

Crop and Related Prices, Can or US\$/tonne, US\$/l ethanol					Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US\$/tonne or index				
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago
SRW Wheat	Sep	183.54	184.64	194.93	Soybeans	Sep	326.51	333.36	321.60
HRW Wheat	Sep	158.73	161.67	195.66	Soya Meal	Sep	276.59	283.49	300.99
HRS Wheat	Sep	192.63	194.47	217.71	Soya Oil	Sep	631.21	621.73	632.09
CWRS Wheat	Spot	228.37	231.61	254.75	Canola	Nov	450.50	449.60	493.60
CPS Wheat	Spot	207.63	209.73	222.13	Crude Oil(WTI)	Sep	56.19	56.05	68.75
Corn	Sep	163.18	169.58	142.51	Dollar Index	Sep	97.76	96.82	94.45
Ethanol	Sep	39.63	34.10	37.96	S&P 500	cash	3,027	2,985	2,819
Oats	Sep	166.97	176.21	150.43	Wheat, SRW new crop	Dec	184.91	188.68	202.09
					Corn, new crop	Dec	167.12	171.55	148.22

For price specs. go to: www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm
Data in red are 12-month highs, blue are 12-month lows, green revised

COMMENT: After being pressured by lower corn and soybean prices early in the week, US wheat prices were later supported by better than expected weekly export data. Corn prices seemed to be more influenced by favourable weather forecasts for crop development than news of further trade negotiations between US and China. Soybean demand news was mixed with weekly export sales data disappointing but news of China granting exemption on some US soybean imports. News of below average Asian monsoon rains was supportive of soya oil and canola. A stronger US dollar was favoured Canadian crop prices.

NEWS: Ag Can's July market Outlook for Field Crops made revisions to accommodate the better than expected pace of exports for this crop year and Stats Can June 2018 area estimates for next crop year. For a second successive month ending stocks for both crop years have been lowered. Both are below the five-year average. Upward revisions in export expectations for grains and pulses this year have now offset the downward revisions for oilseeds resulting from the Chinese embargo on Canadian canola shipments.

Using Stats Can 2019 seeded area and trend harvest data, Ag Can revised production down by just over one percent which with the increase in export expectations offsetting slightly lower domestic use resulted in a 10 percent cut in the 2019-20 ending stock forecast.

Wheat and durum 2020 ending stocks have been revised lower several times and are now expected to be at the lowest in a few years. While the barley output projection has been raised, most of the increase is expected to be absorbed in improved use. While a record 2020 canola carryout is still anticipated, a cut in output and improving export expectations has resulted in a less severe build in ending stocks than earlier forecast.

Prairie Crop Repots indicate moisture conditions are mostly adequate but some crop development is delayed.

For MB, as of July 23: The majority of crops now have optimum soil moisture

For SK, as of July 22: Top soil moisture conditions are rated 84 percent adequate but development of some crops are one to two weeks behind normal.

For AB, as of July 16: With cooler than normal weather and variable moisture conditions the range of crop conditions is wider than usual but in aggregate crops are rated 70 percent good or excellent compared to a five-year average of 66.

As of July 21 the USDA reports rated **US corn, soybeans and spring wheat** in 57, 57 and 76 percent good/excellent condition compared to 72, 70 and 79 percent last year and 5-year averages of 60, 60 and 68 percent. Ratings for corn, soybeans and spring wheat were respectively down 1, up 3 and unchanged in percentage points terms from a week earlier.

For corn, 35 percent of reports indicated silking had been or was in progress compared to a 66 percent 5-year average. For soybeans 7 percent of reports indicated pod setting had begun with a 5-year average of 28. Both crops now appear to be about 10 days behind average development.

OPINION: Evident in recent years has been the relative stability in aggregate crop ending stocks and stocks/use ratios - two measures of market prospects. This is probably the result of the increased diversity of Prairie cropping patterns. A case in point being the impact of the abrupt loss of the largest market - China, for the most important prairie crop - canola. While the impact is serious, the industry has other options.

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