

# Agriculture and Colonization.

## APPENDIX B.

### ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALASIA AND EUROPE, TO STIMULATE THE MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Professor Fjord, of Copenhagen, began refrigeration experiments in 1885-86 to discover the best methods for the delivery of butter from Denmark to Great Britain by cold storage.

*Denmark.*—Comparisons were made between the quality of different samples of butter made in the same way, but in one case kept in chilled rooms at temperatures from 35 to 43 degrees Fahr., and in the other case in ordinary cellars at a temperature of 59 degrees Fahr. After the butter had been kept for from 30 to 38 days, a comparison was made of the quality, first, at Copenhagen, and also at Newcastle and London, England. The tests showed that the butter kept in the refrigerated rooms compared with the butter kept in ordinary cellars was

119 times, better,  
5 times equal,  
and 1 time inferior.

*Export.*—The quantity of butter exported from Denmark to Great Britain in 1885 was 42,289,632 pounds; the quantity exported in 1895 was 130,230,240 pounds.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

*Victoria.*—The Government of the colony of Victoria provided for the payment of bonuses for a term of six years, on butter which was exported outside the Australasian colonies. The amount of the bonus was based upon the price at which the butter was sold in Great Britain. The bonus was one penny per pound on butter selling between sevenpence and eightpence, twopence per pound on butter selling between tenpence and elevenpence, and threepence per pound on butter selling at one shilling and over.

*Legislative Appropriation.*—In 1892-93, the sum voted in that colony for giving bonuses for dairy produce and fruit exported to foreign markets, to be expended under regulations to be approved by the Governor in Council, was £40,000, or nearly \$200,000.

*Government Bonuses.*—In the colony of Victoria, the government also gave assistance in the form of bonuses for the erection of cheese factories and creameries during six years from June 30th, 1889 to 1895. During the six years, 1889 to 1895, bonuses to the amount to \$51,919 were paid to 42 cheese factories, and bonuses to the amount of \$95,170 were paid to 124 creameries. The bonuses were granted for a specific period of six years only.

In several of the Australasian colonies the government employs graders, to grade or classify the butter at the point of shipment.

*Government Expenditure for Cold Storage.*—In the colony of Victoria in 1894, the sum of \$9,781 was paid to the Melbourne Corporation for storing and freezing butter. Storage for three months free of charge has been given by the government in the government Refrigerator Works, at the port of Newport. All expenses for receiving and storing butter for export and working the refrigerator machines are paid by the government out of a grant made for promoting exports of dairy produce, etc. In 1894-95, the grant was \$48,667.

*New Zealand.*—The government of the colony of New Zealand pays the expense of freezing the butter and chilling the cheese at certain ports where cool store-rooms are erected. During 1895, the cost to the government for freezing the butter and chilling the cheese was £5,000 sterling, costing about one-half cent per lb. of butter.