GRADING OF DAIRY-PRODUCE.

Table showing Quantities and Score-percentages of Butter and Cheese graded throughout New Zealand during Year ended 31st March, 1916.

	Grading-points.			Butter.		Cheese.	
	giimair	-points.		Number of Boxes.	Score-percentages.	Number of Cases.	Score-percentages
76				10	0.0001	4	0.0008
77				8	0.0001	$2\overline{3}$	0.0036
$77\frac{1}{2}$				8	0.0001	9	0.0015
78				115	0.0014	71	0.0118
$78\frac{1}{2}$				131	0.0016	48	0.0079
79				60	0.0008	14	0.0023
80						53	0.0088
81				81	. 0.0010		
81]				177	0.0020	121	0.0200
82				53	0.0006	146	0.0242
$82\frac{1}{2}$	• •			78	0.0009	139	0.0230
83				226	0.0027	408	0.0676
331				378	0.0044	197	0.0326
34.°				609	0.0072	1,143	0.1894
34 ફ				826	0.0098	1,663	0.2756
35				4.234	0.0499	4,733	0.7844
$55\frac{1}{2}$				4,285	0.0506	7,456	1.2357
86				11.880	1.4020	13,908	2.3051
$6\frac{1}{2}$				3,072	0.3626	7,380	1.2231
37				9,012	0.002/0	244	0.0404
38				15,898	1.8762	$28,\overline{269}$	4.6852
88 1				22,310	2.6341	29,795	4.9381
9 .				51,490	6.0768	60,739	10.0667
39 1	• •	• •		47,318	5.5843	81,000	13.4247
0	• •	• •		77,058	9.0942	104,326	17.2758
003	• •	• •	• •	67,598	7.9777	104,320	17.9207
1		• •	• •	87,715	10.3519	66,101	10.9553
1 <u>1</u>		• •	• •	87,893	10.3729	36,271	6.0114
$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	• •	• •		99,488	11.7413	23,950	3.9694
$2\frac{1}{3}$	• •	• •	• •	61,606	7.2706	15,946	2.6428
$\frac{2}{3}$	• •	• •	• • •	52,181	6.1583	7,382	1.2235
$3\frac{1}{2}$	• • •	• •	• •	51,838	6.1178	$\frac{7,362}{2.016}$	0.3341
յչ 4	• •	• •	•• '	45,859	5.4122	1,304	0·2161
4 1	• •	• •	!	17,714	2.0906	279	0.0462
43 5	• •		• • •				
	• •		• •	24,828	2.6942	100	0.0165
$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{c}$	• •	• •		7.469	0.8815	• •	• •
6		• •		2,836	0.3369		, ,

THE BUTTER INDUSTRY.

Creamery Butter.

The reputation which New Zealand holds as a country where creamery butter of the best quality is made has been maintained for many years. This good name has been built up as the result of strenuous effort on the part of a section of the producers, backed by practical assistance rendered by the State. It is safe to say that so far as the establishment of a uniform system of manufacture goes, the New Zealand method is not excelled by any and equalled by few countries where the art of buttermaking is a specialized business.

The experience of the past year has again demonstrated the principle of the success attained when what is known as the "whole-milk" system is practised. Those dairy companies whose supply of raw material consists mainly in the delivery of milk either to the central creamery (butter-factory) or to the skimming-stations have almost without exception turned out a product which would bear comparison with the best article made in any country that might be named—truly a superfine product, which if sold on its merits, with the advantage of an all-the-year-round supply, would hold its own in competition with any other. Unfortunately the production of this class of butter is steadily but surely declining in New Zealand. It is almost superfluous to ask the reason why, for the answer is obvious to all who are well acquainted with the change that has and is still taking place from the whole-milk system of delivery to that of separating the cream on the farm. The year now closed has amplified in no mistaken manner the danger of accepting cream separated on the farms and held there for two or more days under conditions which, to say the least, are so harmful that no perishable foodstuff could pass through the process