



THE BROCK REPORT
America's Most Complete Commodity Marketing Service

STATE OF DISBELIEF

The August crop report is now history and days later, some people are still in shock. Whether you believe it or not, it doesn't make much difference. The numbers are the numbers, and that is what the market is going to trade off of, with the biggest fundamental question marks now being final harvested acres and final yield.

First let's take a look at the corn numbers. Going into the report, our estimated planted acreage was 89 million, and the USDA came in at 90. In looking at the acreage planted by state combined with the prevented planted acres reported by the FSA, they look to be pretty accurate. As everyone knows, the real question will be harvested acreage and not planted acres but, as of right now, the corn crop is maturing faster than many had anticipated and thus, we see no reason not to believe the USDA's estimates.

With that said, we're sticking to 89 million planted and 81 million harvested. We previously had an estimated yield of 164 but have raised it now to 167. The bottom line as you can see in the table on page 2

with the bullish/average/bearish scenario, 89 million planted acres should translate into a 1.76 billion bushel carryover and a 12.5% stocks-to-usage ratio. The USDA is higher than that at a 2.18 billion bushel carryover and a 15.4% stocks-to-usage ratio. Note their estimated average price is \$3.60. When the report was released, December futures were trading at approximately \$4.18, which would translate to a national average price (central Illinois) of about \$3.90. Thus, the market reacted very negatively to this news.

If one wants to be bullish, look at the bullish scenario on page 2. Plant 88 million acres, harvest only 80 million, and knock the yield down to 161 bushels per acre. In that scenario, ending stocks will go to about 1.15 billion bushels with a stocks-to-usage ratio of 8.1%. Under that scenario, if you really want to believe it, then corn is currently about \$1.50 per bushel underpriced.

On the bearish side, if the USDA is correct, this market still has downside risk. If the gap left Monday night is a

MOVING FORWARD

Even if you were on the right side of the markets as they plunged this week following the USDA report, it has been a disheartening week for production agriculture. While many will argue that USDA has significantly overestimated corn and soybean production, and they may turn out to be correct, it will be weeks, or more likely months, before they could be proven right.

On top of USDA, the lack of progress on U.S.-China trade and continued erosion of support for the Renewable Fuel Standard add to the bearishness on the demand side.

If you are a producer who missed a good marketing opportunity this summer, what to do now? The first step is to take a step back and take emotion out of the equation—decisions made in the “heat of the moment” can make a bad situation worse. Turn to page 10 this week for some cash marketing ideas in the wake of this USDA report. Take a look at the current outlook, market fundamentals and basis in your area, and get a plan in place.

This isn't the first major downturn in agricultur, and it won't be the last. But as we've said before, these situations often provide opportunity. Focus on those opportunities that lie ahead, rather than those left behind. And if you need help, get it.

2019 Prevent Plant Acreage Reported to FSA			
Corn		Soybeans	
South Dakota	2,845,194	South Dakota	850,864
Illinois	1,140,026	Ohio	598,981
Minnesota	999,513	Missouri	477,731
Ohio	880,992	Michigan	349,481
Missouri	744,273	Illinois	330,638
Indiana	708,746	Indiana	231,161
North Dakota	574,197	North Dakota	193,348
Michigan	498,046	Arkansas	190,469
Wisconsin	457,158	Minnesota	161,528
Iowa	381,015	Kansas	157,070
Other states	1,981,465	Other states	809,434
United States	11,210,627	United States	4,350,704

Source: USDA FSA

“Truth will always be truth, regardless of lack of understanding, disbelief or ignorance.” - W. Clement Stone



STATE OF DISBELIEF... (continued)

measuring gap, half way down from the top of the move, the objective in December corn is a frightening \$3.07. That is hard to believe, but certainly not impossible, if the final corn yield ends up around 170 bushels per acre.

STRATEGIES HELP CONTROL EMOTIONS

Going into this report we were pretty aggressive on the selling side. Hedgers were short December corn futures on 30% of expected production from an average price of \$4.27. We, like everyone else, were concerned what would happen if there was a bullish surprise with 30% hedged and 20% contracted for this crop and 20% hedged in the 2020/21 crop. Thus, a few days prior to the report, we purchased September short-dated \$4.20 call options at nine cents per bushel. This is a strategy that we felt had high odds of working. If the report was bullish we were locked in to a profit on our hedges with this call option and if it was bearish, we'd lose nine cents. As it turned out, by Wednesday morning December futures were down 45 cents per bushel from the release of the report and we lost nine cents on the option. That is still a net gain of 36 cents. On Wednesday, we added another 10% to the hedge at \$3.75, bringing everyone to 60% priced, and we sold another 10% in the September 2020 corn futures bringing us to 30% priced on the 20/21 crop. Corn is in a major bear market. This could be at least a three year top.

SOYBEANS ANOTHER STORY

The estimated planted acres in soybeans came in at 76.7 million acres, well below our estimate and almost everyone else's. What is a little surprising is the yield estimate at 48.5 bushels per acre seems high, particularly in light of the lateness in the development of this crop. Soybeans are at much more risk for lower yields than corn but as of now, we will ride along with their yield estimate of 48.5.

Exports continue to slip away, and the tariffs are a major problem. With that said, our estimated carryover and the USDA's both come

in at 755 million bushels. That translates to an expected average price of around \$8.40 to \$8.50. November futures are at \$8.80 as this is written. This translates to a national average price of about \$8.50...i.e. exactly where the market should average.

Thus, with any type of production problems between now and harvest, soybeans will have some reasonable upside potential. Combine potential production issues with the political unrest in Argentina, where the thought is that they will go back to charging large export taxes on crops, and that is a bullish scenario, supportive to soybean prices as well. This is a market where we really don't want to press the short side like we are doing in corn.

Here again, having the right strategy going into the report helped everyone sleep at night and the results have been very good. We were 40% hedged in soybeans with short November futures from \$9.13 ½ and 10% cash forward contracted at a significantly higher level. Prior to the release of the report, our recommendation was to buy short-dated November \$8.90 calls at 6 ½ cents on the entire position. We still have them on today. What this does is ensure a minimum of 23 ½-cent profit on the short hedge if the market explodes and at the same time, if it drops, we are hedged short from \$9.13 ½ net \$9.07 if the options expire at zero). The producer wins in either direction.

We have said it many times in the past and we'll say it again. If the correct strategy is put on prior to a report release, emotions are taken out of the picture. No one makes good emotional decisions in a market. If a producer went into this report with nothing sold, now the decision gets very difficult. The risk of being wrong now goes up significantly versus having the positions on as discussed above.

Volatility is going to continue very high. No one really knows where any of these markets will be in three months and all any of us can do is try to implement the best strategies possible so that we lock in profits and protect ourselves from the "sinking the ship" scenario. Downside risks must be protected against.

	Bullish Scenario	Average	Bearish Scenario
ACREAGE (mil ac)			
Planted Area	88.0	89.0	90.0
Harvested Area	80.0	81.0	82.0
Yield	161.0	167.0	169.5
SUPPLY (mil bu)			
Beg. Stocks (Sep 1)	2,360	2,360	2,360
Production	12,880	13,527	13,899
Imports	40	50	50
Total Supply	15,280	15,937	16,309
USAGE (mil bu)			
Feed & Residual	5,175	5,170	5,175
Food/Seed/Ind	6,850	6,850	6,925
Ethanol & By-Products	5,400	5,400	5,475
Domestic Use	12,025	12,020	12,100
Exports	2,105	2,150	2,150
Total Use	14,130	14,170	14,250
STOCKS (mil bu)			
Ending Stocks (Aug 31)	1,150	1,767	2,059
Stocks/Use	8.1%	12.5%	14.4%
Farm Price (\$/bu)	\$5.00-6.00	\$3.40-3.90	\$2.90-3.40

Source: Brock Associates Numbers may not add due to rounding

State	2018	June Acreage	Re-Survey Acreage	change from June	2018 Yield	2019 yield
Iowa	13.20	13.60	13.60	0.00	196.0	191.0
Illinois	11.00	11.00	10.70	-0.30	210.0	181.0
Nebraska	9.60	10.00	10.00	0.00	192.0	186.0
Minnesota	7.90	8.00	7.90	-0.10	182.0	173.0
Indiana	5.35	5.50	5.10	-0.40	189.0	166.0
South Dakota	5.30	4.80	4.50	-0.30	160.0	157.0
Kansas	5.45	5.90	6.40	0.50	129.0	135.0
Wisconsin	3.90	3.80	3.85	0.05	172.0	165.0
Missouri	3.50	3.40	3.25	-0.15	140.0	160.0
Ohio	3.50	3.30	2.80	-0.50	187.0	160.0
North Dakota	3.15	3.70	3.50	-0.20	153.0	146.0
Top States	71.85	73.00	71.60	-1.40		
United States	89.13	91.70	90.01	-1.70	176.4	169.5

Source: USDA NASS



COMMENTARY

The difference between the U.S. export outlook for wheat versus corn and soybeans may not be night and day, but there is a big contrast right now. The 2019/20 U.S. wheat export campaign is off to a solid start with export sales running nearly 22% above last year and on par with the five-year average. Meanwhile, advance corn and soybean export sales for next marketing year continue to lag far behind last year and the average.

As can be seen in the top chart at right, normally by mid-August new-crop export sales are mounting at a fairly steep pace, but this year, they are still rising very gradually. U.S. corn export sales for next marketing year through Aug. 15, totaled 184 million bushels, 52% below the same point last year and 42% below the five-year average.

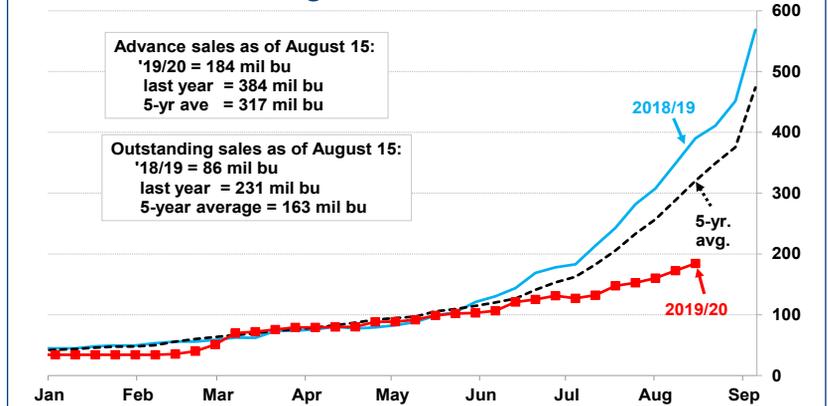
The U.S. corn sales pace will likely be slow to improve with record South American supplies still offering stiff competition and weak South American currencies exacerbating the situation, not to mention that Ukraine has another good corn crop on the way. Barring spring/summer weather problems in South America, USDA's 2019/20 U.S. corn export forecast seems like a reach.

The U.S. soybean export outlook remains very concerning, although advance sales for 2019/20 have picked up noticeably over the past couple of weeks. Despite that increase, soybean sales for next marketing year through Aug. 15 were still 58% below the same point last year and were nearly 60% below the five-year average. With China currently all but out of the U.S. export picture for next year, there is limited room for improvement.

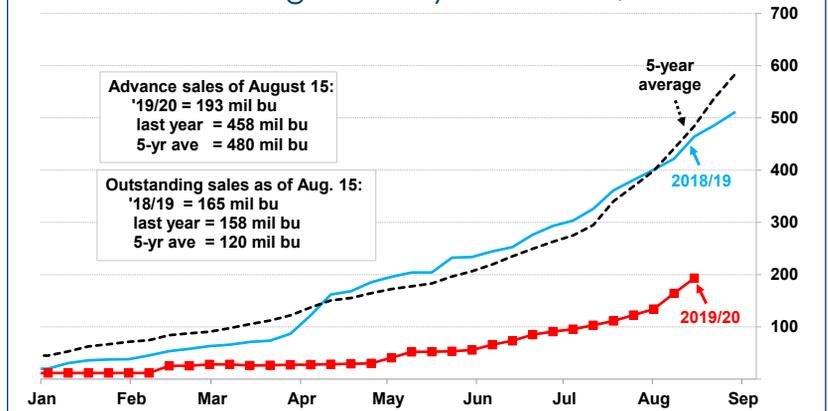
USDA's weekly report did show a sale of 66,000 metric tons of U.S. soybeans to China for 2019/20, even though China is supposedly not buying U.S. agricultural products. However, that may have already been in the works before Beijing ordered buyers out of the U.S. market. With Chinese buyers making large purchases of Brazilian beans recently, it does not appear they plan on returning to the U.S. market anytime soon.

Finally, while U.S. wheat export sales are off to a strong start, it's difficult to be too optimistic about U.S. export prospects. Supplies of wheat in competing major exporters are estimated to be larger for 2019/20 than last year and a strong dollar and high ocean freight rates don't help U.S. wheat's competitiveness. U.S. wheat sales seem likely to slow in coming weeks as EU and Russian sales pick up.

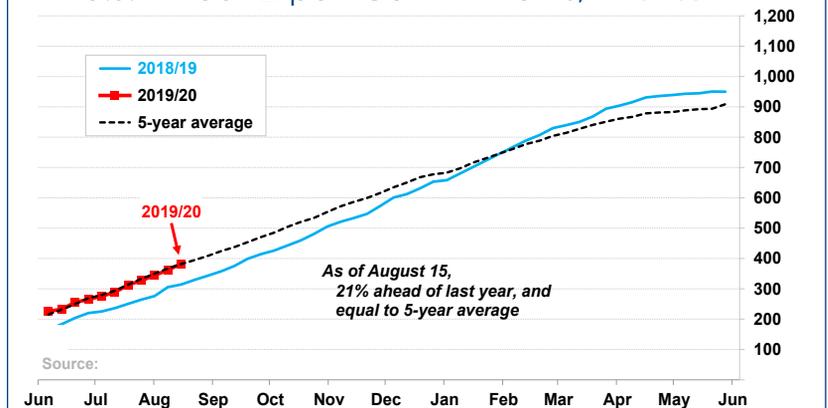
Next Marketing Year Corn Sales, million bu



Next Marketing Year Soybean Sales, million bu



U.S. Wheat Export Commitments, million bu



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CORN

SEPTEMBER 2019

High: 4.68 3/4 6/17/19
 Low: 3.52 1/2 5/13/19



DECEMBER 2019

High: 4.73 6/17/19
 Low: 3.63 3/4 5/13/19



MARCH 2020

High: 4.76 6/18/19
 Low: 3.77 3/4 8/23/19



WEEKLY CONTINUOUS



COMMENTARY

While corn did finish down for the week and charted the lowest weekly close since early May, it did stay above the December contract low of \$3.63 1/4 charted May 13. We suspect the market will chop around and the contract low will hold until the September crop report, when, as we have seen, anything can happen. A close below \$3.63 would open the door for a potential fall to \$3.35-\$3.40, support on the continuous weekly chart- a result that falls into the category of a possibility, not a probability.

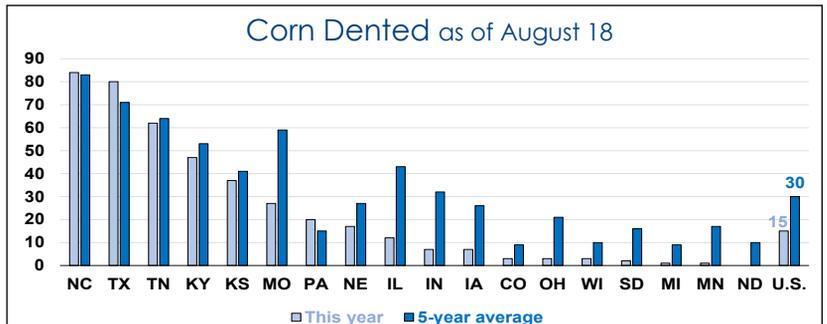
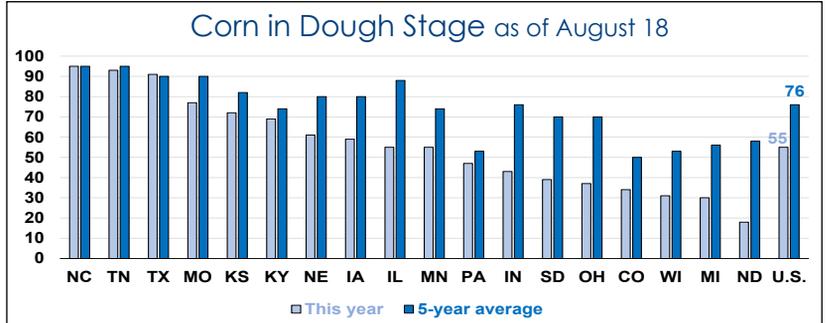
It is worth noting that in calendar year 2016 and 2017, the low on the weekly chart occurred on August 28 and 29, respectively. In 2018, the second lowest weekly close occurred on Sept. 10, "bested" only by one week in July. Given that history and the amount of delayed pricing program corn that needs to be priced by month end, the next week or two may bring the bottom in the market, if it hasn't already bottomed.

While most of the discussion lately has centered around USDA's yield estimate and how a reduction might drive the market higher, any reduction may be offset by demand softness. POET's announcement (see Page 12) that they will shutter a plant using 30 million bushels annually, and use 100 million less system-wide has broad implications. If this reduction were extrapolated industry-wide, the reduction in demand would be several hundred million bushels, enough to offset a yield reduction into the low 160's.

Don't get us wrong. A \$3.70 December futures price is unlikely to adequately ration a low 160's yield, but the elasticity in ethanol and feed usage will mute whatever rally would ensue.

Cash-Only Marketers' Strategy: Old crop was sold some time ago. In the new crop, continue to hold at 30% sold.

Hedgers' Strategy: 100% of old crop is sold. Forward cash contracts are in place on 20%. We added a 10% hedge this week for a total of 50% hedged on December futures, a total of 70% priced. We are also 30% hedged for the 2020 crop off September futures, which we will roll to December as more carry builds into the futures market.



U.S. SUPPLY & DEMAND

Marketing year begins Sept 1	USDA			Brock	
	17/18	18/19 Est.	19/20 Proj.	18/19 Est.	19/20 Proj.
ACREAGE (million)					
Planted Area	90.2	89.1	90.0	89.1	89.0
Harvested Area	82.7	81.7	82.0	81.7	81.0
Yield	176.6	176.4	169.5	176.4	167.0
SUPPLY (mil bu)					
Beg. Stocks	2,293	2,140	2,360	2,140	2,360
Production	14,609	14,420	13,901	14,420	13,527
Imports	36	30	50	30	50
Total Supply	16,939	16,590	16,311	16,590	15,937
USAGE (mil bu)					
Feed & Residual	5,304	5,275	5,175	5,275	5,170
Food/Seed/Ind	7,057	6,855	6,905	6,855	6,850
Ethanol & By-Products	5,605	5,425	5,475	5,425	5,400
Domestic Use	12,361	12,130	12,080	12,130	12,020
Exports	2,438	2,100	2,050	2,100	2,150
Total Use	14,798	14,230	14,130	14,230	14,170
Ending Stocks (Aug 31)	2,140	2,360	2,181	2,360	1,767
Stocks/Use	14.5%	16.6%	15.4%	16.6%	12.5%
Farm Price (\$/bu)	\$3.36	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.40-3.90

SOYBEANS



COMMENTARY

Mid-week rains put a damper on modest early week soybean futures gains. Ordinarily, August rains are very beneficial for yields and no doubt helped the crop, but the main concern now is pod counts and how much time this crop has left to mature. As such, the negative price action that came as a result of these rains was muted.

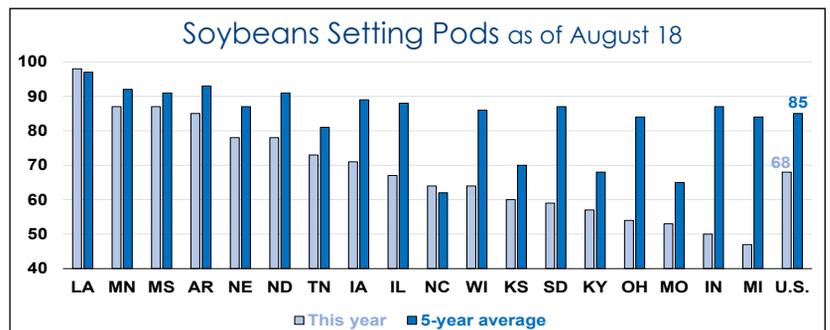
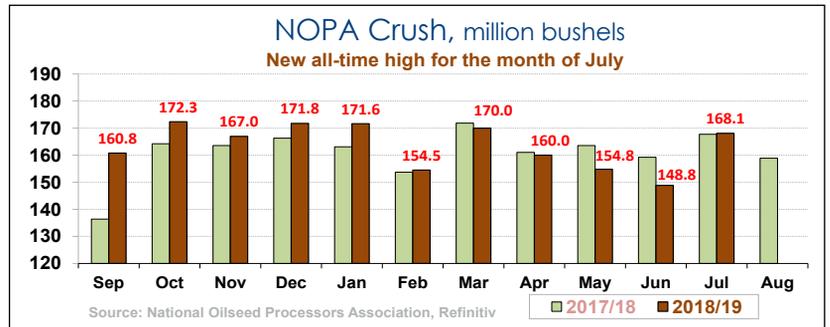
The Pro Farmer crop tour reported Indiana pod counts down by roughly 30% and Illinois counts down 25%, with smaller reductions in Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. Late summer and early fall temperatures are likely to have at least as much impact on yields as additional rainfall at this point.

However, on Friday the market took another hit in response to the announcement of an additional round of tariffs from China. As China is currently not buying any soybeans, nor is there anything on the horizon suggesting that they will, it is hard to imagine how additional tariffs could hurt beans further. China can't buy less than zero, but markets of every stripe sold off in response, including livestock, crude oil and the stock market.

The trend continues down in this market, with November futures within striking distance of a spike low at \$8.54 ½, which may provide support between now and the next crop report Sept. 12. If that support doesn't hold, the \$8.15-8.20 mark is the next stopping point. Upside potential in the short term will find resistance first at the trendline at just below \$8.80 and next at the psychological \$9.00 mark.

Cash-only Marketers' Strategy: Old crop has been sold out for several weeks and we are 20% priced in new crop.

Hedgers' Strategy: We are 10% priced in the cash market and have a 40% hedge in place from levels above \$9.00. We also had a short-dated option strategy in place to protect gains through the latest crop report. That position expired Aug. 23.



U.S. SUPPLY & DEMAND

Marketing year begins Sep 1	USDA			Brock	
	17/18	18/19 Est.	19/20 Proj.	18/19 Est.	19/20 Proj.
ACREAGE (million)					
Planted Acres	90.2	89.2	76.7	89.2	78.0
Harvested Acres	89.5	88.1	75.9	88.1	77.0
Yield	49.3	51.6	48.5	51.6	48.5
SUPPLY (mil bu)					
Beg. Stocks	302	438	1,070	438	1,070
Production	4,412	4,544	3,680	4,544	3,735
Imports	22	22	20	17	20
Total Supply	4,735	4,999	4,771	4,999	4,825
USAGE (mil bu)					
Crush	2,055	2,065	2,115	2,065	2,115
Exports	2,134	1,700	1,775	1,700	1,825
Seed	104	89	96	89	98
Residual	5	75	30	75	32
Total Use	4,297	3,929	4,016	3,929	4,070
Ending Stocks (Aug 31)	438	1,070	755	1,070	755
Stocks/Use	10.2%	27.2%	18.8%	27.2%	18.5%
Farm Price (\$/Bu)	\$9.33	\$8.50	\$8.40	\$8.50	\$8.25-9.25

What Now?

The carnage from this week's USDA report has had a devastating effect on the agriculture community. Producers and everyone that touches them, personally or professionally, are feeling the impact. We have gone from despair in May, to elation in June, to borderline greed in July, and back to despair in three short months. That must be the fastest fear, hope, greed cycle ever. Nonetheless, the veracity of the numbers and how they may or may not change in the future is a topic for another day. The question is, "What can we or should we do now, if anything, in the cash markets?"

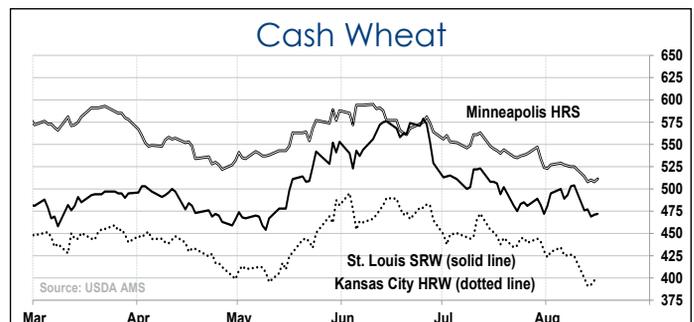
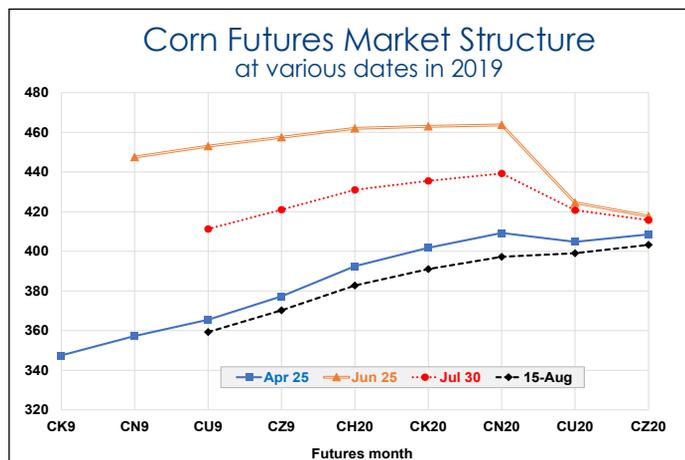
Corn Basis: If you have old crop that has basis set off September and it must be priced by the end of this month, what do you do, price or roll? The structure of the futures market has changed dramatically over just the past few days. What had been carry of just a few cents from September 2019 to December 2019 has gone to nearly full carry at eleven cents. Under ordinary circumstances, we would advise against rolling basis as you would lose the carry—eleven cents—by rolling to December. If, for instance, your contract is at 20 under basis September, rolling would make you minus 31 basis December. In carry markets of the past few years, as one contract goes off the board, the next one slides down to the level of the previous front month. If that occurs this year, you would need an eleven-cent rally to break even on the decision to roll.

USDA's cash price forecast is at \$3.60 and the mid-point of Brock Associates forecast is not far from that at \$3.65. A \$3.70 futures price implies that the market is a little oversold, but probably not enough to warrant rolling. However, as there is widespread skepticism about the USDA yield, any lessening of which could move prices higher, you could make the case that a rally of much more than eleven cents is possible. In Richard Brock's Market Edge presentation after the report, he pointed out that a rally back to the \$4.20 is possible. In light of all this, producers with basis contracts expiring this month should consider rolling, even though there is eleven cents carry to December.

2020 corn: The structure of the futures market has been as elastic as we can remember, changing dramatically in concert with

the roller coaster in nearby futures prices. Looking just at the relationship between December 2019 to December 2020 since April, we have gone from a carry market to an inverse and back to carry after this last USDA report. The spread has swung a full forty cents from August 8th to August 15th, likely an unprecedented swing in such a short period of time. So, while December 2019 has dropped like a rock, the drop in 2020 corn has been far less dramatic and it is still above \$4.00, as of this writing. While 2019 December corn has fallen over a dollar from its high, December 2020 is just 20 cents off its high-water mark.

We have mentioned in this column that the 2019 year may turn out to be the best time to price 2020 corn. While we have not yet recommended a sale for strict cash marketers, a rally that gets us back in the \$4.10-plus range will have us considering it. Weather and government payment programs distorted the planted acres this year, a "normal" year in 2020 will likely bring north of 90 million acres for corn. If 90 million this year with a diminished yield results in a \$3.70 December corn price, then what might it be next year with a normal yield and more acres? Find out what a 2020 December corn HTA will cost and be ready to get a start on next year.



ON TOPIC

DO OUR FARM KIDS HAVE IT TOO EASY?



Jason Moss
Senior Marketing
Consultant

On family farms, generation after generation calls out the next for not having to work as hard on the farm as the one before it. Maybe this has been true since the beginning of time, but it's definitely been true over the last couple centuries with the technological advances in agriculture over that time. More manual labor has been the hindsight context. Pioneer settlers of the mid-1800's remembered the less productive days before the steel plow covered enough acres to be able to feed more than your family. Depression kids remembered horses before tractors, and their children shelling corn by hand before combines. As for myself, I recall cabbless tractors before luxurious, auto-steering, high horse power ones.

I have to remind myself of this cycle because it's my time. I'm prone to doubt whether I am adequately passing on to my children one of the most significant portions of my identity: The work ethic molded from how hard I had to work on the farm as a kid. But when I put it in the perspective that nearly every generation before me could make the same case, I feel better.

The truth is that with each farming generation's improved quality of working life by innovation, came greater efficiencies, production potential and new capabilities required to manage the operation. The needs of the farm change and aptitude of the farmer adjusts with it.

An affinity for technology on the farm will move from useful to very valuable over the next generation. I have kids, all in grade school, that love using technology to communicate, to learn and to play. We can want the grit of manual labor to be a right of passage into the family farm all we want, but we have to acknowledge that the type of farmer it takes to be successful is a moving target. And that target is moving away from working hard and toward working smarter.

At the basic level, I have a visceral fear of the implications of my children not working as many hours and not having as much responsibility as I did at their age. But then there's hope. When I start to worry about raising my kids too soft, having too many fun activities in the summer instead of walking beans like I did in the early 90's, I can already see the

writing on the wall, and the font is irony. The competencies to run a farm in 20 years look a lot closer to the skillset my children have than to my own skillset at their age.

One day, history will show that we are now living in the farming generation where tech-savvy trumps toughness. Almost anybody over age 60 is notorious for thinking that their grandchild is the next Einstein by the ease they navigate the latest phone or tablet. But from someone between those two ages, what grandpa can't do is now the more uncustomary behavior than what grandson can. The aged farmer that doesn't even know what syncing or downloading data from the cloud is will move from a living memory of simpler days to the minimum bar to stay in business. I'm not saying you have to understand it to be able to farm, but that there is a growing place for those who do.

I may not be able to relate to my father's stories of farrowing pigs outside, or he to his father shucking and shelling corn by hand before him, but I still found a way to develop the abilities to manage successfully with a different set of experiences. If my father can accept that I don't need to be able to identify as many species of weeds to be a successful farmer as he did in his 30s, then I'll have to accept (over the next 20 years) that I'm probably going to have kids at the same age that won't relate to manually steering a tractor without GPS guidance.

With that, I endeavor to not repeat the mistake of past generations by looking at my children as any less for having it easier—because I'm going to need that tech savvy kid to run my farm someday, and, he's training up for the job more than I realize already.

-Email Jason at jmoss@brockreport.com



THE BROCK REPORT POSITION MONITOR

THE WEEK AHEAD: Weekly ag reports include Crop Progress (Mon.), Ethanol Production (Wed.), and Export Sales (Thurs.). For the broader economy, investors and policy makers will be looking at the health of the manufacturing sector in the Dallas Fed and Richmond Fed Surveys on Mon. and Tues., updated GDP numbers on Thurs., and Personal Income and Outlays on Friday.

Bolded %'s highlight changes made this week

CORN

	18/19	19/20	20/21
Strictly Cash	100%	30%	0%
Hedgers Cash	100%	20%	0%
Hedgers F&O	0%	50%	30%

SOYBEANS

	18/19	19/20	20/21
Strictly Cash	100%	20%	0%
Hedgers Cash	100%	10%	0%
Hedgers F&O	0%	40%	0%

WHEAT

	18/19	19/20	20/21
Strictly Cash	100%	70%	0%
Hedgers Cash	100%	70%	0%
Hedgers F&O	0%	0%	0%

RICE

	18/19	19/20	20/21
Strictly Cash	100%	50%	0%
Hedgers Cash	100%	50%	0%
Hedgers F&O	0%	0%	0%

COTTON

	18/19	19/20	20/21
Strictly Cash	100%	30%	0%
Hedgers Cash	100%	20%	0%
Hedgers F&O	0%	0%	0%

LIVESTOCK

HOGS	19-III	19-IV	20-I	20-II
Futures	0%	0%	0%	0%
Options	0%	0%	0%	0%
CATTLE	19-III	19-IV	20-I	20-II
Futures	0%	0%	0%	0%
Options	0%	0%	0%	0%
FEEDERS	19-III	19-IV	20-I	20-II
Futures	0%	L25%	0%	0%
Options	0%	0%	0%	0%
MILK	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Cash	0%	0%	0%	0%
Futures	0%	0%	0%	0%

FEED PURCHASES

CORN	19-III	19-IV	20-I
Cash	0%	0%	0%
Futures/Options	0%	0%	0%
SOYBEAN MEAL	19-III	19-IV	20-I
Cash	0%	0%	0%
Futures/Options	0%	0%	0%

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