SLIPE WOOL.

Appraisal Centre.			Purchased for Sale to United Kingdom Ministry of Supply.		Purchased for Sale to Local Mills.		Total Appraisals.		
			Bales.	Net Pounds.	Bales.	Net Pounds.	Bales.	Net Pounds.	Appraisal Value.
Auckland			21,469	6,845,998			21,469	6,845,998	£ s. 6
Opua			908	279,367			908	279,367	18,100 4
Tokomaru Bay			721	196,767			721	196,767	11,686 16
Gisborne			3,946	1,328,454			3,946	1,328,454	84,793 15 1
Wairoa			1,668	490,503		٠	1,668	490,503	31,661 16 1
Napier			13,401	4,527,981			13,401	4,527,981	$311,346\ 10$
Wanganui			6,595	2,220,806			6,595	2,220,806	149,995 9 1
New Plymouth			2,240	853,823			2,240	853,823	55,004 14
Wellington			19,429	6,646,472		• • •	19,429	6,646,472	470,998 16 1
Nelson			2	480		• •	2	480	29 9
Blenheim			2,804	914,168		• • •	2,804	914,168	60,504 12
Christchurch			17,146	5,637,534	56	18,939	17,202	5,656,473	397,909 9 1
Timaru			18,041	5,683,934	74	26,233	18,115	5,710,167	$409,302\ 16$
Oamaru			5,772	1,705,708	-282	85,777	6,054	1,791,485	124,927 16
Dunedin			8,388	[2,792,523]	110	39,296	8,498	2,831,819	199,842 9
Invercargill	• •		17,728	6,365,385	• •		17,728	6,365,385	468,203 17]
Total			140,258	46,489,903	522	170,245	140,780	46,660,148	3,259,654 2
Additional (final) payment		••						41,448 17 1	
									3,301,103 0

SCOURING OF WOOL.

The arrangements entered into with the United Kingdom Government for the 1940–41 season provided for the scouring of up to 130,000 bales at a cost of $1\frac{7}{16}$ d. per pound greasy basis. The allowance of $1\frac{7}{16}$ d. per pound covers transport to scouring-works, scouring charges, and delivery of the scoured wool to the point of f.o.b. ocean steamer. Under the contract 135,296 bales of wool were allotted for scouring up to 30th June, 1941.

SURVEY OF WOOL SEASON.

Following upon an exceptionally favourable winter, with suitable climatic conditions following, the wool-clip for the 1940-41 season showed an increase in quantity over the 1939-40 season of over 10 per cent.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co.'s figures for the past three seasons show comparative production as follows:—

				1st July to 30th June,				
Greasy			 	1940–41. Bales. 800,006	1939–40. Bales. 740,622	1938-39. Bales. 803,831		
Slipe	• •	• •	 • •	140,780	120,990	$\frac{117,290}{221,121}$		
				940,786	861,612	921,121		

SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

The decreased amount of shipping space available has resulted in smaller shipments of wool to the United Kingdom. Shipments to other countries have increased, but the total shipments are 186,363 bales less than the quantity recorded in last year's report. This does not fully represent the position, as last year's figures did not cover a complete twelve months' period. A system of priorities was in operation for shipments to the United Kingdom, under which wools most suitable for military purposes were shipped first. The position resulting is that at 30th June, 1941, stocks of wool unshipped or held for scouring were 315,704 bales, compared with 23,556 bales at 30th June, 1940.

DESTINATION OF WOOL EXPORTS.

As mentioned in last year's report, the United Kingdom Wool Control released certain quantities of wool for shipment to France, Canada, Australia, and India. With the collapse of France, shipments of wool to that country ceased, but during the 1940–41 season shipments to Canada, Australia, and India have increased, mostly for military requirements.

During the season certain quantities were released for shipment to the United States and also to Greece. The selection of wool for shipment to destinations other than the United Kingdom is made by the Government appraisers in terms of their contract with the New Zealand Government. When orders are received a New Zealand agent is nominated by the firm placing the order, and the agent advises the Marketing Department in regard to the appraisal types required. This information as to types is then given to the Government appraisers, and special wools suitable to the market concerned are selected by the appraisers most suitable for selecting in fulfilment of these orders.