

Crop and Related Prices, Can or US\$/tonne, US\$/l ethanol					Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US\$/tonne or index					23-Oct-20
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	ago	Year
SRW Wheat	Dec	232.50	230.29	190.24	Soybeans	Nov	398.21	386.18	338.14	
HRW Wheat	Dec	209.35	205.77	155.34	Soya Meal	Dec	350.61	333.56	275.14	
HRS Wheat	Dec	211.65	206.23	197.13	Soya Oil	Dec	752.02	748.28	682.58	
CWRS Wheat	Spot	256.78	254.31	232.09	Canola	Nov	550.00	526.10	455.00	
CPS Wheat	Spot	234.41	237.71	192.36	Crude Oil(WTI)	Dec	39.86	40.87	56.56	
Corn	Dec	165.05	158.46	152.26	Dollar Index	Dec	92.77	93.70	97.34	
Ethanol	Dec	39.23	37.38	38.23	S&P 500	cash	3,457	3,505	3,020	
Oats	Dec	196.80	191.61	196.15						

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](http://www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm)

**COMMENT:** It was another good week for seller of wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds. In addition to the continued robust demand indicators, there was sufficient concern about developing crop conditions in eastern Europe, the southern US Great Plains and South America to add weather risk premiums to prices, even if it was not yet evident that significant and irreversible damage to crops had been sustained.

**NEWS:** Ag Canada's October revisions to its field crops outlook took account of Canada Grain Commission data on crop movements and published Stats Can's monthly trade data. Also Stats Can stock estimates for corn and soybeans, the crop year for which ends on August 31, together with some other minor delayed crop yield revisions were incorporated. In aggregate 2019-20 crop supplies were raised at the same time as the export estimates were reduced. This resulted in a 15 percent increase in the ending stock estimate which when carried forward to the 2020-21 crop year added about 10 percent to the supply estimate. The export forecast was raised with the 2021 ending stock forecast 7 percent higher but still slightly below a five-year average.

**Canadian Grain Commission data** continues to indicate good movement of crops. While supplies in all commercial positions were lower last week for the first time this crop year and farmer deliveries declined for the fourth week in a row, rail movement continued to outpace rates of recent years. Cumulative movement now stands close 20 percent above last year and 25 percent above a five year average. Weekly exports, however, were the highest since mid May.

**US corn and soybean** harvests were reported by the USDA to be 60 and 75 percent complete as of October 18, compared to 28 and 40 percent last year and five-year averages of 43 and 58percent. The corn crop is 97 percent mature, slightly ahead of average development of 94 percent. Winter wheat planting was reported to be 77 percent completed compared to 74percent last year and five-year average of 72percent. The first USDA condition report for the 2021 winter wheat crop will be published next week.

**USDA reported export sales** of wheat, corn and soybeans for the week ending October 15 of 0.367, 1.832 and 2.225 million tonnes. Outstanding sales of these three crop are respectively 130, 297 and 280 percent of year ago levels. Outstanding sales of soybeans dipped slightly this week for the first time this crop year as new crop supplies became available for export shipment reducing outstanding sales by more than the week's added net export sales.

**OPINION:** Rail movement of Prairie crop and crop products from the country do not equate exactly to total use. It excludes on-farm use and truck and container movement. It does, however, provide a general indication of physical demand. That this measure has consistently run ahead of last year and a five-year average is almost certainly due to favourable harvest weather and grain companies being able to source crops in good condition directly off combines. As this "low hanging fruit" crop supply has been exhausted with the completion of harvest, it will be interesting to see whether grain companies can continue to source supplies to maintain the current pace of movement. It will surely have to slow at some point as the statistics suggest there is not the farm supply of crops to sustain it.

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