

Settlement Prices for Selected Commodities in US or Can.\$ / tonne for week ending Friday:					10-May-13				
Grains					Oilseeds & Others				
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago
SRW Wheat	Jul	258.77	264.92	219.36	Soybeans	Jul	514.04	509.72	516.61
SRW Wheat	Dec	268.23	273.83	n/a	Soya Meal	Jul	448.44	448.11	450.20
HRW Wheat	Jul	278.80	285.87	224.13	Soya Oil	Jul	1,085.37	1,086.26	1,151.74
HRS Wheat	Jul	297.17	300.93	266.85	Canola	Jul	618.50	601.40	608.10
Corn	Jul	250.58	260.31	213.48	Canola	Nov	535.60	541.30	n/a
Corn	Dec	208.45	217.90	n/a	Crude Oil(WTI)	Jul	96.06	95.63	95.90
Ethanol	Jul	65.91	65.14	55.85	Dollar Index	Jun	83.24	82.18	80.41
Oats	Jul	245.43	251.59	215.28	DJIA	Jun	15,068	14,898	12,813

Data points in red are new previous 12-month highs, in blue are new previous 12-month lows

COMMENT: Early in the week the US corn market was mainly focused on planting progress which is seen as the slowest since 1984 but some progress was apparent and prices drifted lower. Immediately prior to the USDA reports on Friday prices rose in anticipation of a relative bullish report but expectations were not met and prices were down on the week.

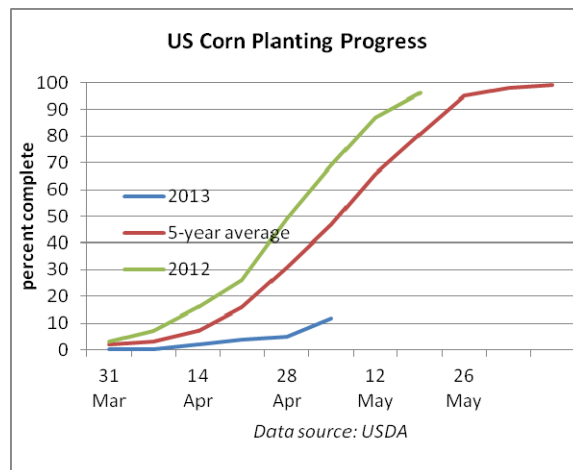
Wheat prices tended to follow those for corn with Friday's USDA reports also disappointing. Some improvement in moisture conditions in the US Great Plains and in southern Russia and eastern Australia was noted. Oilseeds generally held their own on evidence of strong US domestic demand. The long rumoured news of south American soya products being imported by the US was confirmed but this did not seem to phase the market.

NEWS: The USDA's first survey based winter wheat production estimate placed all wheat output at 40.4M tonnes, down 10% from last year. The cut in output was the result of larger than usual crop abandonment and poor yield prospects for hard red winter wheat only partially offset by better prospects for other classes of winter wheat.

In its first monthly 2013-14 S&D's projections for grains and oilseeds the USDA generally forecasts improved output and some build in ending stocks which for corn and soybeans are at very low level. For wheat, however, ending stocks will decline for a fourth year in a row as

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lower output will not be offset by poorer prospects for domestic and export use. For corn the USDA has reduced its optimistic February yield forecast but a record crop is still anticipated. But even with a recovery in most use categories ending stock levels for US corn will recover. The situation for soybeans is similar with an increase in output only partly offset by increases in usage and higher ending stocks.



OPINION: The planting of the US corn crop appears to be about three weeks behind normal at a time when delays start costing in terms of yield. While the ability of the industry to get the crop in the ground quickly has increased dramatically in recent years it now seems the crop will almost certainly be a late one. The penalty for this, however, is likely to be much less severe than that for the drought last year.

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