,000 pounds in 1903 to 798,000,000 pounds in 1911. After that production fluctuated until 1920 when it was estimated at 625,000,000 pounds. After 1920 the trend was upward, until production reached 1,063,000,000 pounds in 1932, and was about three times as large as in 1902. Since 1932 production has decreased sharply and in 1935 fell to 980,000,000 pounds but was still over 300,000,000 pounds larger than in 1901.

The long-time trend in wool production in Argentina has been downward, mostly as the result of expansion of agriculture and cattle raising. Production has declined from 461,000,000 pounds in 1901 to 340,000,000 pounds in 1935. Each period of peak production from 1901 to 1925 was lower than

the earlier one. Since 1925 however, wool production has fluctuated at a slightly higher level but in the peak year of this period, i.e., 1931, production was only 364,000,000 pounds and was still almost 100,000,000 pounds smaller than in 1901.

The wool clip in the Union of South Africa increased steadily from 82,000,000 pounds in 1901 to 311,000,000 pounds in 1928. It fluctuated at a slightly lower level in the following 3 years but rose to 319,000,000 pounds in 1932. There was a sharp decline in 1933 and 1934 as a result of drought but in 1935 production increased to 232,000,000 pounds and was almost three times as large as in 1901.

Wool production in New Zealand has also shown a consistent upward trend since 1901 with production in the peak year 1933 being estimated at 301,000,000 pounds compared with only 180,000,000 pounds produced in 1901. Although there has been a decrease since 1933 production is still greater than in all years prior to 1928.

There has been less of a decided trend in wool production in Uruguay than in any other country of the Southern Hemisphere. Wool production in 1901 is estimated at 102,000,000 pounds and in 1930 at 153,000,000 pounds. Since 1930 production has fluctuated around 100,000,000 pounds and is estimated at 109,000,000 pounds in 1935. (See Statistical Supplement for figures of sheep numbers and wool production, 1901 to date).

#### Northern Hemisphere

United States.- Sheep in the Western Range area have wintered well and are generally in good condition, according to the Western Livestock and Range Report of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Severe weather in April caused some losses but generally winter and spring losses have been light. Except in the southwestern section of the Western Range area feed conditions greatly improved in April.

Severe drought conditions prevailed in southwestern Kansas, western Oklahoma, northwestern Texas, northeastern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado, but late April and early May rains gave some temporary relief to parts of this area.

The average condition of sheep on Western Ranges on May 1 was 87 percent of normal compared with 86 percent on April 1 and only 80 percent on May 1, 1935. The 10-year average for May 1 was 87.9. Range conditions on May 1 were 79 percent of normal or 2 points above April and 9 points above May 1935. The 10-year average was 82.9.

Sheep conditions for the 11 months from July 1935 to May 1, 1936 averaged 88 percent of normal or about the same as in the same period of 1932-33 whereas range conditions averaged 88 percent of normal for the same period or 6 points better than in the same period of 1932-33. In 1933 the quantity of wool shorn amounted to 374,000,000 pounds from 46,005,000 sheep. The average weight of fleece was 8.13 pounds. The number of stock sheep on January 1, 1936 was about 1,000,000 head smaller than at the same date of 1933. Production of shorn wool in 1936 is not expected to show much change from 1935 when it was estimated at 363,000,000 pounds.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.- There was a further increase in sheep numbers in the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1936 as officially reported in Plan # 6, 1936. Although in recent years a combined figure is given for sheep and goats in official statistics of the Soviet Union, it is believed that sheep still constitute a large percentage of the total as in earlier years.

The number of sheep and goats combined at the beginning of 1936 was 49,700,000, an increase of 22 percent above the same date of 1935 and 36 percent above that date of 1934. In 1928 the number was estimated at 118,400,000.

Assuming that sheep still represent approximately 91 percent of the total, the number of sheep at the beginning of this year was about 45,000,000 compared with approximately 37,000,000 in 1935 and only 33,000,000 in 1934. In 1928 there were approximately 108,000,000 sheep in the Soviet Union at the beginning of the year.

As the trend in wool production follows that of sheep numbers fairly closely, an increase appears to be in prospect for 1936. In 1935 an unofficial estimate of wool production, based on the number of sheep reported in the spring or summer of 1935 was 167,000,000 pounds compared with the official estimates of 135,000,000 pounds produced in 1934 and 141,000,000 pounds produced in 1933. Average production for the 5-year period 1926 to 1930 was 363,000,000 pounds.

Italy.- It is reported that the Italian wool industry is showing unusual interest in the new wool clip. Restrictions on imports have made the domestic clip of unusual importance. Domestic production represented only about one-third of the quantity of wool consumed in 1930, when the amount retained for consumption in Italy was estimated at 163,000,000 pounds. In 1933 when the quantity retained for consumption was 226,000,000 pounds or the largest in 9 years, domestic production represented only about 17 percent of the total. In 1935 domestic production constituted a considerably larger proportion of the total or about 26 percent. The policy of restricting imports may result in increased wool production in Italy in the next few years.

It is reported that sheep numbers and wool production in Italy have fallen off materially since the Census year 1930. That year the census enumeration reported 10,269,000 sheep on hand on March 19, compared with 12,029,000 within the same boundaries on April 6, 1918.

According to Prospective Economiche for 1936, published by Professor Giorgio Mortara of the University of Milan there has been a progressive reduction in sheep numbers since 1930 as a result of the expansion of agriculture combined with unfavorable marketing conditions for wool, meat, and milk. It is estimated that by 1935 sheep numbers had fallen to only 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 head.

Wool production in 1930 was estimated at approximately 48,000,000 pounds. This estimate was obtained by multiplying the number of sheep in the different regions by the average scoured weights per fleece for those regions as reported by the Associazione dell'Industria Laniera Italiana (Association of the Italian Wool Industry). The total obtained was then converted to a grease equivalent using the scouring percentages ascertained

by the Italian War Administration. It is unofficially estimated that production in 1935 was approximately 37,500,000 pounds. The largest decrease in production appears to have taken place between 1931 and 1932.

#### Exports and Stocks in Southern Hemisphere Countries

Apparent supplies of wool in Southern Hemisphere countries on May 1, showed a reduction of 28 percent or 207,000,000 pounds as compared with the same date of 1935 and a decrease of 19 percent compared with the preceding 5-year average supplies on that date.

Exports for the season 1935-36 up to April 30, amounted to 1,539,000,000 pounds compared with 1,423,300,000 pounds in the same period last season and a preceding 5-year average of 1,513,000,000 pounds.

New Zealand.- Prospects are for an abundance of feed to carry sheep through the winter months (June - August). It appears that the number of sheep and lambs on April 30, 1936 will be somewhat larger than at that date of 1935 when the number was officially estimated at 29,077,000. Sheep numbers have been increasing since 1933 when they were estimated at only 27,756,000. On the other hand, official estimates of wool production, which are based on exports of wool and wool on skins, domestic consumption and carry-over, show a decrease between 1933 and 1935. The main shearing takes place in the spring and summer months (September - January) whereas the sheep estimate is made in the autumn (April 30). Between then and the following spring there may be quite a variation in numbers caused by increases or decreases in slaughter and winter losses.

At sheep sales in Otago, South Island, in March the price of breeding ewes was 3 or 4 shillings a head higher than was the case last season. Good ewe lambs were in keen demand with prices ranging from \$3.99 to \$4.19. Buyers were active. Good two tooth ewes were in such short supply this year that buyers are very active as it is generally expected that the price will be \$7.98 before the season is finished. One of the factors is the short supply on Otago markets.

The main 1935-36 wool selling season in New Zealand had closed by the end of April. Both offerings and sales this season have greatly exceeded those of last season and also the preceding 5-year average. Offerings for the 10 months July 1 to April 30 reached 265,000,000 pounds, of which 254,000,000 pounds, or 96 percent, were sold. Offerings have exceeded those of a year ago by 45 percent and sales have exceeded last season's by 55 percent.

It is unofficially reported that the carry-over of grease wool at the end of the season will not exceed 7,000,000 pounds. Last season on June 30, stocks at selling centers were unofficially reported at 69,000,000 pounds, the preceding 5-year average being estimated at 52,000,000 pounds. Last year stocks of all descriptions held by farmers and all other interests at the end of the season (June 30) were officially estimated at 81,000,000 pounds compared with 78,000,000 pounds on the same date of the preceding 5-year period. The smallest quantity remaining on hand at the end of the season since official estimates of carry-over have been published (1926) was 16,368,000 pounds on June 30, 1928 and the largest was 107,000,000 pounds on June 30, 1932.

Argentina and Uruguay.— April exports of wool to the United States from Argentina and Uruguay amounted to 4,943,000 pounds compared with 5,160,000 pounds in April 1935. There was an increase in shipments from Uruguay compared with April a year earlier but a decrease in Argentine shipments.

Approximately one-fifth of the wool exports from Argentina and Uruguay came to the United States this season so far compared with less than one-tenth a year ago. Exports to the United States from these two South American countries for the season October 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936 amounted to 61,000,000 pounds and were three times as large as for the same period of 1934-35. Argentina so far has sent 39,000,000 pounds and Uruguay about 22,000,000 pounds compared with only 19,000,000 pounds and 1,000,000 pounds respectively for the same part of last season.

A large part of the wool sent to the United States this year appears to be of the apparel type rather than the carpet type as was the case last season.

## Statistical Supplement

Table 1.-Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by years, 1929-1935 and by months, 1935 to date

Year and month	Boston 1/			London 2/			Bradford 3/	Leipzig 4/		
	Territory, strictly			Average quality			Warp wool	Domes-	Cape	
	combing scoured basis			clean costs 5/			scoured	tic	washed	
	64s,	56s	46s	70s	56s	46s	64s	50s	A/AA	6-8
80s								6/	months	
Av. 7/	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
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-										
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.	93.8	81.5	65.9	58.1	34.2	22.7	58.3	28.1	121.6	66.7
Mar.	94.0	81.5	67.5	59.5	34.2	22.9	59.9	31.0	95.9	68.1
Apr.	88.9	77.4	63.9	58.4	33.5	22.1	59.6	30.8	95.1	67.6
May 10/	87.0	76.0	62.5	57.9	33.1	22.7	58.1	29.0	94.8	68.2

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/ Prices for Boston and London are averages for week ended May 16.

Table 2.-United States: Imports of wool for consumption, by classes, 1935 and 1936

Month	Apparel class		Carpet class		Total	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Jan.	2,022	8,747	6,475	12,097	8,497	20,844
Feb.	1,754	9,417	10,118	11,433	11,872	20,850
Mar.	1,531	11,702	12,286	13,273	113,817	24,970
Apr.	1,203	7,509	14,064	16,041	15,267	23,550
May	1,668		13,951		15,619	
June	1,448		14,335		15,783	
July	2,263		16,358		18,621	
Aug.	1,626		18,612		20,238	
Sept.	1,832		19,866		21,698	
Oct.	3,924		19,254		23,178	
Nov.	4,370		13,552		17,922	
Dec.	5,315		12,634		17,949	
Jan.-Apr.	6,510	37,375	42,943	52,844	43,885	90,219
Jan.-Dec.	28,957		171,504		200,461	

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 3.-Wool, scoured basis: Mill consumption in the United States, by classes, weekly average for each month, 1935 and 1936 <sup>1/</sup>

Month	Apparel class		Carpet class		Total	
	1935 <sup>1/</sup>	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Jan.	5,485	5,645	1,487	1,538	6,972	7,183
Feb.	4,830	6,122	1,495	1,814	6,325	7,936
Mar.	4,633	5,092	1,700	1,812	6,333	6,904
Apr.	5,449		2,079		7,528	
May	6,317		2,139		8,456	
June	5,683		2,049		7,732	
July	5,890		2,276		8,166	
Aug.	6,639		2,366		9,005	
Sept.	5,802		1,895		7,697	
Oct.	7,395		2,032		9,427	
Nov.	6,907		1,842		8,749	
Dec.	5,548		1,488		7,036	
Jan.-Mar. <sup>2/</sup>						
Weekly av. ...	4,972	5,622	1,573	1,707	6,545	7,329
Aggregate ...	64,630	73,080	20,443	22,192	85,073	95,272
Jan.-Dec.						
Weekly av. ...	5,846		1,895		7,741	
Aggregate ...	303,982		98,519		402,501	

Compiled from Raw Wool Consumption Reports, Bureau of the Census.

<sup>1/</sup> For 1935, the first 2 months in each quarter are 4-week periods and the third or last month a 5-week period. In 1936, January is a 5-week period and the 2 following months are 4-week periods.

<sup>2/</sup> Thirteen-week period.

Table 4.--Mill consumption of apparel class wool in the United States, by grade and origin, scoured basis, 1935 and 1936

Period and origin	Unit	64s, 70s, 80s	58s, 60s	48s, 50s	36s, 40s, 44s	Total		
<u>1935</u>								
Jan.-Dec.								
Domestic	1,000 lb	112,324	44,891	66,449	46,213	6,628	3,154	279,659
Foreign	" "	3,395	1,762	3,535	4,531	2,235	8,865	24,323
Total	" "	115,719	46,653	69,984	50,744	8,863	12,019	303,982
P.ct. domestic	percent	97.1	96.2	94.9	91.1	74.8	26.2	92.0
<u>1936</u>								
Jan.-Mar.								
Domestic	1,000 lb	24,244	10,430	13,617	9,154	1,261	698	59,404
Foreign	" "	940	428	888	965	412	1,593	5,226
Total	" "	25,184	10,858	14,505	10,119	1,673	2,291	64,630
P.ct. domestic	percent	96.3	96.1	93.9	90.5	75.4	30.5	91.9
<u>1936</u>								
Jan.-Mar.								
Domestic	1,000 lb	21,920	10,481	12,555	8,890	1,413	688	55,947
Foreign	" "	4,122	1,379	2,727	3,146	1,479	4,280	17,133
Total	" "	26,042	11,860	15,282	12,036	2,892	4,968	73,080
P.ct. domestic	percent	84.2	88.4	82.2	73.9	48.9	13.8	76.6

Compiled from Raw Wool Consumption Reports, Bureau of the Census..

Table 5.--Wool tops: Stocks held by commission combers in France, Germany, and Belgium, at the end of April 1931-1934 and by months, 1935 and 1936

End of month	Merino				Crossbred			
	France	Ger- many	Bel- gium	Total	France	Ger- many	Bel- gium	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Apr.- 1931	18,435	8,770	2,493	29,698	11,323	4,861	1,810	17,994
1932	17,769	10,395	3,556	31,720	12,229	8,157	1,713	22,099
1933	18,479	13,067	7,079	38,625	14,711	14,960	2,161	31,832
1934	16,210	6,510	5,172	27,892	18,530	9,169	2,590	30,289
1935-								
Apr.	13,852	3,851	5,529	23,232	15,079	8,530	2,434	26,043
May	13,389	3,505	4,885	21,779	14,859	7,685	2,284	24,828
June	13,865	3,492	4,775	22,132	16,382	7,458	2,491	26,331
July	13,796	3,157	4,945	21,898	17,950	7,747	2,593	28,290
Aug.	13,788	3,018	5,174	21,980	18,814	8,181	2,976	29,971
Sept.	12,829	2,853	4,912	20,594	18,464	7,432	3,296	29,192
Oct.	10,009	2,224	4,733	16,966	17,873	6,235	3,245	27,353
Nov.	8,627	2,145	3,964	14,736	16,720	5,068	3,243	25,031
Dec.	10,007	2,709	4,372	17,088	16,400	5,329	3,258	24,987
1936-								
Jan.	11,554	1,944	4,204	17,702	15,348	3,095	3,338	21,781
Feb.	12,480	1,810	4,220	18,510	14,625	2,584	3,034	20,243
Mar.	12,972	1,678	4,751	19,401	14,621	2,449	2,716	19,786
Apr.	13,296	1,689	4,971	19,956	14,835	2,152	2,641	19,628

Compiled from reports from the Berlin office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 6.-Wool: Imports into principal foreign consuming countries, specified periods

Item	1933	1934	1935	Jan.-Mar.	
				1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom:					
Imports .....	952.0	788.5	864.2	264.9	309.2
Reexports .....	360.1	268.8	283.4	79.9	77.1
Import balance .....	591.9	519.7	580.8	185.0	232.1
Germany:					
Imports .....	347.6	316.2	272.8	88.1	63.1
Exports .....	12.5	9.8	3.3	0.9	0.3
Import balance .....	335.1	306.4	269.5	87.2	62.8
Japan:					
Imports <u>1/</u> .....	238.8	181.5	243.5	55.0	95.2
				Jan.-Feb.	
France:					
Imports, shorn .....	534.3	336.9	385.5	91.5	87.6
On skins as reported:	144.1	98.4	115.1		
On skins, wool equivalent .....	64.1	43.7	50.5	11.1	12.3
Total, wool basis .....	598.4	380.6	436.0	102.6	99.9
Exports .....	51.4	45.9	47.2	6.5	9.4
Import balance .....	547.0	334.7	388.8	96.1	90.5
Belgium:					
Imports .....	213.3	164.6	234.8	45.0	57.8
Exports .....	139.7	99.6	117.2	26.8	23.4
Import balance .....	73.6	65.0	117.6	18.2	34.4
Italy:					
Imports .....	189.4	147.2	<u>2/</u> 110.0		
Exports .....	5.5	5.0	<u>2/</u> 1.0		
Import balance .....	183.9	142.2	109.0		

Compiled from official sources and from Wool Intelligence Notes published by the Imperial Economic Committee of the United Kingdom.

1/ Reexports are negligible.

2/ Partly estimated. Italian statistics not reported after September 1935.

Table 7.-Machinery activity in the woolen and worsted industry of the United States, 1935 and 1936

Year and month	Combs	Spindles		Looms		
		Woolen	Worsted	Broad 1/	Narrow 2/	Carpet
	1,000 hours					
<u>1935</u>						
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
4th "	1,964	1,220,581	1,100,646	24,852	2,082	2,430
<u>1936</u>						
Jan.	673	459,550	341,686	10,009	913	858
Feb.	600	371,043	300,991	7,989	660	779
Mar.	452	331,068	264,001	7,150	574	749
1st quarter.	1,725	1,161,661	906,678	25,148	2,147	2,386
Percentage of maximum single shift, new basis 3/						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>1935 4/</u>						
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. 5/	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 5/	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. 5/	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. 5/	132.1	120.3	90.0	113.7	51.5	35.3
<u>1936 4/</u>						
Jan. 5/	133.1	121.9	77.1	113.0	60.4	58.1
Feb.	145.7	123.1	85.0	112.9	54.5	65.6
Mar.	109.5	109.7	73.9	100.9	47.1	62.8

Compiled from Wool Machinery Activity Reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.

- 1/ Woolen and worsted looms wider than 50" reed space.
- 2/ Woolen and worsted looms with 50" reed space or less.
- 3/ Total machines times hours which they could have been operated on a single shift of 40 hours per week.
- 4/ The first 2 months in each quarter of 1935 are 4-week periods and the third or final months are 5-week periods. In 1936, January is a 5-week period, February and March 4 weeks.
- 5/ Five-week period.

Table 8.- Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-1930, annual 1931-1936

Country	:Average:					
	: 1926-1930	: 1932	: 1933	: 1934	: 1935	: 1936
	: <u>1/</u>				: <u>1/</u>	
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million
	: Pounds.	: pounds.	: pounds.	: pounds.	: pounds.	: pounds.
<u>Southern Hemisphere</u>						
Australia	926.4	1,062.6	995.9	1,031.0	2/980.0	
New Zealand <u>3/ 4/</u>	266.4	288.4	300.5	275.9	272.0	
Chile	26.7	5/25.9	3/25.7	3/28.7	---	
Brazil	26.1	33.7	35.3	36.4		
Argentina <u>6/</u>	332.8	340.0	348.0	348.0	340.0	
Uruguay <u>3/</u>	140.1	7/110.2	7/104.7	7/119.0	8/109.0	
British South Africa <u>9/</u>	294.1	319.4	275.2	210.0	232.0	
Total of 5 countries reporting to 1935	1,959.8	2,120.6	2,024.3	1,983.9	1,933.0	
<u>Northern Hemisphere</u>						
<u>North America:</u>						
United States <u>10/</u>						
Shorn	310.7	351.0	374.2	369.0	363.1	
Pulled <u>11/</u>	53.6	67.1	64.2	60.5	66.0	
Total	364.3	418.1	438.4	429.5	429.1	
Canada	19.5	20.5	19.3	19.5	19.4	
Total 2 countries reporting to 1935	383.8	438.6	457.7	449.0	448.5	
<u>Europe:</u>						
United Kingdom (England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland)	112.4	118.5	120.4	114.4	110.0	
Irish Free State	18.0	11/19.6	11/19.6	11/17.0	5/17.4	
Norway	5.6	5.7	5/5.8	6.0	5.7	
France	46.5	43.2	43.0	42.3	5/41.0	5/41.0
Spain <u>12/</u>	73.7	5/70.0	67.6	(67.6)	(67.6)	
Italy <u>13/</u>	53.3	40.0	39.0	38.1	37.5	
Germany	34.8	5/30.8	30.0	5/29.8	5/30.7	5/34.5
Czechoslovakia <u>12/</u>	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	5/2.2	
Hungary	12.2	10.8	5/10.5	5/10.8	5/12.2	14.3
Yugoslavia <u>5/</u>	28.3	30.5	30.8	31.1	32.1	
Greece	14.0	14.9	16.0	16.7	5/18.2	
Rumania <u>2/</u>	66.9	62.7	61.5	5/64.6	5/63.7	
Poland <u>5/</u>	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.4	
Latvia	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.6	5/4.6	
Lithuania	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Total 17 European countries reporting to 1935	486.2	465.9	463.7	458.5	457.1	
<u>Africa and Asia <u>14/</u></u>						
Algeria	41.9	39.3	5/39.3	5/41.2	5/43.6	
Turkey	9.9	10.2	14.0	12.0	15/14.3	
Iraq <u>16/</u>	18.6	18.7	16.3	17.7	18.5	21.5
Syria <u>16/</u>	13.6	10.0	8.5	13.3	(13.3)	14.1
Total 4 countries reporting to 1935	84.0	78.2	78.1	84.2	89.7	

Table 8.- Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-1930, annual 1931-1936 Cont'd.

Country	Average:					
	1926-1930	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Total 23 Northern Hemisphere countries reporting to 1935 ..	954.0	982.7	999.5	991.7	995.3	
Total 28 Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries reporting to 1935 .....	2,913.8	3,103.3	3,023.8	2,975.6	2,928.3	
Estimated World total excluding Russia and China <u>17/</u> .....	3,228.0	3,440.0	3,372.0	3,331.0	3,278.0	<u>18/</u>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	363.0	<u>19/</u> 142.0	<u>19/</u> 141.0	<u>19/</u> 135.0	<u>19/</u> 167.0	
China <u>20/</u> .....	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	
Estimated total including Russia and China <u>17/</u> .....	3,669.0	3,660.0	3,591.0	3,544.0	3,523.0	

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/ The pre-season estimate of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers was approximately 948,000,000 pounds. This is an unofficial revision based on receipts into store for first 10 months of season.

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 1932 has 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 Agricultural Attache' in Argentina.

Continued -

Table 8.- Wool: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1926-1930, annual 1931-1936 - Cont'd.

---

NOTES, CONT'D.

- 8/ Average of range of 106,000,000 to 112,000,000 pounds as estimated by the Weekly Review of the Chamber of Commerce for Domestic Produce.
- 9/ Revised estimates furnished by Union of South Africa, Division of Economics and Markets. Includes production in Basutoland, Southern Rhodesia and South-west Africa.
- 10/ Revised estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.
- 11/ 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.
- 12/ Revisions based on recent census figures of wool production or of sheep numbers.
- 13/ Revised estimates based on estimates published in Prospettive Economiche for 1930 and 1935. Intervening years based on information contained in same source as to trend in sheep numbers in past 5 years.
- 14/ Estimates for Asiatic countries, rough approximations only.
- 15/ Average of range from 12,100,000 to 16,500,000 as reported by United States Acting Commercial Attache' John A. Embry.
- 16/ Unofficial estimates based on information furnished by United States Government representative.
- 17/ 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.
- 18/ Estimate based on production in 28 countries as compared with 1934.
- 19/ 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.
- 20/ Unofficial estimates based on sheep numbers in 1932. Owing to poor marketing conditions in recent years exports of sheep's wool not reliable index of production.

Table 9.- Movement in primary markets, season 1935-36 up to April 1936 with comparisons for earlier years

Country	Item and period	5-year av. 1929-30 to 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Receipts at sell- ing centers	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia 1/.....	July 1 - Apr. 30	780.4	827.0	788.2
New Zealand 2/3/.....	July 1 - Apr. 30	195.7	183.4	265.3
Argentina .....	Oct. 1 - Apr. 30			
	at C.P.M. 4/	76.1	65.3	
Uruguay .....	Oct. 1 - Apr. 30	102.4	101.6	107.2
Union of So. Africa:	July 1 - Apr. 30	5/ 276.8	195.9	217.4
	Disposals at sell- ing centers			
Australia 1/.....	July 1 - Apr. 30	699.1	721.3	756.7
New Zealand 3/.....	July 1 - Apr. 30	173.2	163.7	254.4
Argentina .....	Oct. 1 - Apr. 30			
	at C.P.M. 4/	70.1	63.9	
Uruguay .....	Oct. 1 - Apr. 30	96.5	70.0	(96.8)
Union of South Africa 6/.....	July 1 - Apr. 30	7/143.0	121.0	137.0
	Exports			
Australia 8/.....	July 1 - Apr. 30	746.0	773.7	760.0
New Zealand 8/.....	July 1 - Apr. 30	211.8	178.2	283.6
Argentina .....	Oct. 1 - Apr. 30	204.7	205.6	214.7
Uruguay .....	Oct. 1 - Apr. 30	99.2	70.6	88.8
Union of So. Africa:	July 1 - Apr. 30	251.1	195.2	191.9
	Stocks at sell- ing centers			
Australia 1/.....	Apr. 30	81.0	105.8	31.5
New Zealand .....	June 30	9/51.6	9/68.6	10/ 7.0
Argentina .....	C.P.M. 4/ June 30	7.6	9.0	6.5
Uruguay .....	C.P.M. 4/ June 30	11.7	41.6	10.4
Union of So. Africa:	Unsold	19.6	11.6	9.7

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/ 4-year average. 6/ Sales at public auctions only. Much of the wool is disposed of by private sale after auction closes.  
7/ 3-year average. 8/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company 9/ Stocks at selling centers. 10/ Stated as probable carry-over for whole Dominion.

Table 10. - Australia: Shipments of wool by countries, July 1 - March 31, 1935-36, with comparisons

Country of destination	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom .....	237.8	227.1	276.7	247.7
Japan .....	164.6	155.0	131.5	197.5
France .....	114.2	66.4	62.6	68.2
Germany and Austria .....	98.6	117.2	25.2	28.6
Belgium and Holland .....	76.1	98.6	111.0	110.1
Italy .....	51.8	56.8	15.0	3.5
United States and Canada .....	3.0	7.6	4.4	28.3
Total.....	746.1	728.7	626.4	683.9
Other .....	16.5	17.9	24.9	31.1
Grand total.....	762.6	746.6	651.3	715.0

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.

Table 11.- New Zealand: Shipments of wool by countries, July 1 - March 31, 1935-36, with comparisons

Country of Destination	July 1 - Mar. 31	
	1934-35	1935-36
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
United Kingdom .....	88.0	108.9
United Kingdom, option Continent.....	11.1	22.2
Australia 1/ .....	4.9	4.7
Belgium .....	9.4	7.3
France .....	5.1	24.4
Japan .....	5.6	18.3
Total.....	124.1	185.8
Other .....	9.7	20.3
Grand total .....	133.8	206.1

Compiled from exports as given in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes, Great Britain, April 1936. In converting to pounds have used Dalgety's weight per bale for 1934-35, and average for five seasons, 1930-31 to 1934-35 for 1935-36.

1/ Mainly for transshipment to Japan.

Table 12.- Union of South Africa: Exports by countries, first three quarters of season up to March 31, 1936, with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1 - Mar. 31							
	Grease				Scoured			
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France.....	84.3	47.5	36.6	51.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
United Kingdom	63.3	49.5	32.5	46.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.4
Germany .....	52.9	46.0	47.3	41.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.0
Belgium .....	29.9	19.0	14.3	16.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0
Italy .....	26.3	15.0	19.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Japan .....	2.9	2.8	2.0	1/	2/	0.0	1/	1/
United States:	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.3	1/	0.4
Total.....	259.7	180.5	152.0		2.9	2.3	2.5	
Other .....	10.4	10.5	11.4		1.8	2.8	2.3	
Grand total..:	270.1	191.0	163.4	171.9	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.8

Compiled from Division of Economics and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. See text for later data, if any.  
 1/Not shown separately. 2/50,000 pounds or less.

Table 13.- Wool: Shipments from Argentina and Uruguay for first 6 months of season up to March 31, 1936, with comparisons

Country of destination	Argentina 1/			Uruguay 2/		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 pounds					
United Kingdom.....	66.9	48.5	51.2	27.9	11.1	22.1
France .....	28.4	15.3	37.6	5.9	3.9	6.0
Germany .....	30.7	59.3	26.6	22.9	15.6	16.0
Italy .....	20.9	20.0	6.1	8.5	14.8	4.0
Belgium .....	17.2	3.4	22.0	6.8	4.9	5.2
United States .....	12.3	14.3	35.6	4.9	1.0	20.2
Total.....	176.4	160.8	179.1	76.9	51.3	73.5
Others .....	17.4	7.5	2.2	12.6	4.8	6.8
Grand total .....	193.8	168.3	181.3	89.5	56.1	80.3

Compiled from information furnished by office of American Agricultural Attache'. See text for later data, by countries, 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.

Trends in Wool Production and Sheep Numbers

Table 14.- Wool: Production in the United States and estimated world production, including Russia and China, 1900 to 1935

Year	U. S. as			Year	U. S. as		
	United States	percent-age of world production	Estimated world production		United States	percent-age of world production	Estimated world production
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds		Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1900	289	10.8	2,685	1918	299	10.6	2,809
1901	303	10.8	2,807	1919	298	10.3	2,894
1902	316	11.9	2,651	1920	294	9.9	2,965
1903	287	11.0	2,621	1921	290	9.7	3,003
1904	292	11.2	2,605	1922	270	10.0	2,704
1905	295	11.1	2,669	1923	273	9.2	2,978
1906	299	11.5	2,605	1924	282	8.9	3,185
1907	298	11.2	(2,650)	1925	300	9.0	3,339
1908	311	11.5	(2,700)	1926	319	8.9	3,584
1909	328	11.7	2,804	1927	340	9.4	3,599
1910	321	10.9	2,953	1928	367	9.8	3,743
1911	319	10.9	2,920	1929	382	10.2	3,731
1912	304	10.2	2,971	1930	414	11.2	3,687
1913	296	10.3	2,881	1931	442	12.0	3,695
1914	290	10.1	2,872	1932	418	11.4	3,664
1915	286	10.1	2,837	1933	438	12.2	3,591
1916	288	10.6	2,717	1934	430	12.1	3,544
1917	282	10.1	2,790	1935	429	12.2	3,523

Figures in parentheses interpolated.

Compiled as follows:

United States: Years 1914 to 1935 from records of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Years 1900 to 1913 are estimates of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

World: Years 1901-1906 and 1923 to 1935 are estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures used in the world estimate for China and Russia by the U. S. D. A. for the years 1923 to date are as follows:

China - Unofficial estimate based on sheep numbers in 1920 and in 1932 or 1933, 1.4, years 1923-1925, 89,000,000 pounds, years 1926-1935, 78,000,000 pounds. Owing to poor marketing conditions in some of the recent years exports have not been a reliable index of production. Exports of sheep's wool only are as follows, in millions of pounds: 1923, 47; 1924, 65; 1925, 57; 1926, 28; 1927, 48; 1928, 65; 1929, 50; 1930, 26; 1931, 32; 1932, 5; 1933, 30; 1934, 32; 1935, 44.

Russia - Estimates as published by official Russian sources for 1923 to 1930 and 1933 and 1934. Years 1931, 1932 and 1935 estimated on basis of sheep numbers and estimated weight of fleece. Figures used are as follows in millions of pounds: 1923, 256; 1924, 294; 1925, 315; 1926, 351; 1927, 371; 1928, 392; 1929, 394; 1930, 306; 1931, 212; 1932, 142; 1933, 141; 1934, 135; 1935, 167. Years 1900 and 1907 to 1922 are those of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Table 14.- Wool: Production in the United States and estimated world production, including Russia and China, 1900 to 1935  
Cont'd.

NOTES, CONT'D.

The world totals published by that Association gave the latest estimates available for the various countries at the time of publication of the Annual Review of the Association. Therefore, the estimates for the different countries included were not always for the same year and revisions were not published from year to year.

Table 15.- Wool: Estimated world production, excluding and including Russia and China, 1923 to 1935

Year	Wool production, excluding: Russia and China <u>1/</u>	Russia	China <u>2/</u>	Total including: Russia and China <u>1/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1923	2,633	256	89	2,978
1924	2,802	294	89	3,185
1925	2,935	315	89	3,339
1926	3,155	351	78	3,584
1927	3,150	371	78	3,599
1928	3,273	392	78	3,743
1929	3,259	394	78	3,731
1930	3,303	306	78	3,687
1931	3,405	<u>3/</u> 212	78	3,695
1932	3,440	<u>3/</u> 142	78	3,660
1933	3,372	<u>3/</u> 141	78	3,591
1934	3,331	135	78	3,544
1935	<u>4/</u> 3,278	167	78	3,523

1/ Totals subject to revision.

2/ Unofficial estimates based on sheep numbers in 1920 and in 1933. Owing to poor marketing conditions in recent years exports of sheep's wool not a reliable index of production.

3/ Estimates based on sheep numbers and average weight per fleece as derived from official estimates for recent years.

4/ Estimate based on production in 28 countries in 1935 compared with 1934. These countries produced approximately 90 percent of the total world production in 1934.

Table 16.- Wool: Estimated production, grease basis, in undermentioned countries, 1901 - 1935

Year	Australia	New Zealand	Union of South Africa	Argentina	Uruguay	United States		Total
	1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	Shorn 6/	Pulled 6/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1901	539	180	82	461	102	266	37	303
1902	408	188	82	458	96	274	42	316
1903	410	164	70	408	98	245	42	287
1904	470	167	73	403	99	250	42	292
1905	516	174	83	389	76	253	42	295
1906	571	185	100	353	83	257	42	299
1907	632	186	97	353	96	256	42	298
1908	647	214	133	455	110	270	41	311
1909	740	221	132	354	103	287	41	328
1910	788	212	132	369	113	281	40	321
1911	798	219	162	356	133	278	41	319
1912	687	224	169	326	123	263	41	304
1913	771	224	175	302	102	253	43	296
1914	735	234	182	275	82	247	43	290
1915	636	7/232	175	322	61	246	40	286
1916	636	8/213	179	370	79	245	44	289
1917	654	230	8/175	9/380	77	242	40	282
1918	736	255	8/180	9/418	119	257	42	299
1919	762	237	177	9/355	118	250	48	298
1920	625	208	182	9/315	113	251	43	294
1921	723	219	188	316	108	10/242	48	290
1922	727	246	184	332	96	228	42	270
1923	663	235	198	312	106	230	43	273
1924	777	11/254	210	313	92	238	44	282
1925	834	238	225	312	115	253	47	300
1926	924	254	260	352	132	269	50	319
1927	888	12/262	291	330	134	290	50	340
1928	968	272	311	336	130	315	52	367
1929	938	273	304	311	151	328	54	382
1930	913	271	305	334	153	352	62	414
1931	1,007	283	305	364	106	376	66	442
1932	1,063	288	319	340	110	351	67	418
1933	996	301	275	348	105	374	64	438
1934	13/1,031	276	210	14/348	119	369	61	430
1935	13/15/980	272	232	340	109	363	66	429

Continued -

Table 16.- Wool: Estimated production, grease basis, in undermentioned countries, 1901 - 1935 - Cont'd.

This table includes, except as otherwise stated, wool shorn during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn during the season beginning July 1, or October 1, of the same calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere, the bulk being shorn during the latter part of the calendar year. Pulled wool and that exported on skins is included in the total for most important countries at its grease equivalent. Although many countries have made intensive studies of the wool industry recently, there is still a lack of comparable official figures for a long series of years. The purpose of this table is to provide a series as nearly comparable as possible with the revised official figures for recent years. The work has been seriously handicapped by lack of the following data for some countries. (1) Official export statistics of wool and wool on skins for the wool season. (2) Official estimates of carry-over for earlier years and during the War period. (3) Information as to the percentage of scoured, washed and pulled wool included in the total. Revisions have become available for some of these countries and are given in this table for the years 1901 to date. Revised figures for the earlier years will be published later. Figures for the years 1891 to date were published in World Wool Prospects for April 30, 1934, p. 15, 16, etc. Further revisions will be made when additional information becomes available.

- 1/ Revised estimates of production for season beginning July 1.
- 2/ Season beginning October 1 up to and including 1926. Subsequent years beginning July 1. Exports of wool and wool on skins plus quantities of wool purchased by domestic mills all converted to a grease basis on information furnished in New Zealand Official Yearbook on percentage of pulled and scoured in total exports.
- 3/ Season beginning September 1 up to and including 1916. Subsequent years season beginning July 1. Estimates exclude wool exported on skins. Including such wool, estimates were as follows in millions of pounds; 1931, 325; 1932, 344; 1933, 297.
- 4/ Season beginning October 1. Compiled from exports and domestic consumption. Adjustment made for carry-over subsequent to 1911.
- 5/ Exports calendar years up to and including 1904. Subsequent years shipments from Montevideo by seasons. Scoured, washed, and pulled wool have not been converted to a grease basis. These figures are in the process of being revised.
- 6/ Published as reported by pulleries and is mostly in a washed state. The United States Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound of pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds grease.
- 7/ Interpolated.
- 8/ Estimates of production for years beginning July 1, 1916 to 1923 are those of Dalgety and Company. Owing to lack of estimates of carry-over during the War, when stocks accumulated greatly, exports plus local consumption have not been considered as representing production adequately for those years. It is assumed that in Dalgety's estimates some adjustment was made for carry-over, although scoured and pulled wool have not been converted to a grease basis.
- 9/ Stocks accumulated during these years, especially at the close of the War, and official estimates are not available. These estimates are based on exports, local consumption, and total carry-over as reported unofficially. (See sources).
- 10/ Revised estimates published by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Table 16.- Wool: Estimated production, grease basis, in undermentioned countries  
1901 - 1935 - Cont'd.

11/ Estimates of production for 1924-25 to 1926-27 are those of the Imperial Economic Committee (formerly Empire Marketing Board), based on exports of wool and wool on skins, wool consumption and carry-over, all converted to a grease basis. (See Note 2.)

12/ Official revised estimates of production for season beginning July 1.

13/ Preliminary.

14/ An unofficial revision of estimate of 366,000,000 pounds as reported by the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston. The actual exports for the season 1934-35 have been combined with the consumption and stock figures furnished by the Bank.

15/ This is an unofficial upward revision of the original pre-shearing estimate of the Australian Wool Growers and Brokers in conference in June, of approximately 948,000,000 pounds. The estimate in this table is based on receipts into store for the first 10 months of the season, compared with the preceding 10-year average

Sources for revised figures only. For sources for other years see World Wool Prospects, April 30, 1934.

Australia: Years 1901 to 1933 - Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Production Bulletin No. 28 and 1934 Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. Year 1935 estimate based on average receipts into store. (See Note 1).

New Zealand: Years 1933 and 1934 - New Zealand Official Yearbook 1934, p. 337. Year 1935 - Official estimate, published by Monthly Bulletin New Zealand Statistics, August 1935. (See Notes 2, 11, and 12).

Union of South Africa: Years 1931 to 1933 - are from the Union of South African Wool and Mohair Bulletin, 1935 - Economic Series No. 19, Division of Economics and Markets. Years 1934 and 1935 - from Crops and Markets, Union of South Africa, June 1935 and August 1935. (See Note 3).

Argentina: Production, carry-over and local consumption - Seasons 1931-32 to date - estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston, except that production for 1931 and 1932 have been revised upward provisionally to take care of excess exports in 1932-33 and the estimate for 1934-35 has been revised using actual exports for the season combined with the Bank's estimate of stocks, consumption, etc.

Uruguay: Seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35 - estimates furnished by Agricultural Attache' Paul O. Nyhus. Season 1935-36 - average of range from 106,000,000 to 112,000,000 pounds as published by the Weekly Review of the Chamber of Commerce for Domestic Produce (Revista Semanal Camara Mercantil de Productos del Pais).

United States: Years 1920 to date - revisions of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 17.- Sheep: Number in principal wool exporting countries, 1901-1935

Year	Australia Dec. 31	Argentina July 1	Union of South Africa Aug. 31	New Zealand Apr. 30	Uruguay
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1901 .....	72,040			20,233	1/ 18,609
1902 .....	53,675			20,343	
1903 .....	56,933			18,955	
1904 .....	65,823		2/ 16,323	18,281	
1905 .....	74,541		3/ 19,596	19,131	
1906 .....	83,688		(22,649)	20,108	
1907 .....	87,650		(27,415)	20,984	
1908 .....	88,352	2/ 67,384	3/ 29,082	22,449	2/ 26,286
1909 .....	94,454		3/ 30,509	23,481	
1910 .....	98,066		(30,888)	24,270	
1911 .....	96,886		2/ 30,657	23,996	
1912 .....	87,139		35,808	23,750	
1913 .....	88,947			24,192	
1914 .....	82,491	2/ 43,225		24,799	
1915 .....	73,146		31,434	24,901	
1916 .....	80,562		31,981	24,788	2/ 11,473
1917 .....	88,864			25,270	
1918 .....	91,874		29,914	26,538	
1919 .....	79,455		31,739	25,829	
1920 .....	81,796		29,537	23,920	
1921 .....	86,119		31,730	23,285	
1922 .....	82,701	2/ 36,209	31,696	22,222	
1923 .....	84,011		31,418	23,081	
1924 .....	93,155		32,198	23,776	
1925 .....	103,563		35,764	24,548	2/ 14,443
1926 .....	104,267		39,020	24,905	
1927 .....	100,827		40,271	25,649	
1928 .....	103,431		42,662	27,134	
1929 .....	104,558		45,172	29,051	
1930 .....	110,568	2/ 44,413	48,520	30,841	2/ 30,558
1931 .....	110,620		3/ 51,200	29,793	---
1932 .....	112,927	---	3/ 50,600	28,692	15,406
1933 .....	109,921		3/ 47,300	27,756	
1934 .....	4/ 112,700	2/ 39,330	35,200	28,649	
1935 .....	---	37,956	5/ 37,600	29,077	

Figures in parentheses are interpolated. Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

1/ Census for 1900.

2/ Census.

3/ Unofficial estimates based on number in certain provinces.

4/ Preliminary estimate based on latest estimates for individual states.

5/ Estimate for total numbers based on official estimate of increase in woolled sheep.

Table 18.-Sheep: Number in certain wool importing countries, 1901 to date

Year	United States Jan. 1/	United Kingdom June 1/	France Dec. 31/	Germany Dec. 1/	Canada 2/ July
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1900 )	3/ (61,504	---	---	---	---
1900 )	(44,573	31,055	20,180	4/ 9,693	4/ 2,510
1901	46,155	30,830	19,670		
1902	46,667	30,057	18,477		
1903	45,180	29,659	17,954		
1904	42,439	29,105	17,801	4/ 7,907	
1905	40,268	29,077	17,783		
1906	42,454	29,210	17,461		
1907	44,518	30,012	17,460	4/ 7,704	2,783
1908	46,557	31,332	17,456		2,831
1909	48,382	31,840	17,358		2,705
1910 )	3/ (52,448	---	---	---	---
1910 )	(47,072	31,165	17,111		2,598
1911	47,349	30,480	16,425		4/ 2,174
1912	43,279	28,967	16,468	4/ 5,803	2,082
1913	40,700	27,629	16,131	5,521	2,129
1914	37,773	27,964	14,038	5,471	2,058
1915	36,287	28,276	12,262	5,073	2,039
1916	36,543	28,850	10,845	4,979	2,023
1917	36,700	27,867	9,882	4,954	2,369
1918	39,000	27,063	5/ 9,098	6/ 5,347	3,053
1919	41,000	25,119	9,022	5,341	3,422
1920 )	3/ (35,034	---	---	---	---
1920 )	(40,743	23,404	9,406	6,150	3,721
1921	39,479	24,273	9,600	5,891	3,676
1922	36,922	7/ 23,761	9,782	5,566	3,264
1923	36,803	24,155	9,925	8/ 6,105	2,754
1924	37,139	25,042	10,172	5,735	2,685
1925 )	3/ (35,590	---	---	---	---
1925 )	(38,525	26,474	10,537	4,753	2,756
1926	40,318	27,684	10,775	9/ 4,080	3,142
1927	42,329	28,419	10,693	3,819	3,263
1928	45,227	27,955	10,445	3,635	3,416
1929	48,367	27,782	10,452	3,480	3,636
1930 )	3/ (56,975	---	---	---	---
1930 )	(51,556	28,281	10,152	3,504	3,696
1931	53,203	30,040	9,845	3,499	3,608
1932	53,946	30,767	9,762	3,405	3,644
1933	53,050	30,159	9,730	3,387	3,386
1934	53,693	27,968	9,571	3,482	3,421
1935 )	3/ (48,358	---	---	---	---
1935 )	(52,210	28,180	9,558	3,918	3,399
1936	51,672				

Continued-

Table 18.--Sheep: Number in certain wool importing countries, 1901 to date - Cont'd

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

- 1/ Figures 1900-1934 are tentative revised estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.
- 2/ Canada does not import as much wool as several European countries and Japan do, but has been used in this table on account of being contiguous to the United States.
- 3/ Census. Census dates were June 1, 1900; April 15, 1910 and 1930; January 1, 1920, 1925, and 1935.
- 4/ Census.
- 5/ Alsace-Lorraine included for this and subsequent years.
- 6/ Alsace-Lorraine excluded for this and subsequent years.
- 7/ Excluding Channel Islands for this and subsequent years where sheep numbered 570 in 1922.
- 8/ October.
- 9/ Excluding the Saar for 1926 and subsequent years.