November 22-28 will be observed as National Farm-City Week. The President in his proclamation following the joint resolution by Congress stated that "...it is fitting that all citizens, rural and urban, should recognize their interdependence in contributing to the strength, character, and prosperity of our Nation;...it is increasingly important that the public should understand the mutuality of interests of those who live on farms and those who live in cities." 

**Lamb Feeding Situation**

The number of sheep and lambs to be fed for the winter and early spring market in the United States is expected to be below the year-earlier level, says the Agricultural Marketing Service. Price and availability of feeder lambs are the factors preventing an expansion of the lamb feeding program, since feed supplies are ample in all lamb-feeding sections of the country. Some producers are holding back ewe lambs for replacement stock.

**Livestock**

The cattle supply at Fort Worth on Monday, November 18, totaled an estimated 3,000, or 43% more than that of a week earlier but 33% below the receipts on the comparable date in 1956, states the AMS. Trading on all slaughter steers and cows was slow, and prices were steady to weak. Stockers and feeders made up a large part of the cattle supply, and prices of these classes were steady with the past week's close. Low-Good slaughter steers brought $21 to $22; Utility cows, $14 to $15; and Good 500- to 700-lb. stocker and feeder steers, mostly $20 to $21.50 per cwt.

The calf run is estimated at 900, or 200 fewer than on the previous Monday's market but about the same as a year ago. Prices of slaughter calves were steady to strong. Good grades of killing calves were quoted at $20.50 to $22, and stocker and feeder steer calves cleared at $20 to $23.

Monday's hog offerings are placed at 900, which is 80% above the week-earlier figure and about the same as on the comparable date last year. Trading was very slow in getting started, and prices of butchers ranged from steady to 25¢ per cwt. lower than in the latter part of the preceding week. Mixed U. S. No. 1 through No. 3 Grades of 195- to 265-lb. barrows and gilts brought mainly $17.50.

Sheep and lamb marketings, at an estimated 1,400, were 200 more than a week ago but were 300 fewer than a year earlier. Trading was active, and prices were steady. Good and Choice 85- to 100-lb. wooled and shorn slaughter lambs with No. 1 pelts sold at $21 to $22 per cwt.

**Meat Production**

Red meat output in the Nation's commercial slaughter plants during the first 9 months of this year totaled 18,950 million lbs., or 3% below production.
in the comparable months of 1956, reports the AMS. Of the January-September volume, beef outturn amounted to 10,435 million lbs. (about the same as a year earlier); veal, 1,088 million lbs. (down 3% from the corresponding period in 1956); pork, 6,897 million lbs. (down 7%); and lamb and mutton, 530 million lbs. (down 2%).

POULTRY

The major Texas commercial broiler markets were fully steady during the week ended Friday, November 15, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Closing prices were mostly 1.5¢ per lb. higher than at the previous week’s close, with the following prices quoted: South Texas, 18¢ to 19¢, mostly 18¢; east Texas, 17¢, with a very few higher; Waco, 17¢; and the Corsicana F.O.B. plant, 18.5¢. During the corresponding period in 1956, closing prices were: South Texas, 18¢ to 19¢; east Texas, 16¢ to 19¢; and Waco, 18¢ to 18.5¢, mostly 18¢. Prices for the Corsicana F.O.B. plant were not available.

On Monday, November 18, broiler markets were irregular in south Texas but were steady in east Texas and the Waco-Corsicana area. Prices per lb. were: South Texas, mostly 19¢; east Texas, 17¢, with a very few higher; Waco, 17¢; and the Corsicana F.O.B. plant, 18.5¢.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS</th>
<th>Week ended November 9, 1957</th>
<th>Percentage change from Previous week</th>
<th>Comparable week, 1956</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas........</td>
<td>1,619,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-7</td>
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<td>Louisiana...</td>
<td>243,000</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 states...</td>
<td>24,131,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FARM EMPLOYMENT

The number of persons working on U. S. farms during the week of October 20 declined approximately three-fourths of a million from the month-earlier level and was about 300,000 workers below the year-ago figure, reports the AMS. Both family and hired workers shared in the decrease, with family labor accounting for the major portion of the decline from the corresponding date in 1956. Farm employment during the last week in October this year totaled almost 9.2 million, of which nearly 75% were farm operators or members of their families.

MISCELLANEOUS

The 1957 world corn crop is expected to approach the record harvest of 6.5 billion bushels produced in 1956, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The most significant changes from the 1956 season are a decrease of 146 million bushels in the U. S. harvest and an increase of 120 million bushels in the European crop.

World output of barley and oats in 1957 probably will be below the high level of the past 2 years, according to the FAS. The production of the two grains is indicated at approximately 140 million tons, reflecting a 6% decline from the outturn in 1956. A cut in European acreage of these grains was an important factor in the decrease.

J. Z. Rowe
Agricultural Economist