

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	16-Oct-20 Year ago
SRW Wheat	Dec	230.29	218.17	195.57	Soybeans	Nov	386.18	391.51	343.19
HRW Wheat	Dec	205.77	196.76	159.38	Soya Meal	Dec	242.84	329.93	279.86
HRS Wheat	Dec	206.23	199.80	199.61	Soya Oil	Dec	748.28	749.82	669.35
CWRS Wheat	Spot	254.31	246.77	235.76	Canola	Nov	526.10	527.30	454.20
CPS Wheat	Spot	237.71	227.94	196.03	Crude Oil(WTI)	Dec	40.87	40.87	53.83
Corn	Dec	158.46	155.50	153.93	Dollar Index	Dec	93.70	93.06	97.03
Ethanol	Dec	37.38	36.43	38.09	S&P 500	cash	3,505	3,475	2,990
Oats	Dec	191.61	189.66	190.80					

Data in red are 12-month highs, blue are 12-month lows, green revised

For price specs. go to: www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm

COMMENT: Oilseed complex prices were lower but the grains, lead by wheat, were higher. The strength in wheat appeared to relate to concern over dry conditions for winter wheat crops despite record global wheat supplies. Corn prices were higher supported by favourable export data with both outstanding sales and actual movements well ahead of last year. Soybean prices were lower despite export data continuing to exceed expectations, but short thereof for meal and oil. Favourable US harvest condition may also have weighed on values. Canola prices suffered from lower vegetable oil values. Canola trade has been heavier than usual in recent weeks.

NEWS: Prairie crop reports suggest harvest is all but complete - MB, SK and AB, 95, 99 and 97 percent, respectively, with multi-year averages of 79, 83 and 70 percent. Canadian Grain Commission data also suggests that farmers have not been the only ones able to benefit from some good weather. Producer deliveries continue to keep country elevators well stocked, providing supplies necessary for a high level of movement out of the country which has enabled an increasing pace for exports. Cumulative producer deliveries to the week ending October 11 were 26 percent ahead of last year with an early harvest undoubtedly being a factor in the increase. But cumulative crop exports were 27 percent ahead of last year with most of the increase coming from wheat and canola.

US corn crop was reported by the USDA to be 94 percent mature as of October 11 compared to 54 percent a year earlier and a 87 percent five-year average. The **US Soybean** crop was reported 61 percent harvested, compared to 23 percent last year and a five-year average of 42 percent.

The US winter wheat crop was reported 68 percent planted compared to 61 percent last year and a 61 percent five-year average. It was reported 41 percent emerged compared to 37 percent last year and a 35 percent five-year average.

OPINION: US outstanding export sales are running at record levels. At 34.2 million tonnes they are over half the current USDA projection for the full crop year and 25 percent

above the previous record in September 2014, before the Chinese outbreak of African Swine flu and the Trump US presidency. On a cumulative percentage annual increase basis This year's record is, on a cumulative annual percentage basis, only about 4 percent per year above that the 2014 record. On the same basis the USDA projection for Chinese soybean use is 5 percent per year higher than its estimate at this time in 2014. And, not surprisingly China and unknown destinations – generally assumed to be mainly China, currently account for 80 percent of all outstanding sales and almost all of the increase from a year ago.

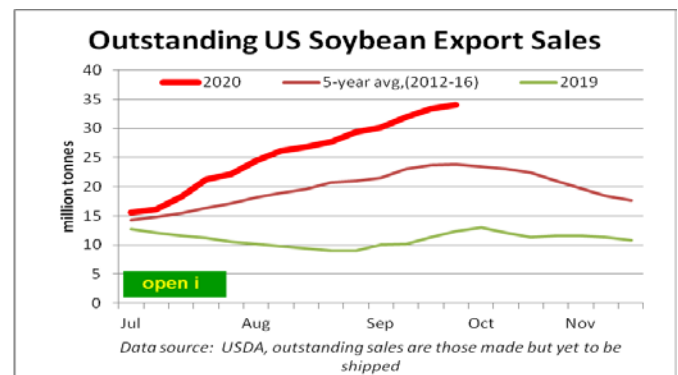
Other things being equal, and that includes southern hemisphere crops and an element of speculation, the rate of increase in US outstanding export sales of soybeans does not seem out of the way.

When assessing situations relating to China, however, it is always necessary realize that information is sometimes incomplete and plans are as important as profit. This layer of politics adds to uncertainty.

Food security may be an important consideration for the massive amount of wheat and corn the Chinese have stock piled over the years. But this does not seem to extend of soybeans yet.



David Walker,
Edmonton, AB, CA



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