NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK

The President has proclaimed November 20-26 as National Farm-City Week. Special emphasis will be on water for farm and city and on teamwork for rural development. The purpose of Farm-City Week is to promote a better understanding between rural and urban people. Many private and public agencies are cooperating to promote this objective. Kiwanis International is the coordinating agency.

CCC PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently reported that the Commodity Credit Corporation's investment in price-support programs totaled $9.0 billion as of September 30, 1959. The cost value of inventories accounted for 84% of the total, and loans outstanding comprised the remainder. On the comparable date last year, the CCC's investment was $7.5 billion, of which inventories were 74% and loans outstanding, 26%. The increase in upland cotton in the CCC's inventory as of September 30, 1959, accounted for about two-thirds of the $1.5 billion gain in the CCC's total investment in price-support programs as compared with a year ago.

FARM INCOME DOWN

Cash receipts from farm marketings in the states of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District (Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) during January-September 1959 amounted to $2.3 billion, or 4% below the comparable months of 1958, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Receipts from crops were down 8%, and those from livestock and livestock products were fractionally lower than a year earlier.

EXPORTS OF BEEF BREEDING CATTLE

During January-June 1959, U. S. exports of beef breeding cattle were 9,471 head, representing a 56% gain over the first half of the previous year, reports the Foreign Agricultural Service. However, the shipments were 23% below those in the last half of 1958. Of the beef breeding cattle exported during the first 6 months of 1959, 60% were Brahman; 21%, Herefords; 8%, Santa Gertrudis; and 3% each, Charolaise and Aberdeen Angus.

FARM LABOR

The number of people working on U. S. farms during late October was an estimated 8.6 million, or about 1% fewer than a year earlier, reports the AMS. The average for the first 10 months of 1959 was 1% below a year ago and 7% less than the 5-year (1954-58) average.

In the District states, the number of farm workers during late October totaled nearly 1.2 million, or 4% above the year-earlier figure and 6% more than the 1954-58 average.
Fort Worth cattle and calf marketings during the week ended Thursday, November 12, showed marked expansion over both a week earlier and the corresponding period last year, reports the AIS. The cattle run was an estimated 9,200 head, compared with 5,400 in the preceding week and 7,700 a year ago. Quotations on most classes of slaughter steers were 50¢ to $1 per cwt. lower than in the preceding week, and feeder steers closed weak to 50¢ lower. The bulk of the Standard and Good 910-to 1,155-lb. slaughter steers sold at $21 to $24; Utility and Commercial cows, $16 to $17.50; and some Good yearling stocker steers weighing around 600 lbs., $23.

Calf receipts of about 4,100 reflected gains of 52% over the previous week and 64% over a year ago. Closing prices of slaughter calves generally were steady to around $1 higher than a week earlier. The majority of the Good and Choice killing calves brought $23 to $25.50, and the bulk of the Medium and Good stocker and feeder steer calves ranged from $24 to $29.

A total of 2,200 hogs was received at Fort Worth during the week ended Thursday, November 12, or 500 fewer than in the preceding week but 500 more than in the comparable 1958 period. Prices showed some weakness in line with declines at other markets; Thursday quotations were weak to mostly 25¢ lower than in the latter part of the previous week. Most mixed U. S. No. 1 through No. 3 Grades of 190- to 250-lb. barrows and gilts cleared at $12.75 to $13.25.

Sheep and lamb supplies of 5,400 were down 28% from the week-earlier figure but were up 20% over a year ago. Trading was generally slow, with slaughter lambs selling at prices which were mostly $1 lower than in the latter part of the previous week. Good and Choice 87- to 100-lb. wooled and shorn slaughter lambs, with No. 1 and fall-shorn pelts, were quoted at $17.50 to $18.50.

During the week ended Friday, November 13, the two major Texas commercial broiler markets opened steady, points out the State Department of Agriculture. The south Texas market held steady through the close, while the east Texas market became unsettled by midtrading and closed on the unsettled condition. Demand for broilers slowed down as the holiday demand for turkeys increased. Friday quotations for broilers were: South Texas, 14¢ to 15¢ per lb., mainly 14½¢; and east Texas, 14¢ to 14¼¢, with 58% of the sales at undetermined prices. During the comparable period in 1958, closing prices were 17¢ in south Texas and 16¢ in east Texas.

The Southwest Poultry Exchange offered 99,100 broilers on Friday afternoon, selling 66,900 as follows: 5% off-quality, at 13.0¢; 5% off-quality, at 14.2¢; 27%, at 14.5¢; 39%, at 14.6¢; and 24%, at 14.8¢.

On Monday, November 16, commercial broiler markets were stronger in south Texas and unchanged in east Texas. The following prices were quoted: South Texas, 14¢ to 15¢, mostly 15¢; and east Texas, 14¢ to 14½¢, although 57% of the sales in this area were at undetermined levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS</th>
<th>Week ended November 7, 1959</th>
<th>Percentage change from</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Previous week</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comparable week, 1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>1,490,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>279,000</td>
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<td>22 states</td>
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J. Z. Rowe
Agricultural Economist