

Crop and Related Prices					Oilseeds & Other Prices				
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	9-Jun-17 Year ago
SRW Wheat	Jul	163.79	157.82	181.88	Soybeans	Jul	345.94	338.50	432.94
HRW Wheat	Jul	165.90	159.19	172.15	Soya Meal	Jul	277.50	273.87	375.74
HRS Wheat	May	222.85	214.49	197.87	Soya Oil	Jul	711.90	683.68	722.26
CWRS Wheat	Spot	265.45	251.54	243.41	Canola	Jul	514.60	499.90	523.50
CPS Wheat	Spot	183.12	173.57	212.22	Crude Oil(WTI)	Jul	45.82	47.62	49.06
Corn	May	152.65	146.74	166.53	Dollar Index	Jun	97.06	96.68	94.67
Ethanol	Jul	40.95	41.34	43.77	DJIA Mini-sized	Jun	21,242	21,198	17,828
Oats	Jul	163.56	159.51	130.82	Wheat	Dec	176.83	170.86	192.81
Data in red are 12-month highs, in blue are 12-month lows					Corn	Dec	159.83	153.93	169.58
For price specs. go to: <a href="http://www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm">www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm</a>					Canola	Nov	494.90	481.00	525.50

**COMMENT:** Wheat prices were higher again this week with a down grading of the condition of the US spring wheat crop and unfavourable forecasts for the Dakotas. And conditions in neighbouring MB and SK are of increasing concern. CWRS prices are probably as high as they have been in the last four years

Corn crop conditions and weather were also cited as matters of concern even before the critical July pollination crop development stage. But against this weekly corn export sales data was disappointing. Weather was also a concern for soybeans but demand opinion was varied.

**NEWS:** Winter wheat production was estimated by the USDA, as of June 1, at 34.0Mt, less than 1 percent higher than the May estimate, and 25 percent above 2016. Hard reds and soft reds were both up about 1 percent from last month. Average yield were estimated at 48.9 bu/ac, second only to last year's record 55.3. The USDA did not revise this month's 2017/18 domestic and export wheat use forecasts and small increases on the supply side resulted in an increase in ending stocks of about one percent. Its global forecast took account of improved Russian output which was the main reason for a 1 percent increase in the record ending stock projection.

The US domestic corn supply forecast was left unchanged. US oats imports for 2016/17, however, were lowered about 4 percent which resulted in a corresponding cut in US ending stocks for the 2017/18 crop year. Global coarse grain supplies and ending stocks forecasts were reduced slightly with unfavourable seeding conditions in Ontario and Quebec cited as part cause of lower output.

The US soybean domestic crush forecast for the current crop year was lowered by about 0.4M tonnes but otherwise forecasts for supply and use were left unchanged, so ending stocks for the current crop year were raised by 3 percent.

The USDA raised its global oilseed production data for

both the 2016/17 and 2017/18 crop years. With usage raised only slightly, 2017/18 ending stocks were raised about three percent but are still slightly below the 2016/17 level.

At the current time US crop development does not appear to be seriously delayed, but crop condition reports are less favourable than a year ago and appear to be deteriorating. Spring wheat conditions slipped 7 points to 55 percent good or excellent, compared to 79 percent last year and a 72 percent five year average.

**OPINION:** A second year of limiting supplies of high protein wheat appears probable.

The premium for hard red springs over soft red winters currently sits at about 30 percent, at the top end of last year's range and well above a typical range of 5 to 15 percent. This weather induced situation is, of course, superimposed on a longer term trend of declining area of hard red spring wheat as farmers find other cropping options.

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