H. Wright Johnson, Dunsandel.—This area was laid down on 7th October, 1930. Dry weather set in practically from the time of finishing sowing, and continued for several months. There was a poor strike of rye-grass in both fields, but rather better in the area sown with certified rye-grass than in the Canterbury area. Owing to weather conditions growth was slow in both fields, but the Hawke's Bay area withstood the drought much better than did the Canterbury area. In August, 1931, the certified rye-grass area showed much more growth than the Canterbury, but neither pasture was good. This area was most unfortunate, in that it missed a number of showers experienced in other districts of Canterbury, and since its inception it has hardly received the benefit of a good rainfall.

H. Morris, Winchmore.—The trial on this farm was laid down on 31st November, 1930. Very dry weather was experienced and establishment was slow. Field B showed most growth in the early stages. Some rain fell in February and both areas benefited greatly. Little difference was noticeable between the two areas, although Field B had slightly more growth than Field A. An examination of the area in October, 1931, however, showed that Field A had made a comparatively good establishment of rye-grass which had tillered out into a fairly good pasture, while in Field B the rye-grass was spindly and prostrate in habit and there was more bare ground to be seen than in Field A.

W. L. Hay, Waimate.—This areas was laid down on 17th October, 1930. The conditions following sowing were very dry, and it was some considerable time before establishment took place and grazing could be done. In the February following sowing, the certified area was much denser in sward and of a darker green colour. Field B was inclined to run away to seed and to show a fair amount of bare ground in the pasture. In November, 1931, both fields were feeling the effects of the drought badly. Field A was dark green in colour when compared with the steely grey of the Canterbury area. A considerable clover growth was present in Field B, but the growth of rye-grass in Field A was such that it had depressed the clover growth. Rain fell in February, 1932, with the result that there was a strong growth in both fields, but especially in Field A, which had shown practically no death of rye-grass during the long dry spell experienced. The rye-grass in the Canterbury area had thinned out, and there was consequently much bare land showing. Cocksfoot was vigorous, and clover came away very well in Field B.

General Summary of Interim Results.

The accompanying table gives a general summary of the results to 30th June, 1933, showing the carrying capacity of each of the fields for each season and for the whole period during which the experiments were carried out.

When the results for the whole period during which each experiment has been carried out are considered, the fields sown in certified rye-grass have in all cases carried more stock than the Canterbury rye-grass fields. These increases expressed as percentages of the