

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

DAIRYING — THE LIFE BLOOD OF OUR COMMUNITY

Preliminary

Mr. H. G. Philpott of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, in his book "A History of the New Zealand Dairy Industry, 1840-1935" records on page 46 under — "TARANAKI" —

Although Taranaki was somewhat late in the field, there having been many dairy factories in operation in other parts of the colony before Taranaki's first factory was built, this province developed its dairying activities more rapidly than any other province of New Zealand, and subsequently became for many years the leading dairying district. The reasons for the delay are not far to seek. In the first place the Maoris were a menace in Taranaki for some years after they had ceased to be troublesome in most other quarters; it was well on towards 1880 before isolated settlers felt really secure, particularly in the northern end of the province; consequently settlement was late in commencing. Then again, there was no suitable sea-port throughout the whole coast-line of the province, neither was there, until 1885, railway communication with other parts of the Island. Waitara and Patea had rivers which at high tide would accommodate steamers of moderate size, but the river-bars peculiar to all west-coast streams were always uncertain and often treacherous. New Plymouth and Opunake had open roadsteads and later breakwaters, but in the beginning anchorage at these ports was almost as unreliable as the rivers. As a result, produce had to be transported overland to Wanganui or Wellington, a costly business, and quite unsatisfactory before the days of insulated rail transport. Roading and bridging was costly on account of the heavily forested country, the innumerable streams, and the heavy rainfall. Lastly, Taranaki dairy-farmers probably had

less Government financial assistance in the early days than settlers in almost any other part of the colony. Also stock and station agent firms generally did not appear to find such attractive opportunity for their capital and enterprise in Taranaki as obtained in most parts of the colony then in a state of active development. The fact is apparent from a survey of the beginnings of this province. In view of the hardships faced and the lack of outside help and communication, the first Taranaki settlers were truly pioneers.

It is interesting to recall that it was not so much dairy produce as fungus which provided the means of keeping many Taranaki dairy farmers on their holdings between the years 1875 and 1885. The trade in Taranaki fungus was established by a Chinese named Chew Chong. Chew Chong during his wanderings as a pedlar of toys in Taranaki, recognized the fungus growing on the tawa, pukatea, and especially the mahoe trees, as similar to an edible fungus greatly prized in China as a vegetable. It proved to be yet another instance of a chance and apparently insignificant discovery which developed into a commerce of major importance. Chew Chong set about establishing a trade in fungus with his native land, and the venture was an immediate success. In 1885 the value of the fungus exported is stated to have amounted to £72,000 — more than the total value of butter shipped from the province — and when Chew Chong was in China some years later he was informed by Chinese Customs authorities that from 1872 to 1904 the imports were valued at £375,000. It is difficult in these days to realise what fungus — commonly known as "Taranaki Wool" — meant to the pioneer dairymen in that province. When Chew Chong commenced to purchase this commodity the settlers lived

by a system of barter. Fourpence a pound was probably the average price for the butter they produced, while fungus brought about 3d per pound.

The storekeepers did not pay cash for the butter, however, but accepted it in exchange for stores, milled it and shipped it home in a salted condition in kegs, as ordinary cargo. It was a matter of great difficulty to obtain sufficient cash to meet the annual rates levied by Local Bodies. From these facts the joy with which they received spot cash for their fungus trade was all profit to the settler, costing nothing to produce. Thus while at first sight there would appear to be no kinship between fungus and dairy produce, it will be seen that there was a time when, in Taranaki at least, they were very near relations.

The Moa Dairy Factory Co. Ltd.

On page 56, under the above heading he states, "This factory, built at Inglewood, was the first co-operative concern of its kind in Taranaki. It had a stormy career for the first twelve months of its existence, and indications point to the fact that it was somewhat ahead of its time on account of inadequate milk-supply. The erection of the factory was commenced early in 1884 but, owing to differences of opinion as to the planning and construction of the building and to delay in obtaining some of the plant, the factory was not finally ready for the reception of milk until May, 1885. A special feature of the opening ceremony was to be a demonstration of the working of the separator, the first to go into that particular district, but as milk was not forthcoming to demonstrate the machine, the factory manager demonstrated the principle of the separator by running through some muddy water gathered from a nearby creek. It is recorded that the demonstration was successful. In view of the fact that the separator is worked on the basis of centrifugal force there is no reason why it should not have been. Obviously the factory was opened at the wrong time of the year, it

being the season when dairy-farmers would have less milk than at any other season. During that particular year the price given for fresh farm butter was fairly remunerative, so that, all things considered, it was only natural the factory would experience difficulty in obtaining milk in an adequate amount. In those days a good deal of trouble was experienced in inducing farmers to give up farm butter-making for the reason that export raised the price locally.

The original intention of the shareholders was to confine the factory's operations to the manufacture of butter. At a meeting held on the 21st July, 1885, an additional £200 was subscribed to provide for the making of cheese. Mr. A. Brake of Lepperton, previously mentioned, was engaged as manager for 12 months, at a salary equalling £2/6/6 per week when butter only was made, and £3/6/6 during the part of the year when cheese was made. The factory was therefore a dual plant making both butter and cheese. The Moa factory finally commenced operations in September, 1885, but its troubles were by no means over. The quantity of milk received was inadequate, and apparently the farmers did not keep to their agreements regarding supply. The state of mind of the shareholders is reflected in the fact that at a meeting held on the 21st October, 1885, it was decided to sell up if 100 cows were not guaranteed by the following Saturday. Evidently this ultimatum had its effect, for the factory seems to have run smoothly for the remainder of the season. The Company, however, lost £127/14/1 on the first year's operations. Mr. Sydney Morris was appointed manager for the second season, which opened on the 14th September, 1886."

If this is correct, which I doubt, then the original Moa must have been taken over by the Crown Dairy Factory, a proprietary concern, for there is no doubt whatever that the Moa Co-operative Dairy Company Limited as we know it was definitely formed on 5th June, 1895, as will be seen from the facsimile of the first minutes and balance sheet.

According to local records, Mr. Brake

definitely raised the idea of forming a Co-operative Dairy Company in Inglewood in 1882, but I can find no record of it being formed except Mr. Philpott's record.

Mr Brake

Mr. Alfred Brake's private cheese factory at Lepperton, about ten miles north-east of New Plymouth, warrants mention for the reason that it marks Taranaki's entry into the field of factory dairying. Records are a little indefinite as to the exact date of establishment of the factory, but it appears to have been erected in 1883, though it may possibly have been 1882. Mr. Brake used to collect the milk himself from nearby farmers, and for the purpose drove an old-fashioned two-horse express from farm to farm on set days of each week.

Mr. Henry Reynolds

No history of New Zealand's dairy industry would be complete without reference to Mr. Henry Reynolds, one of the outstanding founders and pioneers in the South Auckland Province. Mr. Reynolds was a Cornishman who came to New Zealand in the early "eighties" and took up dairy-farming in the Waikato. In 1886 he built a butter factory at Pukekura, near Cambridge, which was the first butter factory in the Waikato.

Mr. Reynolds chose the brand "Anchor" and samples of "Anchor" butter sent to the Melbourne Exhibition in 1888 won the first prize. In view of his success on the local as well as the Australian market, Mr. Reynolds decided to extend the business.

In 1891 the Company decided to extend operations to Taranaki and built a butter factory in Inglewood, and creameries at Kaimata, Egmont Village, and Tariki. The Taranaki venture, however, was not a financial success, and the Taranaki interests were disposed of in 1895, to the Moa Dairy Company Limited.

Chew Chong

One of the prominent personalities in Taranaki's early dairying history was Mr Chew Chong, a Chinese who came to New Plymouth in 1870 where he started buying fungus and selling toys. In 1884 Chew Chong left New Plymouth and opened a store in Eltham and called it the Jubilee Factory, because that was the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. In 1889 at the Dunedin Exhibition, Chew Chong won a silver cup for the best half-ton of butter packed suitable for export. *It should be placed on record that while the Jubilee Factory won this much-coveted honour, the man who actually made the butter was Mr Sydney Morris, Chew Chong's dairy-factory manager and buttermaker, and previously manager of the Moa Dairy Factory.*

Photographs: Under 'Pioneer Factories' facing page 46 in Mr. Philpott's book, shows a photo titled "Inglewood, Taranaki". This has always been accepted as Reynold's factory on Windsor Road, (Miro Street), while facing page 56, is Moa Farmers', Inglewood.

First Co-operative Dairy Factories

On page 30, Mr. Philpott records that the first Co-operative Dairy Company in the world was formed in Norway. The RAUSJODAL dairy was founded in 1855 by thirty small farmers in an out of the way district in the north. Their initiative was consequently not the product of external influence but of a local need. Switzerland states their Co-operatives were not formed till *after* 1855, followed by Sweden in 1880.

New Zealand's First Co-operative:

On 22nd August, 1871 a little group of eight men met together at the home of Mr. John Mathiesen at Springfield on the Otago Peninsular to discuss the formation of a Company for the purpose of cheese making on the co-operative principle with limited liability, shares to be £1. Each share to represent ten quarts of milk.

The shares were taken up as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| John Mathiesen | 20 shares |
| James Beattie | 15 " |
| Alex Stuart | 12 " |
| Thomas Inglis | 12 " |
| Richard Irving | 10 " |
| William Michie | 5 " |
| John L. McGregor | 3 " |
| Walter Riddell | 5 " |

The enterprise was called the Otago Penin-sular Co-operative Factory Company Limited.

The Crown Dairy Company

In 1888, Messrs. Newton King and J. C. George, of New Plymouth, formed the still well-remembered Crown Dairy Company. Shortly after its inception, Mr. Richard Cock, also of New Plymouth, joined the Company, the business later remaining solely in his hands. *Prior to the formation of the Crown Dairy Company, Messrs. King and George were associated in the dairy factory business (1886) and laid the foundations for the concern which developed later.* Mr. Cock took over the shares previously held by Mr. Samuel. The Crown Dairy Company commenced by taking over the three factories which the settlers had been unsuccessful in working co-operatively, and also rendered them financial assistance towards purchasing their requirements for carrying on dairy farming, that is to say, not only the farm themselves, but cows, dairy utensils, etc. By way of repaying the loans made, a certain percentage was deducted from the monthly milk cheques. This procedure on the part of the Company resulted in increased supplies to the factories, thereby reducing the cost of manufacture and eventually enabling higher prices to be paid to the dairymen for their milk. The Company, however had its difficulties. There was no check on the fat content of the milk, and it is said that this was often very low indeed. For the first few years — up to 1894 — the milk was paid for solely according to quantity. From that date a basis of 3.6 per cent fat for buttermaking, and 3.4 per cent for cheese was adopted, the Company at first

employing a chemist to make the fat determinations.

By 1897 the Crown Dairy Company had acquired or erected eighteen factories and two skimming stations in Taranaki, and also owned the Woodville Dairy Factory, which it had taken over from Mr. F. W. B. Greville, well known as late proprietor and editor of the DAIRYMAN. Towards the end of the "nineties," however, there was a definite leaning towards co-operation again, and from then onwards the factories were gradually taken over by co-operative companies. Except for one brief period when an opposition concern from the Auckland district built one or two factories and skimming stations and unsuccessfully competed against it for milk-supply, the Crown Dairy Company dominated the dairy factory business in North Taranaki for approximately ten years — namely from 1890 to 1900. It finally ceased operations in 1903.

Author's note: The dates of when the original dairy factory started in Inglewood seem to agree except the name and owners. The following is the locally accepted history of dairy factories in the Inglewood area.

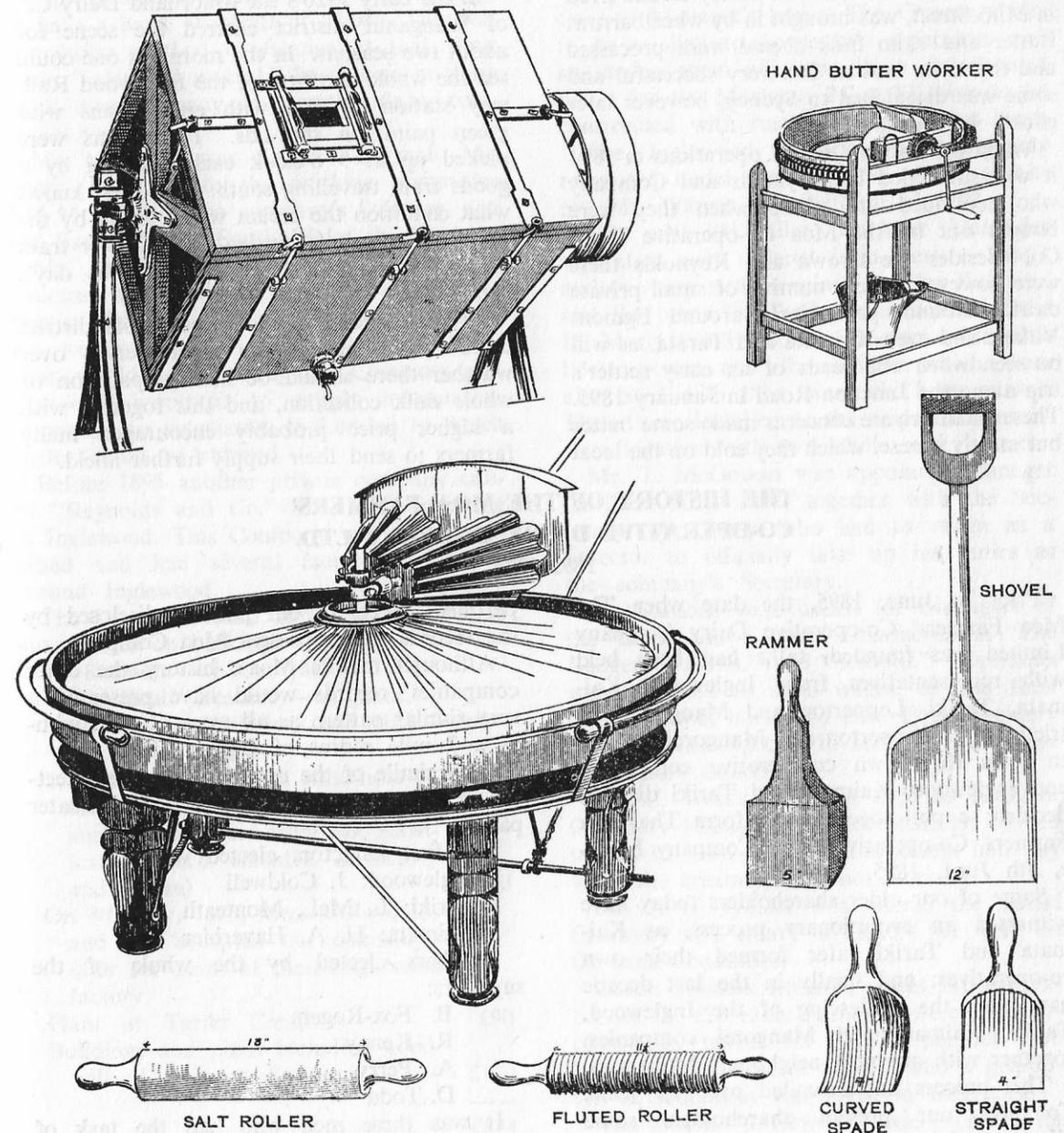
DAIRYING — THE LIFE BLOOD OF OUR COMMUNITY

Those who were clearing their land with the object of dairying, used to hold regular meetings to discuss progress and the latest inventions in machinery. It was at one of these meetings as early as 1882 that the idea of establishing a co-operative dairy company was first discussed. It was raised by Mr. Brake, who later became a factory manager.

The first factory system in the Inglewood area was confined to the Crown Dairy Company. This was a proprietary concern with skimming stations at various parts of the district. Milk was purchased at 2d and 2½d a gallon.

The first factory in Inglewood was established in 1884/85, and considerable interest

DAIRY APPLIANCES
Manufactured at Brown's Mill



was centred around a great invention — a separator. The first milk handled at the factory, which, I understand, was established up near where the late Mr. Harry Drake lived in Miro Street, was brought in by wheelbarrow. Butter and skim milk cheese were processed and the latter was at first very successful and some was dispatched to Sydney, however later efforts were unsuccessful.

When this factory ceased operations in 1891 it was succeeded by Reynolds and Company who continued until 1895 when they were bought out by the Moa Co-operative Dairy Co. Besides the Crown and Reynolds there were however quite a number of small private dairies around, particularly around Egmont Village and even Kaimata and Tarata, as will be seen when one reads of an early settler's trip along the Junction Road in January 1895. These small private concerns made some butter but mostly cheese, which they sold on the local

THE HISTORY OF THE MOA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY COMPANY LTD.

1895-1974

Prior to June, 1895, the date when The Moa Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Company Limited was founded, talks had been held with representatives from Inglewood, Kaimata, Tariki, Lepperton and Mangorei districts. Later Lepperton and Mangorei decided to form their own co-operative companies, and Inglewood, Kaimata and Tariki districts decided to pull together and form The Moa Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Company Limited, 5th June, 1895.

Some of our older shareholders today have witnessed an evolutionary process, as Kaimata and Tariki later formed their own co-operatives; and finally in the last decade have seen the coalescing of the Inglewood, Tariki, Kaimata and Mangorei companies, together with our near neighbours Maketawa.

This process has extended over 75 years. To give our present shareholders some glimpses of our history we have tried to share some of the more interesting and

market. Mr. Corney also had a creamery on the corner of the Durham Road which was the forerunner of the Maketawa Factory.

In the early 1920's the Maoriland Dairy Co. of Wanganui district entered the scene for about two seasons. In the mornings one could see the whole platform of the Inglewood Railway station covered with cream cans with green paint on the lids. These cans were picked up at 9 o'clock each morning by a goods train travelling south. Goodness knows what condition the cream would be in by the time it reached its destination. A later train going north would leave the previous day's cans.

At this time throughout the whole district there was considerable controversy over whether there should be home separation or whole milk collection, and this together with a higher price probably encouraged many farmers to send their supply further afield.

pertinent facets of our past as disclosed by the records of the present Moa Company.

Although this is Moa's history the other companies' records would have presented a very similar pattern as all were situated within a 7 mile radius of Inglewood.

A facsimile of the record of the first meeting of the Company may be seen on a later page.

The first Directors elected were:

Inglewood: J. Coldwell

Tariki: L. McL. Monteath

Kaimata: H. A. Haverbier

Others elected by the whole of the suppliers:

B. Fox-Rogers

R. Kenny

A. Perry

D. Todd

It was these men who had the task of getting "Moa off the ground."

At the first board meeting instructions were

given to collect signatures to the bank guarantee: initially 50 had signed it and later 189 guarantors had subscribed their names to the document which enabled the company to have a bank overdraft of £3,000. This was a popular method of finance at that time, when "joint and several," being new in those days, assisted many co-operative dairy companies to start.

Mr. Monteath was elected Chairman, Mr. Perry, Secretary to the working committee and Mr. Weston the company's Solicitor, and the Bank of New South Wales the Bankers.

Mr. Sawyers, a Government Dairy Instructor, was asked to come up at once to discuss site and plans for a central factory. He was to be informed that some 2,000 cows would be supplying the Company and was also requested to supply information respecting an association in London to which butter could be shipped.

Before 1895 another private company called "Reynolds and Co." had been operating in Inglewood. This Company was well established and had several factories operating around Inglewood.

The Directors asked Reynolds and Co. to put a price on buildings —

At Kaimata—without plant.

Tariki Road Creamery—on plant.

Inglewood—on buildings and plant—separate and in detail.

On 3rd July, 1895, the lease-hold of the first Inglewood site and building was purchased from Mr. Rawlinson (which included a factory and house) £320

On 8th July, 1895, Messrs. Reynolds and Co. accepted our company's offer for plant at their Inglewood factory £274

Plant at Tariki Creamery £90

Buildings and plant including goodwill of lease at Kaimata £140

..... £824

.....

.....

To complete the programme only a section

and building at Tariki was needed. Four acres of land was purchased for £10 per acre and a tender from Boon Bros. for £189 was accepted for building the Tariki Creamery and Manager's house. The Creamery was to be a shell to house two separators and an engine room adjoining it. A two-roomed house for the Manager, 24' x 12', was to be constructed with rusticated board and lined.

The Inglewood factory was completely renovated under the direction of the architect, Mr. Warren, for the sum of £293.

Two new 300 gallon per hour Alexander separators were ordered from Newton King's and two new steam engines, one for Kaimata, and the other for Tariki, were ordered from D. Murray and Co. The engines were four horse power and the boilers which were associated with them were six horse power. These were installed at the respective creameries together with two whole milk heaters.

Mr. T. McGowan was appointed Manager on 22nd July, 1895, together with the Secretary, Mr. Perry, who had to resign as a Director to officially take up his duties as the company's Secretary.

Applications were called for Managers of the Tariki and Kaimata Creameries in "The Budget," "News," and "Record." Applicants were required to state wages, to find their own firewood, horse and cart. Each creamery manager was expected to find the fuel to fire the factory boilers.

Mr. C. West's tender of £157 as Kaimata Creamery Manager was accepted. He agreed to find his own firewood and accept half pay when the creamery was not working.

Mr. J. H. Walker was offered the Tariki Creamery at a salary of £2/10/- per week on the same conditions.

Coach builders tendered prices for two expresses for £38 each: harnesses were also purchased by tender for £7/10/- per set: two horses were purchased for £18 and a guarantee of soundness was given in each case.

The brand "Inglewood" was applied for under the Government Brand, "New Zealand Creamery Butter."

The churn purchased from Reynolds and Co. was repaired and a new one was to be made up by Henry Brown and Co. using the old iron for same. Mr. McGowan was authorised to engage a second hand, at a weekly wage not exceeding 30/- per week and who was to commence employment when the factory opened.

The Manager and Secretary were authorized to obtain all the necessary things required to work the factory.

Henry Brown and Co. supplied the first well seasoned wooden butter boxes delivered to the factory at 10d each, and finally tenders were called for cartage, for two factory hands and for buttermilk. The cartage rate from factory to station for butter was half a penny per hundred weight, coal a shilling per ton, sundries 3d per cwt. Two factory hands were engaged. The tenders for these positions ranged from £1/10/- per week to the successful ones at 15/- per week. Buttermilk tender was a farthing per gallon and was the only one received.

In brief, this is the history of the Company before the opening of the central factory and creameries, which received their first milk on 16th September, 1895.

The first season's butter output was sold to Messrs. Lovell and Christmas for 7½d per pound, and our company reserved the right to keep part of its output for Colonial use. All the stock of butter except the first two churnings was sent to Wellington for shipment by the *Tongariro* which was due to leave "for home" on 3rd October.

Suppliers and local storekeepers were to be charged 8d per pound for butter and could sell on the retail market at not below 9d per pound.

At a general meeting of shareholders held on 5th October, 1895, four months after the company was formed, a new directorate was appointed and these names appear on the first balance sheet of the Company:

- Inglewood: J. Coldwell.
- Tariki: L. McL. Monteath.
- Kaimata: T. Morgan.

And others elected for the balance:

- R. Kenny.
- H. A. Haverbier.
- J. Knowles.
- D. Todd.

The method of payment to suppliers was also decided by shareholders at this meeting.

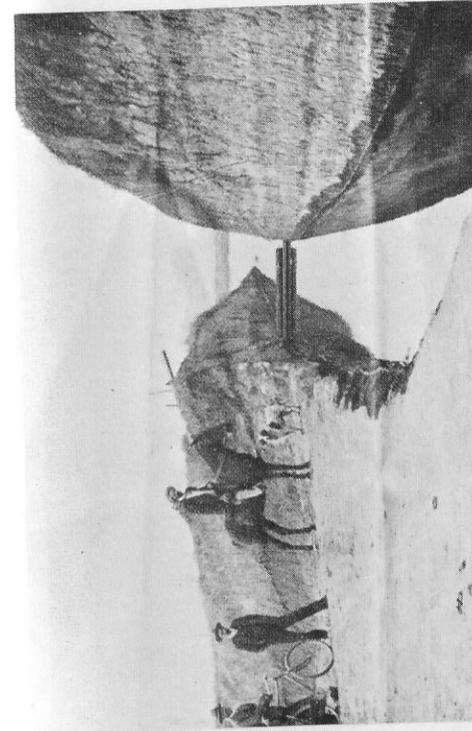
The Chairman stated that the system of paying at per pound of butterfat was being adopted by several other companies, and that the Board of Directors was in favour of that system. Not only was it recommended by Mr. McEwan, the Government Chief Dairy Instructor, and other leading dairymen, but it would also be less trouble for the Secretary in working out the accounts. This last statement raised an objection by one shareholder who stated that the Secretary had undertaken to do the work and ought to do it! A motion was moved that payment for milk be at per pound of butterfat, taking 3.6 as the standard test. This was amended to read that milk be paid for by the gallon of 10½ pounds with a standard of 3.6 of butterfat. A poll was demanded and took place amidst some confusion. Finally, the amendment was declared carried by one vote.

At this same meeting shareholders demanded that the suppliers tests be posted up at the factories and creameries. The pattern for the operation of the factory was thus established.

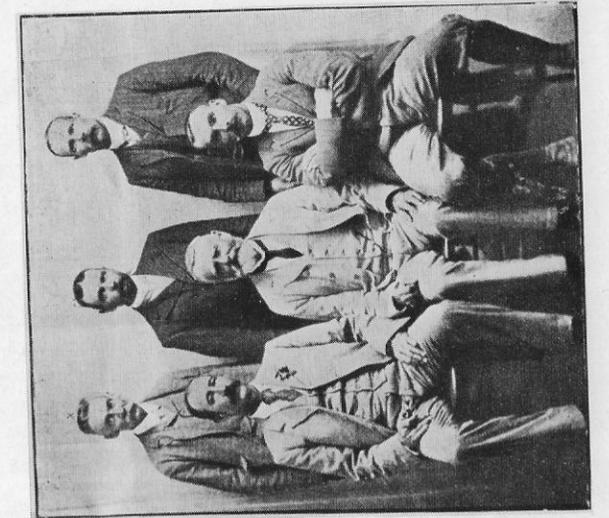
In June, 1896, a Special Meeting of shareholders was called to decide on the ways and means of purchasing a refrigerator, building the Manager's house, and making alterations to the butter room. Shareholders voted that the £541 of capital in the bank be spent on these items.

The other major move made at this meeting was to get the payment to shareholders on a butterfat basis in place of the gallon basis, and the motion that the payment for milk be made on a per pound of butterfat basis was carried by a majority. This method of payment is still used today.

Mr. Coldwell was instructed to proceed to Melbourne to investigate a "Simplex" ice



THE INLET TO THE RESERVOIR.

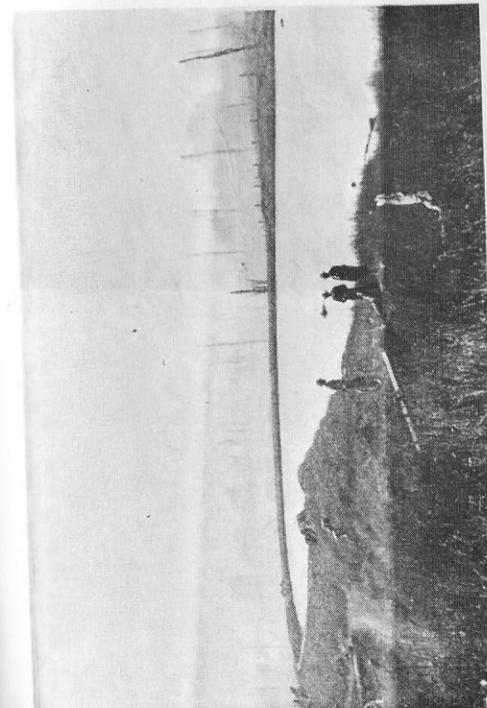


DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COMPANY.
STANDING: Messrs. Richardson, Howarth, Orbell (engineer).
SITTING: Messrs. Thompson, Brown (chairman), Nops.

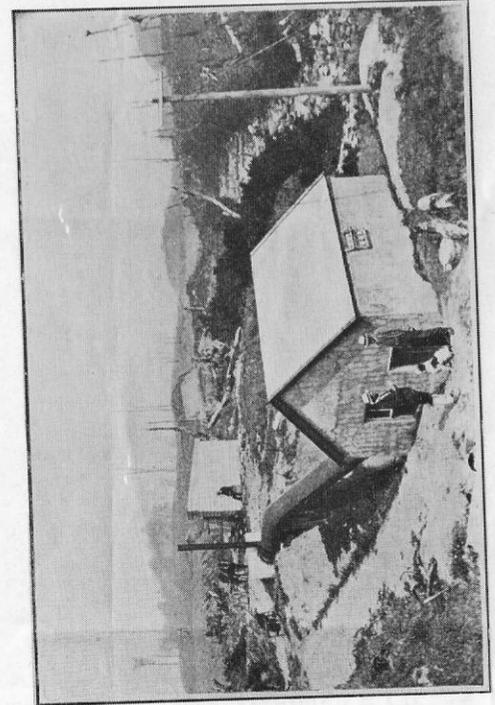
EXAMPLE FOR LIGHTING A HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS.

| LIVING ROOM MS. | ep. | per month |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Dining Room 2-10 equal to | 4-8 | £0 4 0 |
| Hall or Passage | " | 0 3 8 |
| Drawing Room 4-16 " | 8-8 | 0 3 4 |
| Kitchen 1-15 " | 2-8 | 0 3 0 |
| Scullery 1-8 " | 1-8 | 16 8 |
| BEDROOMS. | | |
| 1st 4-8 " | 1/ per month | £0 4 0 |
| 2nd 4-8 " | 11d " | 0 3 8 |
| 3rd 4-8 " | 10d " | 0 3 4 |
| 4th 4-8 " | 9d " | 0 3 0 |
| BATHROOM. | | |
| 5 Bedrooms 1-8 c.p. each | 8 c.p. each | 0 2 0 |
| 1st 4-8 " | 5½d per month | 0 0 5½ |
| 1-8 " | 3d per month | 0 0 3 |
| 1-5 c.p. | 2½d per month | 0 0 2½ |
| 1-5 c.p. | PRIVATE STABLE. | 0 0 4 |
| 1-8 c.p. | 4d per month | 0 0 4 |
| Less 5% if paid before 10th month | | |
| | | 0 17 3 |
| | | £0 16 3 |

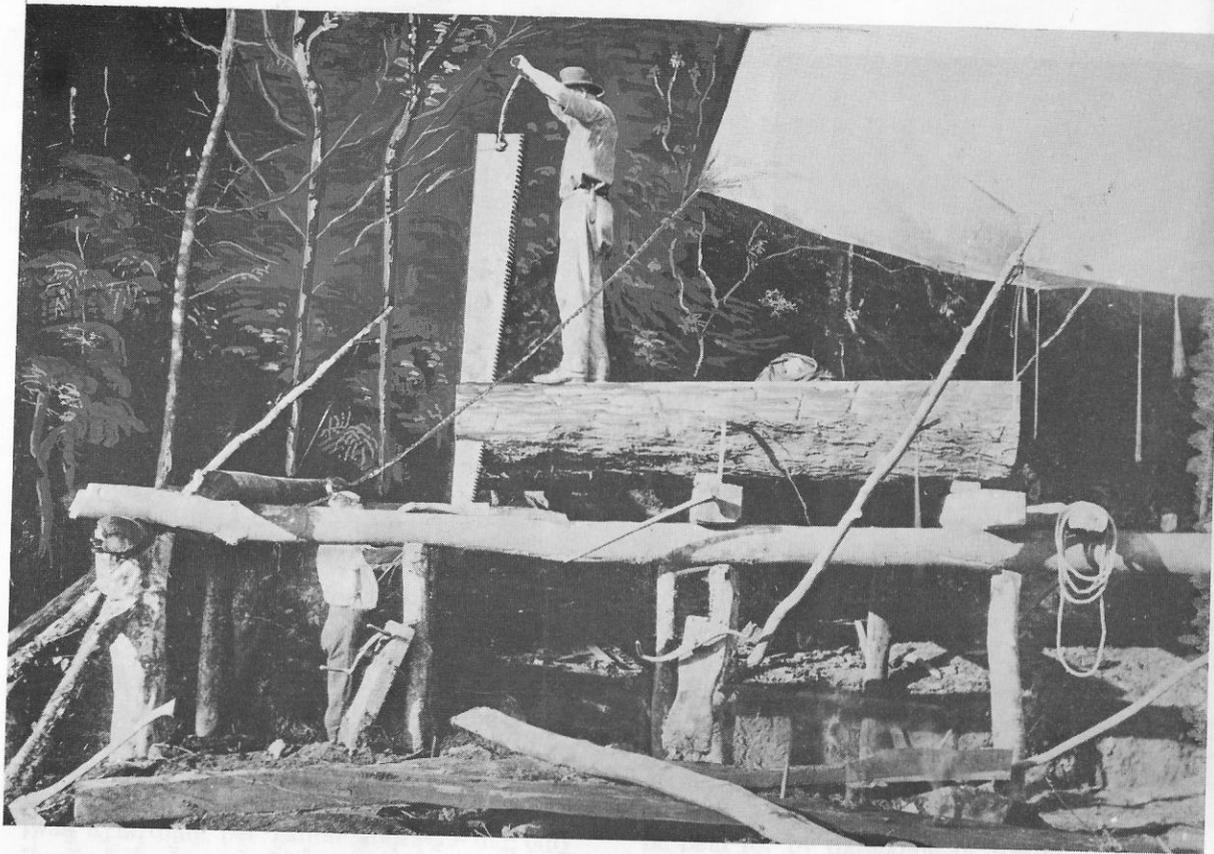
C. McQUEEN, PRINTER, INGLEWOOD.



THE RESERVOIR FROM WHICH THE POWER IS RETAINED.
Photos. by F. W. Alley.



THE NEW POWER HOUSE.



PIT SAWING *Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z*
How the first settlers had to cut their timber.



In the bush.



Logging, Brown's hauler.



VICTORIA. Henry Brown & Co's Tram Engine made by Black, Hawthorn & Co. shead on Tyne 1887. Mr. Rawlinson driver.



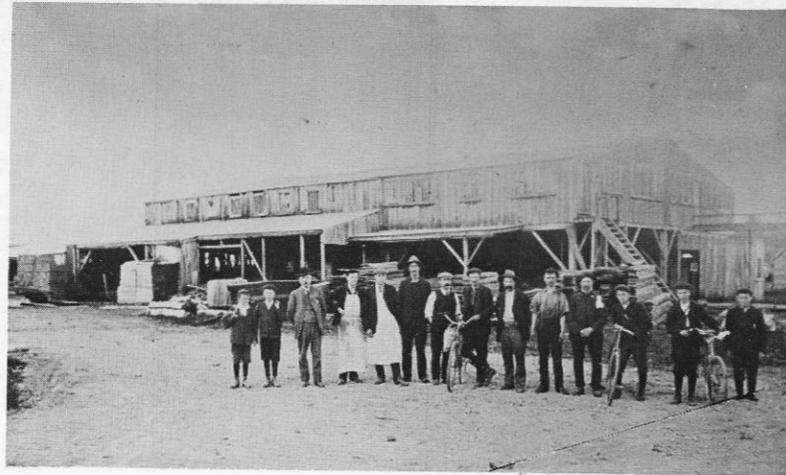
Browns Logging Junkers.



Modern Version of Junkers.



Logging Junkers in the bus!



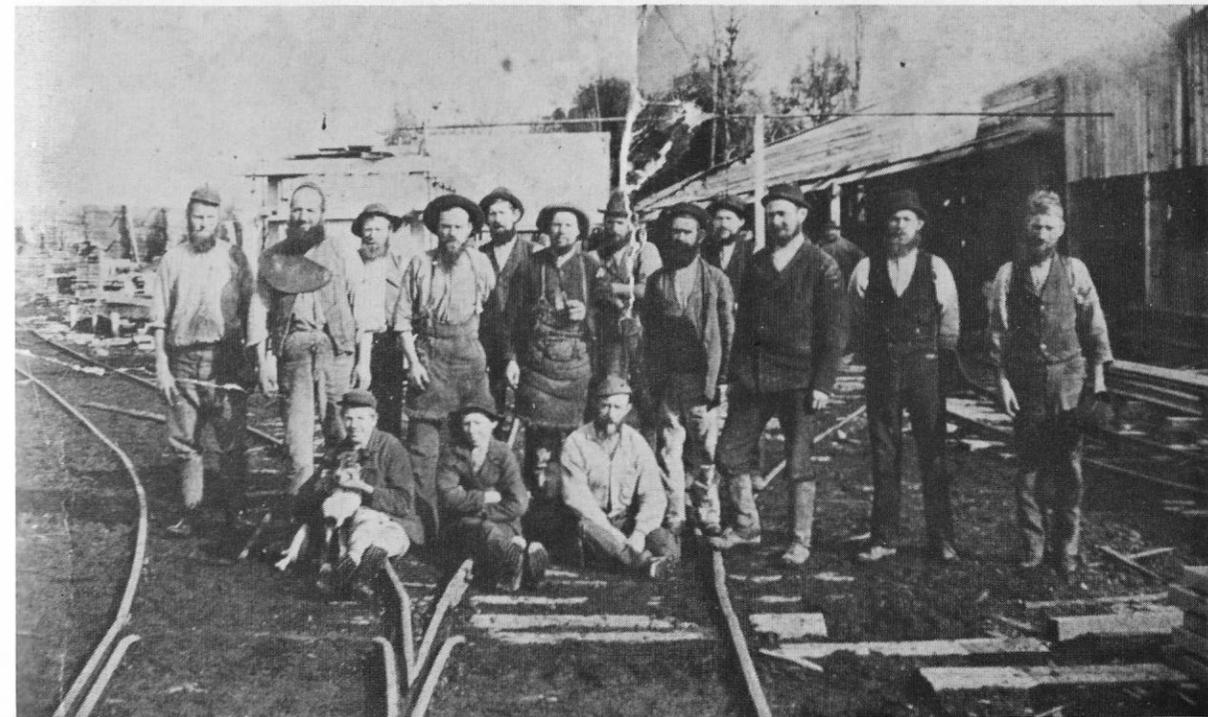
Some of the Staff: Mr. Hood, foreman joiner is 3rd from left. Mr. Ted Harvey who lives in New Plymouth and was foreman joiner in New Plymouth, is 5th from left.



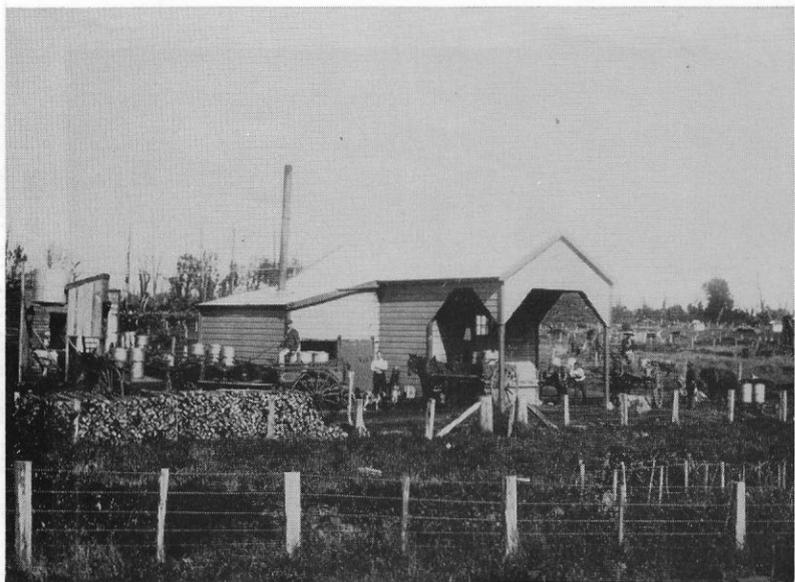
Taranaki Museum Collection

BROWN'S SAWMILL

Photo approximately 1898/99 by W. Kilvington, Normanby.
(from Nicholls paddock, now W. Mumby's)



Probably before the big fire. Henry Brown is third from right. Sitting on the line in the middle front is Jack Caveny who worked for the firm for 70 years.



Dudley Road.



Upland Road.



Tariki Road.



Ratapiko.



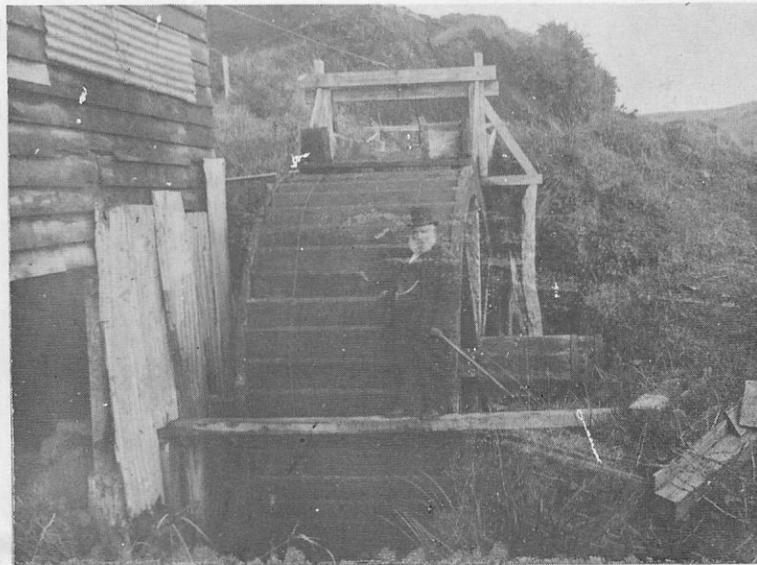
Rugby Road. Branch of Tariki.



Egmont Village. Branch of Mangorei.



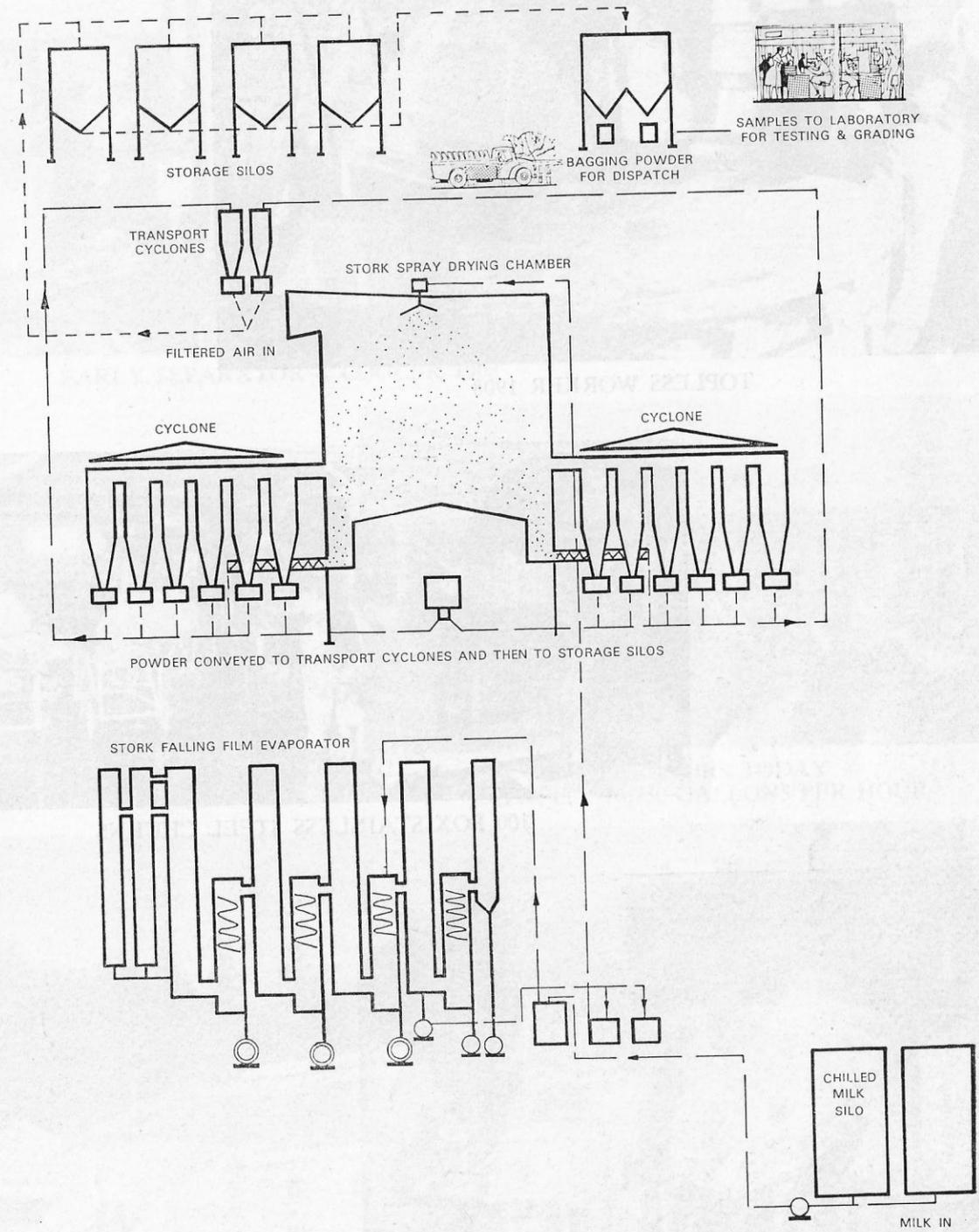
Directors & staff Tarata factory.



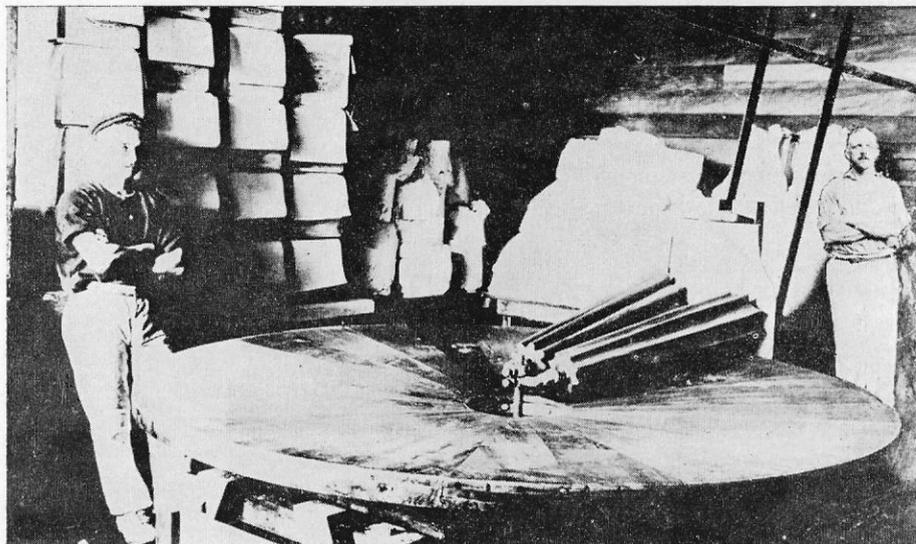
Water wheel to drive milking machine 3 cow plant about 1910
Mr. Marsh, Egmont Village.



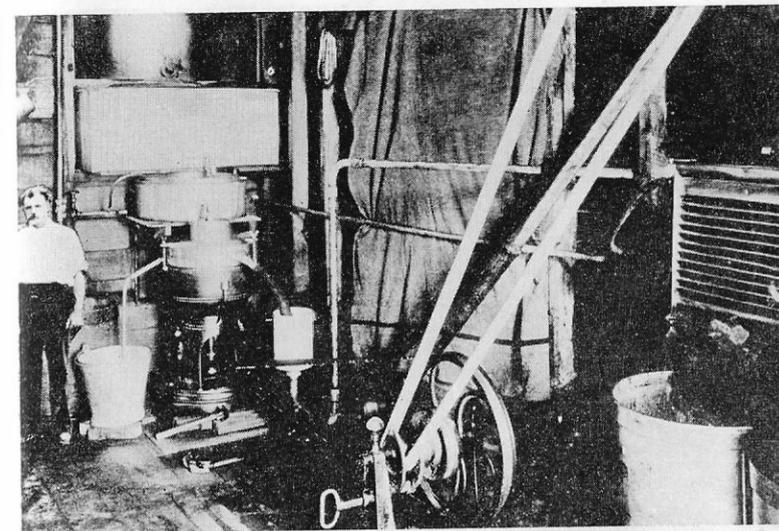
DRIED MILK FACTORY



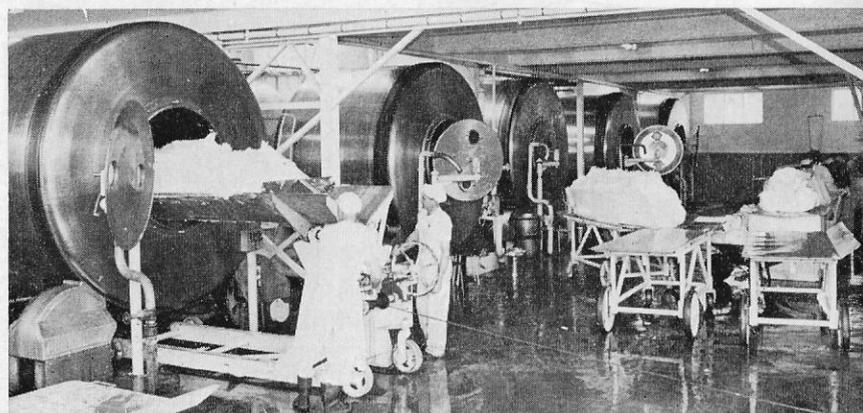
Dried Milk Factory



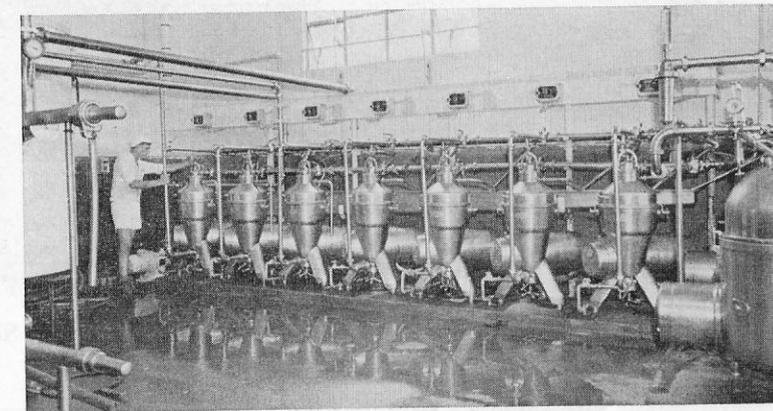
TOPLESS WORKER 1908



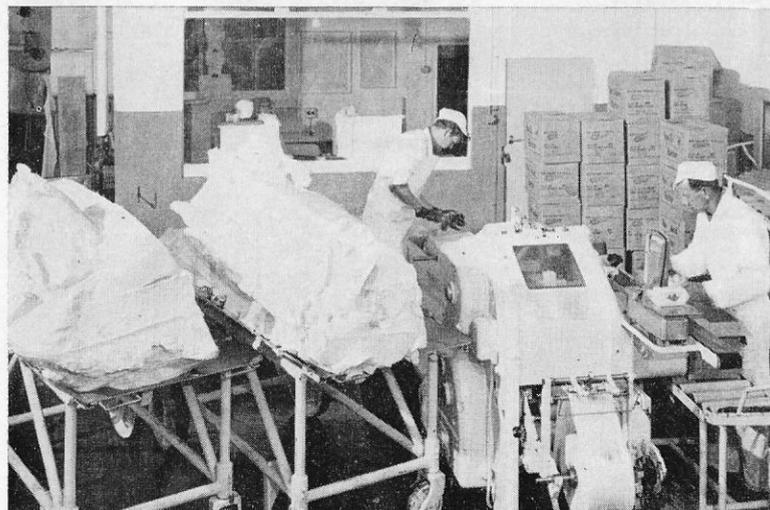
EARLY SEPARATOR & COOLER 1908



100 BOX STAINLESS STEEL CHURNS

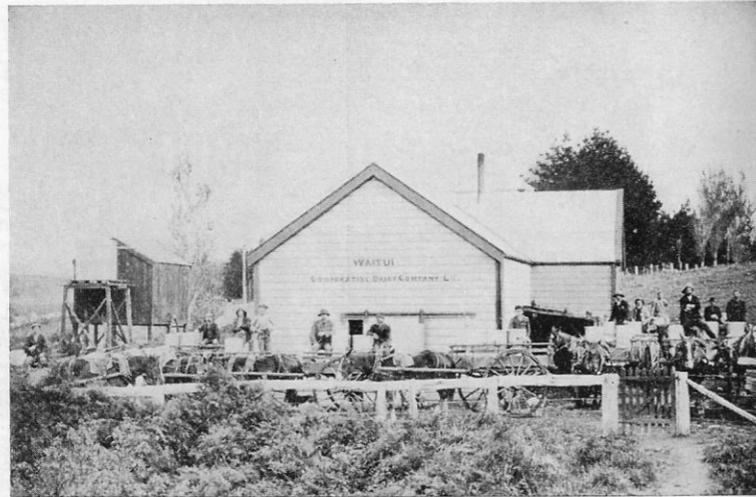


SEPARATORS TODAY
CAPACITY 16,750 GALLONS PER HOUR

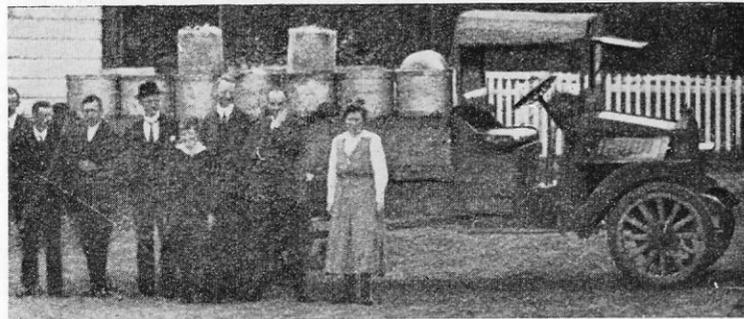


MACHINE PACKER, RATE 120 LB. PER MINUTE





WAITUI CO. FACTORY



DENBY TRUCK 1916, COST £600



TARATA CO-OP. DAIRY COMPANY 1897 - 1938



MANGOREI CO-OP. DAIRY COMPANY 1895 - 1964



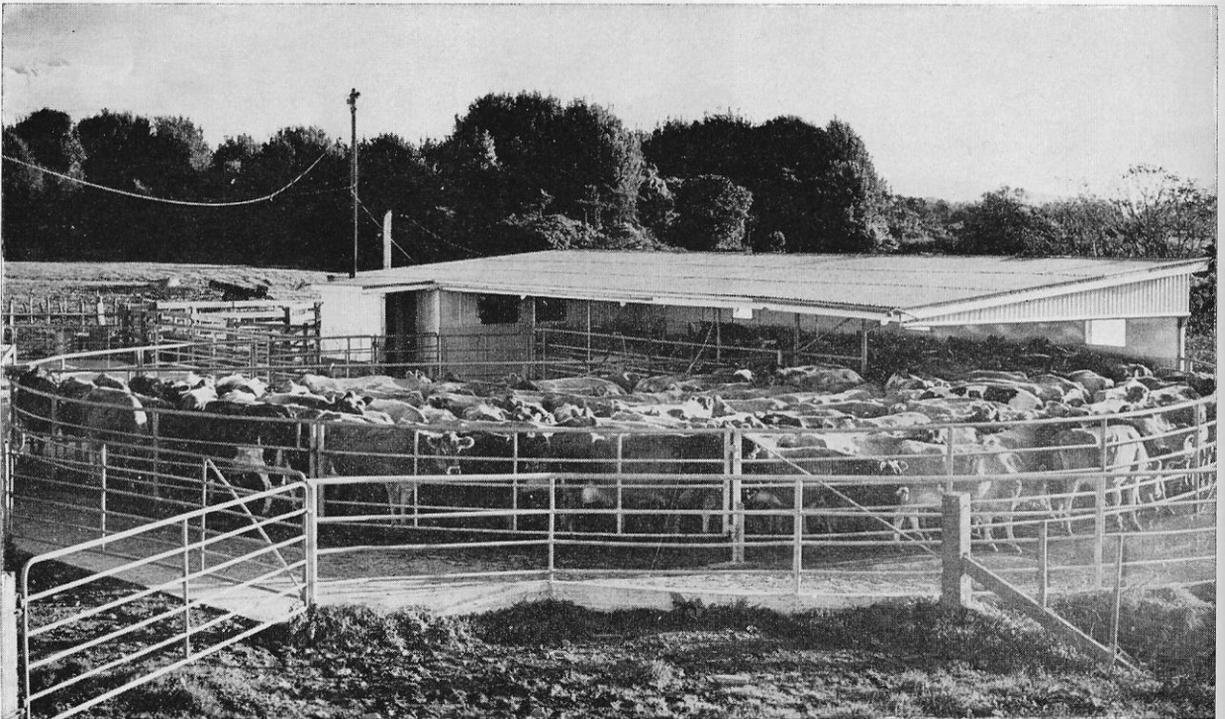
Maketawa Dairy Factory.



IPANY 1907 - 1960



This cowshed was sited on Mr. C. W. Hodge's farm, Bedford Road, in 1900. It is interesting to note the size of the herd of approximately 15 cows all of which were milked by hand. The wooden "slab type" roof and cobble stone yard are also two features of interest.



For comparison we show here a modern dairy unit on the Company's own farm. The outstanding features included "herring bone" type construction, electric milking machines, chilling unit for milk, round yard concept and high standard of hygiene. A herd of 180 cows is milked through this shed.



INGLEWOOD 1874

5 Months after surveyors and advance party arrived.



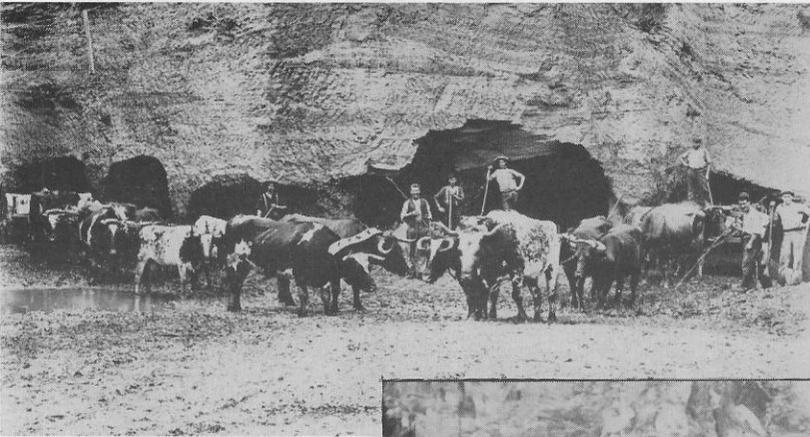
Inglewood from Wortley Road. Jubilee Park on right.
Public school in middle.



Ford at Maketawa River.



INGLEWOOD 1875 (?) from Trimble Park.



Bullock teams of James Tarry.



Jim Tarry drives his team.



EARLY INGLEWOOD taken from Nicholls (now F. Jacksons) hill.

Note: Humphries Street on lower right with mountain road running to left to right.
Church of England with 1st Methodist Church below it.
Inglewood Hotel top left.

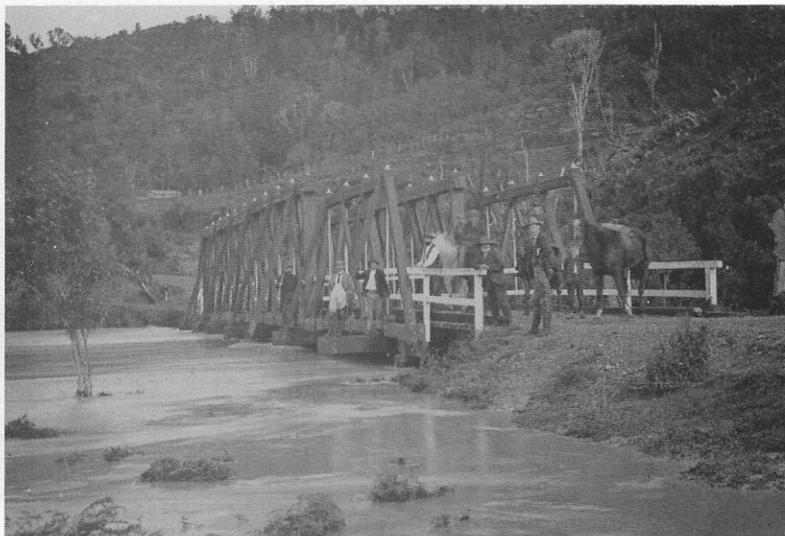


From: B.N.Z. ARCHIVES, P.O. Box 2392, Wellington N.Z.

Bank of New Zealand



Richard Seddon visits Tarata 1896.



The Waitara in flood at Tarata Bridge, May 26, 1904.



Winfields workshop.



June 3rd 1905. Opening of the Makara Bridge, Otaroa Road.



Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson's house. Built 1898
Mrs. Alf Downs owner at present.



Blacksmith Shop.



Building a spring cart and an express.



Carting of stone from Ngatoro Rivers to form Dudley Road.

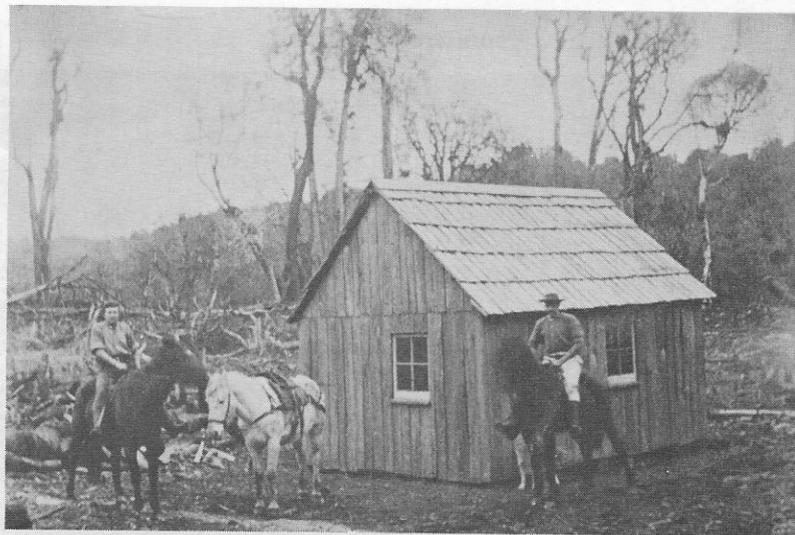


On the Junction Road, Inglewood, just over the Waiongona River from the Bacon factory.

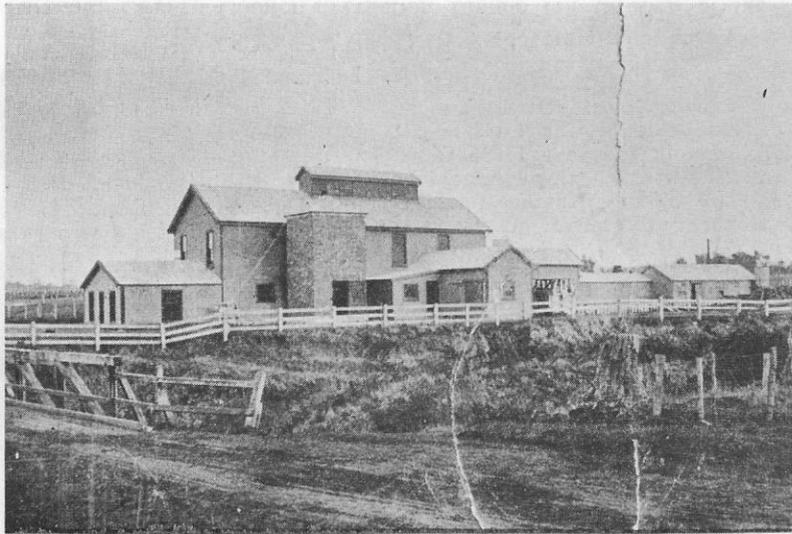


MAKETAWA BRIDGE FATALITY

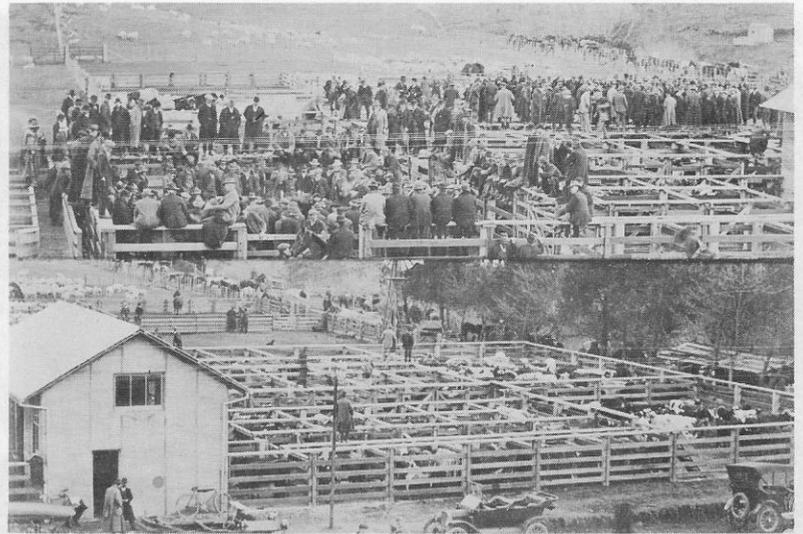
Taranaki County Council's Traction Engine fell through bridge with dray load of metal.



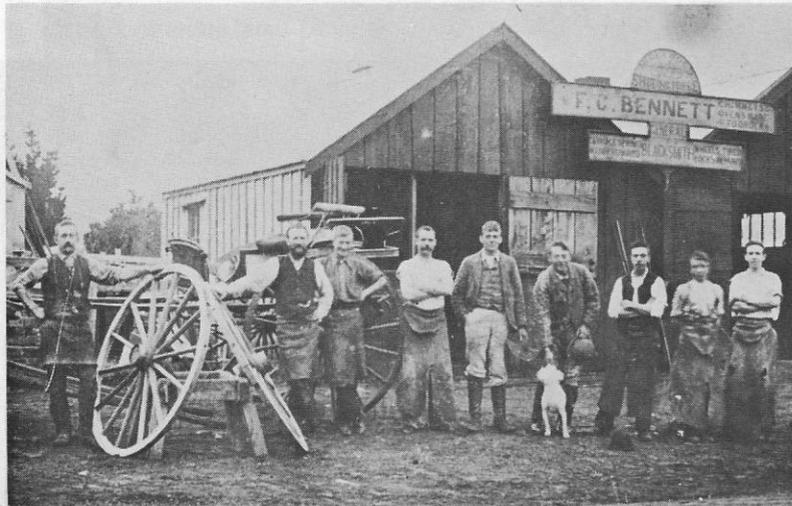
WEBBS HUT, PURANGI Note: The cottage is completely built out of split slabs as are also the roof shingles.



INGLEWOOD BACON CURING FACTORY.



Inglewood Saleyards.



Bennett's Shoeing Forge.



Calgers Gardens, Inglewood

machine with power to purchase same if satisfactory. After having inspected machines at Melbourne and Sydney it was decided to buy a freezing machine from Humble and Nicholson Ltd., providing they guaranteed it for six months. The butter room was enlarged a verandah added and an insulated chamber was constructed.

To quote from a news clipping of that time: "The Weekly Record," 1899: "The Directors have always shown commendable zeal and enterprise in promoting the interests of the shareholders, who, we feel sure, will not begrudge the money that has been expended of late, in making the factory one of the best equipped in the colony — an expenditure which, it is hoped, will be fully recompensed by satisfactory prices during the ensuing season for the company's butter — an article which, we may state, has established a good name for itself in the colony and elsewhere."

The Manager's house was built for £117, but this price also included removing an old cheese room from the factory. In 1897 a two-room cottage with a lean-to was built for the Kaimata Creamery Manager for £77, which included the "chimney."

Our "Sunflower" brand first appeared in our records on 24th September, 1897, and to quote: "that Sir Rob Stout's opinion be obtained as to the company's right to use their registered 'Sunflower' brand in England."

For the year from April, 1896, to March, 1897, 160 cords of wood were purchased for the boilers. It is interesting to note the price and type of wood which was burnt at that time: Rata 16/- per cord, Tawa 13/- per cord, Pine 9/- per cord.

Discussions were held with intending suppliers from Dudley Road regarding plans to erect a creamery for them. After having met all conditions regarding shares, and signing the bank guarantee to cover the cost of the creamery, it was decided to erect one forthwith.

Four acres of land were purchased on the Dudley Road at £9/10/- per acre, subject to

a suitable water supply being available, the cost of the Creamery, stable, cart shed, and Manager's house was £216.

The plant required was listed as follows:

- 2 Laval separators (purchased from Mid-hirst Dairy Co.);
- 1 pair scales, 5 beam;
- 1 receiving vat;
- 1 Laval heater;
- 1 Lister skim milk pump;
- 4 cream cans;
- 1 Lawrence cooler;
- 1 Douglas single action water pump;
- 1,400 gallon iron tank;
- Engine, boiler, shafts and pulleys;
- Horse, cart and harnesses.

This was the actual plant installed and needed to operate a creamery and it was expected that this creamery would receive 8,400 lbs. of milk per day. It was completed in October, 1898.

In the last two months of that year two items of plant were purchased for the central factory, both of which have significant interest.

A 5 cwt. ice plant was bought from Humble and Nicholson — the refrigerator unit that it replaced was sold to our near neighbour at that time — the Maketawa Dairy Co.

A 2,400 lb. cream pasteurizer was also purchased and this is the first record of a pasteurizer being used at the factory.

The Kaimata Creamery was dismantled in 1899 and a new one erected.

Added water in milk created many problems for Directors in the early years and the following notice was posted at creameries and the central factory:

"That any supplier found adding water or in any way tampering with milk supplied to the company will be prosecuted under the Dairy Act."

This message must have had the desired effect, for after 1899 little was heard of added water again until 1969.

Our first butter to be shipped through the Taranaki Freezing Works Co. Ltd. was in 1901.

Amalgamations were not in vogue in 1900, for delegates from Waiongona, Richmond Road and Waitui were informed that the Company had decided not to extend their business in that direction.

In July, 1902, the board received a deputation from the Ratapiko district to erect a creamery: it was decided to proceed immediately on the same lines as the Dudley Creamery except that a turbine was to be installed for power to operate it.

Water turbines were talked about for the Central factory in 1901. First a 14 h.p. turbine was discussed, and later it was decided to consult gentlemen with knowledge of water power who would give information on the subject. After advice had been sought it was decided not to proceed with this type of power owing to the small quantity of water available in the natural river, the Waiongona-iti. The turbine at Ratapiko was never operated. Numerous consultants were employed but the answer was not found owing to a flood in May, 1903, which washed most of the dam away. The turbine scheme was abandoned and a 6 h.p. oil engine was purchased to get the creamery going.

The Electric Light Co. representative waited on the board in 1904 to discuss electricity. Directors decided to leave the matter over and obtain further outside evidence on the question of electric power and also to ascertain for themselves the horse power requirements for the factory. After much advice it was finally put to shareholders in 1905 to decide on electric power. They favoured the use of electricity and left it to the Directors to act.

One motor was purchased, but it did not arrive in the colony until 1906 and the delay caused embarrassment in that the old boiler had to be reinstated to cope with production.

Water was first purchased from the Inglewood Borough in this year, and the contract was renewed in 1909 for the price of 2½ pence per 1,000 gallons.

The Tariki Creamery was closed in 1907 and the Tariki Co-operative Dairy Co. was

formed. In the following year production at Moa decreased by 66 tons and was accounted for with the closing of the Tariki Creamery and the severe drought. 1911-1912 period was one of great progress. The Waiongona Creamery was opened; the Waitui Co. amalgamated with Moa and continued as a creamery. The Lincoln and Bristol creameries were also established, together with a general store to cater for suppliers' needs.

The first world war was mentioned in our records in December, 1914, and the company donated 5 boxes of butter to the war fund. In 1915 it was decided that during the war, and for 4 years afterwards, our company would deal exclusively with New Zealand, the British Empire and with the Allies.

Home separation started in 1915 and the company had two agencies for separators. One was the Alfa Laval agency and the other for the Perfect Separator. In 1916 the Chairman and Manager were appointed to get expert advice and go thoroughly into the question of purchasing a motor lorry. A Denby motor lorry was purchased for £600 and was delivered to Inglewood in the same year.

Directors reported to shareholders at their next annual meeting:

"That the wisdom of this step was already apparent in the saving of the cost of cartage and expeditious manner in which the cream is now collected."

On 3rd March, 1917, the company purchased the freehold of the factory site from the Inglewood Borough for the sum of £2,430. Unfortunately, the original lease, which was granted in 1884, contained a clause to the effect that upon the expiry of the lease all buildings, fences, etc., on the property were to be handed over to the Inglewood Borough Council. It was necessary, therefore, in purchasing the freehold, to purchase also our own buildings.

The first venture into casein production was made in the 1917 to 1920 period and the Government Dairy Instructor gave the follow-

ing as requirements to equip our various creameries:

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Kaimata Creamery | 800 gals. milk |
| | —1 vat required |
| Ratapiko | 1,000 gals. milk |
| | —1 vat required |
| Dudley Road | 1,230 gals. milk |
| | —2 vats required |
| Waiongona | 1,000 gals. milk |
| | —2 vats required |
| Waitui | 700 gals. milk |
| | —1 vat required |
| Bristol | 700 gals. milk |
| | —1 vat required |
| Lincoln | 500 gals. milk |
| | —1 vat required |
| Main Factory | 1,700 gals. milk |
| | —3 vats required |

The total cost of equipping the factory in the seven creameries was estimated at £2,570.

In 1917 casein was made at Kaimata, Ratapiko, Waitui and Bristol Creameries, and also at the central factory. Dudley and Lincoln Creameries had their plant installed in 1919 when everything in connection with the casein department was working very smoothly. The casein curd was sold to New Zealand Casein Co. for £40 per ton with a guarantee of a further 50% on nett profits realized on the finished article, when sold above an agreed price. When prices slumped in 1920, this was classed as a temporary fall in price on the London market. The slump, however, was drastic enough to end our first venture into casein making, and the era of home separation for the whole company was about to begin.

The influenza epidemic in 1918 took its toll of shareholders and staff alike. Numerous condolences were made to shareholders on the loss of members of their families. The staff were heartily thanked for the manner in which they carried out their duties during the epidemic, and the Inglewood Borough

Council was accorded thanks for having helped the company through their work during the epidemic.

During the years 1921 to 1924 all creameries were closed and sold. The whole company was then converted to home separation which continued until 1957, apart from one small venture into cheese. The general store had evidently served its purpose, as it was leased in 1924 to the Farmers Trading Co.

A mention of the Mangorei Dairy Co. was made in 1926, when all their cream was sent to Moa whilst they were re-building their factory. Moa also entered into an extensive re-building and re-equipping programme in 1928 and to quote from a newspaper clipping at that time, "The Budget," 1929:

"The new factory has been erected immediately adjacent to the old building. It has been constructed in brick, with concrete facings, and forms a very handsome addition to the architecture of Inglewood. It is a monument to the enterprise of the directors and shareholders, who have thus shown their confidence in the great industry in which they are engaged. The design is new to Taranaki so far as dairy factories are concerned and the architects, Messrs. L. G. West and Son, of Palmerston North, are not only to be congratulated on the general attractiveness of the building, but on many features which will lead to the efficient and economical working of the factory."

There was no further major building undertaken for 30 years; but plant was kept up to date continually during that time. The depression years from 1930 to 1936 were years which drastically affected shareholders and staff. The payout in 1934 was 9.21 pence, and was only 1 penny above the payout of our first year of operation in 1895. This one point alone shows the hardships which were faced by the farmers in those difficult years. The first guarantee price system was intro-

duced in 1936, together with standardized balance sheets. Suppliers were requested to send only the highest quality cream as a grade point system would determine the price received for butter in the future.

In 1938 the Tarata Dairy Co. amalgamated with Moa. At that time Tarata was manufacturing 121 tons of butter and in the same year the Kaimiro Dairy Co. amalgamated with Moa.

In 1941, as a war measure, our one year venture into cheese manufacture was conducted at the Kaimiro factory which had been re-purchased for that purpose. It was fitted with the latest equipment and grounds laid out for permanency. However, it was only used for one year and then closed at the request of the Marketing Department. As the State took over the property, no loss was incurred by the company for this venture. During this same time over 80 of our suppliers were zoned to other factories as a war-time measure; mainly to increase cheese production at that time.

From 1941 to 1957 there was little activity of historical interest. Our company was solely a butter factory which contained:

Three 50 box churns.
Pasteurizer.
Butter packer.
Glass lined cream vats
and other ancillary equipment.

In 1940, production was 1,786 tons of butter, and in 1957 had increased to 2,092 tons. The major alterations and plant changes were: Additions to the cool room and office.

A MK1 BDR butter packing machine was purchased, and the first 100 box wooden churn with internal workers was purchased from Andersons Ltd. This was the fore-runner of three such churns which operated until the first stainless steel churns were purchased in 1961.

In 1953 directors and shareholders investigated the need for the erection of a spray skim powder factory so as to make a milk

service available to all suppliers. This idea was shelved owing to world surpluses of powder at that time. It was in 1957 that this type of manufacture was again investigated together with casein manufacture. The powder market was still depressed, and from all the best advice that could be obtained, casein was the most profitable and reliable by-product and was assured of a steady and increasing international market.

It was on this report that 65 out of 304 shareholders changed over to milk supply in 1958, and provided the skim-milk necessary to manufacture 339 tons of casein that year.

Milk tankers were the main reason for the change from home separation to whole milk supply. Large quantities of milk could be moved in bulk by these vehicles and provided the means for efficient milk handling. Capital cost to service these suppliers amounted to £112,522: a heavy burden on those few suppliers, but this finally enabled 463 milk suppliers to reap the benefit of it by casein manufacture.

The last decade, 1960 to 1970, completes the evolution by witnessing the following amalgamations:

In 1960 the Tariki Co-operative Dairy Co. joined Moa, and the Rugby Road branch of their unit was kept open for cheese manufacture. This branch was renamed the Tariki Branch of the "Moa" and retained its former brand for cheese of "Miro." The branch at Tariki was closed and later sold. Selected plant was transferred to the other branch.

In 1962 the Kaimata Co-operative Dairy Co. joined with Moa, and the factory was updated for cheese manufacture. Their cheese brand "Oaks" was retained. In 1963 these two branches were able to produce 2,000 tons of cheese, but milk diversion intervened and only 1,129 tons was made. In 1963 the New Zealand Dairy Board again requested us to enter into milk diversion to butter and casein. These two cheese branches were not reopened because of the diversion and the branches and plant were later sold.

Our main factory had been replacing

wooden churns since 1961, and by 1963 three stainless steel churns were operating. Our original casein de-vat washing system had also been replaced with the McKenzie and Ridley continuous processing equipment. July, 1964, saw the Mangorei/Moa amalgamation concluded, and as this was a butter and buttermilk powder factory, their plant was transferred to Moa to cope with the extra supply, and also to assist with establishing a buttermilk powder department.

The buildings and houses at Mangorei were sold, and numerous cream suppliers switched to milk supply in the first year of the amalgamation.

Maketawa Company, which was a cheese unit, elected to amalgamate with Moa in 1968. This factory closed and all the supply was absorbed into the Moa with little difficulty.

This era of amalgamation increased the output of the Moa factory, for butter, from 2,488 tons in 1960 to 6,000 tons in 1970. Casein too, was increased, not only by amalgamation but by cream suppliers changing to milk; 1960, 452 tons; 1970, 3,000 tons, and buttermilk powder from nil to 650 tons. The 1970 figures would be the production from our own suppliers of butterfat had milk diversion not taken place.

It has also provided a factory equipped with modern machinery, of which all shareholders can be justly proud.

As a crowning achievement for our 75th Jubilee year we were proud to announce that for the first time we had gained the distinction of winning both the N.Z. Dairy Board Trophy for the highest grade butter and also the H. H. Moller Trophy for the highest grade butter within Taranaki. Our casein also won second place in the Kinleith Trophy for 30 mesh edible casein.

These excellent results were only obtained by a spirit of willing team work which prevails throughout the factory.

The N.Z. Dairy Board Trophy has now been won on four consecutive times and the Moller Trophy five consecutive times.

Milk Powder:

At a special meeting of shareholders in November, 1971, authority was given the Directors to proceed immediately with the erection of a large milk powder factory, modern laboratory, and storage sufficient for at least one year's manufacture. This was found necessary not only to combat pollution but to cope with world demands and give the Company a full range of manufacturing. This modern factory was officially opened on December 8th, 1972, by the then Chairman of the New Zealand Dairy Board, Mr. F. L. Onion, and cost 1.7 million dollars.

Future:

Always progressive, the Moa Co-operative Dairy Company Ltd., owns about twenty acres and thirty staff houses within the Borough, which gives it ample room for expansion in the future. Besides this it has a farm of 193 acres on the Windsor Road for disposal of manufacturing wastes. However with new inventions it appears that it will not be long before all present wastes are used in the manufacture of some goods.

1973-74 Directors: K. W. Jackson — Chairman, R. B. Young — Deputy Chairman, Mr. F. Bracegirdle, B. Fabish, R. J. Jordan, D. M. Reeve, H. J. Clough, J. H. Hall, T. W. Johnston, M. J. Kettlewell, K. B. Riley.

Executive Staff:

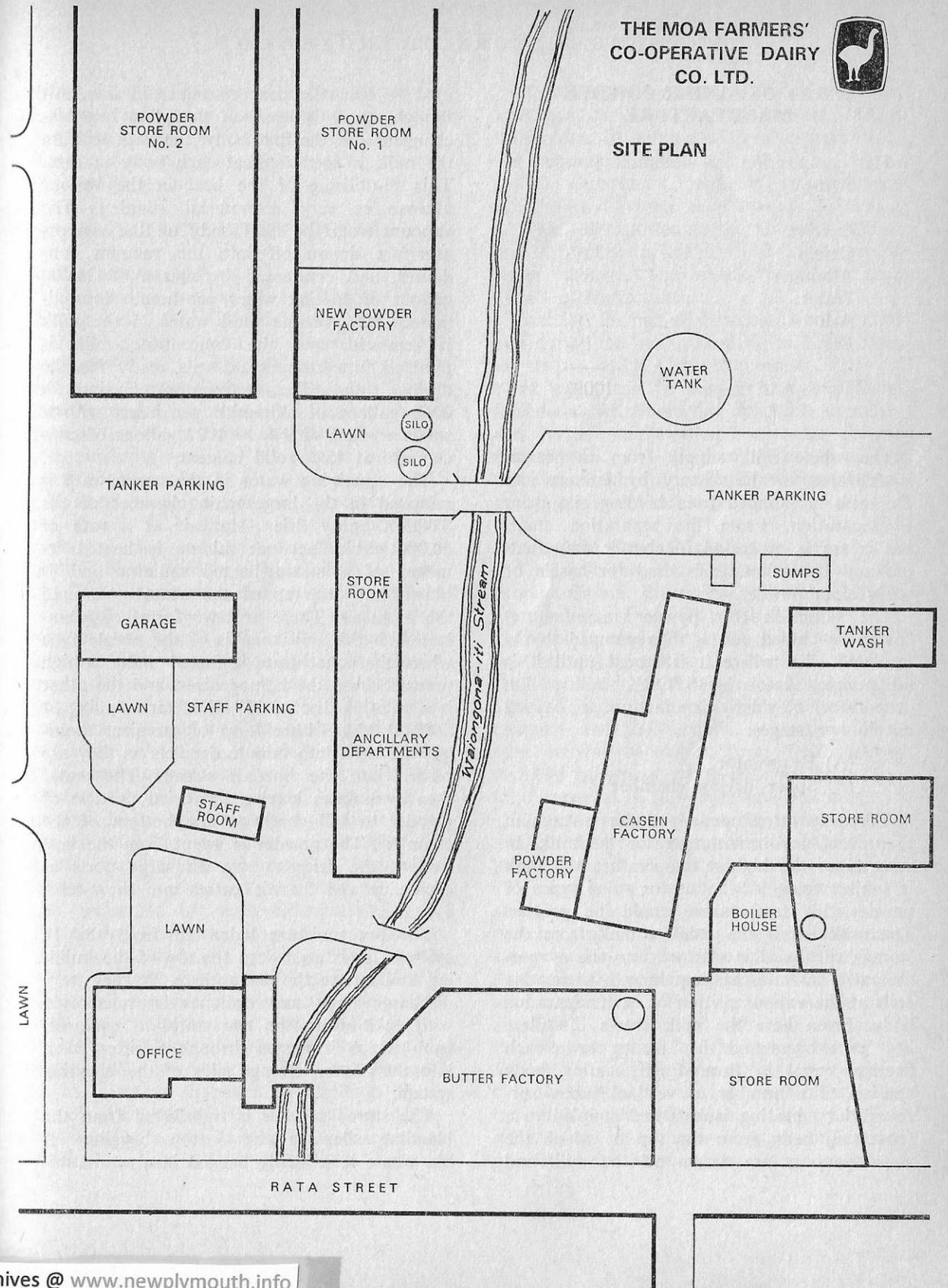
General Manager: B. H. Orchard.
Secretary: J. R. Walker.
Milk and Casein Manager: J. K. Wooller.
Butter Manager: C. J. Dimmick.
Powder Manager: G. L. Chitty.
Chief Engineer: J. Laurie.

The following describes fully the manufacture of the various products at this very modern factory, besides showing the layout and giving a full record of production from its start.

THE MOA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED
 RECORD OF PRODUCTION, 1896—1974

| Year | Butter Made (Tons) | Casein Made (Tons) | Cheese Made (Tons) | Spray Skimmilk Powder | Spray Buttermilk Powder | Payment at Farm Gate (Cream) Cents | Own Suppliers Butterfat Received | No. of Suppliers |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1896 | 123 | | | | | 6.67 | 240,413 | |
| 1897 | 157 | | | | | 6.78 | 319,485 | |
| 1898 | 190 | | | | | 7.12 | 375,095 | |
| 1899 | 230 | | | | | 7.22 | 453,451 | |
| 1900 | 256 | | | | | 7.82 | 509,804 | |
| 1901 | 272 | | | | | 7.76 | 562,468 | |
| 1902 | 305 | | | | | 8.32 | 612,820 | |
| 1903 | 311 | | | | | 7.99 | 636,443 | |
| 1904 | 336 | | | | | 7.84 | 663,166 | |
| 1905 | 330 | | | | | 7.47 | 658,882 | |
| 1906 | 346 | | | | | 8.17 | 691,501 | |
| 1907 | 401 | | | | | 8.66 | 801,838 | |
| 1908 | 334 | | | | | 8.64 | 663,132 | |
| 1909 | 345 | | | | | 9.34 | 683,343 | 129 |
| 1910 | 365 | | | | | 9.54 | 710,645 | 136 |
| 1911 | 414 | | | | | 9.44 | 798,685 | 137 |
| 1912 | 418 | | | | | 9.84 | 809,372 | 172 |
| 1913 | 405 | | | | | 10.10 | 774,974 | 173 |
| 1914 | 446 | | | | | 9.98 | 849,524 | 172 |
| 1915 | 432 | | | | | 11.42 | 826,366 | 175 |
| 1916 | 458 | | | | | 13.30 | 874,325 | 182 |
| 1917 | 377 | | | | | 16.09 | 719,228 | 171 |
| 1918 | 357 | | | | | 14.99 | 674,698 | 139 |
| 1919 | 334 | | | | | 15.64 | 638,584 | 141 |
| 1920 | 331 | | | | | 15.96 | 627,538 | 164 |
| 1921 | 309 | | | | | 25.73 | 589,132 | 197 |
| 1922 | 440 | | | | | 12.64 | 822,915 | 184 |
| 1923 | 503 | | | | | 14.64 | 940,288 | 199 |
| 1924 | 502 | | | | | 15.41 | 924,490 | 204 |
| 1925 | 588 | | | | | 15.07 | 1,090,478 | 218 |
| 1926 | 670 | | | | | 14.49 | 1,234,495 | 220 |
| 1927 | 724 | | | | | 13.67 | 1,330,392 | 248 |
| 1928 | 702 | | | | | 14.99 | 1,291,088 | 205 |
| 1929 | 859 | | | | | 15.49 | 1,582,050 | 301 |
| 1930 | 1,064 | | | | | 12.59 | 1,991,702 | 305 |
| 1931 | 1,081 | | | | | 10.42 | 1,979,602 | 332 |
| 1932 | 1,177 | | | | | 9.62 | 2,162,095 | 379 |
| 1933 | 1,398 | | | | | 7.72 | 2,561,259 | 381 |
| 1934 | 1,538 | | | | | 7.67 | 2,812,998 | 391 |
| 1935 | 1,596 | | | | | 8.04 | 2,928,099 | 372 |
| 1936 | 1,534 | | | | | 10.26 | 2,803,124 | 363 |
| 1937 | 1,631 | | | | | 11.69 | 2,975,752 | 361 |
| 1938 | 1,832 | | | | | 12.44 | 3,349,544 | 370 |
| 1939 | 1,729 | | | | | 13.65 | 3,172,866 | 417 |
| 1940 | 1,786 | | 866 | | | 13.59 | 3,264,735 | 432 |
| 1941 | 1,703 | | 24 | | | 13.43 | 3,126,150 | 432 |
| 1942 | 737 | | | | | 13.49 | 2,110,410 | 297 |
| 1943 | 1,565 | | | | | 13.96 | 2,886,276 | 439 |
| 1944 | 1,408 | | | | | 14.06 | 2,581,132 | 360 |
| 1945 | 1,607 | | | | | 14.18 | 2,948,332 | 350 |
| 1946 | 1,696 | | | | | 14.14 | 3,109,599 | 377 |
| 1947 | 1,588 | | | | | 14.07 | 2,917,781 | 368 |
| 1948 | 1,757 | | | | | 21.82 | 3,238,230 | 378 |
| 1949 | 1,937 | | | | | 22.88 | 3,539,478 | 383 |
| 1950 | 1,978 | | | | | 24.11 | 3,612,888 | 380 |
| 1951 | 2,081 | | | | | 25.66 | 3,817,402 | 372 |
| 1952 | 2,118 | | | | | 28.62 | 3,877,457 | 358 |
| 1953 | 2,171 | | | | | 30.18 | 3,989,423 | 360 |
| 1954 | 2,160 | | | | | 31.55 | 4,014,869 | 363 |
| 1955 | 2,197 | | | | | 31.49 | 4,070,146 | 344 |
| 1956 | 2,241 | | | | | 30.26 | 4,154,180 | 341 |
| 1957 | 2,092 | | | | | 31.16 | 3,873,145 | 327 |
| 1958 | 2,266 | | | | | 30.29 | 4,191,407 | 316 |
| | | | | | | Milk at Farm | | |
| 1959 | 2,488 | 339 | | | | 30.07 | 4,615,306 | 304 |
| 1960 | 2,240 | 452 | 704 | | | 31.49 | 4,151,782 | 302 |
| 1961 | 2,621 | 681 | 912 | | | 31.03 | 5,369,483 | 355 |
| 1962 | 2,712 | 828 | 1,129 | | | 30.73 | 5,729,142 | 357 |
| 1963 | 3,020 | 1,104 | — | | | 30.68 | 6,973,251 | 383 |
| 1964 | 3,640 | 1,514 | — | | | 33.01 | 7,765,107 | 364 |
| | | | | | | But/milk Powder | | |
| 1965 | 5,456 | 1,714 | | | | 35.95 | 9,739,645 | 510 |
| 1966 | 5,514 | 1,950 | 564 | | | 36.50 | 9,731,567 | 491 |
| 1967 | 4,686 | 1,711 | 656 | | | 36.86 | 10,407,408 | 477 |
| 1968 | 5,236 | 2,394 | 515 | | | 34.70 | 10,349,260 | 466 |
| * 1969 | 7,775 | 3,926 | 792 | | | 35.10 | 11,626,792 | 505 |
| * 1970 | 5,017 | 2,504 | 539 | | | 34.27 | 11,285,283 | 492 |
| 1971 | 5,737 | 2,802 | 576 | | | 37.50 | 10,686,502 | 466 |
| 1972 | 6,570 | 3,197 | 954 | | | 47.00 | 11,957,386 | 439 |
| 1973 | 6,592 | 2,481 | 604 | 2,145 tons | 80 tons | 46.00 | 12,223,143 | 424 |
| Tonnes | | | | | | per kg | | |
| 1974 | 6,287 | 240 | 286 | 8,172 tonnes | 790 tonnes | 130.07 | 5,134,621 kg | 401 |

* Diversion of milk influenced tonnage of manufacture



THE MOA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY CO. LTD.

