

**MORWELL HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWS**  
published monthly, except December

The Society meets every 3rd Tuesday of the month at  
7.30 pm at Collins Street Primary School

Secretary: Mrs. E. McMaster phone 34 1149

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FEBRUARY 1990

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RED CROSS MORWELL

In this issue we have featured the history of the Morwell Red Cross Unit. This, we hope, will be of interest to many of our readers who have had long associations with Red Cross in one way or another. We also admit an ulterior motive in printing the article in this month's Newsletter. You'll be aware of the Annual Red Cross Appeal starting on March 1st and the Victorian Division's increasing dependence on this appeal to raise funds to cover the many and various services it renders to the community.

Our Unit is launching the Appeal by having a Dutch Auction on Wednesday, 28th February 1990, at the Swimming Club Hall, McDonald St. Morwell at 1.00 pm. If any readers have some articles they could donate for us to auction would they please ring 342638. Also, we'd welcome anyone who can attend.

# PAYMENT FOR MILK BY RESULTS.

## THE BUTTER EQUIVALENTS OF BABCOCK PERCENTAGES.

BY C. C. LANCE, EUROA.

ALTHOUGH we all had our say at the Conference, the *Australian Farm and Home* circulates amongst so many who were not present on that occasion, that it seems advisable I should reply in these columns to one or two suggestions that were made in the last issue in criticism of the method of payment I have advocated.

Mr. Hassell, of Bengworden, thinks that I am in error in fixing the standard at 3.6 per cent. as an equivalent of 25lb. of milk to 1lb. of butter, and points out that it is evidently 4 per cent.; 25 lb. of butter to 100lb. of milk, or 1lb. to 25lb. On the surface this seems very plausible, but I think the error lies in the fact that butter contains other constituents besides pure butter fat, and these have to be taken into account in making the returns. At any rate, Dr. Babcock gives computations in his instruction book, upon which, after verification by careful experiment, I originally based my calculations; and I see that with the latest consignment of machines a complete table is supplied which confirms this to the letter. By that table 100lb. of milk, testing 4 per cent., would yield 4.4lb. of butter

But I am much surprised to find Messrs. Cherry and Son, the agents for the Babcock, writing on the same lines as Mr. Hassell, the error of which they would see by a glance at the tables they themselves supply us with. The 400lb. of milk, testing 4.25 per cent., that they say would yield 17lb. of butter, would, according to the Babcock chart, yield 18.73lb., and this, together with the fact that a gallon of milk is not accommodating enough to weigh exactly 10lb., rather discounts the simplicity of the calculation that they suggest. A gallon of milk weighs at least 10½lb., and the Babcock computations and the churn

will not agree unless it is so taken. Messrs. Cherry's 40 gallons, then, would weigh 410lb., and the yield of butter would be—not 17lb.—but 19.2lb.

It would, therefore, be necessary to have a comprehensive chart in order to arrive at the butter yield; and while I think there are some things in favour of paying in this way—and we may eventually come to it—I cannot see that it would be easier than having a table like mine, and paying for the gallons. Indeed, seeing that the gallons would have to be reduced to pounds of butter before a money calculation could be made, it is evident that calculating at once at per gallon is a saving of work. Mr. Hassell's calculation involves the manipulation of a number of figures for each supplier's sum, whilst by my plan the table has first to be consulted to fix the price per gallon, and a ready reckoner progressing by percentages gives the sum at a glance. I think nothing could be simpler—the *Australian Farm and Home's* notion about a "staff of clerks" being required notwithstanding. I think it would surprise "Thistle-down" to see my "staff of clerks," which is just 4ft. 8½in. high, aged 15, and is engaged for about four hours every fortnight in making up the pay-sheet for eighty suppliers!

The articles on this subject in the last issue were most interesting and instructive, and I hope we shall continue to get the opinions of factory managers; for it is only by exchanging ideas, and criticising each other in a kindly spirit, that the truth about these matters can be brought out, and the best methods ascertained and adopted.

## STRAY NOTES ON MILK TESTING AND PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

BY EMIL E. HANSEN.

WHICH milk tester is the best? In my opinion it is a matter of taste whether you use Weigel's, Dr. Babcock's, or the Lactokrit. Do not rely upon the computed butter results shown in the schedules accompanying the different apparatus. If you do you will get into trouble. Do not pay according to a certain standard of fat stipulated, because it means that a bonus is paid for all milk below the standard. It must

be known 100lb. of fat from milk with 3 per cent. fat will not give as much butter as 100lb. of fat taken from milk with 4 per cent. fat. I have referred to experiments carried out at Kyneton Factory that the schedule accompanying the Babcock tester computes .02 per cent. too little butter per each percentage of fat. This is only a trifle! So it was said at the dairymen's meeting held last month at the Town Hall in Melbourne. Now, let us look into this matter. Say that a factory receives 7,000,000lb. of milk yearly and the percentage of fat is 3.6 per cent., then the difference will represent about 5350lb. of butter worth 1s. per lb., £292 10s. Again, the Babcock tester indicates only even percentage of fat. In consequence we can expect an average percentage of fat of .72 to go into the favour of the buyer, and this will bring the amount of butter lost for the milk supplier up to that already stated also—11,700lb. This will, I think, make the dairymen understand that they cannot work on the basis of schedules computing certain quantities of butter which are worked out, partly by people who have invented ingenious apparatus, and partly by people whose interest it is to sell as many apparatus as possible. As a rule these two classes of people, no doubt, take an earnest interest in the industry, but lack knowledge of the same. As before stated the three different milk testers are reliable indicators, and justice can be done to the milk suppliers if payment is carried out according to the average percentage of fat and the actual result of butter yielded of the cream taken from each time the test is made. But to carry this out to the mutual benefit of the factory and supplier the differential method of account must be introduced; I think that factory managers should be a little careful in paying for milk according to a practice of taking a milk test weekly, and then strike an average at the end of the month, because it will be very hazardous, owing to the great fluctuations in quality and quantity in such a long period. It will be far better to pay each week's supply according to the test made that week.

## HISTORY OF MORWELL RED CROSS UNIT

- Jessie Cafiso.

Although we have been unable to find any official records of the Morwell Branch of Red Cross before the 1920s, there is evidence that it was active during the First World War. (see newspaper cuttings).

The earliest record of the Morwell Branch found at Headquarters, Melbourne, was dated 1921, when the membership was given as 30. As the population of Morwell in that era would only be about 2000 or less, this seems very credible.

Particulars of the activities of the Branch that year (1921) were recorded thus:

- Donation of £50 to be divided between soldiers in hospital and Vocational Trainees; 10 pairs of socks, 1 scarf forwarded to depot and £12-6-1 for War Funds and £3-10 to Peace Funds.

At the Annual Meeting, 10/8/1922, it was reported that during the year 34 pairs of socks, 9 scarves, 7 towels had been sent to Central Depot and 12 pairs of slippers to Melbourne Hospital. A quantity of linen donated by the Shire Council was made into pillow cases and draw sheets for the Gippsland Hospital, Sale.

In 1923, the branch donated £3-3-0 to the Japanese Relief fund. That was the year Japan suffered a devastating earthquake in the Tokyo and Yokohama area. The quake and the fire and tidal wave that followed it killed 143,000 people.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Branch worked hard for the Gippsland Hospital, Sale, donating money, linen, night attire, nightingales, groceries, toys etc. etc. Now, who knows what these nightingales were? They were not the birds, nor Florence, but were probably named after the latter. The Branch also supplied relief to bush fire victims in 1926 and, in the 1930s supplied funds for the unemployed and funds and other assistance to needy families and cases of distress in the district.

Popular ways of raising money in this era were holding picture nights, dances and concerts. The very first entry found at Headquarters states:

April 27th - Ent. £82-15-3

Aug. 14th Concert } £36-2-4  
" " Dance }

May 6th £51-14-3

On 17/6/1925 it was reported that a picture night realized £25-2-2 (over \$50). What would that be worth in today's currency?

On 14/9/31 the secretary reported the death of Mrs. McDonald (President) and Miss McDonald (Vice-PRESIDENT).

Other office-bearers recorded were Mrs. E.A. Noy who was Secretary in 1932 and Treasurer in 1934. In 1934 Miss Rintoull was President and the President in 1937 was Mrs. Frost Samuel.

We have not found any records of the 1940s except in the local paper of that time. This listed goods like knitted socks etc. that had been sent for soldiers and money towards War Relief Funds. The earliest minute book in our present secretary's keeping only records minutes from the 1950s on, when activities were similar to what the Unit is doing now.

mantle team.

## Red Cross Society.

### MORWELL BRANCH.

The secretary of the Morwell Branch, Mrs A. E. Adey, reports as follows:—

At the beginning of May we appealed for more workers. The appeal was so well responded to that our output for the month was nearly double. Against 25 shirts and 28 pairs socks for April, in May we despatched 45 shirts and 43 pairs socks and much bigger supply of other articles. Now the position is that the demand for work has overtaken the supply, and we are in urgent need of funds for purchase of material. The Belgian cause has been so much to the fore lately that the Red Cross Society has been rather neglected. The central depot is constantly sending out appeals for more articles, and it is only by the branches increasing their contributions that the demand can be met. No contribution is too small to be acceptable, and it is only by constant systematic giving that we shall be able to provide our sick and wounded soldiers with all they need. There is also an urgent demand for old linen, and we ask every housewife to look over her store of household linen, and bring or send whatever she can to the Mechanics' Hall on Tuesday next. Sheets, underwear, old tablecloths, and garments in white calico (washed and boiled) can be made of use for our wounded soldiers.

Articles forwarded during May:—  
45 shirts, 43 pairs socks, 15 towels,  
28 bandages, 1 belt, 25 washers, 1  
parcel old linen, 3 parcels books, 4  
pairs slippers, 1 scarf.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

June 11.

Per Miss Stamp—Mrs Kerr 2s.

Per Mrs Harvey—Mrs and Miss Pryke 1s 4d. Mesdames Harvey, T. Kleine, and T. Lamont 1s each. Total, 1s 4d.

Per Miss Talloch—Mrs Sinclair 2s 6d, Mesdames Hone, Billingsley, Oliver, Turner, Graham, McIntosh, O'Rourke, Bryden, J. Keegan, Langdon, Caudave, Gay, Madrepna, Feeley, Powell, Ward, O'Garman, 1s each; Misses Talloch, Turner, Woolfe, O'Garman, 1s each; Miss Vincent 2s;

Mite 1s, St. Hilary's 1s, Anonyma 1s, Mrs Knuckey 6d. Total, £1 9s.

Per Mrs M'Donald—Mrs S. Thompson 3s, Mrs Northway 1s. Total 7s.

Per Mrs Witt—Mesdames Billingsley, Francis, Barry, Evans, E. Kleine, Conlan, R. Talloch, Lowe, Robson 1s each; Mrs Holmes 4d; Misses Rintoull, D. Hare, Macnachie, 1s each; Misses M'Kay and Cutler, 2s each; Mr H. H. Brown 2s; Messrs J. Williams and B. Thompson, 1s each. Total, £1 0s 4d.

#### DONATIONS.

May 25.

Mrs M'Donald, pair socks; Mrs Frost-Samuels, 2 pairs slippers; Mrs Abern, old linen; Rita Furnell, 1 washer; Mrs Green, 10 washers; Alan Vary, 6 socks and papers; Mrs Nadeubousch, parcel of books.

June 1.

Mr J. Williams, bluey coat; Mrs Frost-Samuels, old linen; Miss Peggy Daddo, 7 washers; Miss Shaw, 3 pillowslips and 1 towel; Mrs McIntosh, 12 washers; Beryl Vary, 1 tin milk; Fran Vary, 1 tin cocoa; Rod. Vary, 2 packets jelly crystals.

June 11.

Mrs Gay, old linen; Miss Shaw, bandages; Miss Stamp, 1 pair socks; Mrs Green, 4 towels and old linen; Ella, Kathleen, and Jean Green, 10 eye bandages; Beryl Vary, 2 cakes soap; Alan Vary, 2 cards safety pins; Rod. Vary, 1 tin cocoa; Fran Vary, 1 packet cornflour.

\* From a well used  
copy of The Morwell  
and Yinnar Gazette.

Friday June 11, 1915

The Girl Who Pleases.

She is not necessarily pretty, but she is possessed of a charm and refinement all her own. Her costume is of the plainest, but it looks very pleasant and neat. She may, or she may not, have white hands, but the touch is deft and soft: she knows how to handle her work firmly and delicately.

Her manners are perfect, and her presence acts like a balm to the weary mind, and she is like a ray of sweetest sunshine as she moves around amongst her companions. She will listen attentively to your conversation, and be interested in what you are doing. If you are in trouble, she will help or warn you, without the slightest suspicion of appearing curious or prying.

If you are willing to talk, she will converse with you most pleasantly, but the moment she perceives you are weary, she ceases to prattle. When the slightest lull occurs in the conversation, she is wise enough to change the subject without an awkward silence or an irritating interval.

The girl who is pleasing is seldom very brilliant. She can do a little of everything, but is perfect in nothing. Her performances at the piano are simple, but elegant. She seems to know the mood of the listener, and chooses her pieces accordingly. That is the secret of her success. She knows what is wanted, and understands clearly the desires and movements of her friends and relatives. That is her gift—her talent may I term it—and using this talent every moment of her life, she is regarded as a blessing to all who may be so fortunate as to come within her magic circle of acquaintances.

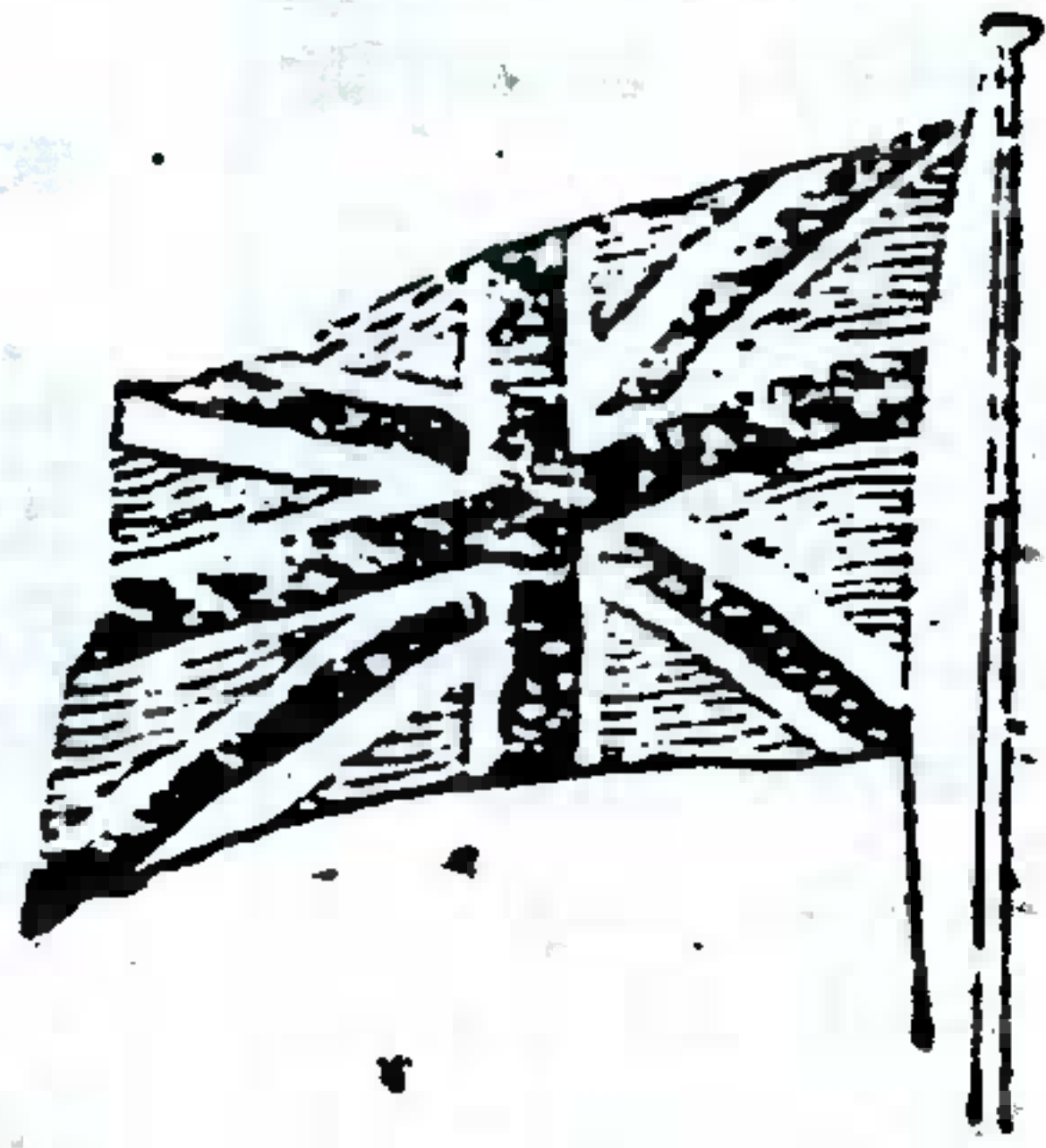
May I add, she is the one to win a man's heart, and what's more, she knows how to keep it.

Increase of Stamp Duties.

For a period of four years from the 1st of July next the stamp duty payable on receipts of £2 and over will be 2d. On bills of exchange drawn in Victoria and payable in Victoria, on promissory notes, on settlements, and on deeds of gift, the stamp duty will be twice the amount now payable.

On transfers and conveyances, on sale, of real property the rate has been increased from 5s for every £50 or fraction thereof after the first

BOYS,  
Keep the Flag  
Flying!



Australian  
IMPERIAL FORCES

More Recruits  
Wanted

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT.

Australia urgently needs reinforcements to maintain units already at the Front at their normal strength. Men must be forthcoming without delay to replace the brave lads who have fallen, and to strengthen the gallant Australians fighting at Gallipoli.

Victoria requires an average of 30 recruits daily to re-inforce Victorians at the Front.

Qualifications.—Age, 13 to 15 years; minimum height, 5 feet 3 inches; chest measurement 33 inches.

Rates of Pay.—Lieutenant, 21s per day; sergeant, 10s 6d per day; corporal, 10s per day; private, 6s per day.

Separation Allowance.—Married members receiving less than 8s per day—(a) for wife living at home, 1s 5d per day; (b) for each child under 16 years of age, 4d per day. A similar allowance as in (a) is paid to the mother of a member who is solely dependent upon him for support.

Pensions.—Payable to widow on death of member of the forces or to a member on total incapacity:—Lieutenant, £91 per annum; sergeant, £70 per annum; corporal, £68 per annum; private, £52 per annum. In addition, on the death or total incapacity of a member, for each child under 16 years of age, £13 per annum. In the case of total incapacity, the wife in addition, receives half the rate specified above for the respective ranks.

Trafalgar A.N.A.

BOXING AND WRESTLING  
COMPETITIONS

The members of the Trafalgar branch of the Australian Natives' Association, boxing and wrestling competitions were held on Saturday and Monday last, in the presence of a large number of spectators at each session. Mr S. Shearin refereed the boxing, and Mr E. Bailey the wrestling, and all the decisions met with practically unanimous approval. On Saturday evening the Stephens' Brothers, aged 17 and 19 years respectively, gave an exhibition of scientific boxing.

The following are the results of first-named competitor in each event being the winner:—

SATURDAY NIGHT

Novice Class.

Boxing.

J. McLeod v. R. Semerville (feather points)

A. Vanderstock v. J. Courtney (light latter disqualified, not a novice)

J. Matheson (light); sparred a bye  
W. Baldie v. W. Turner (middle points)

B. Brown (middle), sparred a bye

Open Class.

Boxing.

Corp. F. Brophy v. J. L. G. Stanley (feather, points)

N. Campbell v. J. Moran (bantam points)

J. W. Hensen v. D. W. Stanley (light, points)

W. R. McGrath v. U. Israel (feather points)

Four rounds exhibition L. Alex and Arthur Stephens, aged 8 and respectively.

Wrestling.

L. Bradbrook v. Oughton (feather)

D. Nelson v. A. Fillingham (middle)

H. Wardley v. L. Bradbrook (light)

Novice Class.

Boxing.

W. Baldie v. B. Brown (half middle weight) 2nd round.

MONDAY-MORNING.

Open class.

Boxing.

J. Hogan v. H. Wise (bantam)

J. Courtney v. J. L. G. Stanley (light)

J. W. H. Dennis v. J. W. Hensen (middle)

\* From a very well worn copy of The

Morwell and Yinnar 1915 Gazette, Friday June 11

## Peter's Parish



AUSTRALIANS are being encouraged to be "heritage conscious." Worthy as the preservation of our brief Europeanised history and culture may be, this moth-balling mania can create problems.

The era when the church was the major patron of the arts has passed.

While her contribution to 19th century Australian architecture may have been considerable, the cost of maintaining gothic museums serving no functional purpose is very high.

This factor is conveniently overlooked when society decrees that this building or that shall be preserved.

But, then, historical heritage is relative.

People coming to Australia from Britain and Europe must be amused by the fussing that goes on here about some century-old building.

They have grown up with churches, abbeys, cathedrals, palaces, universities and castles whose history can be traced over a thousand years or more.

Our century-old relics are nearly new, by comparison.

But, because European settlement of Australia is so recent and this country of vast resources has been constantly on the move, the changes in history have been compacted into short periods, often a single life-time.

While we are concerned to preserve historical objects, the living

# Need to preserve living history

Written by a country clergyman and dealing with current situations and human problems. All names are fictitious.

documents of history are being allowed to slip away, taking their first hand experiences to the grave, untold and unrecorded.

I knew a man who was born in this district towards the end of last century. He died within a mile or two of his birthplace just last year.

During his lifetime, and within the span of his memory, he had seen a settlement comprising a couple of huts develop into a major mining district with two or three towns and a population of 10,000 people. And he had seen it all die away, reverting to a settlement of a few country cottages.

He had seen the railway come and go, the shops open and close, the houses built and moved away, the schools start and end. He had seen it all.

Time and time again I vowed to take a tape recorder and visit him

for a few hours reminiscing. But, I never got round to it. Neither did anyone else.

And now, that unique living historical document has been lost forever.

It might be possible to classify buildings so that they have to be kept for posterity.

But, it is not possible to classify people. They need to be listened to before it is too late.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO THE RESIDENTS OF MORWELL AND DISTRICT

ANGUS M'DONALD

BEGS to announce, that on 28th INST., he will RE-OPEN the General Stores lately occupied by Messrs Noy & Nash, and trusts to merit fair share of their patronage.

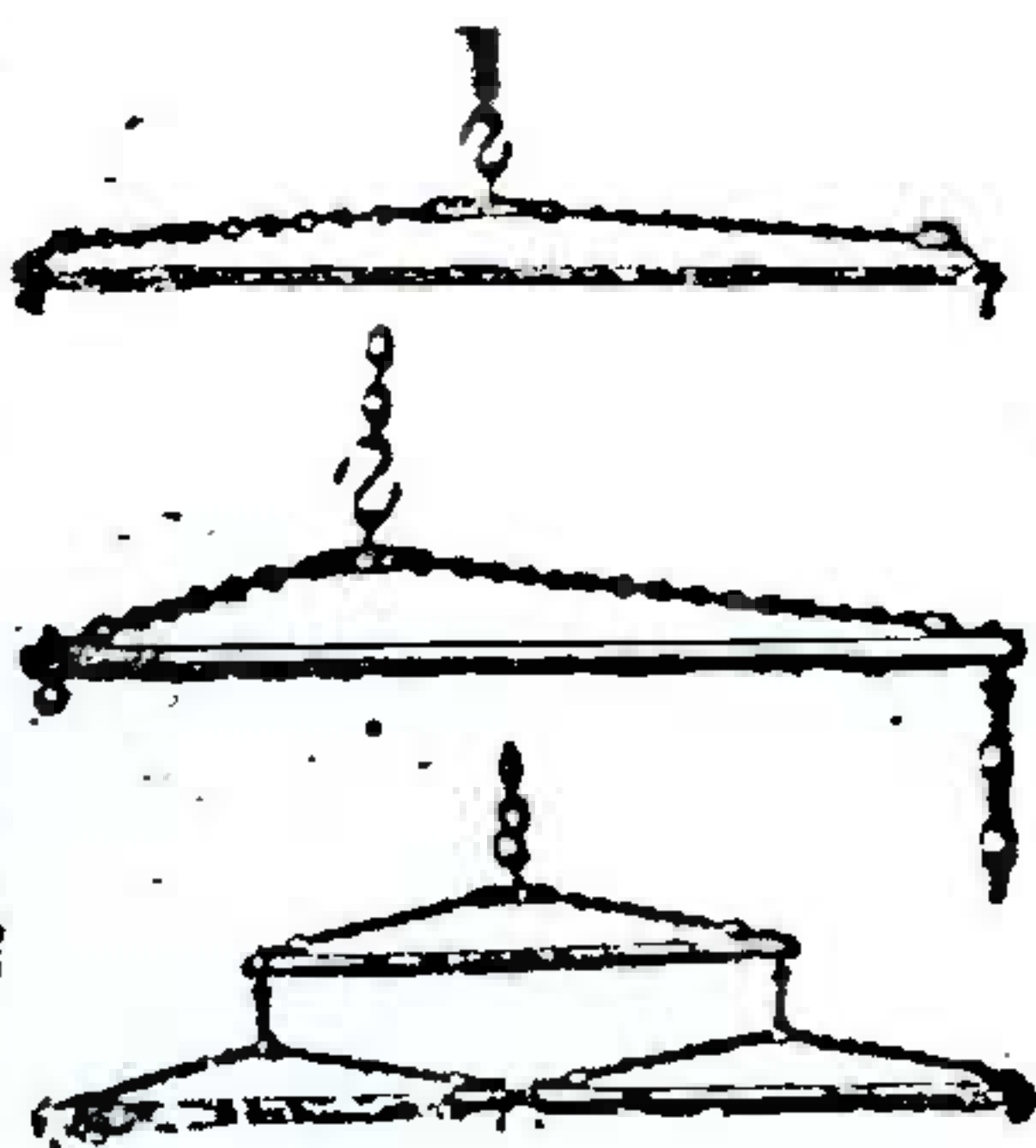
The business will be under the management of Mr R. Noy, who will be pleased to make old friends and also trusts to make new ones.

THE MORWELL FORGE.

JOHN RINTOULL,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Ironmonger.

Steel Steam Pipe Swingletrees.



The above up-to-date Swingletrees have taken the place of the old wooden trees. The main bars are made of Steel Steam Pipe. For 2, 3 or 4 horses. They are Light, Durable and cheap. Apply---

J. RINTOULL, Morwell.

JOHN HALL

Universal Emporium, Morwell and Yinnar.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

A FULL AND VARIED STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING LINES—

Best Quality at Bedrock Prices

- Groceries, Wines and Spirits (Best Brands)
Furnishing and General Ironmongery
Timber (Hard and Soft Woods and Red Gum)
Iron, Cement, Lime, Doors, Sashes, Pickets
Fencing and Barbed Wire, Paints, Oils, Etc.
Crookery and Glassware (Special Assortment)
Stationery and Patent Medicines
Choice Variety of Electro-plated Ware suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT FOR CASH OR TIME-PAYMENT.

Brass, Chaff and Farm Produce of Every Description.

BUILDING CONTRACTS CARRIED OUT ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

A Great Range of Paperhangings of the latest design to select from.—CALL AND INSPECT.

Murano and Sheet GLASS Stocked and cut to any size required.

Agent for Yates Reliable Farm and Garden SEEDS The Victoria Fire Insurance Coy.

When anything in the above lines is wanted just RING UP.....

JOHN HALL,

Universal Emporium,

MORWELL AND YINNAR.

PHONE—Morwell, No. 3.

Yinnar, No. 1.

SALE. SALE.

WINTER CLEARING SALE

## HELP WANTED

A study entitled "Morwell and District and the First World War" is being conducted by John Pearson from the School of Education at the Gippsland Institute. The research, supported by a grant from the Australian War Memorial in Canberra involves collecting biographical and service details on men and women from the Shire of Morwell who enlisted in the First World War. John (220 392 BH) would like to hear from readers with information (for example, photographs, letters, diaries, certificates, medallions) on local men and women (nurses) who enlisted.

### More on Pte. Fredrick Greenwood

In his letter to the Society, advising of his search for information, John writes: "your readers may be interested in the following details about Private Fredrick Greenwood who was mentioned in your newsletter (Vol. 5, No. 10, November 1989).

Private Fredrick William Greenwood (No. 1946, 14th Battalion), the son of John Joseph Greenwood of Jumbuk, was one of the four brothers who enlisted during the First World War. He enlisted on the 7th of January 1915, aged 22 years. He sailed for Egypt in early 1915 and joined the Battalion on Gallipoli. Private Greenwood took part in the assault on Lone Pine on the 9th August 1915. He was wounded and died of his wounds two days later.

In May 1918, in the East Jumbuk Hall, Councillor Coleman presented Fredrick's parents with an inscribed gold medal 'as a small token of esteem and respect of their son who had so nobly died in the defense of their country'. Mr. Greenwood spoke a few words in appreciation of the kindness of their friends."

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### WHY SAINT HILARY'S ?

The new Morwell Nursing Home, formerly Morwell Hospital, is to be named St. Hilary's after the private hospital of that name which operated in Morwell in the early part of the century. The Matron of the Nursing Home would welcome any information on the background of the hospital - who was it named after? There is a suggestion that Hilary was the name of one of the early Bush Nurses who were based in this area. Can any readers help with information or with photographs? Please contact Elsie McMaster - 341149, if you can.



# ANSWERS to JANUARY CROSSWORD

1	R	I	N	T	O	V	L	3	L
2	J							4	U
5	J							6	B
8	G							9	C
7	N	M	R					10	K
9	D	O	D	E	M	A	I	11	D
12	O	E	L					13	T
12	N	N	L					14	A
	E							15	V
	Y							16	L
								17	O
								18	R

2. (down) - T. J = Thelma Jones.

5 (across) - J. B. = Jim Bush. P. 82 in book.

7. (across) - N. M. = Nancy Moore. P. 22 in book.

12. (across) - A. E. A. = A. E. Arney. P. 32 in book.

12 (down) = Archie Vagg. (A. V.) P. 52 in book.

14 (down) I. M. = Ivan Maddern

16 (across) E. M. = Elsie McMaster

## NOTES ON THE BUTTER-MAKING CONTEST.

By "SILO."

This competition was both interesting and instructive, as showing how it is possible for two or more persons to make butters of different qualities from the one sample of cream. As far as I could learn, the judges had three rules to follow for their guidance, viz.:

1st.—Quantity of butter made from a given quantity of cream.

2nd.—Quality of butter.

3rd.—Time taken in churning and preparing butter.

After the judging was over I had an opportunity of inspecting the different exhibits, and noticing the wonderful uniformity of quality can quite understand that the judges had a difficulty in deciding as to the best butter.

In Section 28 the judges must have had a hard task in deciding between the first and second prizewinners. The first prize butter (Mr. R. Crowe's, of Koroit,) was a really good sample, and deserved the honour it gained. It was rather highly coloured, but that was about the only defect it had.

The second prize butter (Mr. J. Christensen's, of Yea,) was another excellent sample. This butter was the best colour of the whole lot, and possessed an exceptionally clear grain. The only defect I could notice was a very slight streakiness, which, no doubt, was the cause of its having to be placed second.

In Section 29 (females only) the first prize butter (Miss Maggie Wilson's) was all that could be desired, both in colour and texture, and well deserved the award it obtained. The only other competitor in this section was Miss E. M. Wightman, of Alexandra, who was very unfortunate in having to churn by gaslight. During the evening there were a great number of students and others looking on, which did not help to improve the position she was placed in. Miss Wightman made a great mistake in not keeping the butter a little longer on the worker, as there were traces of streakiness noticeable in it.

## THE JUDGES IN THE BUTTER-MAKING CONTEST.

The Animal Products Committee in connection with the Exhibition was fortunate in securing as judges in the butter-making contest such competent judges as Mr. William Wright, proprietor of the Morwell Butter and Cheese Factory, and Mr. John Standish, manager of the Heyfield Butter Factory. It will be of interest at the present juncture to give a brief outline of the experience and skill these gentlemen have attained in the art of butter-making and the

success that has attended butter of their manufacture.

The Morwell Butter and Cheese Factory cost, exclusive of a creamery at Hazelwood and one at Hazelwood North, over £2000. Over 1700 gallons of milk during the season are purchased daily at the factory. The first prize for 50lb. factory butter in prints or rolls for local trade at the Exhibition just closed was won by the Morwell Butter Factory. Although not successful for export butter, the exhibit from the Morwell factory was very highly spoken of by experts, many even contending, apart altogether from the quality of the respective exhibits, that the Morwell butter possessed just that taste and colour which the English market demands. Mr. Wright, in fact, appears to possess a knowledge of what the English consumer requires, and to make it his special



Mr. W. Wright,

Proprietor Butter Factory, Morwell.

object to produce an article that exactly meets that requirement. In proof of this it is worthy of mention that last year the lowest price obtained for Morwell Factory butter in London was 112s., while this season, up to late, the lowest prices reported for Morwell are 102s.

Discussing the manufacture of butter with Mr. Wright, some points of interest were elicited. From 80 to 82 deg. is considered the proper temperature for cream separation. The cream is then cooled down to 48 deg. The age for churning varies according to the temperature of the weather and age of milk when received, and consequently ranges from thirty-six to forty-eight and sixty hours. Before churning, the temperature of the cream in winter is raised to 58 deg., and in warm weather the temperature is reduced as low as possibly can be done without the aid of a refrigerator. Mr. Wright does not

believe in the custom many butter-makers follow of adding hot water to the cream in winter time to raise the temperature. Heating in this way makes the butter greasy. The proper method is to surround the cream cans with either hot water or steam and stir the cream well.

He, of course, churns the cream only until it has all been converted into granular butter. Brine is used for washing the butter in hot weather, as it minimises the work of draining off the buttermilk. In summer the washing is done when the granules are very small, but in cold weather the churning is continued a little longer than when the temperature is high. The working of the butter, Mr. Wright considers, requires the greatest judgment; in fact he says the proper working of butter is one of the cardinal points necessary for success. If very great attention and close observation be not exercised, there will always be the danger of the butter being overworked, which means greasiness. As much depends upon the speed the worker is driven at and also on the steadiness or otherwise of the butter, it is difficult to lay down definite written instructions. Experience, the result of practice and observation, alone enable the butter-maker to just know how to work properly.

The fresh butter from the Morwell Factory that won the first prize at the Exhibition was salted at the rate of 3lb. per cwt., no Preservitas being used. Butter for export is salted at the rate of 1lb. Preservitas also being added. In summer, or when the weather is hot and muggy, the quantity of Preservitas is increased to 1lb.

Mr. John Standish is a native of the Benalla district. At an early age he acquired a preference for a farmer's life, and during the past twenty years has been successful in making himself thoroughly conversant with every branch of agriculture, but more particularly dairying. Mr. Standish was the first to agitate for butter factories and creameries in the North-Eastern district, and very soon set a good example by establishing a butter factory at Goorambat. This factory he worked successfully for four years, when he sold to the present company. He next established a butter factory at Heyfield, of which he is manager and part owner. As a manufacturer of first-class butter, Mr. Standish's reputation is widely known. Mr. Standish has always been a persistent advocate of the advantage of providing in the spring a supply of fodder for dairy herds, which would enable dairy-men to successfully tide over the scarcity of natural pastures that so frequently occurs at the end of summer and the middle of winter. He is a firm believer in the value of ensilage, and last season donated £10 towards the £20 prize which the Benalla Agricultural Society offered for the best exhibit of ensilage made in that district. The prize, it will be recollected, was won by Mr. T. R. Sharpe, of Goorambat, who described his method of making ensilage in the March number of the *Farm and Home*.