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Public Summary 1st 1870

Dated Government House, Adelaide, the 10th November 1869.

From—His Excellency Sir J. FERGUSSON, Governor of South Australia,

To—His Excellency the EARL OF MAYO, K. T., &c., &c., &c.

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I HAVE the honor to inform your Excellency that, according to communications which I have already privately made to your Excellency, the Government of this colony are about to forward, for the inspection of the Government of India, samples of the staple products of this colony, which, it is believed, will be found of the very best quality, and capable of being furnished to any amount, at rates favourably comparing with those now paid by the Government of India.

2. The articles submitted are wheaten flour in bags of 100 lbs :—

Biscuits.
Fresh fruits (oranges, lemons, &c.)
Dried fruits.
Jams and jellies.
Preserved meats.
Soups.
Wines.
Ales and porter.
Soap.
Copper in bars.

The list of fresh fruits is not more comprehensive, as this month is only early summer in this colony.

3. These samples will be despatched in about a fortnight by a vessel named *The Jane Bell*, now in Port Adelaide, and the same vessel will be loaded with stores consigned to Messrs. Gillander, Arbuthnot and Company, of Calcutta, of which the samples, submitted to the Government of India, are guaranteed by the brand of a Committee, appointed by this Government, to be fair specimens. The samples of flour are selected at random from the quantities sent in by many dealers for shipment.

4. I have ventured, to encourage the individuals who have joined in this undertaking, which has excited considerable interest in the colony, to hope that the Government of India will cause these samples to be examined, and, in the event of such examination proving satisfactory, will direct purchases to be made of such articles as are suitable for the public service, with a view to their trial and report by the Commissariat Department.

5. All who have sent in goods for shipment, as I have described to your Excellency, have done so on the understanding that they would receive no payment for the quantities taken by this Government as samples, and have consigned the bulk of their goods to the agent above mentioned as an ordinary venture, subject to priority of purchase by the Government of India at their present contract rates.

6. Mr. Charles Connor, a resident in this colony of long standing, great experience and intelligence, being about to visit India, for purposes of recreation, on his way to Europe, I had already, on private grounds, presented him with letters of introduction to your Excellency, and he has undertaken at my request, as he is well qualified, to furnish the Government of India with any information which may be thought desirable.

7. It is peculiarly fortunate that Mr. Connor had arranged to visit India at this time, as he was some years ago regularly employed to obtain a footing for South Australian bread stuff in the colony of Queensland, which has now become a large and steady purchaser from this colony.

Extract, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for information, together with three copies of Mr. Buck's Note on *ghee*.

Memorandum on export of dairy produce from Australia to India. [No. 24.]

The European population in India is so small and scattered that their demand for dairy produce is hardly worth considering for purposes of national export, and would not be likely to justify any special arrangements for carriage.

The Native population is, on the other hand, so enormous that it is certainly worth while to make a considerable effort to secure them as customers.

The only exportable form in which natives of India use dairy produce is quite different from any in which it ordinarily finds a market elsewhere. The Native term under which it is known is that of "*ghee*", viz., clarified butter, and the quantity annually consumed has been computed to exceed 2,000,000, and certainly exceeds 1,000,000, tons. Details regarding its manufacture are given in a Note appended to this memorandum.

It is most important, if any steps are taken to initiate any export of dairy produce in the form of *ghee* to India, that no attempt should be made to deviate in any way—even for presumed improvement—from the appearance of the manufactured article as brought into the market by Natives themselves. No people are more conservative or more easily excited by prejudice than natives of India, and it is certain that, if the article were to appear in any different form from that to which they are accustomed, it would fail to find any extended market. On the other hand, since no commercial distributors are more skilful than Native brokers and merchants of India in the art of introducing substituted articles (provided always that the imitation of the original is sufficiently close), it is equally certain that foreign *ghee*, put up in the Native form, can be successfully placed in Indian markets.

Assuming that the required imitation can be accomplished, it is necessary to ascertain whether the export of *ghee* can be effected at a profit. This issue can only be positively determined by actual trial, but an indication that the article will pay for expenses of transport from Australia to Indian ports is given by the fact that very large quantities of *ghee* are transported by rail from Cawnpore to Calcutta, a distance of 700 miles, the cost of which journey is greater than the cost of carriage by sea from Calcutta to London.

Another point (which is noticed in the appendix) is the circumstance that the season when prices are highest in India is that when conditions for production are most favourable in Australia.

Orders have been sent to India for samples of *ghee* in original packages, which, on arrival, may be inspected at the premises of Messrs. Saunders, East India Merchants, 38 Flinder's Lane, West.

They may be expected about the middle of June 1881.

Note on manufacture of "ghee."

1. *Ghee*, or clarified butter, is made from fresh milk (if warm from the cow, so much the better).
2. Before taking the milk from the cow appropriate vessels must be provided for heating purposes.
3. These *must* be of earthenware. The milk may be drawn in clean vessels of any other kind, but, if so, must be transferred to earthenware before heating.
4. Each vessel should hold from two to three gallons only.
5. The earthenware vessels must be scrupulously rinsed and cleaned, and then inverted over the smoke of mixed straw and dry cowdung. This is one of the most important points in the manufacture, because foreign *ghee* would at once be detected, if not impregnated with the peculiar flavour imparted to it by smoke of these materials invariably used in India. The object of the smoking operation is to keep the *ghee* from going rancid.
6. Each vessel should be three quarters filled with milk.

7. The milk should then be slowly heated over a gentle fire to a heat of 150° to 170° fahrenheit. When the outturn of a few days not exceeding a week has been collected, add a few drops of sour butter milk, and heat to temperature from 150° to 170° fahrenheit, skim and let settle until cool, after which pour off the *ghee* without disturbing the sediment. It is then ready for market.

8. It should then be removed to a churn, and churned until the "clarified butter," or *ghee*, collects on the surface.

9. The *ghee* should then be skimmed off and placed in suitable receptacles pending packing operations.

10. The form in which *ghee* must be packed is a very important point. Only the closest imitation of the Native vessels should be permitted.* These vessels are termed "carboys," and are in India made of sheep pelts in the following manner.

11. The skin is felmongered and freely scraped with a knife; then rubbed with a dry half-baked brick; then steeped in lime and next in alum; after which, while still green, it is stretched round a thin mould made of brick clay. While in the mould, the edge of the skin is rolled round a small hoop of bamboo several times to form a rim.

12. When the vessel or carboy is hardened on the mould, the mould is broken with a wooden hammer, and removed from the carboy.

13. It is then cleaned and rubbed outside with coconut-oil to prevent leakage. This process must be followed to ensure successful imitation.

14. The carboys are then filled with *ghee*. Carboys should not be overfilled, as the *ghee* (solidifying at 70°) will otherwise burst the vessels.

15. A wooden plug or cork is next driven into the mouth, and a piece of green pelt fastened over it as a capsule, just as bladder is put over pots of preserves and thoroughly throttled or tied down with several laps of strong thick twine. It is needless to say that the wood and twine used by natives of India should be closely imitated.

16. The carboys, if made in Australia, will always fetch a price in India independently of the *ghee* which they contain—a circumstance which by offering an outlet for sheep skins is favourable to the suggested trade. The carboys are used for inland transport of *ghee* until they become spoiled, when they still fetch a price of about 6d. each. The price of a new carboy is believed to be about 1s. 6d.

17. Each carboy is believed to hold from 80 to 100lbs. Two form a light load for a bullock or pony, and two pairs could be strung across a strong horse.

18. The prices ruling in Bombay are believed to be from January to June 2 to 2½ seers per rupee, or about 5d. a lb.; from July to December 2½ to 3 seers per rupee, or about 6d. a lb. Further information will be obtained, if required, about prices in other places. But it must be understood that the above are maximum prices.

19. Milk is believed to give ¼th more *ghee* than butter.

20. *Ghee* properly packed in carboys keeps for several months, and even, when rancid, fetches a certain price for sweetmeat manufacture.

It is possible that the industry may be found more attractive in North than South Australia for two reasons—(1) that the manufacture of ordinary dairy products is checked there by the heat of the climate; (2) that it is less unlikely that Indian labour will be imported, through which agency the manufacture of carboys can be more cheaply and effectively conducted.

There is no occasion for outlay on large premises for manufacture or storage, or for costly machinery. The outturn may be made as small or as large as is convenient to the producer.

This memorandum has been forwarded to India for professional review, and will be returned with any corrections or additions required; any one who may wish to obtain a copy of any further Notes, or to receive any further information, on the subject, should send an application to Jas. Inglis, Esq., Commissioner of India, Sydney, or to Messrs. Saunders and Company, 38 Flinder's Lane, Melbourne.

E. C. BUCK,
Director, Dept. of Agri. and Commerce,
N. W. P. and Ondh, India.
President, Committee for India,
Melbourne Exhibition.

APPENDIX TO NOTES.

Statement showing the value of the principal articles of Indian merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) exported by sea to Australia in the year 1910-1911.

Articles.	—	General Tariff.	Tariff on goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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Gunny bags	1,90,18,785	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
„ cloth	26,71,468	Free.	
Tea	39,03,541	1 <i>d.</i> per 20 lbs. packet.	
Rice, husked	18,16,219	6 shillings per cental.	
Paraffin wax	7,54,429	1 <i>d.</i> per lb.	
Skins, raw (goat)	7,28,584	Free.	
Castor oil	5,94,671	6 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	
Coffee	5,54,834	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	
Wood, teak	3,00,783	<i>Vide</i> Article 303 of the Tariff.	
Iron, cast (pig)	2,60,150	Free.	
Cotton, raw	2,63,646	Not enumerated.	
Linseed	1,45,925	2 shillings per cental. (But when imported for the manufacture of oil or cake—Free.)	
Pickles, chutnies and condiments	1,48,115	See Article 93 of the Tariff	<i>Vide</i> Article 93 of the Tariff.
Ghi	1,28,856	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	
Myrobalans	1,11,539	Not enumerated.	
Linseed oil	1,21,765	6 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	
Other articles	7,94,158	.....
TOTAL .	3,23,17,468		

**Statement showing the value of the principal articles of Indian merchandise
exported by sea to Australia, 1910-11**

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Recd. on 17. APR. 1917. with Pol. Secy's
Letter No. 1. dated 15. MAR. 1917

(7)

(Copy absent to Madras)

ENCLOSURES IN COLONIAL OFFICE COVERING LETTER 9th MARCH 1917.

TELEGRAM. From the Governor General of the Commonwealth of
Australia to the Secretary of State for the
Colonies.

With reference to your telegram of 21st February
Raja Pudukota visiting Australia customs authorities will
afford all possible facilities.

MUNRO FERGUSON.

For info (will be placed with the file)

L.P.A.
24.4.17.

[Signature]
24.4.17.

[Signature]

A copy of the telegram from the Governor-General of Commonwealth of Australia assuring of all possible assistance to Raja of Puddukota on his visit to Sydney, 9 March 1917

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1969-70 ON
TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

Introduction: Australia's economic growth during 1969-70 was impressive, although the rate was not as high as in the previous year. The increase in the G.N.P. at constant prices was 5.5 per cent in 1969-70 as compared with 8.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent in 1968-69 and 1967-68, respectively.

2. Expansion of foreign trade was even more rapid. Imports increased by 12 per cent and exports by 23 per cent. Details of Australia's foreign trade are given at Appendices 'A' and 'B'.

3. India's exports to Australia: There was a marginal decline in India's exports to Australia during 1969-70, their value being A\$ 31.8 million as against A\$ 32 million in 1968-69 and A\$ 35.3 million in 1967-68. It may be noted that the decline was not as sharp as in the past, despite the steep fall in the exports of certain commodities, mainly tea (A\$ 1 million), textiles (A\$ 884,000) and cashewnuts (A\$ 747,000). The reason is that the shortfall was almost fully compensated by an increase in the export of other items, chiefly marine products (A\$ 747,000), chemical elements and compounds (A\$ 552,000) and steel pipes (A\$ 351,000) together with the introduction of a new item of export, viz. oil kernels (A\$ 665,000). Equally important is the fact that exports of jute goods, although declining steadily since several years, did not register a further drop.

4. In the aggregate, India had been the 16th largest exporter to Australia in 1968-69. It became the 17th largest exporter in 1969-70. In terms of quantity also, India's share of the total imports into Australia fell from 0.9 per cent in 1968-69 to 0.8 per cent in 1969-70. Thus the trend of slow decline established several years ago continues unchanged.

5. It has been stated in earlier reports that as India's exports to Australia consist of jute and tea to a large extent, variations in the exports of either of these two commodities can exert a disproportionate effect on the overall trade between the two countries. The following figures confirm that the fall in Indian exports to Australia is mainly the result of declining sales of jute/tea. If jute/tea are excluded, the figures show a regular increase in exports during the last few years:

Year	Total imports from India into Australia	Imports of jute from India into Australia	Imports of tea from India into Australia	Total of columns 3 & 4	Imports from India into Australia of items other than jute and tea (column 2 minus column 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
1963-67	33,890,775	16,464,077	5,453,604	21,917,681	11,973,094
1967-68	35,299,621	15,376,875	5,506,647	20,883,522	14,416,099
1968-69	32,086	11,436,365	4,177,708	15,614,073	16,472,337
1969-70	31,834,915	11,637,255	3,090,417	14,727,672	17,107,243

In other words, while exports of goods other than jute and tea are increasing, their growth is not fast enough to make up for the decline in jute/tea.



A Sydney Street Scene



Sydney Harbour Bridge

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the Year 1874.

TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1874.

COUNTRIES.				Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
UNITED KINGDOM				188243	10	8	268726	4	0
BRITISH COLONIES.									
Victoria	...	...	...	75588	7	0	8038	1	0
South Australia	...	...	...	44021	2	9	41004	11	0
New South Wales	...	...	...	1236	4	9	"	"	"
New Zealand	...	...	...	2065	1	6	12768	6	0
Mauritius	...	...	...	23247	7	4	3435	1	0
Singapore	...	...	...	11346	19	2	53648	16	0
Ceylon	...	...	...	1135	2	0	437	0	0
British India	...	...	...	20	10	0	1345	0	0
All other British Possessions	...	...	...	"	"	"	130	3	7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
China	...	...	...	11461	18	0	36133	17	0
Java	...	...	...	5646	2	6	2934	19	6
Timor	...	...	...	246	14	4	"	"	"
U. S. of America	...	...	...	3	15	0	101	0	0
Macassar	...	...	...	"	"	"	118	0	0
Whaling Ground	...	...	...	"	"	"	16	0	0
TOTAL				364262	15	0	428836	19	1

Exports and Imports for the year of 1874