other brands of similar specification. It has been stated on reliable authority that at one period a certain brand exported to New Zealand cost less and was sold at a lower price than the United States motor grade. The various grades of gasoline appear to be determined principally by their end or final boiling-point, and it seems to be the general opinion that the published Gulf export quotations fairly represent the difference in values of the various grades.

Certificates of laboratory analysis of several companies were inspected, and showed some variation in the quality usually sold as first-grade spirit in New Zealand, while the analysis in some cases showed a higher grade than 375 end point (the highest grade published in the National Petroleum News). Other analysis showed an end point of 375 and lower.

What is known on the New Zealand market as second-grade spirit (with an end boiling-point of between 392 and 400 degrees) actually constitutes the major portion of the Dominion's imports from the United States of America.

FREIGHT RATES, BULK SHIPMENTS.

All the major oil companies' overseas organizations possess or are associated with subsidiary companies operating oil-carrying tankers, and the majority of shipments to the Dominion have been carried by tankers owned in the above manner. Other shipments have arrived in tankers chartered by the overseas exporting interests, who have added freight charges to the invoices for motor-spirit shipped to the New Zealand company. These freight charges do not necessarily represent the rate paid by the exporting corporation. Freight rates under usual trading-conditions fluctuate with the demand for tankers by oil-exporting interests. Freight rates for the period November, 1929, to 31st July, 1931, charged to the New Zealand branch by the associated exporting company have been consistently higher than market quotations for shipments of approximately the same distance as California to New Zealand.

The following table is submitted showing freight rates charged to the New Zealand company, and freight rates quoted on similar dates during the period under review :-

Gulf to Continental Port (National Petroleum News).				Charged to New Zealand Company.		
Date quoted.			Per Ton.	Invoice Date.		Per Ton.
1929.				1929.		
November 25th	• •		30s.	November 27th		38s. 9d.
1930.			1930.			
January 20th			30s. to 32s.	January 16th		38s. 9d.
February 24th			50s.	February 26th		40s. 9d.
March 3rd			42s. 6d.	March 15th		52s.
April 14th			30s. to 32s. 6d.	April 9th		30s. 6d.
June 9th			25s.	June 13th		62s. 6d.
" 9th			25s.	,, 18th		51s. 6d.
August 25th			13s.	August 31st		30s. 6d.
September 2nd			12s. to 13s.	0 1 5.1		48s. 6d.
,, 8th			12s. to 13s.	,, 17th		39s.
,, 15th			12s. to 13s.	,, 28th		26s.
November 3rd			11s.	November 3rd		41s. 6d.
December 22nd			10s.	December 25th		41s. 6d.
" 29th	••		10s.	,, 31st		20s. 6d.
1931.				1931.		
February 23rd			10s.	March 4th		28s. 4d.
March 2nd			10s.	,, 9th		39s.
April 13th			10s.	April 14th		30s. 6d.
June 29th			9s.	June 30th		35s. 6d.
July 6th			9s.	July 1st		30s. 6d.
J			<i>-</i> •	" 31st		33s. 6d.

The Department has been advised that contracts for chartering are made some months in advance of loading date at terminal depot. As a consequence, it is not improbable that the rate of freight contracted for will be at variance with market quotations at time of shipment. The Department has inspected freight-charters agreements between New Zealand companies and the brokers acting on behalf of owners of tankers. One such contract, dated the 1st October, 1930, quoted a freight rate of 18s. 6d. per ton for one-port delivery and 1s. per ton for each additional port of discharge.

The Department was advised by cable on the 25th July, 1931, by the New Zealand Trade Com-

missioner at Toronto that tanker rates for shipment of motor-spirit from Pacific Coast to New Zealand were quoted at 18s. to 20s. per ton for one port of call and 1s. per ton for each additional port.

The Petroleum Times of April, 1930, quoted tanker rates, California to New Zealand, at 31s. per ton. In the October, 1930, issue of the same journal rates had fallen to 18s. 6d. per ton.