

Summary of overnight US trading session

Symbol	Market	Settlement	24hr change	24hr change %	Open*	Low*	High*
INDU Index	DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	10060.06	19.61	0.20%	10040.15	9937.98	10097.4
SPX Index	S&P 500 INDEX	1055.33	3.46	0.33%	1048.98	1039.83	1059.38
NDX Index	NASDAQ 100 STOCK INDX	1790.88	15.61	0.88%	1762.68	1758.62	1798.38
VIX Index	CBOE SPX VOLATILITY INDX	26.7	0.76	-2.77%	28.3	26.46	28.92
GCV0 Comdty	GOLD 100 OZ FUTR Oct10	1239.9	7.70	0.62%	1239.9	1230.0	1232.0
SIZ0 Comdty	SILVER FUTURE Dec10	19.072	0.644	3.49%	19.072	18.38	19.09
CLX0 Comdty	WTI CRUDE FUTURE Nov10	73.24	0.88	1.22%	73.24	71.49	73.58
NGV0 Comdty	NATURAL GAS FUTR Oct10	3.896	0.163	-4.02%	3.896	3.86	4.07
HOV0 Comdty	HEATING OIL FUTR Oct10	198.56	3.19	1.63%	195.05	194	199
W Z0 Comdty	WHEAT FUTURE(CBT) Dec10	680.500	27.250	-3.85%	712.000	680.000	712.000
C Z0 Comdty	CORN FUTURE Dec10	420.000	0.500	-0.12%	420.000	415.500	424.000
S X0 Comdty	SOYBEAN FUTURE Nov10	999.000	0.000	0.00%	1002.000	993.500	1005.000
KCZ0 Comdty	COFFEE 'C' FUTURE Dec10	166.6	1.85	-1.10%	168.45	165.35	169.9
JOU0 Comdty	FCOJ-A FUTURE Sep10	136.35	0.20	-0.15%	136.85	135.5	137.25
CCZ0 Comdty	COCOA FUTURE Dec10	2752	60.00	-2.13%	2802	2742	2810
SBV0 Comdty	SUGAR #11 (WORLD) Oct10	20.03	0.13	-0.64%	20.16	19.73	20.37
CTV0 Comdty	COTTON NO.2 FUTR Oct10	88.15	0.27	-0.31%	88.69	88.3	88.75
LCV0 Comdty	LIVE CATTLE FUTR Oct10	98.675	0.78	-0.78%	98.800	98.650	99.400
DXY Index	DOLLAR INDEX SPOT	83.218	0.07	0.09%	83.32101	82.937	83.522

\* For the gold, silver, crude oil, natural gas and heating oil markets, the open/high/low price reflects those values scored over the 24 hours prior to the settlement of the New York day session. The open/high/low prices for the equity indices and the agricultural commodity markets reflect the values scored during the day sessions at the respective exchanges.

## US Stocks

U.S. stocks rose, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average recovering from an early 102-point slide, as investors speculated that recent declines in equities overshot the potential damage from a slowdown in the economy. Home Depot Inc., Pfizer Inc. and Kraft Foods Inc. climbed at least 1 percent for the top advances in the Dow. Toll Brothers Inc. rose 5.8 percent after unexpectedly reporting its first quarterly profit since 2007. D.R. Horton Inc. jumped 4.6 percent after Ticonderoga Securities advised buying the shares. Medtronic Inc. gained 2.1 percent after an analyst upgrade. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index increased 0.3 percent to 1,055.33 as of 4 p.m. in New York after slumping earlier to as low as 1,039.83. The Dow rose 19.61 points, or 0.2 percent, to 10,060.06. "Investors are maybe just looking at some bargain-hunting," said Richard Sichel, who oversees \$1.4 billion as chief investment officer at Philadelphia Trust Co. "Stocks have gotten cheaper recently." Earlier declines came after new-home sales slid to a record low and a slower-than-forecast rise in durable-goods orders cast doubt on the economic recovery. The S&P 500's 13 percent tumble from its high for the year in April has dragged it to 12.7 times estimated earnings of its companies, according to Bloomberg data. That's near the cheapest since March 2009, when the index began a rebound of as much as 80 percent from a 12-year low.

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Stock futures extended declines in early trading after sales of U.S. new homes unexpectedly dropped in July to the lowest level on record, signaling that even with cheaper prices and reduced borrowing costs the housing market is retreating. Purchases fell 12 percent from June to an annual pace of 276,000, the weakest since data began in 1963, figures from the Commerce Department showed today in Washington. The median price of \$204,000 was the lowest since late 2003. Orders for goods meant to last at least three years increased less than forecast in July, a sign that one of the few remaining bright spots in the economy is cooling. Bookings increased 0.3 percent, compared with the 3 percent median estimate of 75 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News. Excluding transportation equipment, demand unexpectedly fell 3.8 percent, the most since January 2009. The survey median projected a 0.5 percent gain. The S&P 500 dropped as much as 1.1 percent to near 1,040 in the first hour of trading today. That is considered a so-called support level by traders whose decisions are influenced by price charts. The index rebounded after falling to near 1,040 in May and June.

"Because the 1,040 level held, that was viewed as a positive technical signal," said Walter "Bucky" Hellwig, a Birmingham, Alabama-based senior vice president at BB&T Wealth Management, which oversees \$17 billion. "Short-term traders started buying. The selloff did not continue." Homebuilder shares rallied even after the sales data on speculation the worst of the decline is over, according to Susquehanna International Group LLP and Citigroup Inc. Homebuilders gave a boost to consumer discretionary stocks, which gained the most out of 10 groups in the S&P 500. "We think the reaction of the homebuilder stocks to yesterday's existing home sales data (up in a down tape) and the reaction to today's NHS data suggests a bottom is in on the stocks barring a dramatic downdraft in the overall equity market," New York-based Citigroup analyst Josh Levin wrote in a note to clients today. A gauge of homebuilder shares across S&P indexes advanced 3.7 percent after existing home sales fell by a record 27 percent in July.

D.R. Horton Inc. gained 4.6 percent to \$10.43. The second-largest U.S. homebuilder by revenue was raised to "buy" from "neutral" at Ticonderoga Securities LLC. Toll Brothers Inc. rallied 5.8 percent to \$17.13. The largest U.S. luxury homebuilder unexpectedly reported its first quarterly profit since 2007 after a tax benefit and drop in writedowns. Housing-related stocks also advanced. Home Depot Inc., the largest U.S. home-improvement retailer, jumped 2 percent to \$28.33. Sherwin-Williams Co., the largest U.S. paint retailer, climbed 3 percent to \$69.15. Health-care stocks rose second most out of 10 groups in the S&P 500. Intuitive Surgical Inc. gained 2.7 percent to \$276.40. The maker of systems that control surgical instruments during surgery was upgraded to "outperform" from "market perform" by Wells Fargo & Co., which also raised its share valuation range to \$340 to \$360 from \$285 to \$325.

Medtronic Inc. gained 2.1 percent to \$31.87. The world's largest maker of heart devices was raised to "neutral" from "sell" at Miller Tabak & Co. LLC. VeriFone Systems advanced 8.5 percent to \$24.32 after the provider of electronic payment technology raised its fiscal 2010 profit forecast to as much as \$1.27 a share, higher than the \$1.15 average of seven estimates in a Bloomberg survey. European stocks retreated today, with the Stoxx Europe 600 Index declining 0.8 percent after S&P cut Ireland's credit rating. Japan's Nikkei 225 Stock Average declined 1.7 percent to its lowest level since April 30, 2009. Dominion Resources slid 1.8 percent to \$43.15; helping utilities stocks slip the most out of 10 groups in the S&P 500. Morgan Stanley lowered its recommendation on the owner of Virginia's largest utility to "underweight" from "equal weight." Energy stocks declined second most in the gauge as shares of coal producers and oil companies dropped on concern the economy is slowing. Massey Energy Co. decreased 3.4 percent to \$29.14 for the biggest loss in the S&P 500. Peabody Energy Corp., the largest U.S. coal producer, sank 2.3 percent to \$42.23. Cabot Oil & Gas Corp. slipped 2.5 percent to \$27.97. Rowan Cos. dropped 2.3 percent to \$25.02.

## Precious Metals

Gold advanced to the highest price in almost eight weeks in New York as concern that the economic recovery is stalling spurred demand. Stocks in Europe and Asia fell and U.S. equities headed for the fifth straight decline. A government report today showed U.S. manufacturing is slowing. Gold has gained 13 percent this year, touching a record \$1,266.50 an ounce in June. "The fear is palpable," said Leonard Kaplan, the president of Prospector Asset Management in Evanston, Illinois. "The economy is really faltering. People are worried about the stock market. Money has to go somewhere and it's going to gold." Gold futures for December delivery rose \$7.90, or 0.6 percent, to settle at \$1,241.30 ounce at 1:39 p.m. on the Comex in New York. Prices earlier advanced to \$1,243.40, the highest price since July 1. Orders for U.S. durable goods increased 0.3 percent in July, the Commerce Department said today. Economists expected a gain of 3 percent, the median of 75 estimates in a Bloomberg News survey. The yield on the U.S. Treasury 10-year note fell to the lowest level in 19 months. "Gold can continue to compete with Treasuries for investment as opportunity costs of holding gold are low due to falling interest rates," said Tom Pawlicki, an analyst at MF Global Ltd. in Chicago.

Gold demand expanded 36 percent to 1,050.3 metric tons in the second quarter from 769.6 tons a year earlier, as investors boosted purchases of bullion-backed funds, the World Gold Council said today. Purchases of gold in exchange-traded funds were 291.3 tons, the second-highest quarterly total on record, the producer-funded group said. Silver futures for December delivery rose 64.4 cents, or 3.5 percent, to \$19.072 an ounce on the Comex, the highest closing price since June 25. Silver held in ETF Securities Ltd.'s European and Australian exchange-traded products rose 3.8 percent to a record 30.058 million ounces yesterday, according to the company's website. Platinum futures for October delivery rose \$9.70, or 0.6 percent, to \$1,527.40 an ounce on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Palladium futures for September delivery rose \$7.30, or 1.5 percent, to \$491.55 an ounce.

## Energy

Crude oil rose from an 11-week low after the dollar slipped against the euro for the first time in six days, bolstering the appeal of commodities to investors. Oil climbed 1.2 percent as the greenback declined on a report showing that sales of U.S. new homes dropped in July to the lowest level on record. Prices tumbled earlier when an Energy Department report showed that crude and gasoline stockpiles surged last week as demand fell. "A group of investors follow the dollar's movements," said Peter Beutel, president of trading advisory company Cameron Hanover Inc. in New Canaan, Connecticut. "They see a falling dollar as a bellwether to higher oil prices." Crude oil for October delivery rose 89 cents to settle at \$72.52 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange. It was the biggest one-day gain since Aug. 3. Futures touched \$70.76, the lowest intraday price since June 8. Brent crude oil for October settlement increased \$1.10, or 1.5 percent, to end the session at \$73.48 a barrel on the London-based ICE Futures Europe Exchange. The dollar, which slipped 0.3 percent to \$1.2663 per euro, has gained 12 percent against the euro this year. The Commerce Department reported that sales of U.S. new homes dropped 12 percent in July to an annual pace of 276,000, the weakest since data began in 1963. Orders for durable goods in the U.S. increased 0.3 percent last month, figures from the department showed. The median estimate of 75 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News projected orders would rise 3 percent. "The bad economic data keeps coming," said Phil Flynn, vice president of research at PFGBest in Chicago. "The disappointing durable-goods orders play into the slowing economy mantra. Oil has taken a big hit recently."

Crude oil supplies rose 4.11 million barrels to 358.3 million barrels last week, according to the department. Inventories were forecast to climb 300,000 barrels, according to the median of 17 analyst responses in a Bloomberg news survey. "This is a signal of things to come for the next six weeks, which is likely going to be a continuing build in crude- oil inventories," said Edward Morse, the New York-based head of

commodities research at Credit Suisse Group AG. Stockpiles of crude oil at Cushing, Oklahoma, where New York-traded West Texas Intermediate oil is delivered, slipped 779,000 barrels to 36.3 million, the biggest decline since June, the report showed. "The only bullish news in today's report was the draw at Cushing," said Hamza Khan, an analyst at the Schork Group in Villanova, Pennsylvania. "We got a 2.27 million-barrel gain in gasoline stocks, the opposite of what's supposed to happen at this time of year."

Gasoline inventories rose 2.27 million barrels to 225.6 million in the week ended Aug. 20, the Energy Department report showed. A 450,000-barrel drop was projected. "The report was incredibly bearish, and prices should be a lot lower," said Tim Evans, an analyst at Citi Futures Perspective in New York. "Whatever traders are looking at, it's not the weekly inventory report." Total consumption of petroleum products averaged 19.5 million barrels a day last week, down 1.2 percent from the seven days ending Aug. 13, the report showed. Crude oil imports increased 3.4 percent to 9.88 million barrels a day, the highest level since the week ended July 23. Fuel imports rose 2.9 percent to 3 million barrels a day.

"I would not be surprised to see prices dropping to the \$65-to-\$70 range for a period of time and then coming back," Morse said. "What would be surprising is if prices slipped below \$65 for any length of time. I think if they did, we would start to hear noises out of OPEC." Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ali al-Naimi said in April that prices in the \$70-to-\$80 range are "as close to perfect as possible" and that he hoped oil would remain in that range. King Abdullah has targeted \$75 oil as a fair price for consumers and producers. The kingdom is the biggest oil producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Oil volume in electronic trading on the Nymex was 545,695 contracts as of 3:32 p.m. in New York. Volume totaled 600,260 contracts yesterday, 1.9 percent below the average of the past three months. Open interest was 1.25 million contracts.

## Grains

Wheat futures fell the most in more than a week on speculation that an economic slowdown will reduce demand for commodities. U.S. equities extended losses after a report showed new-home sales fell more than expected, indicating that the economy may languish. As the economy slows, consumers may buy less. A stronger dollar, which reduces the appeal of American grain to overseas buyers, also may be pushing down wheat prices. "The stock market is pulling these grains lower," said Jon Marcus, the president of Lakefront Futures and Options LLC in Chicago. "The dollar is trading on its own. Wheat is like a little kid having a tantrum. It'll calm down in a few days." Wheat futures for December delivery fell 27.25 cents, or 3.9 percent, to close at \$6.805 a bushel at 1:15 p.m. on the Chicago Board of Trade, the biggest drop since Aug. 16. Before today, the price gained 7 percent in August after Russia banned exports amid its worst drought in at least 50 years. Egypt, the world's biggest wheat buyer, said today it agreed to purchase 240,000 metric tons of French and Canadian grain, shunning U.S. supplies. "Wheat took a nose dive when we were not part of the Egypt business," said Mike Zuzolo, the president of Global Commodity Analytics in Lafayette, Indiana. "If there are supplies around the world, we're second or third in line," Zuzolo said, citing price, quality, a freight backlog, or "a combo of those things." Wheat is the fourth-biggest U.S. crop, valued at \$10.6 billion in 2009, behind corn, soybeans and hay, government data show.

Russian farmers reaped 41.5 million metric tons of grain so far, 31 percent less than a year earlier, after the country's worst drought in at least a half century damaged crops, the Agriculture Ministry said. Production had reached 60.5 million tons at this point last year, the ministry said in a statement on its website today. The harvest is half way through and yields are 22 percent lower. Wheat output reached 29 million tons, or 26 percent less than last year, and barley 5.9 million tons, for a 47 percent drop. Russia has declared drought emergencies in 32 crop-producing regions and cut its grain-crop forecast to 60 million to 65 million tons from 97 million tons. The country banned grain and flour exports from Aug. 15 through Dec. 31 to ensure domestic supply and damp prices. In the Volga district of western Russia,

production slumped 59 percent to 6 million tons as yields plunged 31 percent, the ministry said. In the Central district, output dropped 48 percent to 9.7 million tons. The figures relate to bunker weight before the grain is dried and cleaned. Farmers in some regions started winter-grain sowing, planting 356,400 hectares (881,000 acres) of land, compared with 964,800 hectares at the same date last year, the ministry said. Winter-crop sowing has been delayed this year because of the drought. The government expects winter-grain plantings to shrink 33 percent to 12 million hectares, obliging farmers to plant more lower-yielding spring crops.

## Softs

Arabica coffee fell to the lowest price in more than two weeks as concerns eased that supplies from South America will be tight. Colombian coffee prices have dropped 5 percent this week, data from the International Coffee Organization show. Falling prices in the South American country, the second-biggest grower of arabica beans, may be a sign of ample supplies. Yesterday, futures in New York tumbled 8.1 percent, the most since March 2008, on signs of a faltering economic recovery. Colombia "will probably have one of its best harvests in years" in the crop year starting in October, Eugen Weinberg, the head of commodity research at Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, said today in a note. Arabica coffee for December delivery fell 1.85 cents, or 1.1 percent, to settle at \$1.666 a pound at 1:44 p.m. on ICE Futures U.S. in New York. Earlier, the price touched \$1.6535, the lowest since Aug. 6. Futures jumped to the highest level in almost 13 years this week, partly on speculation of that crops had been damaged in South America. The coffee market has a "serious lack" of mild Arabica beans and supplies won't improve until October, Macquarie Group Ltd. said on Aug. 18. Robusta-coffee futures dropped \$49, or 3 percent, to settle at \$1,591 a metric ton at 5:30 p.m. on NYSE Liffe in London. Earlier, prices dropped to \$1,575, the lowest level since June 23. Arabica coffee is grown mainly in Latin America and brewed by specialty companies including Starbucks Corp. Brazil is the biggest grower of the variety. Robusta beans, used in instant coffee, are harvested mostly in Asia and parts of Africa.

Cocoa futures fell to a one-year low on concern that demand will weaken as the outlook for the economic recovery falters. Cotton and orange juice also dropped. Orders for durable goods in the U.S. rose in July less than forecast, and new-home sales fell to the lowest level on record, the Commerce Department said in separate reports. The Dow Jones Industrial Average slid below 10,000 yesterday for the first time in seven weeks on concerns that growth is slowing. Commodities also fell today as a stronger dollar curbed demand. "The dollar strengthening certainly isn't going to help any commodity," said Michael K. Smith, the president of T&K Futures & Options in Port St. Lucie, Florida. "When the Dow broke 10,000, that was a big deal for a lot of larger institutional investors. Psychological support was broken." Cocoa for December delivery fell \$60, or 2.1 percent, to settle at \$2,752 a metric ton at 12:07 p.m. on ICE Futures U.S. in New York. Earlier, the chocolate ingredient slumped to \$2,742, the lowest price for a most active contract since Aug. 19, 2009. The dollar rose for the fifth straight session against a basket of six major currencies. The Reuters/Jefferies CRB Index of 19 commodities declined to the lowest level since July 20. On London's Liffe exchange, cocoa futures for September delivery dropped 40 pounds, or 1.9 percent, to settle at 2,053 pounds (\$3,171) a metric ton at 4:52 p.m. local time. Cotton for December delivery declined 0.36 cent, or 0.4 percent, to settle at 84.86 cents a pound on ICE at 2:36 p.m. in New York. The fiber has gained 46 percent in the past year.

Orange growers in Brazil, the world's biggest producer, will harvest the smallest crop in at least eight years after rains hindered flowering, said Margarete Boteon, a University of Sao Paulo researcher. Output may slump to 280 million boxes in the harvest that began in June, down 8.2 percent from 305 million boxes last year, said Boteon, who has been covering the market for a decade. Her forecast is less than the 286 million-box estimate from Sucocitrico Cutrale Ltda., the world's largest orange-juice producer. "The rains in October have damaged the first flowering and hence the yield will be reduced," Boteon said in a telephone interview today. "Also, now the fruits are falling because of extremely dry conditions." Orange-

juice futures have surged 43 percent in the past year, touching a two-year high of \$1.53 a pound on March 8. The price surged on concern that Brazil's crop may be smaller and after the worst cold snap in more than 20 years damaged about 5 percent of the crop in Florida, the second-largest producer. Florida's orange crop for this year will total 133.6 million boxes, the U.S. Department of Agriculture said last month. Boteon is predicting 154 million boxes. A box of oranges weighs 90 pounds, or 41 kilograms. Orange juice for September delivery declined 0.15 cent, or 0.1 percent, to \$1.39 a pound at 12:40 p.m. on ICE Futures U.S. in New York. Cutrale, based in Araraquara, Brazil, produces eight of 10 glasses of orange juice consumed in the world. The company also has farms in Florida.

Raw sugar declined the most in more than a week on concern that economic growth may be faltering, curbing demand for commodities. Orders for durable goods increased less than forecast in July, a sign that manufacturing, one of the few remaining bright spots in the U.S. economy, is cooling. The Reuters/Jefferies CRB Index of 19 raw materials declined for the sixth consecutive session. "The economic worries are weighing large on commodities," said Michael McDougal, a senior vice president at brokerage Newedge USA in New York. "Also, the sugar market is facing resistance between 19.5 cents and 20.5 cents." Raw sugar for October delivery declined 0.13 cent, or 0.6 percent, to settle at 20.03 cents at 2 p.m. on ICE Futures U.S. in New York, the biggest decline since Aug. 16. The commodity gained 2.7 percent last week, partly on concern that domestic supplies in the U.S. are dwindling. Refined-sugar futures for October delivery gained \$17, or 3 percent, to settle at \$586.90 a metric ton on NYSE Liffe in London. Earlier, prices shot to \$588.90, the highest level since March 8. Output in Brazil's Center South, the world's largest producing area, may total 33 million to 34 million metric tons, down 1 million from a July estimate, because of dry weather, said Paulo Roberto de Souza, the chief executive officer of Sao Paulo-based Copersucar, a millers cooperative that is the world's largest sugar exporter.

## Live Cattle

CHICAGO (Dow Jones)--Floor-traded Chicago Mercantile Exchange live cattle Wednesday landed in negative territory for a second straight day on buyer caution as participants waited for unsold cash cattle to change hands. CME hog futures finished down slightly, while feeder cattle ended mostly firm. The writing was on the wall for live cattle from the start after the stock market ducked beneath the 10000-point level in response to disappointing durable goods and home sales news. "We could see more cheaper chicken rather than steaks winding up in shopping carts as people become more concerned about the economy," a CME cattle trader said. Bullish cattle futures players were also uneasy about the chances for the sale of remaining cash cattle following steady to weak prices as of Wednesday, in part because there are more animals for sale this week than a week ago. So far this week, cash-basis cattle went for \$99 to \$99.50 per hundredweight, compared with mostly \$98 to \$100 last week. Those who sell cattle for slaughter are asking for more money based on wholesale beef's solid performance as grocers gear up for newspaper ads hyping Labor Day holiday grilling. Wednesday afternoon's U.S. Department of Agriculture boxed beef data, which reflects wholesale beef prices, showed choice cuts gained another \$1.23 per hundredweight to \$164.83. Select items tacked on an extra \$0.99 at \$157.77. Floor traders marked time during Wednesday's uneventful session by spreading into October out of spot August that will expire from board trading on Aug. 31. Traders also bailed out of October and landed in February on spreads. Spreads consists of trading two or more contracts at the same time while capitalizing on the price differences between them. Spot August ended 0.87 cent a pound lower, or 0.9%, at 98.60 cents. Most-actively traded October finished down 0.77 cent, or 0.8%, at 98.67 cents. Feeder cattle at the CME ended firm on short-covering. Also, August and September touched off preplaced orders to buy after both months eclipsed their respective 114.60-cent and 116.45-cent Tuesday highs. Spot August closed up 0.15 cent, or 0.1%, at 114.75 cents. Nearby September finished at 116.42 cents, up 0.22 cent, or 0.2%.

Pit-traded CME hogs closed weak on spreads and pessimism about near-term fundamentals. Hog futures danced on either side of break even after Tuesday's wholesale price at \$96.74 per

hundredweight set an all-time high, which inspired market bulls and generated short-covering. Speculative October buyers also clung to the contract's price value based on CME's lean hog index. Spot October on Tuesday settled at 77.27 cents a pound, a 6.86-cent discount to the exchange's two-day lean hog index that was quoted at \$84.13 per hundredweight Tuesday evening. CME's hog index reflects the actual value of hogs on a lean basis and lags the spot-trading month by two days. By the same token, others sold into market rallies because of sentiments that retailers would require less fresh pork as the Labor Day holiday nears. And there were thoughts that the recent change from hot to cool weather in the Midwest has already increased hog weight gains, making them readily available to packers, which could weigh on cash hog prices. Spreading out of October into December and April was common throughout the morning. Others in the pit moved out of February and landed in October on spreads. Spot October settled at 77.10 cents a pound, down 0.17 cent, or 0.2%. Nearby December ended down 0.02 cent, or 0.04%, at 74.77 cents. CME February pork bellies settled down 1.25 cents, or 1.2%, at 105.25 cents on a volume of three contracts due to the lack of buying interest. Other belly months were unquoted.

Source: Bloomberg News