industry might well be expanded in these areas. Prior to the war there was quite a good though small export trade in citrus fruit.

In the 20 years prior to the war the cotton industry in Greece increased nearly sixfold, and still further expansion is considered possible. Yields are among the highest in the world, and the industry would absorb large numbers of the population. The neighbouring Balkan countries cannot produce cotton themselves, owing to climatic conditions, and thus a ready

industry might well be expanded in market for Greek cotton should be these areas. Prior to the war there assured.

Olive trees are common all over Greece and flourish both in rich and poor soils of the mountains and plains. Olives and olive oil are two of the staple foods of the population. Olive products average about 15 per cent. of the total agricultural production, and there was quite a good export trade in olives and olive oil prior to the war.

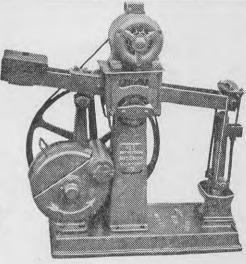
From the foregoing it can be seen that Greece is not suited, by reason of her soil and climatic conditions, to grow high-producing crops in competition with other European countries, but she can produce and is already producing some crops whose yields compare very favourably with those of any other country in the world. It is on the production of these crops that she should concentrate.

An important consideration in the rehabilitation of Greece is the problem of reducing her large amount of unemployment. The crops which are most suitable to the country, e.g., tobacco, grapes, cotton, and citrus fruit, all require a large amount of labour for their proper cultivation, and thus an increase in the areas planted with these crops would help considerably to relieve unemployment.

New Zealand's trade with Greece prior to the war was very small. The principal item of export was wool, and the main imports were currants and olive oil. It is not likely that trade between Greece and New Zealand will ever be on a very large scale.

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Pig Industry Broadcasts

UNDER the auspices of District Pig Councils broadcasts will be delivered in February as follows:—

Auckland.—1YA on February 21, at 7.15 p.m., "Care of the Sow Between Weaning and Farrowing," by H. H. Preston, Supervisor, Northland District Pig Council.

Dunedin.—4YA on February 12, at 7.15 p.m., "Feed Values and How to Assess Them," by H. McDonald, Supervisor, Otago District Pig Council.

Napier.—2YH on February 8, at 7.15 p.m., "Diseases of Pigs," by A. D. M. G. Laing, M.R.C.V.S., Department of Agriculture, and I. H. Owtram, Supervisor, Tairawhiti District Pig Council.

Palmerston North.—2ZA on February 20, at 8.30 p.m., "Concrete for Piggeries," by L. Marsdon, Supervisor, Wellington District Pig Council.

Bushel Weights in Common Use

					per sack.			
Barley	501b.	reckoned	to	the	bushel	4		
Beans	651b.	11	71	**	15	3		
Bran or								
Pollard	201b.	33	27	71	93	7 to 10		
Maize	56lb.	31	33	31	11	3 1/2		
Oats	401b.	93	22	99	31	4		
Peas	601b.	17	11	35	39	31		
Ryecorn	541b.	11	11	33	31	31/2		
Wheat	601b.	11.	23	3.9	33	3		
Ryegrass	201b.		"	11	31	6		

When any of the above grains are ground to a feed meal the bulk is thereby greatly increased and the reckoned bushel weight considerably decreased.