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WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

With

WORLD PRODUCTION TABLES

Summary

Present prospects indicate a reduction in available supplies of wool for international trade channels during the season 1935-36. Available supplies for disposal in four countries of the Southern Hemisphere, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa and Argentina are now estimated at 1,932,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 6 percent compared with a year ago. These four countries furnish about 90 percent of the world's wool exports.

Wool production in the four Southern Hemisphere countries in 1935 is estimated at 1,796,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 4 percent below 1934. The carry-over of old wool in the Southern Hemisphere countries was approximately 30 percent smaller than a year ago. In 20 Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries reporting so far in 1935 production is estimated at 2,546,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3 percent below 1934. These 20 countries produced in 1934, about four fifths of the world total wool clip exclusive of Russia and China.

World wool production in 1934, exclusive of Russia and China, is now estimated at 3,302,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 1 percent as compared with 1933. The average for the 5 preceding years, 1928 to 1932, was 3,328,000,000 pounds. World production by years from 1923 to 1934 is shown in a figure at the end of this release. Prices of fine wool in the domestic and foreign market from 1921 to date are also shown. Statistics

of sheep numbers and wool production by countries, in recent years are given in the tables on pages 18 to 26.

Wool prices have advanced in the United States and in foreign markets in the last month. Wool prices in the United States are now close to import parity on many grades of wool and developments in the foreign market are of increased importance to the domestic situation. In view of the continued high consumption in the United States it is probable that increased imports will be necessary before the beginning of the new domestic wool season. United States buying in the foreign market in the next few months would tend to strengthen the foreign price situation.

Manufacturing activity in the wool textile industry of the United States continued at a high level through August and September. Consumption of apparel class wool by the domestic wool manufacturing industry in the first 8 months of 1935 was larger than for any similar period since 1923 and apparently was larger than the production of shorn and pulled wool for the present season. Consumption from January 1 to August 24 was 349,429,000 pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis, and 62,326,000 pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis.

Stocks of apparel class wool in the United States, exclusive of all wool held by growers, reported to the Bureau of the Census as of September 28 were 156,102,000 pounds scoured basis, compared with 192,345,000 pounds reported on September 29, 1934, a reduction of 19 percent. The stocks on September 28 this year represent 309,609,000 pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis, and 34,085,000 pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis. The reduction in total stocks as compared with last year is probably somewhat greater than the above figures indicate, since stocks in the hands of growers at the end of September this year were believed to be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

A further improvement in activity was reported in the wool textile industry of the United Kingdom in September. Unemployment in the wool industry of that country in September was, with the exception of a short period in 1933, at the lowest level since 1928. Activity in continental European countries showed little change in August and September.

Stocks of raw wool as reported in the United Kingdom in the late summer were considerably smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of tops in combing establishments of the principal European wool centers on September 30 were much smaller than at that time in 1934 and were also smaller than the average on that date in the 5 previous years.

Market Situation

United States

Activity in the Boston wool market in the month ended October 19, did not equal the high activity of early September. Nevertheless wool continued to move from the market at a rate which is generally considered better than average, according to reports from Russell L. Burrus of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While increased activity is usual at this season of the year, the present heavy buying, following the unseasonally strong demand in the spring, has resulted in a rather restricted offering of several grades of wool on the Boston market.

Very little business was transacted on Ohio and similar fleece wools in the first half of October. The limited supply of these wools available in the Boston market was held at quotations somewhat above recent selling prices. It is reported that some dealers holding such wool had sold so far ahead on a number of grades that they are unable to offer further quantities until the wools called for on present contracts have been graded and delivered. To the middle of October, the latest sales reported on Ohio and similar strictly combing fleece wools were at 31.5 to 32.5 cents in the grease for fine (64s, 70s, 80s,) at 32 cents for 58s, 60s (1/2 blood), 35-36 cents for 56s (3/8 blood) and 34-35 cents for 48s, 50s (1/4 blood). Light shrinking 3/8 blood and 1/4 blood Virginia and Kentucky wools were sold at 37-41 cents in the grease, depending upon grade, shrinkage and general character.

Territory wool in original bags has moved freely in recent weeks, often in large quantities. Prices have shown a further slight advance on these wools, the advances ranging from 1 to 3 cents a pound, scoured basis. Sales the middle of October were on the basis of 75-77 cents a pound, scoured basis, for bulk average French combing 64s and finer Territory wools. Price advances were reported on practically all graded territory wools. By the middle of October strictly combing graded territory wools were quoted at 79-81 cents scoured basis for 64s, 70s, 80s, at 68-71 cents for 56s and 55 - 58 cents for 46s.

Twelve months Texas wools sold moderately at 75-77 cents scoured basis for average wools and at 77-78 cents for choice clips. Fall Texas wools sold at 70 cents scoured basis in Boston while direct purchases were reported to have been made in Texas at 68-70 cents delivered East, and in some cases higher.

Demand for woolen type wools has improved and prices for scoured pulled wools advanced 4-5 cents a pound as a result of the increased demand and restricted supplies. Demand was good on noils and prices made further advances.

Fairly large orders have been reported on wool tops but new business was not generally as large in the month ended October 19 as during the previous month. Average staple oil combed 64s were sold at 98-99 cents and choice staple 64s at $1.00 - $1.02 oil combed 60s at 96-98 cents, 56s at 88-90 cents and 50s at 83-87 cents. Deliveries of tops against contracts have been very good and stocks of tops have shown no marked tendency to accumulate even though topmakers were reported operating available combing machinery about to capacity.

Stocks of apparel class wool exclusive of all wool held by growers, reported to the Bureau of the Census as of September 28 were 156,102,000 pounds scoured basis, compared with 192,345,000 pounds reported on September 29, 1934, a reduction of 19 percent. Stocks reported as of September 28 this year were 309,609,000 pounds of shorn wool greasy shorn basis and 34,085,000 pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis. In addition dealers, manufacturers and topmakers held 20,283,000 pounds of tops and 9,779,000 pounds of noils on September 28, 1935 compared with 30,165,000 pounds of tops and 11,440,000 pounds of noils reported on September 29, 1934.

Aside from the sharp reduction in total stocks of raw wool and tops as compared with September 1934 the change in distribution among dealers and manufacturers is of particular interest. Stocks of raw wool held by dealers have been steadily reduced and on September 28 of this year were little more than half as large as at the same date in 1934. Manufacturers on the other hand have shown a tendency to carry heavier stocks during the present year and in September manufacturers' stocks of raw wool were 50 percent larger than in September 1934. Stocks of tops and noils in all positions were smaller than on the same date in 1934.

Machinery activity increased in August as compared with July in all branches of the domestic wool manufacturing industry except the worsted spindles section where little change was reported. The weekly average consumption of apparel class wool in the 4 weeks ended August 24 was 6,648,000 pounds scoured basis, compared with 5,894,000 pounds in July and 2,500,000 pounds in August 1934. The weekly average consumption in August exceeded the relatively high rate reported in May 1935 and was higher than for any similar period since 1923. Consumption of carper wool also continued to increase in August. The weekly average consumption of such wool was 2,331,000 pounds in August compared with 2,267,000 pounds in July.

Table 1.- Stocks of raw wool, top and noil held by dealers, topmakers and manufacturers in the United States, scoured basis, 1934 and 1935

Stocks	1934 Sept. 29	1934 Dec. 31	1935 Mar. 30	1935 June 29	1935 Sept. 28
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apparel class 1/:					
Raw wool, total	192,345	170,004	134,455	141,923	156,102
Dealers 2/	142,090	121,030	83,287	85,500	77,445
Manufacturers and topmakers	50,255	48,974	51,168	56,423	78,657
Top total	30,165	27,442	19,197	20,675	20,283
Dealers	1,176	829	812	786	854
Topmakers	7,202	5,429	3,574	3,444	5,355
Manufacturers	21,437	21,034	14,786	16,420	13,854
Top exchange	350	150	25	25	220
Noil total	11,440	10,942	10,175	9,833	9,779
Carpet class 3/:					
Total, including tops and noils	4/	4/	28,957	30,560	36,425
Dealers	4/	4/	5,524	2,829	3,079
Manufacturers	4/	4/	23,433	27,731	33,346

Compiled from Bureau of the Census Quarterly Wool Stock Reports. December and June statistics believed to include over 96 percent of the total held by all dealers, topmakers, and manufacturers; March and September, 97 percent.

1/ Wools suitable for apparel purposes; formerly "combing and clothing".
2/ Includes "Grade not Stated".
3/ Foreign wools such as Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, etc., particularly suitable for floor coverings.
4/ Not available on scoured basis.

Consumption of apparel class wool (scoured basis) by the domestic wool manufacturing industry in the first 8 months of 1935 was larger than for any similar period since 1923 and apparently was larger than the production of shorn and pulled wool for the present season. Consumption from January 1 to August 24 of this year was 349,429,000 pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis, and 62,326,000 pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis. Production of shorn wool for 1935 is estimated at 343,900,000 pounds. Pulled wool production averaged about 64,000,000 pounds annually in the years 1930 to 1934.

Reports indicate that domestic mills continued to operate at a high rate in September and advance orders are reported to be good. Building up inventories of goods is believed to be partly responsible for the increase in mill consumption of wool this year. Government contracts for wool fabrics and the large business on upholstery fabrics for the automobile industry have also been responsible for the consumption of a large quantity of raw wool. Consumption for the entire year 1935 will undoubtedly be one of the largest since records are available (since 1918). The activity this year is in sharp contrast to that of 1934 when consumption of apparel class wool on a greasy shorn basis was only 381,400,000 pounds for the entire year.

Imports of wool into the United States in the first 9 months of 1935 were 15,347,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool and 126,064,000 pounds of carpet wool. In the same months of 1934 imports were 18,082,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool and 71,574,000 pounds of carpet wool. Although the carry-over of 1934 clip into the present season was very large it is probable in view of the high consumption in recent months that increased imports will be necessary before the beginning of the new season (April 1936).

It is reported in this respect from the Boston Office that interest in foreign wools suitable for clothing purposes broadened appreciably in the last month. Spot South American crossbred wools have been sold in recent weeks in larger volume than for a long time. Orders for import have recently been placed in most of the foreign wool markets and reports at Boston indicate that a substantial amount of foreign combing and clothing wool has been bought for American account.

Southern Hemisphere

After some irregularity in prices in the early weeks of the season wool sales in Australia are now meeting excellent competition at steadily advancing prices. The second series of sales at Sydney opened on September 23 with prices 5 to 7-1/2 percent below the closing values of the previous series on September 12. Demand was very good during this series with Japan and England in particular making large purchases. Prices advanced as the sales progressed and when the series closed on October 17 prices of best merino wools were 12-1/2 to 15 percent higher than at the opening. Comebacks and fine crossbreds had advanced 7-1/2 percent while prices of medium and coarse crossbreds were par to 5 percent above the opening prices.

Sales were also held at Brisbane, Melbourne, Adelaide and other Australian centers during this period. Conditions in general were similar to those at the Sydney sales. Prices (in Australian currency) at all centers are definitely higher than at this time in 1934. It is of interest to note that German buyers are reported to be purchasing wool in moderate quantity in Australia. There have been rumors of further negotiations for trade agreements which would permit German buyers to operate more freely in the Australian market during the present season.

Sales in the Union of South Africa opened at Cape Town on September 11, and at Port Elizabeth somewhat later in the month. Demand at the latter market was said to be good. France was buying quite freely in the early part of October and Germany was also competing. As previously reported, the trade agreement between Germany and the Union of South Africa has been renewed for the present season. It is felt that buying by German interests will be better spread through the current season than was the case last year when the agreement did not become operative until the second half of the selling season. This, together with the increased supplies available should tend to steady the market and restrict the payment of prices out of line with the general market level. Prices reported early in October of this year were considerably higher than at that time in 1934.

It is reported that the outstanding feature at the Buenos Aires market in Argentina in the early part of October was the activity of United States buyers who were paying prices on coarse crossbreds above the limits of English and continental European buyers. October is the first month of the new export season and thus far sales have been restricted because of the small quantities of wool available. Prices of all wools were very firm in September and the early part of October.

The regular wool selling season in New Zealand will open at Auckland on November 26. The demand for crossbred wool at the present time is still restricted by the great popularity for merino types. The rise in value of the finer grades of wool has increased the spread between merino and crossbred prices. This is expected to result in some shifting of consumption to crossbred wools. Such a shift would improve the position of New Zealand wools during the coming season.

United Kingdom

Prices for merino and fine crossbred wools at the close of the fifth series of sales at London on October 4 were slightly higher in British currency, than at the close of the previous series on July 25 but prices of medium and low crossbreds were below the July prices. When converted to United States currency at current rates of exchange, prices of most wools were below the July level. Average quality 70s were 48.9 cents a pound on October 4 compared with 50.2 cents at the opening on September 20 and 52.7 cents at the close of the previous series on July 25. Average 56s were 28.5 cents on October 4 compared with 28.7 cents on September 20 and 30.5 cents on July 25. Similar 46s were 18.9 cents on October 4, 19.5 cents on September 20 and 21.2 cents in July. Wool prices have advanced in Southern Hemisphere markets since the close of the London sales.

Approximately 134,000 bales of wool were cataloged at this series, including 66,000 bales of Australian and 58,000 bales of New Zealand wools. Sales amounted to 113,000 bales. About 62,500 bales were taken by English buyers and 48,500 bales by continental European buyers. The United States took about 2,000 bales. The final series at London for 1935 will open on November 19.

Prices of wool and semi-manufactures remained largely unchanged on the Bradford market in September as compared with August. Mallett's Weekly Wool Chart index number for raw wool remained at 77 (English currency basis, July 1914 = 100) for the third consecutive month compared with 64 in September 1934. The index for tops has also been unchanged since July at 83 compared with 73 in September 1934. The yarn index returned to 100 in September after declining to 99 in August. The index for yarns was 92 in September 1934.

A further improvement in activity was reported from practically all sections of the British woolen and worsted industry in September. The Ministry of Labour reports that 10.3 percent of insured workers were registered as unemployed on September 23 compared with 12.8 percent on August 26 and 17.6 percent in September 1934. With the exception of the 4-month period from September to December 1933 the percentage registered as unemployed in September of this year is smaller than at any time since 1928. The great improvement in the British wool manufacturing industry is due in part to the steady increase in the export trade, particularly in tops and tissues. It is also due to the improvement in the general economic situation in Great Britain which has resulted in increased home consumption of wool.

Stocks of raw wool in London and other ports of the United Kingdom were slightly smaller at the end of August than at the end of June and were considerably smaller than stocks reported a year earlier according to statistics published by the Imperial Economic Committee. Stocks at railway and canal depots in Yorkshire at the end of August were 18 percent smaller than at the end of June and were also considerably smaller than at the same date in the 2 previous years. While stocks at railway and canal depots in Yorkshire are only a small part of the total trade stocks they are believed to be a fair indication of the movement of such stocks. Combined stocks at ports and at railway and canal depots at the end of August were 151,000,000 pounds compared with 172,000,000 pounds at the end of June and 204,000,000 pounds in August 1934.

Imports of wool into the United Kingdom in recent months have been well above the seasonal average. For the third quarter of this year retained imports were about 70 percent larger than in the same months of 1934 and 40 percent larger than for that period in the 5 years 1930-1934. The increase in imports in recent months has completely offset the decline as compared with 1934 which was reported in the early part of the year. Retained imports from January to September 1935 were 459,000,000 pounds compared with imports of 414,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1934, an increase of 11 percent. Retained imports for the first 9 months of 1935 were about 3 percent larger than the average imports for that period in the 5 years 1930-1934.

The export trade of the United Kingdom in most wool products continues the improvement which began in 1932-33. Exports of woolen and worsted tissues in the first 9 months of 1935 were 5 percent larger than in the same months of 1934 and were 13 percent larger than the average for those months in the 5 years 1930 to 1934. Exports so far this year have been larger than in any year since 1930. Exports of wool tops in the first 9 months of this year were 41,000,000 pounds compared with 31,000,000 pounds exported in the same months of 1934 and an average of 27,000,000 pounds for that period in the 5 years 1930 to 1934. The heavy increase in exports of tops to Germany is chiefly responsible for the large exports this year. Exports of yarns have now fallen below the exports for 1934 but are slightly larger than the average exports from January to September in the 5 years 1930 to 1934.

The Continental European Wool Situation in August and September 1935 1/

Developments in the continental European wool situation during August and September brought no outstanding changes from conditions prevailing in the preceding months. Trading in raw materials and semi-manufactured products continued to be hampered, in Germany and Italy, by the restrictions on imports of raw materials. In France, on the other hand, the slow improvement in the mill situation continued and there was some seasonal expansion in activity with raw material purchases reflecting the expansion. The situation in Belgium also continued fairly satisfactory.

Occupation of the mills in continental Europe remained practically unchanged except for some tendency toward an increase in France and a slight slackening of activity in Germany. The improved level in Italy has been maintained within the limits of restricted raw material supplies. Deliveries for military purchases have been supporting mill operations in Italy.

Wool imports into Germany and Italy have been very unsatisfactory in recent months. While the decline as compared with preceding months is to some extent a seasonal development foreign exchange restrictions are also responsible. Imports into France and Belgium, on the other hand, show a favorable development.

Stocks of tops at commission combing establishments in Germany and Italy continued their steady decline through September and in both countries stocks are now greatly below previous years. Stocks of tops also declined somewhat in France in September following a slight increase in August; Belgian stocks, however, continued the increase which began in June. Stocks of merino tops for the four countries combined were 21,413,000 pounds at the end of September compared with 22,897,000 pounds at the end of August and 26,741,000 pounds on September 30, 1934. Stocks of merino tops remain well below the stocks for the corresponding date of the 5 previous years. Stocks of crossbred tops in the four countries on September 30 were 30,567,000 pounds compared with 31,516,000 pounds on August 31 and 34,551,000 pounds on September 30, 1934. Crossbred stocks are about equal to the average stocks reported as of September 30 in the 5 years 1930-1934.

France

Trading in tops, noils and washed wools on the French market was irregular during August and September, yet maintained fairly satisfactory levels under the influence of considerable improvement in conditions in the mills. Knitting mills, which were favored by an increased volume of new orders, contributed particularly to the improved demand for worsted yarn. Weaving mills are also reported to have experienced a pick-up in current sales, and export orders in all sections of the industry have increased. On the other hand, the position of woolen spinners apparently remain unsatisfactory.

1/ Conditions in continental European wool centers are reported by L. V. Steere, Agricultural Attache' at Berlin.

Belgium

Quiet but fairly satisfactory trading in wool and tops as well as noils was reported from Belgium during August and September, with export sales to Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Finland all recording a slight increase. Activity in the mills continues satisfactory, with worsted spinners, knitting mills, weavers and hat-makers well employed, though some deterioration is indicated in conditions in the woolen spinning branch.

Italy

Recent trading in foreign materials in Italy has been very much hampered by the restriction on import buying, but business in domestic wool remained very active at steadily rising prices. Import purchases continued to be facilitated, however, by special allotments for the fulfillment of orders for military deliveries. The trade is waiting for announcement of import quotas for 1935-36 to be released in the near future.

Occupation in the industry remained on the recently increased levels, with orders for military delivery contributing to a considerable extent to the maintenance of mill activity. The reduced and continuously declining supplies of raw materials in the country seem likely, however, to necessitate restriction in mill activity in the near future unless imports are expanded.

Germany

Satisfactory trading in tops, noils and washed wool was reported in the German wool industry in both August and September, but with somewhat more cautious buying evident in the latter month. The German industry, however, is now experiencing a certain pressure toward reduction in mill activity, in some cases through shortage of raw material, especially of certain qualities, and in other cases through the persistent, gradual decline in consumer demand for textiles.

The recent renewal of the wool delivery agreement between Germany and the Union of South Africa, on the other hand, as well as a new and more liberal payment agreement with Belgium are expected to assure adequate raw material supplies for some time to come, since ultimate consumer demand is tending to decline. This prospect seems to be confirmed by the new regulations for wool import purchases for the period October 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936, issued by the Wool Supervisory Office, inasmuch as the buying permits and distribution of permits continue about as heretofore, but in general are slightly more liberal.

Wool imports from May to August have declined considerably and only partly as a result of seasonal tendencies. Top stocks in German commission combing establishments at the end of September were 1,760,000 pounds less than at the end of September last year, and 11,000,000 pounds under the high level at the end of September 1933.

Supply Situation

Present prospects indicate a reduction in available supplies of wool for international trade channels during the season 1935-36. Available supplies for disposal in four countries of the Southern Hemisphere, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa and Argentina, are now estimated at 1,932,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 6 percent compared with a year ago. These four countries furnish about 90 percent of the world's wool exports.

Wool production in the four Southern Hemisphere countries in 1935 is estimated at 1,796,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 4 percent below 1934. The carry-over of old wool in the Southern Hemisphere countries was approximately 30 percent smaller than a year earlier. The only one of these countries showing an increase in production in 1935-36 is the Union of South Africa where the preliminary estimate shows an increase of 17 percent above 1934. Provisional estimates of production in the other three Southern Hemisphere countries reporting so far indicate that the 1934 clips will be the smallest for some years. It is estimated that there will be a reduction of 8 percent in Australia, 6 percent in Argentina and 1 percent in New Zealand compared with 1934.

In 20 Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries reporting so far in 1935 production is estimated at 2,546,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3 percent below 1934. These 20 countries produced about four-fifths of the world total, exclusive of Russia and China in 1934. The clip in the 16 Northern Hemisphere countries alone amounted to 750,000,000 pounds and was 1 percent below production in 1934. The most important decreases in the Northern Hemisphere in 1935 were in the United States and the United Kingdom.

World production in 1934, exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated at 3,302,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 1 percent as compared with 1933. The average for the 5 preceding years, 1928 to 1932, was 3,328,000,000 pounds. Wool production in Russia was estimated at only 135,000,000 pounds in 1934 and was the smallest clip in many years, showing a decrease of 4 percent compared with 1933. In 1929 production in Russia was estimated at 394,000,000 pounds. There are no official estimates of wool production in China. A rough estimate based on an official estimate of the number of sheep in China in 1933 places production at about 78,000,000 compared with about 89,000,000 pounds in 1925. Exports from that country in 1925 totaled 32,128,000 pounds compared with 30,035,000 in 1933 and only 4,562,000 pounds in 1932.

Production in North America has been decreasing since 1931 when production of shorn wool in the United States was estimated at 372,000,000 pounds. In 1933 production in this country increased somewhat over 1932 reaching 365,000,000 pounds but since it has been decreasing and in 1935 was estimated at only 344,000,000 pounds. Production in South America has been on a lower level since 1930 when it reached 574,000,000 pounds. In 1932 and 1933 it averaged approximately 535,000,000 pounds increasing in 1934 to 552,000,000 pounds. In Europe production increased from 504,000,000 pounds in 1930 to 514,000,000 pounds in 1933, but decreased in 1934 to 507,000,000 pounds. Wool production in Australia and New Zealand combined has averaged around 1,300,000,000 pounds since 1931 compared with an average of 1,200,000,000 pounds during the 5 years 1926-1930.

Sheep numbers at the beginning of 1935 in 15 countries which furnish about one-third of the world total were estimated at 261,000,000 or about the same as in 1934 but 1 percent fewer than in 1933. The 11 European countries show a decrease of 3 percent. In the United States the number of sheep on January 1, 1935 was the smallest since 1929.

Numbers in Australia and New Zealand increased during 1934. Despite repeated reports of a much smaller lambing in New South Wales that year, the official estimate of sheep numbers as of December 31, 1934 for all Australia shows an increase of 4,000,000 to reach a total of 114,099,000, the largest number on record. The increases during 1934 were mainly 3,000,000 in New South Wales, and 1,000,000 in Queensland. The severe drought conditions of 1935 in Queensland and parts of New South Wales are expected to result in a decrease at the beginning of 1936. Sheep numbers in New Zealand also showed an increase in April 1935 when the number was the largest since 1930. The number of sheep in the Union of South Africa declined from 48,358,000 in 1930 to 35,011,000 in 1934 according to the new census figures for that year. Recent estimates are not available for Argentina and Uruguay.

Comparable totals for 34 countries in early 1934 show that sheep numbers decreased 3 percent to 397,000,000 as compared with the preceding year and were 15 percent below the 5-year average 1926-1930. These 34 countries support a little over three-fifths of the world total including Russia. (See World Sheep and Wool table at end of this issue.)

United States

Feed was good on western ranges and pastures at the beginning of October, with only limited areas having a short supply, according to information contained in the Western Livestock and Range Report of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Late August and September rain improved ranges and pastures in the southwest and Texas feed prospects are good. Range and pasture feeds are short in the western parts of Kansas and Oklahoma, north Texas Panhandle, parts of northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, and in central and north-central Montana.

Sheep and lambs on October 1 this year were in the best condition since 1932. The condition on that date was 90 percent of normal compared with 70 percent a year ago. The average conditions of sheep from July 1 to October 1 this year was 90 percent of normal compared with only 75 percent a year earlier, 84 percent in the same period of 1933 and 90 percent in 1932. The condition of ranges on October 1 was 83 percent compared with 55 percent a year ago. Range conditions averaged 84 percent for the 4 months July 1 to October 1 compared with 58 percent in the same period of 1934, 76 percent in 1933 and 87 percent in 1932 for the corresponding period.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs under Federal inspection during the first 9 months of 1935 amounted to 13,104,000 head, and exceeded that of a year ago by 11 percent. Although the 1935 production of shorn wool was estimated to be 4 percent smaller than a year ago it appears probable that pulled wool production will exceed that of last year when it was estimated at 60,500,000 pounds and was the smallest for a number of years. In 1931 when slaughter for the first 9 months of the year was not greatly different from that of this year pulled wool production totaled 66,100,000 pounds.

England and Wales

It is officially estimated that the production of shorn wool in England and Wales will reach only 55,000,000 pounds in 1935, a reduction of 1,000,000 pounds below 1934 which was the lowest for the past 10 years, states the Agricultural Market Report of England and Wales. This estimate is based on the provisional sheep estimate for June 1935. The decline in sheep numbers may be attributed to the heavy slaughtering in the years ended May 1933 and 1934 when pulled wool production was estimated at 27,000,000 pounds and 29,000,000 pounds respectively. The estimate of pulled wool for the year ended May 1935 is 24,000,000 pounds, making a total of 79,000,000 pounds compared with 85,000,000 pounds in 1934 and a preceding 5-year average of 84,000,000 pounds.

The total number of domestic fleeces offered at 21 country wool sales in England and Wales in June and July 1935 were 856,000 compared with 792,000 a year ago. Most of the wool was in unwashed condition but the quality and condition was fairly good. The average price for the 1935 wool clip as a whole remained the same as in 1934, i.e. 19.44 cents a pound whereas in 1933 it was only 13.96 cents. On the basis of the mean price in 1911-1913, the average for the year was 20 percent below the pre-war level of the same as in 1934, compared with 34 percent below in 1933.

Australia

As a result of the rain which fell early in the spring (September) the seasonal outlook in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia is brighter than for many months. More rain is still needed to assure a good season in the lightly stocked region extending from the far west of Queensland to the southwest of New South Wales.

Although the prolonged drought in Queensland and Northern New South Wales was broken early in July, August was a very dry month. Heavy rains were recorded in early September practically throughout New South Wales which had become very dry at the end of the winter months, August being the driest recorded for many years. The north and central west was particularly dry and hand feeding had been necessary for some months. The southern portion of the central west, Eastern Riverina and Southern Tablelands were the only sections of the state with good grazing conditions at the end of August.

Queensland also benefited from rain in September, light to heavy rain being reported fairly generally except in the far west. Feed in Queensland up to the end of August had made little growth since the break of the prolonged drought in early July and hand feeding had been necessary in many districts. The greater part of Victoria received frequent and heavy rain and was probably getting more moisture than necessary for the time of year as drier and warmer weather would benefit stock. The bulk of the pastoral country of south and western Australia which was reported to be in bad to indifferent condition at the end of August also received rain which will be of great benefit to the pastoral areas.

The smaller Australian wool clip is reflected in smaller receipts during the first quarter of the new season. Receipts of wool into store during the 3 months ended September 30, amounted to only 220,000,000 pounds and were the smallest since the same period of the 1925-26 season. Receipts this season so far are 27 percent below the same period a year ago and 30 percent below the preceding 5-year average for the same period.

Disposals of current clip wool so far this season however, amounted to 58,400,000 pounds and were 13 percent above a year earlier. Approximately 26 percent of the clip was disposed of in the first quarter this season, compared with 17 percent a year ago and 36 percent in the same period of 1933-34 when the percentage sold or shipped was unusually high. In addition to current clip wool disposed of in the first quarter of the season, about 18,160,000 pounds of carry-over wool were sold or shipped, whereas, last year the amount of carry-over wool sold or shipped during the same period was 37,400,000 pounds. Therefore total disposals this season are about 24 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Stocks of current clip wool at selling centers on September 30 this year amounted to 162,000,000, a reduction of 35 percent compared with a year ago and 31 percent below the average on that date of the preceding 5 years. Including stocks of carry-over wool from the 1934-35 season, total stocks on hand at the end of September were 171,000,000 pounds or 38 percent smaller than at the end of September 1934. The average price of grease wool sold in Australia in September this year was 20.25 cents a pound, compared with 14.50 cents a year ago and 21.08 cents in September 1933. The average for September for the 5 years 1929-1933 was 14.45 cents.

Exports of wool for the first quarter of the 1935-36 season amounted to 85,000,000 pounds according to estimates of Dalgety and Company, compared with 75,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1934-35 and 146,000,000 in the same period of 1933-34. The average for this period of the 5 seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34 was 112,000,000 pounds. Statistics for the first 2 months of the new season show that purchases by the United Kingdom, which took about one-third of the total, were 55 percent larger than a year ago. Japan took about 3 times as much as a year ago and a considerably larger share of the total than a year earlier, about 27 percent against about 15 percent last season for the same period.

New Zealand

Despite a decrease of 1 percent in the preliminary estimate of the 1935-36 New Zealand clip, the bulk of which is shorn in the last few months of 1935, there will be an increase in supplies for disposal this season as a result of the heavy carry-over.

Wool production in 1935-36 is provisionally estimated at only 272,000,000 pounds, compared with the revised estimate of 276,000,000 pounds for last year. The downward revision in last season's clip is attributed to the fact that shearing was completed earlier than usual on account of exceptionally dry and warm weather in the late spring and early summer (October-December). The earlier shearing last season will tend to make fleeces heavier at shearing time this year, owing to the longer growing period. Sheep numbers on April 30, 1935 were 2 percent larger than a year earlier and slaughter of sheep and lambs for export since April has been slightly smaller than a year ago.

Apparent supplies, i.e., carry-over plus production, for disposal during the coming season are estimated at 359,000,000 pounds, an increase of 10 percent above those for last year but 1 percent below the average for the seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34.

The 1935-36 wool selling season does not open until November 26 with sales at Auckland. It continues until April 5, 1936 with the final sale at Wellington. During the 3 months of the new season July 1 to September 30, the movement of wool at New Zealand selling centers greatly exceeded the same period last year and was almost as heavy as in the same period of 1933-34. Offerings at selling centers for the 3 months ended September 30 amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, and were 4 times as large as during the same period a year earlier. The average for this period for the 5 years 1929-1933 was 4,000,000 pounds. Sales were about 7,000,000 pounds or about 1,000,000 pounds smaller than offerings. Last year sales for the same period totaled only 1,400,000 pounds whereas the average for the same period of the 5 years 1929-1933 was 4,000,000 pounds.

Exports for the first quarter of the new season amounted to 26,200,000 pounds and were almost twice as large as a year ago for the same period. The 5-year average 1929-1933 for the same period was 21,000,000 pounds.

Union of South Africa

Early spring rain (September) was received in the Transvaal and Orange Free State where it was badly needed after the dry cold winter months. With the exception of the southwestern, south coast and northwestern districts of Cape Province, very little rain fell in the Union in July, and August was characterized by dry cold weather. Rain was badly needed in most districts of the Transvaal and there was a serious scarcity of water and grazing in several districts. Rain was also needed in Natal, Orange Free State and parts of Cape Province.

Grazing, however, was reported as relatively plentiful throughout the Union and conditions for lambing continued to be favorable. Early spring lambs were reported as doing well although there were some losses as a result of extremely cold weather. The spring lambing in the Union is not the main one, however, the bulk of the lambs or 65 to 70 percent are born in the autumn (March-June) when there is not so much danger from insect pests and stock diseases.

The new wool clip, estimated at about 17 percent larger than that of last season, is reported to be of excellent quality. Receipts at ports for the first 3 months of the new season, up to September 30, were 25,000,000 pounds, compared with only 10,000,000 pounds a year earlier and 31,000,000 pounds in the first quarter of the season 1933-34. The average receipts for the first quarter of the 4 preceding years was 28,000,000 pounds.

Wool exports during the first quarter of the new season amounted to 7,800,000 pounds, grease and scoured wool combined, compared with 6,200,000 pounds in the same period a year ago and 14,000,000 in the same period of 1933-34 when shipments were unusually large. Stocks at ports at the end of September were reported at 13,000,000 pounds compared with the unusually large quantity of 34,000,000 pounds on hand at the same time a year ago when they were over twice as large as the average for the 5 years 1929-1933.

The Union Government has renewed the compensation and clearing agreement with Germany for 1 year beginning December 1, 1935, with the proviso that German buyers may operate in the wool market beginning October 1.

Argentina

A decrease of 6 percent is estimated for the 1935-36 Argentine wool clip according to a provisional estimate supplied by American Agricultural Attache' Paul A. Nyhus, stationed at Buenos Aires. The clip, the bulk of which will be shorn during the last few months of 1935, is estimated at approximately 331,000,000 pounds compared with the revised estimate of 351,000,000 pounds in 1934-35.

There was a large reduction in carry-over at the end of the season, i.e., September 30, 1935. The quantity amounted to only 11,023,000 pounds compared with 41,887,000 pounds a year ago and an average for the years 1928-1932 of 28,600,000 pounds.

Apparent supplies for disposal in the 1935-36 season, as a result of the smaller clip and reduced carry-over, will be about 13 percent smaller than in 1934-35 when they were unusually large. Then too, domestic consumption which has been increasing each year since 1926-27 is likely to show further increase in 1935-36, being forecast at approximately 57,000,000 pounds compared with only 53,000,000 pounds a year ago. The quantity available for export in the season beginning on October 1 will be the smallest for some time.

The reduction in the wool clip this season is the result of drought which caused pastures to deteriorate especially in Corrientes and Entre Rios and to some extent in the Buenos Aires and La Pampa sheep grazing districts. The production in Patagonia is expected to equal that of last year. The quality of the clip in Entre Rios and Corrientes is expected to be poorer than last year while in Patagonia the quality is reported to be distinctly better.

The proportion of different types produced in 1935-36 is unofficially estimated by a commercial firm at 25 percent low crossbred, 24 percent medium crossbred; 37 percent fine crossbred and 14 percent merino.

Exports of wool for the entire 1934-35 season ended September 30 are estimated at approximately 306,000,000 pounds grease and scoured combined, an increase of 12 percent above 1933-34 and 2 percent larger than the average for the 5 years 1928-29 to 1932-33. Exports to the principal countries were as follows in millions of pounds, with percentage of the preceding season in parentheses: United Kingdom 82 (96); Germany 67 (149); France 44 (98); Italy 38 (117); United States 43, (108).

An outstanding feature of exports during the current season is the increase in exports of scoured wool, which for the 12 months ended September 30, 1935 amounted to 51,638,000 pounds grease equivalent compared with only 24,498,000 pounds last season for the same period.

Exports of coarse crossbred or carpet wool amounted to 95,801,000 pounds in the first 12 months of the 1934-35 season and constituted 38 percent of total exports of grease wool compared with 86,696,000 pounds or 35 percent in 1933-34. During the same season exports to the United States, principally of carpet wool, totaled 42,844,000 pounds and were twice as large as those of last season.

Uruguay

The long period of dry weather was broken in the early spring (September). This will be of benefit to ewes and lambs which were adversely affected by the lack of green feed during the lambing season. No reliable estimate of the new wool clip is as yet available.

It is rather difficult to compare the wool movement in Uruguay during 1934-35 with the preceding season, owing to the dislocation of the market last season as a result of the unfavorable exchange situation and the reported smuggling into Brazil of Uruguayan wool. Receipts of wool at Montevideo during the entire 1934-35 season, ended September 30, amounted to 119,000,000 pounds, an increase of 37 percent above receipts at the same port in the preceding season. Last season, however, it was unofficially reported that approximately 13,000,000 pounds of Uruguayan wool had been smuggled into Brazil and later re-exported in bond through Uruguay as Brazilian wool.

Exports of wool from Uruguay during September were much larger than for the same month of the 2 preceding seasons, being estimated at 5,758,000 pounds compared with only 712,000 pounds in the same month of 1933. In September 1932, however, exports reached 7,299,000 pounds. Shipments from Uruguay for the entire season ended September 30, 1935, amounted to 118,917,000 pounds, an increase of 25 percent above 1933-34 but 8 percent below the average for the preceding 5 seasons. Exports to the principal countries were as follows in thousands of pounds with percentage of preceding season in parentheses: Germany, 32,518 (131; Italy, 24,152 (237); United Kingdom, 23,913 (84); Belgium, 11,964 (168); France, 11,720.(180); United States, 5,214 (100).

Wool scouring establishments in Uruguay scoured over 8,800,000 pounds during the season closed on September 30, according to Consul H. Bartlett Wells. Usually the amount of wool scoured during the season is not over 4,400,000 pounds.

Table 2.- Wool: Estimated world wool production, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935

Continents and countries	Average 1921-1925	Average 1926-1930	1932	1933	1934	1935 Prel.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES						
United States						
Shorn	237.9	310.3	345.4	364.7	357.7	343.9
Pulled 1/	44.7	53.6	67.1	64.2	60.5	
Total	282.6	363.9	412.5	428.9	418.2	
Canada	17.2	19.5	20.5	19.3	19.5	
Newfoundland	2/ 0.2	2/ 0.2	3/ 0.1	3/ 0.1	(0.1)	
Mexico	4/ 5.0	6.3	5/ 7.7	(7.7)	(7.7)	
Hawaii	2/ 0.3	2/ 0.2	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	
Cen. America & West Indies	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	
Total North & Central America & West Indies	305.4	390.2	441.1	456.3	445.8	
SOUTH AMERICA						
Peru 6/	9.2	9.4	10.0	11.3	11.3	
Bolivia 3/	2.6	3.6	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	
Chile	25.5	26.7	3/ 25.9	6/ 25.7	6/ 28.7	
Brazil	22.4	28.8	28.6	3/ 25.7	(25.7)	
Uruguay 5/	103.6	140.1	7/ 110.2	7/ 104.7	7/ 115.0	
Argentina 8/	317.0	332.8	340.0	348.0	9/ 351.0	9/ 331.0
Falkland Islands	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	(4.0)	
Other South America	(8.0)	(11.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	
Total South America	492.5	556.4	534.5	535.3	551.6	
EUROPE						
Iceland	1.7	1.8	2.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	
England and Wales 10/	4/ 70.0	82.0	89.0	90.0	85.0	79.0
Scotland 10/	4/ 27.0	29.0	27.0	28.0	27.0	
Northern Ireland 10/	4/ 1.9	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	
Total United Kingdom 10/	4/ 98.9	113.2	118.5	120.4	114.4	110.0
Irish Free State 10/	4/ 16.1	18.0	19.6	19.6	17.0	3/ 17.4
Norway	4/ 5.9	5.6	5.7	3/ 5.8	6.0	
Sweden	4/ 2.6	2.0	1.8	3/ 1.7	(1.7)	
Denmark	3/ 1.9	1.0	(0.9)	3/ 0.9	(0.9)	
Netherlands	5.3	3.7	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	
Belgium	0.8	0.8	0.8	(0.8)	(0.8)	
France	43.2	46.5	43.2	43.0	3/ 42.4	3/ 41.7
Spain 5/	72.3	73.7	3/ 70.0	67.6	(67.6)	
Portugal	6.9	5.6	5.4	7.6	7.9	
Italy 5/	57.0	53.3	42.0	41.0	36.0	
Switzerland	0.5	0.4	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	
Germany	48.8	34.8	3/ 30.8	30.0	3/ 29.8	3/ 30.7
Austria	2.2	1.4	(1.2)	(1.2)	3/ 1.2	
Czechoslovakia 5/	4.1	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	3/ 2.2
Hungary	11.9	12.2	10.8	3/ 10.5	3/ 10.8	3/ 12.2
Yugoslavia 3/	28.8	28.3	30.5	30.8	31.1	32.1
Greece 5/	12.8	14.0	14.9	16.0	3/ 15.6	3/ 16.6

Continued -

Table 2.- Wool: Estimated world wool production, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935 cont'd

Continents and countries	Average 1921-1925	Average 1926-1930	1932	1933	1934	1935 Prel.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
EUROPE cont'd						
Albania	3.2	3.3	3/ 4.1	4.2	(4.2)	
Bulgaria	27.9	22.7	20.0	21.9	23.2	
Rumania 5/	60.6	66.9	62.7	61.5	3/ 64.6	3/ 63.7
Lithuania	3.6	3.8	3/ 3.8	3/ 3.8	3.8	3.8
Latvia	3.4	3.5	3.6	3/ 4.1	3/ 6.5	
Estonia	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	
Poland 3/	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	
Finland	5.5	4.4	3/ 3.5	3.6	3.6	
Russia European & Asiatic	281.4	362.9	11/ 142.0	11/ 140.9	11/ 134.6	
Total Europe excluding Russia	537.7	535.9	511.7	514.2	507.4	
AFRICA						
Morocco	20.3	22.2	3/ 19.6	3/ 22.3	(22.3)	
Algeria	28.0	41.9	39.3	3/ 39.3	3/ 41.2	43.6
Tunis	4/ 5.4	4.0	3/ 4.4	3/ 5.2	3/ 5.5	
French West Africa and French Sudan 6/	4/ 1.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	(2.8)	
Egypt	4.0	4.5	3/ 5.4	3/ 5.4	5.6	
British South Africa 12/	201.0	294.1	319.4	275.2	210.0	13/ 245.0
Others	(5.0)	(5.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	
Total African countries	265.3	374.4	394.8	354.2	291.4	
ASIA 14/						
Turkey	4/ 10.2	9.9	10.2	14.0	12.0	13.8
Iraq 6/	10.6	16.7	3/ 14.6	3/ 13.4	(16.0)	18.0
Palestine	1.2	1.0	3/ 1.0	1.0	(1.0)	
Persia	4/ 50.0	48.2	54.0	(54.0)	(54.0)	
Syria	4.1	13.6	3/ 10.0	3/ 8.5	3/ 13.3	
Afghanistan	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	
India	70.0	74.0	87.0	(87.0)	(87.0)	
China 15/	89.0	(78.0)	(78.0)	78.0	78.0	
Others	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	
Total Asiatic countries ex. Russia & China	162.1	179.4	192.8	193.9	199.3	
OCEANIA						
Australia	744.6	926.4	1,062.6	995.9	16/ 1,031.0	16/ 948.0
New Zealand	283.4	266.4	288.4	300.5	275.9	272.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Total Oceania	983.1	1,192.9	1,351.1	1,296.5	1,307.0	
Grand total all countries excl. Russia & China 17/	2,746.0	3,229.3	3,425.9	3,350.3	3,302.4	
Estimated world total including Russia & China 17/	3,116.0	3,669.0	3,646.0	3,569.0	3,515.0	

Continued -

Table 2.- Wool: Estimated world wool production, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935 cont'd

NOTES

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

See note 17 for general sources. Detailed sources and methods of estimating except those found in the footnotes not given here for lack of space. 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. Pulled wool is included in the total for most important countries at its grease equivalent. Figures in parentheses interpolated or carried forward. Later estimates, if any, appear in text. For current information on the marketing and supply situation, see Monthly World Wool Prospects of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Published as reported by wool-pulling establishments and is mostly washed. The United States Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds grease.
2/ Census figures usually for 1 year only within the period. The years 1920 or 1921, 1925 and 1930 were census years for most countries.
3/ Estimates based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing time and other available information.
4/ Average 3 years, 1923-1925 for lack of earlier data.
5/ Revisions based on recent census figures of wool production or of sheep numbers.
6/ Estimates based on exports alone or exports, stocks, and domestic consumption and any other available information.
7/ Estimates furnished by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke.
8/ Estimates based on figures of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston of exports, domestic consumption and carry-over except that production figures for 1931-32 and 1932-33 have been revised upward provisionally to take care of the heavy exports of 1932-33 which exceeded the original estimate of production for that year.
9/ Preliminary estimates furnished by Agricultural Attache' Paul O. Nyhus. The official estimates of the Argentine Government are as follow in millions of pounds: 1930-31, 342; 1931-32, 364; 1932-33, 364; 1933-34, 364; 1934-35, 364; 1935-36, 313. Commercial estimates are used in this table as more likely to show relative changes from year to year.
10/ Estimates of the Imperial Economic Committee as supplied by Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed. Skin or pulled wool included and converted to a grease basis.
11/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average fleece weight as derived from official estimates for seasons 1926-27 to 1931-1932 as published in The Livestock Industry in the U.S.S.R. and for years 1933 and 1934 Plan #3-3 1935, p. 98 (in Russian).

Continued -

Table 2.- Wool: Estimated world wool production, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935 cont'd

NOTES cont'd

12/ Averages are estimates of American Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor based on census figures of production, exports and stocks or carry-over, includes wool from surrounding territories exported through Union ports. Later estimates from official South African Wool and Mohair Bulletin 1935. In addition pulled wool was estimated as follows in millions of pounds, av. 1921-25, 14.9; 1926-30, 19.1; 1932, 24.5; 1933, 21.8; 1934, ---.
13/ Latest revised estimate of South African Department of Agriculture.
14/ Estimates for Asiatic countries rough approximations only.
15/ Estimates based on sheep numbers in 1920 and in 1933. (See note on World Sheep table.) Owing to poor marketing conditions in recent years, exports as index of production are very unreliable.
16/ Subject to further revision. Estimate based on receipts into store as estimated by the National Council of Wool Brokers of Australia.
17/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries publish official wool production figures. In the absence of official figures for most countries various estimates have been used. Some have been supplied by Government representatives abroad, others are based on sheep numbers at the date nearest shearing time and other available data. For some principal exporting countries, exports alone or exports, consumption and carry-over have been used as representing production. In the case of other countries rough commercial estimates have been used, while the figures of the Imperial Economic Committee of Great Britain have been used for still other countries.

Table 3.- Wool exports (grease and scoured combined) from 5 principal Southern Hemisphere countries to principal consuming countries by seasons, 1933-34 & 1934-35

Countries of destination	Australia season July 1 - June 30		Union of South Africa July 1 - June 30		New Zealand July 1 - June 30	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	243.8	328.9	55.8	42.2	(177.6	(127.4
					(1/ 14.4	(1/ 14.0
Germany	124.7	30.1	52.4	66.1	2/	2/
France	70.9	85.6	56.6	51.4	20.5	8.3
Italy	61.1	18.8	18.8	22.6	2/	2/
Belgium	107.3	134.9	26.2	21.2	13.8	17.8
Netherlands	3.9	17.4	0.8	0.2	2/	2/
Japan	173.3	197.1	6.0	2.0	(14.4	(8.5
					(3/ 8.5	(3/ 6.5
United States	5.6	5.5	1.1	0.2	2/	2/
Canada	3.8	3.5	0.4	0.4	2/	2/
Total of above coun.	794.4	821.8	218.1	206.3	249.2	182.5
Other countries	19.9	35.7	17.2	16.3	34.6	15.5
Grand total	814.3	857.5	235.3	222.6	283.8	198.0

Countries of destination	Argentina Oct. 1 - Sept. 30		Uruguay Oct. 1 - Sept. 30		Total season's exports from 5 Southern Hemisphere countries	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	84.8	81.7	28.4	23.9	604.8	618.1
Germany	45.1	67.2	24.9	32.5	247.1	195.9
France	45.4	44.5	6.5	11.7	199.9	201.5
Italy	32.4	37.8	10.2	24.2	122.5	103.4
Belgium	20.5	14.7	7.1	12.0	174.9	200.6
Netherlands	4.0	2.0	7.4	4.2	16.1	23.8
Japan	8.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	212.6	216.9
United States	20.6	42.8	5.2	5.2	32.5	53.7
Canada	2/	2/	-	-	4.2	3.9
Total of above coun.	261.7	291.7	91.2	115.5	1,614.6	1,617.8
Other countries	10.7	14.7	4.1	3.4	86.5	85.6
Grand total	272.4	306.4	95.3	118.9	1,701.1	1,703.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the following sources for various countries: Australia - Quarterly Summary Australian Statistics, June 1935; Union of South Africa - Crops and Markets of the Union of South Africa; New Zealand - July Bulletin Imperial Economic Committee - used weights for converting into pounds as estimated by Dalgety & Company for the different seasons as follows, 1933-34, 348 pounds, 1934-35, 343 pounds; Argentina and Uruguay estimates furnished by Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Nyhus.

1/ Option continent.
2/ Not reported separately - included with other countries, if any.
3/ Actually reported as exports to Australia but believed to be for transshipment to Japan.

Table 4.- Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1921-1925 1/	Average 1926-1930 1/	1932	1933	1934	1935 Prel.
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES							
United States	Jan.	37,662	45,448	53,155	51,762	52,212	49,766
Canada	June	3,027	3,431	3,644	3,386	3,421	
Mexico	June	2/ 1,362	3/ 3,186	4/ 3,674	---	---	
Guatemala		153	196	166	179	---	
Dominican Republic		148	162	---	---	---	
All No. and Cen. Amer. countries reporting all periods to 1934 (2) 5/		40,689	48,879	56,799	55,148	55,633	
Estimated total 6/		42,700	52,800				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia		776	794	831	---	872	
Venezuela		113	(113)	---	---	---	
Ecuador		(1,000)	1,100	7/8/1,500	---	---	
Peru		11,363	4/11,209	4/11,209	---	7/12,000	
Bolivia	9/Jan.1	3,436	4,742	7/ 5,232	---	---	
Chile		4,332	4/ 6,263	10/6,083	---	---	
Brazil	Sept.	11/7,933	(10,702)	7/10,702	---	---	
Uruguay		4/14,443	19,958	15,406	---	---	
Paraguay	9/Jan.1	(600)	(600)	---	---	---	
Argentina	9/Jan.1	10/36,209	4/44,413	12/44,413	---	---	
Falkland Is.		649	613	616	615	---	
Estimated total 6/		80,900	100,500				
EUROPE							
Iceland		565	628	706	---	---	
England and Wales	June	14,385	16,548	18,495	18,090	16,527	16,471
Scotland	June	6,827	7,505	7,916	7,811	7,635	7,756
North Ireland	June	456	622	792	750	761	818
Total, United Kingdom		21,668	24,675	27,909	26,651	24,943	25,045
Irish Free State .	June	2,804	3,255	3,461	3,405	2,931	2,999
Norway 13/	June	1,380	1,596	1,736	1,764	1,698	
Sweden	July	1,384	680	608	575	---	
Denmark	July	380	213	(185)	179	---	
Netherlands	May-June	10/ 668	4/ 485	482	---	---	
Belgium	9/Jan.1	126	8/ 122	7/ 122	---	---	
France	Jan.1	9,777	10,574	9,845	9,762	9,730	9,571
Spain	Jan.1	19,229	19,989	20,047	19,093		
Portugal	Jan.1	3,721	4,450	7/8/4,000	(4,300)	8/ 4,500	
Italy	Mar-Apr	12,014	11,310	4/10,269	---	---	
Switzerland	Apr.	245	170	7/ 185	---	---	
Germany	9/Jan.1	5,889	3,953	3,499	3,405	3,387	3,482
Austria	9/Jan.1	526	4/ 272	4/ 272	---	263	

Continued -

Table 4.- Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935 cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1921-1925 1/	Average 1926-1930 1/	1932	1933	1934	1935 Prel.
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
EUROPE cont'd							
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1	10/11/ 986	848	531	465	476	508
Hungary	Apr.	1,661	1,604	1,210	1,058	1,081	1,228
Yugoslavia	9/Jan. 1	7,683	7,807	8,426	8,510	8,600	
Greece	9/Jan. 1	5,965	6,551	7,072	6,927	7,427	7,910
Bulgaria	Jan. 1	8,186	8,384	8,100	8,600	8,600	---
Rumania	Jan. 1	11,660	12,936	12,356	12,293	12,737	9,764
Poland	Nov.	2,193	2,244	2,488	2,557	2,551	
Lithuania	June 30	1,314	1,335	1,317	1,322	1,310	1,304
Latvia	June	1,240	1,030	984	1,114	1,209	
Estonia	July	654	587	514	541	552	
Finland	Sept.	1,526	1,196	965	973	---	
Russia, European and Asiatic 14/	Summer	98,100	122,780	47,400	45,700	47,300	
All European countries ex. Russia reported all per. to 1934 (18) 5/		86,781	91,829	92,742	92,674	91,732	
Estimated total ex. Russia 6/		123,600	127,100				
AFRICA							
Abyssinia		(2,000)	4,000	7/ 4,000	---	---	
Morocco		7,533	8,364	7,556	8,590	---	
Algeria	Sept.	5,943	6,170	5,269	5,262	5,513	5,845
Libia (It.)		1,043	931	611	684	---	
Tunis	9/Jan. 1	1,794	2,055	2,475	2,931	3,076	
French West Africa		3,742	4,563	5,493	5,932	---	
French Sudan		2,173	2,576	3,086	3,082	---	
Gold Coast		373	432	684	684	---	
Nigeria (and British Cameroons)		1,711	2,004	2,028	2,385	---	
Egypt	Sept.	1,013	1,138	1,344	1,345	---	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		1,638	2,160	2,250	2,300	---	
British Somaliland		(2,000)	1,800	2,500	2,500	---	
Italian Somaliland	Mar. 31	1,666	914	7/ 847	---	---	
Eritrea (Italian) 15/		(1,106)	1,216	7/ 1,233	---	1,800	
Kenya Colony	Mar.-June	2,600	2,908	3,232	3,236	3,249	
French Cameroon ..		(103)	216	320	320	---	
Uganda	9/Jan. 1	386	831	908	844	870	
French Equatorial Africa		(700)	845	1,029	1,350	---	
Belgian Congo		304	282	332	340	---	
Ruanda Urundi		150	289	315	324	---	
British Southwest Africa		954	1,249	1,524	994	---	
Bechuanaland	9/Jan. 1	125	159	181	200	170	
Union of So. Africa	Aug. 1	32,561	43,129	16/ 48,200	16/ 43,700	35,011	

Continued -

Table 4.-Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935 cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1921-1925 1/	Average 1926-1930 1/	1932	1933	1934	1935 Prel.
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
AFRICA cont'd							
Basutoland	9/Jan.1	1,954	2,146	1,999	1,885	1,469	
Rhodesia, south ..	9/Jan.1	333	349	376	376	324	
Tanganyika Territory	9/Jan.1	(1,600)	2,032	2,281	2,346	---	
Madagascar	9/Jan.1	110	158	207	189	203	
All African countries reported all periods to 1934 (9) 5/		45,806	57,905	62,847	58,623	49,885	
Estimated total 6/		76,100	93,600				
ASIA							
Arabia		(3,500)8/	3,500 7/8/	3,500	---	---	
Cyprus	Mar.	237	259	304	292	---	
Turkey, European and Asiatic		10,458	11,853	11,768	11,071	10,719	
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Feb.	4,433	4,659	4,747	3,933	---	
Palestine	Mar.	271	249	248	---	---	
Transjordan		236	237	261	228	---	
Iran (Persia)		16,562	15,460	7/16,000	---	---	
Syria and Lebanon		1,797	2,035	2,080	1,779	2,800	
India British	Jan-Apr	22,412	23,733	25,286	25,270	---	
Native States	Jan-Apr	12,299	13,578	18,195	---	---	
China		17/30,000	18/26,000	---	18/26,000	---	
Philippines	9/Jan.1	115	125	112	120	130	
Dutch East Indies, Java and Madura	9/Jan.1	915	1,292	---	1,588	---	
Outer possessions	Jan.1	115	121	---	216	---	
All Asiatic countries ex. Russia reported all per. to 1934 (3) 5/		12,370	14,033	13,960	12,970	13,649	
Estimated total ex. Russia 6/		113,500	113,300				
OCEANIA							
Australia	9/Jan.1	85,556	103,329	110,620	112,927	109,921	114,099
New Zealand	Apr.	23,382	27,516	26,692	27,756	28,649	29,077
All Oceania countries reported all periods to 1934 (2) 5/		108,938	130,845	139,312	140,683	138,570	
Estimated total 6/		109,000	130,900				
Total countries reported all periods including Russia to 1934 (34) 5/ ..		392,684	466,271	413,060	405,798	396,769	
Estimated world total including Russia 6/19/		643,900	741,000				

Continued -

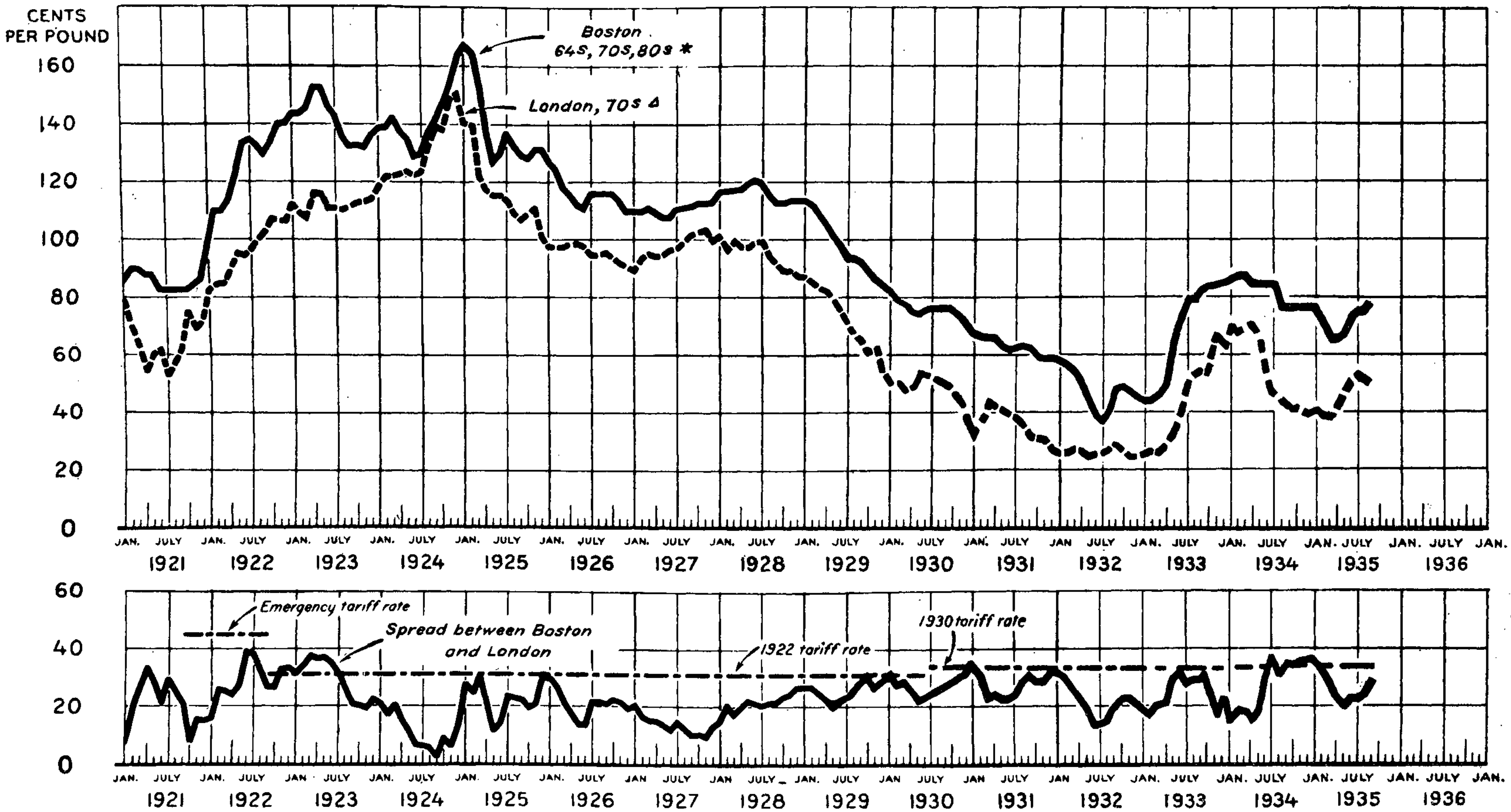
Table 4.- Sheep: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1932-1935 cont'd

NOTES

Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Compiled from reports of United States Department of Agriculture representatives abroad, official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.
Figures in parentheses are interpolated. Later figures, if any, will be found in the text.

1/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated.
2/ Incomplete.
3/ Average of 1926 estimate for 96 percent of the municipalities and the final figure of April 26, 1930 census. This is the first complete census on all Mexico including cities and towns, and therefore is not strictly comparable with earlier figures.
4/ Census 1930.
5/ Comparable totals for numbers of countries indicated in parentheses.
6/ These totals include countries with less than 100,000; interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others.
7/ Year 1930 or nearest year.
8/ Unofficial.
9/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December 31 have been considered as of January 1 of following year, i.e. figures for numbers of sheep in France as of December 31, 1930, have been placed in 1931 column.
10/ Census.
11/ Year 1920.
12/ June 1930.
13/ In rural communities only.
14/ Years 1916, 1921-28 from "Livestock Industry in the Soviet Union". Later figures from Socialist Agriculture (in Russian) November 27, 1934. Sheep numbers for years 1931-1934 estimated from percentage of total sheep and goats in earlier years as they have not been reported separately recently.
15/ Goats included.
16/ Estimate based on South African Department of Agriculture report of changes in sheep numbers in June adjusted to a census basis as of August.
17/ Estimate based on official figures for 1920 for 20 provinces which supported 80 percent of total number in China in 1914.
18/ Estimate for total China based on official estimate in 1932 or 1933 for 22 provinces which supported 77 percent of total in 1914. Official estimate excluding Turkestan and Inner Mongolia was 19,995,000 in 1932 or 1933. Estimates for this territory and for Manchuria included with China in this table.
19/ Comparable estimated world totals by countries were as follows in millions of head: 1909-1913 - North and Central America and West Indies, 49.8; South America, 93.2; Europe (excluding Russia), 134.4; Africa, 71.2; Asia (excluding Russia), 115.3; Oceania, 114.7; estimated world total, including Russia, 691.6.

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

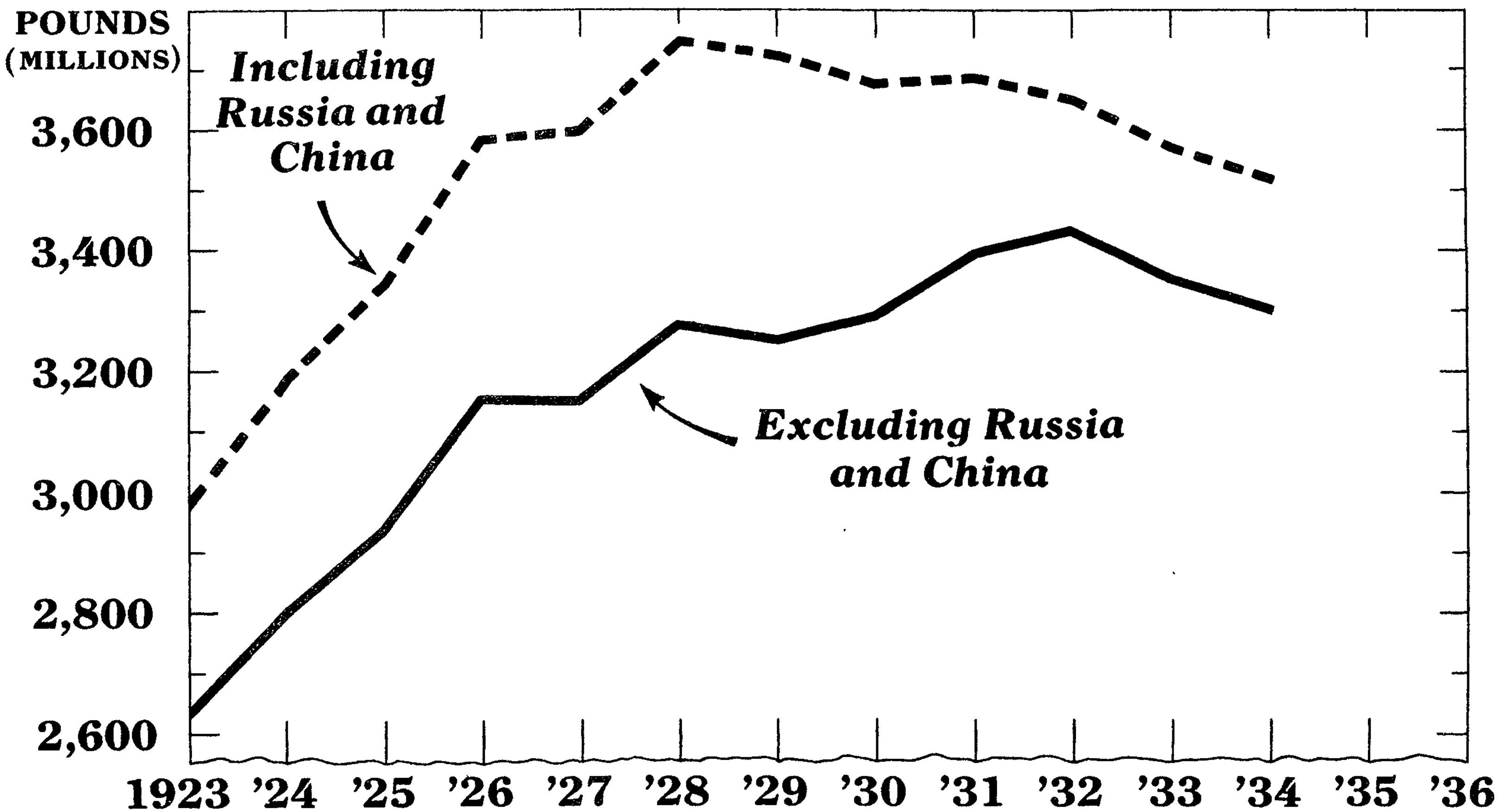


* BOSTON-TERRITORY, STRICTLY COMBING, SCOURED BASIS Δ LONDON-AVERAGE QUALITY, CLEAN COST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 19806-A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 1.- WOOL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES ARE HELD ABOVE PRICES IN THE LEADING FOREIGN MARKETS BY THE TARIFF, BUT THE TREND IN PRICES IN THIS COUNTRY CORRESPONDS FAIRLY CLOSELY WITH THE TREND IN OTHER COUNTRIES. PRICES OF WOOL AT LONDON ROSE SHARPLY IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1935. SINCE APRIL DOMESTIC PRICES HAVE ALSO ADVANCED MATERIALLY, AND IN SEPTEMBER 1935 DOMESTIC PRICES OF MANY GRADES OF WOOL WERE CLOSE TO AN IMPORTING BASIS.

Wool: World Production, 1923 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 24690-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 2.- WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION INCREASED GREATLY FROM 1923 TO 1928, AND THE TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR ALL COUNTRIES, EXCLUDING RUSSIA AND CHINA, CONTINUED TO INCREASE THROUGH 1932. PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA AND CHINA IS MOSTLY CARPET WOOL. IN 1933 AND 1934 WORLD PRODUCTION DECREASED. TOTAL PRODUCTION IN 1935 WILL PROBABLY SHOW A FURTHER DECREASE.