Increases gained by members who have tested continually from 1911–12 to 1915–16 are as follows :—

Herd.	1911–12.		1915–16.		Increase per Cow in Five Years.
	Number of Cows.	Herd Average Butter-fat.	Number of Cows.	Herd Average Butter-fat.	
		lb.		lb.	lb.
1	55	241·87	43	312·39	70·52
2	37	241·58	36	353·55	111·97
3	29	182·51	26	289·71	107·20
4	12	404·48	15	452·15	47·67
5	37	200·89	37	308·48	107·59
Herds' average	170	234·23	157	317·76	92·65

The table which follows shows the increases gained by those members who have tested from 1912–13 to 1915–16 :—

Herd.	1912–13.		1915–16.		Increase per Cow in Four Years.
	Number of Cows.	Herd Average Butter-fat.	Number of Cows.	Herd Average Butter-fat.	
		lb.		lb.	lb.
1	20	191·47	18	300·39	108·92
2	49	294·41	47	357·01	62·60
3	46	211·94	46	236·95	25·01
4	9	224·07	14	296·61	72·54
5	82	216·09	78	264·29	48·20
6	58	255·02	50	332·65	77·63
7	34	281·01	29	340·57	59·56
8	31	245·67	31	274·39	28·72
9	6	224·58	6	343·90	119·32
10	48	236·96	43	255·23	18·27
Herds' average	383	241·31	362	292·56	51·04

The records, of which the above are examples, indicate clearly the progress the farmers concerned are making, and have enabled them to use their best judgment in grading their herds up to an increased average yearly production.

Testing has taught many farmers to milk fewer cows, and has shown them that by paying more attention to the smaller herds and feeding the fewer cows better they were more than compensated for the culls sold. Furthermore, they have learned that the best and cheapest way to improve their dairy stock is by breeding their own cattle and selecting progeny from the profitable members of their herds. The only way to ascertain the animals from which to breed is by the use of the scales and tester.

In the season of 1910–11 at Kaupokonui twenty-four herds, representing 1,454 cows, were under test, their average production