Table II shows the quantities of butter, cheese, butter fat, or milk sold during the years 1912 to 1919.

Year.		Cheese.		Butter.	Fat sold as Cream.	Whole Mail Sold.	
			Ibs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
912			186, 938	3.816			
913 .			129.811	43,268	5.351		
914		. 1	131.906	21,247	14.207	60, %	
915			159,446	10,909	13,486	S.F., (10	
916			153, 574	117	16,317	334.7	
917		. 1	145,108		23,718	577.1	
918			45.898		86.572	890 9	
P19			38,059		149.665	983. 1	

TAB: " II.

## MANUFACTURING CHARGES.

	For Manu	For Handling		
Year.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk per 100 lbs.	Crean per lb. fat
	с,	c.	c.	е.
912	1	83878845	10 10 10 10 10 12 12 12	· · · · 33 33 33 4 4

TABLE III.

During the first years of operation the loss on manufacturing account during the winter months absorbed all the profit on the summer business, but since 1918 there has been an increasing profit on the whole year's operations after paying for all improvements, new apparatus and all other outlay.

HOW THE QUESTION OF PAYING FOR CHEESE MILK ACCG... , TO QUALITY WAS SETTLED.

The cheese money had always been divided on the "pooling" system, i.e., according to the weight only of the milk delivered, in the two factories which were acquired when the station was established. It was pointed out to the patrons that as they were now supplying a Government institution, which should be up-to-date in its methods and practices, they should consent to have the proceeds from sales of cheese divided according to the quality of the milk delivered by each patron.

This proposal was agreed to, but after one year's operation on this basis, about one-half of the patrons petitioned for a return to the old or pooling system.

The management then proposed to conduct the factory on both systems. It was advertised that on a certain day those who desired to have their milk pooled would deliver at one receiving platform and those who preferred to be paid according to quality would take their milk to the other one. It was intended to keep the two