REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

By DONALD A. COOK
Member, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange
Managing Partner, S. E. Levy & Company, Manila

No. 3 CONTRACT

Following a fairly steady market in New York at the end of January when business in both Philippine and Cuban raws was reported done at 3.18, the market turned easier with the turn of the calendar on Cuban selling, with the trade only fair buyers. On February 1, 6,000 tons of Philippines were sold to Gulf refiners at 3.18 for early March arrival.

The market for futures steadied a trifle the next few days in active trading. However, in the raw market the pressure of Philippines afloat and sales from Cuba resulted in considerable trading with buyers cautious. On February 2 the following transactions were reported: 2,000 tons of Cubas sold at 3.18 and 3,000 tons at 3.17; 3,000 tons of Philippines due early February were done at 3.16, while a trifle later 26,000 bags of Cubas were sold to Gulf refiners for prompt delivery at 3.15. There was further interest at 3.15 with most sellers holding for 3.18.

The futures market remained steady until February 7 when easiness was caused by reports that Puerto Rican strike leaders were favoring the Governor's peace proposals. There was active trading on the Exchange at 2.26 for May and 2,292.28 for September. The trade turned rather bearish in anticipation of an early settlement of the stevedores' strike, which was expected to release fair amounts of Puerto Rican raws.

On February 8, futures again dropped a point for all positions on heavy trading. Spot eased two points to 3.15 and 6,000 tons of Philippines due February 15 were sold to refiners at 3.15.

On February 9, and February 10, the market continued to show an easy undertone for futures with continued heavy trading. May futures were done as low as 2.22, while September dipped to 2.25. There was consideralbe demand for contracts at these levels but the actual market continued under pressure due to unsold afloats. Cuban raws were sold at 3.15 again and 4,000 tons of Philippines due March-April were sold on February 10 at the same price. A smaller parcel for early arrival was reported done at 3.13.

At the close of the first ten days of the month, refiners' ideas were 3.13 with offerings at 3.16. With the settlement of the Puerto Rican strike it was believed that generous short covering would be seen in the futures market, while the market for actuals remained dependent on the amount of unsold actuals still to arrive.

The next few days the market was quiet and a bit steadier with futures advancing one to two points and raws changing hands at 3.12 and 3.13.

On February 16 considerable activity developed on short covering and buying of actuals by operators. September futures advanced to 2.32 and considerable actuals were done at 3.17 and 3.18.

Further buying set in the following day at the opening, causing transaction in September futures at 2.34 and Philippine raws at 3.20 for March-April arrival. However, on this date President Roosevelt at a press conference released a statement that inflation or further dollar devaluation was not contempleted by the Administration. This caused a recession in all security and commodity markets and was reflected on the sugar exchange by considerable selling.

Early quotations on February 18 proved to be the highest for the month. Cuban operators were aggressive sellers on February 19, and on the 20th and 21st both Philippine and Porto Rican raws were done at 3.15.

The next few days up until February 25 the market eased off gradually in quiet trading, with September futures done at 2.24 and with raw sugar easing to 3.13 for nearby deliveries and later arrivals at 3.15. Refined demand continued fair but consuming interests showed no inclination to build up inventories.

The last two days of the month showed a steadier trend on the exchange for futures, with September moving up to 2.27. The market for actuals was quiet with most business at 3.13.

Raw Sugar Futures, No. 3 Contract, Sept. delivery.

Last sale, January 31	2.29
High Sale during February	2.34
Low Sale during February	2.24
Closing bid, February 28	2.27
Net change	.02

The Second...

(Continued from page 13)

game, which was one-sidedly in favor of Roosevelt up to the last inning, suddenly turned into a rout, and ended in a tie in the darkness of the Recession.

Who will win the second game? Roosevelt's attitude will no longer be that of an amiable contestant but of a ferociously determined battler who still thinks he has the stuff to win.

Markets, Markets...

(Continued from page 33)

monwealth than they are here.

In our memorandum, therefore, our conclusions were: first, developing a knick-knacks market in the United States is not objectionable, and should be practicable; and second, pull for an adequate or partially adequate American and Commonwealth merchant marine on the Pacific—get the ships, then think of getting markets with their consistent help.

Further about novelties. Their sale lags because they are not made in great quantities of standard types. A friend submitted abacá slippers to a business correspondent in New York, an order came back for 10,000 pairs and could not of course be filled. Naturally the order was large, the beaches of America need a million pairs of such slippers. Another experience of our friend was in competitive bids, Japanese underbid him with abacá slippers, of course of our own abacá, with rubber soles: a bet-

(Please turn to page 48)