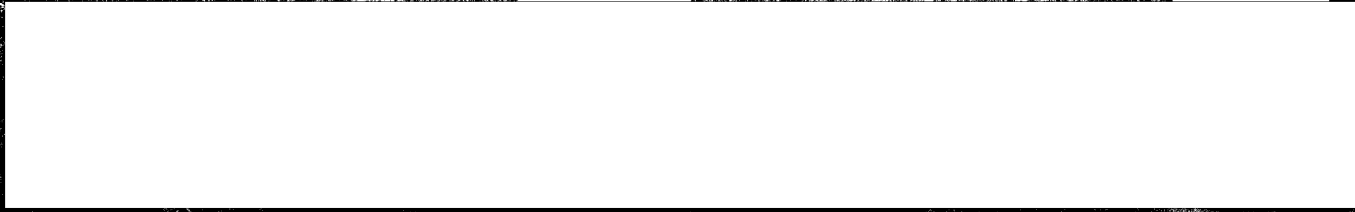


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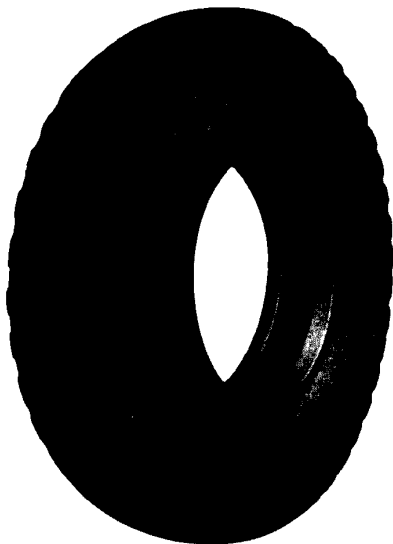
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9.00-20	12	6.00 T
8.25-20	10	5.00 S
34x7 (7.50-20)	10	5.00 S
32x6	10	4.33 R
9.00-16	10	6.50 H
7.00-15	6	6 L
6.50-16	6	4.50 E
6.00-16	6	4.00 E
4.00-19	4	2.15 B
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The Protocol to the Trade Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Republic of Egypt for 1957, the third agreement year, was signed by Lei Jen-min (right), Vice Minister for Foreign Trade, representing the Chinese side, and Mostafa Khalifa (left), Chairman of Egyptian Trade Delegation, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Egypt, for the Egyptian side, on December 21, 1957, Peking.

Photographed by Tsun Zun-sun

May 1958

Editorial Board

"Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China"

89 Hsi Chiao Ming Hsiang
Peking

Prospects of China's Foreign Trade in the Period of the Second Five-Year Plan

by Lu Sze-kuan

China's foreign trade in the period of the Second Five-Year Plan will increase substantially, keeping pace with the rapid development of the national economy as a whole. 1958 is the year of the "big leap", when all spheres of the national economy will make a great effort to advance. This leap will be reflected in foreign trade.

China's foreign trade made considerable progress during the period of the First Five-Year Plan. Statistics show that the total amount of imports and exports in this period was 7.4 per cent greater than originally planned. The volume of imports and exports in 1957 was increased by 60.3 per cent compared with 1952.

China's policy of expanding trade with the rest of the world is based on equality and mutual benefit. As a result, her foreign trade relations with other countries were greatly expanded in the past five years. In 1952 China had business transaction with 55 countries and regions; by the end of 1957, the number of countries and regions having trade relations with this country increased to 82, of which 24 countries signed trade agreements with the Chinese Government.

In this same period much progress was made in our trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. By 1957 the total amount of China's imports from and exports to these countries was increased by 46.66 per cent compared with 1952, amounting to 75 per cent of the total of her imports and exports in the period of the First Five-Year Plan. This expansion of trade and close economic co-ordination among the fraternal countries strengthens their friendship and solidarity and helps bring about economic development and prosperity in the countries of the socialist camp.

China's trade with the Asian-African countries made rapid progress in the past five years, particularly after the Bandung Conference in 1955. In 1957, the total amount of imports and exports between this country and the Asian-African countries and regions was about 30 per cent greater than in 1952.

Although some Western countries have not yet given up their unpopular policy of the discriminatory trade "embargo," progress has been made in trading

with these countries. This is a result of the great efforts made by China and the pressing demand of the industrialists and businessmen in many countries for trade with China. In 1957, the amount of imports and exports between China and the Western countries grew more than fivefold compared with 1952.

The rapid development of production and construction at home is reflected in the steady increase of imports and exports, and in their quantity and variety. China has imported complete Soviet-made sets of equipment to supply giant, modern industrial plants which were built with the help of the Soviet Union and also some from the fraternal countries in East Europe. China has also imported large amounts of metal-cutting machine tools, lorries, railway wagons, tractors, machines, precision instruments, various steel products, non-ferrous metal, petroleum, cotton, wool, wool tops, artificial silk, dyestuff, rubber, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and consumer goods such as sugar, medicine, paper, kerosene and wristwatches.

Export items included mineral ores, farm produce, native products, animal products, food, handicrafts. As industry developed new products were added to the export list. They are: complete sets of equipment for certain light industries, steel products, machine tools, machinery, iron nails, iron wire, glass, sewing machine, bicycle, fountain pen, thermos flask, wool cloth, cotton knit-wear, cotton cloth and canned food. This advance in imports and exports have created favourable conditions for the further development of China's foreign trade.

The general principle of the Second Five-Year Plan is the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture with priority given to heavy industry. The task in this period is to lay a solid foundation for the socialist industrialization of the country and rapidly develop agriculture.

From now on, China's central task in industrial production is to catch up or surpass Britain within 15 years in the output of iron, steel and other major industrial products. All industrial ministries and depart-

ments with this goal, have put forward targets for increased production. New levels of industrial production are being reached throughout the country. In the near future numerous large industrial centres will be built in many sections of the country.

All departments of agricultural production are working to carry out the provisions of the "National Programme for Agricultural Development, 1956-1967 (Revised Draft)". In the next ten years, with the exception of some regions, the average grain output per *mou* will reach 400, 500 and 800 catties depending on the region; the average cotton output will be 40, 60, 80 and 100 catties per *mou*. Great efforts will be made to develop a multiple economy in the countryside to fulfil the production targets for agricultural products, by-products, native products, animal products and aquatic and marine products.

This leap forward in both industry and agriculture is likely to be reflected in expanded foreign trade. The supply of various important materials needed in production must be ensured if industry and agriculture are to develop rapidly. For industry the following items are needed: steel products, non-ferrous metals, all types of machine tools and machinery, petroleum and other industrial raw materials and equipment. For agriculture, China will need: chemical fertilizer, insecticides, tractors, agricultural machinery, machines for irrigation and draining, Diesel engines, steam engines, water pumps, electric motors, boilers, excavators, seeds, draught horse etc.

As industry and agriculture develop the purchasing power at home will grow and the demand for all types of consumer goods will increase. To meet this demand many of the items will be produced domestically, but a considerable number still have to be imported including the raw materials.

On the other hand, as the variety of products made in China increases and the quality improves, more goods will be ready for export. Exports of agriculture produce, and native products, animal products, aquatic and marine products, food, handicrafts, industrial goods,

mineral ores, crops of the tropical and sub-tropical zones will also be greater, than the amount exported in the period of the First Five-Year Plan. They will also be richer in variety. China now produces a large amount of goods for export, thereby increasing her means of purchasing imports. It is quite certain that in the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, China's foreign trade will be on a much greater scale than it was in the preceding five years.

To fulfil the task of increasing both exports and imports, China will continue to expand her trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, to further strengthen economic co-ordination with the socialist countries. At the same time, she will continue to expand her trade with the Asian-African countries and regions based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Exchange of goods will be carried out on a large scale to meet each other's needs in economic development and thus to bring about mutual development. Normal business transactions with the West will also be expanded on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in accordance with the actual needs and whenever it is possible. Of course, this depends on what attitude the Western countries are to take in the future. In February of this year, China and Japan signed a long-term agreements on the exchange of goods for 1958-1962 which provides that China is to exchange iron ore and coal for Japan's steel products. In five years the value of exports by both parties will amount to 100 million pounds sterling. This agreement exemplifies the great potential of China's exports and imports in the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

In view of the needs of the rapidly developing national economy, China will expand her import programme for 1958. In accordance with the plan, the total amount of exports and imports this year will be about 11,000 million yuan, an increase of 3.6 per cent over that of 1957. This target is, however, subject to change, for the entire national economy is making rapid progress and it is likely that this target, too, will be overfulfilled.



BOND OF "PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND TRADE"

by Chang Fu-sheng

For many centuries there have been economic and cultural contacts between China and other Afro-Asian countries, after the founding of the People's Republic of China these relationships were extended. Now they are being further strengthened and developed under the influence of the "Bandung Spirit," initiated at the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian countries in 1955.

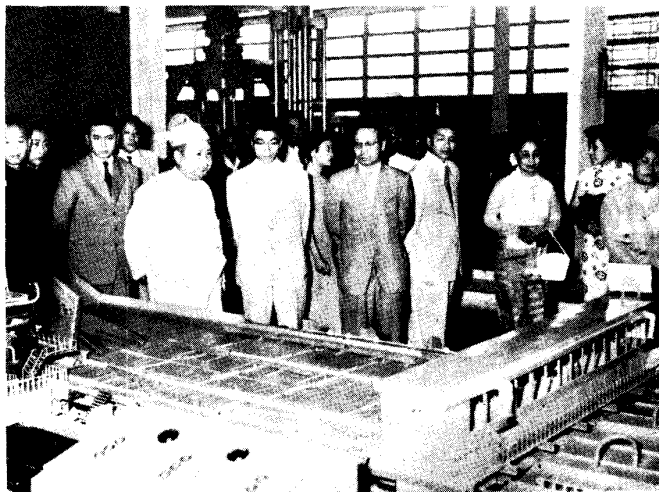
During the period of 1951-1957, sixteen exhibitions were held in Asia-Africa, occupying a total exhibition area of 60,919 square metres. Included is our participation in the international fairs in Bombay and New Dehli, India; in Djakarta, Indonesia; in Karachi, Pakistan; in Damascus, Syria; in Casablanca, Morocco and in Kabul, Afghanistan, in addition to our Commodity or Agricultural & Industrial Exhibitions held in Tokyo, Osaka, Cairo, Rangoon and Hanoi. Over 17 million people have visited our exhibitions. Last March we also held a Commodity Exhibition in Colombo, and last April we took part in the International Fair for Egyptian Cotton in Cairo.

A wide selection of products made by the Chinese people was displayed at these fairs and exhibitions. Among the products were heavy industrial machines such as machine tools, textile machinery, precision electrical measuring instruments, light industrial machinery, agricultural machinery, general machinery, scientific instruments, medical instruments, etc. There were also consumer goods such as silk fabrics, cotton piece goods, embroideries, carpets, radio sets, bicycles, sewing machines, wines, tobacco and canned foods. There were agricultural products such as rice, soyabeans, ground-nuts, eggs and tung-oil. There were beautifully-wrought handicrafts like ivory carving, porcelain, cloisonne, lacquer ware and jade, to name just a few. Many of the heavy and light industrial products had never been produced by China in the old days. However, as a result of the successful fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan for the development of her national economy, China is now able not only to manufacture industrial products but to export them in quantity.

The exhibitions enabled the peoples of the Afro-Asian countries to have a better understanding of the achievements in peaceful con-

struction which China has made since liberation, and also acquainted them with the quality of Chinese products and her export potential, thereby strengthening their confidence in developing trade relations with China.

Chinese products on display have won wide acclaim in Afro-Asian countries. Visitors to the Chinese displays remarked: "Chinese goods are rich in variety, reasonable in price, high in quality and practical." After carefully watching the machine demonstrations at the exhibitions, the visitors were convinced that Chinese machines are indeed good quality and suitable to the climatic, technical and other conditions of the Afro-Asian region. The light industrial products, textiles, consumer goods and handicrafts were judged to be of good quality, pleasing in appearance, reasonable in price, and capable of meeting the needs of the local population. Many businessmen came to inquire after the specifications, prices, and capacities of our machines and other products, and asked to establish business contacts with our export corporations. There were businessmen who wished to act as sales agents for Chinese export commodities, and some businessmen concluded transactions on the spot with the representatives of our export corporations. The sincere desire of business people to establish and expand trade



Chinese Economic Exhibition was opened on 20th March 1957 in Rangoon, Capital of Burma. Picture shows H.E. President U Win Maung accompanied by Ambassador Yao Chung Ming visited the Exhibition. *Hsinhua News Agency*

relations with China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit resulted in extensive contacts with commercial circles and in a large volume of business transacted in the course of the exhibitions.

In fact, trade between China and Afro-Asian countries is growing steadily. For the last few years, China has concluded trade agreements or contracts on a governmental basis with Ceylon, Indonesia, India, Burma, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Morocco, Yemen. In the past few years all these trade agreements and contracts have been implemented and carried out to the satisfaction of both parties. China now has trade relations with 33 countries and regions in Asia and Africa. In addition to the traditional export items, the exports now include industrial products like radio sets, bicycles, sewing machines and steel products, as well as complete units of textile mills and cement plants. From these countries we have imported such important materials as cotton, jute, rubber, etc. These are clear examples of the possibilities for ever-increasing trade between China and other Afro-Asian countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

It is noteworthy that at many of the exhibitions in the Afro-Asian countries, the local governments and people helped Chinese exhibition delegations. They regarded our delegate as "messengers of peace and friendship." Many who visited the Chinese exhibitions, expressed their friendship to our working staffs and asked them



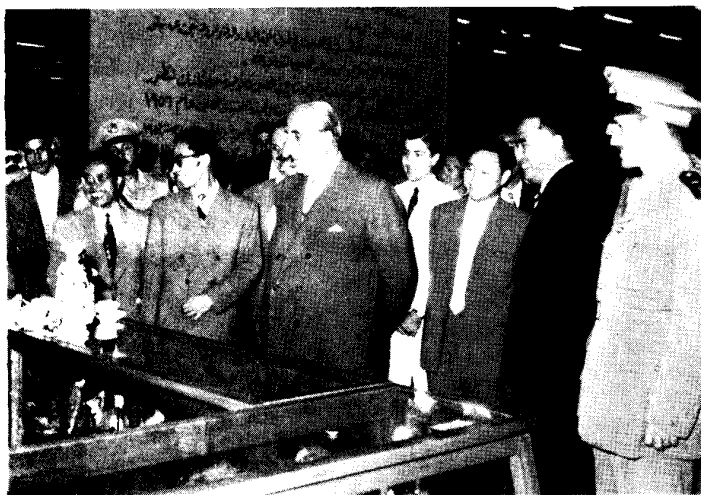
Sultan of Morocco H. M. Sidi Mohammed Ben Yousef visited Chinese Pavilion at the Casablanca International Fair, 1957.

to convey their regards to the Chinese people. We shall never forget this profound friendship of the Afro-Asian people who once shared with us the common experience of colonial oppression. We believe that, with the liberation, independence and growing prosperity of the nations of Asia and Africa, the economic ties between them and China will be ever closer and the friendship between the Chinese people and the other peoples of Asia and Africa will be strengthened and developed.

Exhibitions resemble a bond of "peace, friendship and trade." Not only have they played a significant role in the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples of Afro-Asian countries, but they have also provided favourable conditions for the further development of trade and economic cooperations among these countries.

Having successfully fulfilled her First Five-Year Plan, China is now embarking upon her Second Five-Year Plan. The people of China are enthusiastically engaged in peaceful socialist construction. Our technology is constantly improving and our industrial and agricultural products available for export to Afro-Asian countries will increase in variety, quality and quantity. On the other hand, our import requirements from these countries will expand correspondingly.

In our efforts to develop an independent economy and friendly cooperation, let us, the Afro-Asian people, use exhibitions as bonds of "peace, friendship and trade", and unite ever closer.



President Chucri Kouatli (centre) of Syria, accompanied by Ch'en Chih-fang (second from right) Chinese ambassador to Syria, visiting the Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in Damascus in September last. *Hsinhua News Agency*

The Development of Trade between China and Afro-Asian Countries

In 1957 and the Prospects of Trade in 1958

by Wang Chao-hsiung

The People's Republic of China, since its founding in 1949, has vigorously taken steps to develop trade relations with Afro-Asian countries. During the past few years, China has signed many trade agreements with these countries, thereby tremendously increasing the volume of trade.

In 1957, China's trade relations with Afro-Asian countries have developed still further. An exchange and payment agreement with Afghanistan, and a new trade and payment agreement with Ceylon including a protocol for the exchange of goods for the first year and an economic-aid agreement were signed. China also signed her fourth trade agreement with Japan, exchanged trade documents with Morocco for the development of trade between the two countries, and signed the third annual protocol for the exchange of goods with Egypt. Besides these, trade agreements with India, Indonesia, and Burma are running smoothly. Industrial and commercial circles in Japan, India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan, Syria and Egypt (now been merged as United Arab Republic) Thailand, Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Cambodia, South Vietnam, Lebanon, Iraq, Aden, and Jordan sent representatives to China for trade talks or visits. China's various trading companies, in turn sent delegations or trade groups to visit Japan, Burma, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Morocco and Yemen, and made many business transactions while abroad. Rubber, cotton and other imports from Afro-Asian countries increased in quantity as compared with 1956. Imports also included sugar, textiles, watches and sundries.

Besides exporting traditional commercial goods to Afro-Asian countries, China's industrial exports increased greatly in variety and quantity. Chinese-made machines have begun to appear in Afro-Asian countries. For instance, China has exported textile machines, diesel engines, and lathes to Egypt, and diesel engines to Syria.

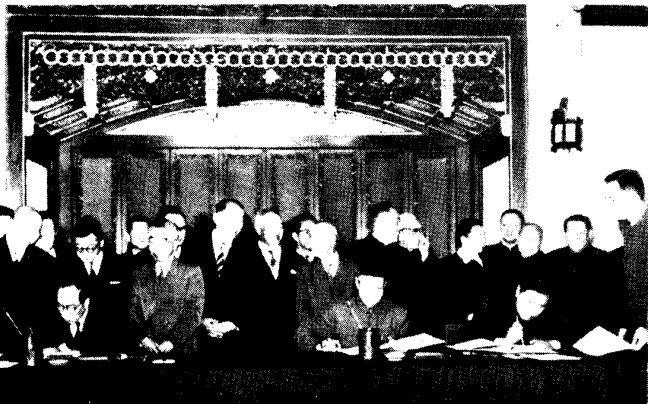
In addition, China helped Burma build a cotton textile mill with 20,000 spindles and 200 looms. These are now being installed. Negotiations are under way to assist Cambodia to build cotton textile, paper and plywood mills, and a cement factory.

What factors have spurred the development of China's trade relations with Afro-Asian countries in 1957? Firstly, 1957 was the last year of China's First Five-year Plan, and imports from these countries were needed. At the same time she could supply these countries with more goods. China's trade with Afro-Asian countries means not only supplying one another's needs, but also mutual aid. When Egypt was resisting Anglo-French invasion, China bought the bulk of her cotton and supplied her with urgently needed materials. While Syria was resisting Turkey's U.S.-instigated attacks, China also purchased large quantities of her cotton. Afro-Asian countries have at the same time supplied China with many important industrial raw materials to help her develop her industry.

Secondly, the increase of trade with Afro-Asian countries in the past year was due to the tremendous development of the national independence movement of these countries. Desiring not only political independence, but also to free themselves from the yoke of capitalist countries over their economy and trade, Afro-Asian countries have promulgated plans for economic development, building up their national economy in an active way. They also fervently wish to develop trade with China and among themselves.

What are the prospects of trade relations between China and the Afro-Asian countries in 1958? Before answering this question, let us first take a look at present conditions in China and in the Afro-Asian countries.

China has overfulfilled her First Five-year Plan in every phase, and both industrial and agricultural output have greatly increased. On the industrial side, steel



A Long Term Barter Agreement (1958-1962) and a Protocol on Exchange of Goods for 1958 were signed on February 26, 1958 in Peking, between the China National Mineral Corporation represented by manager Shang Kuang-wen (centre), China National Metals Import Corporation represented by manager Li Cho-chih (right) and the Japanese Steel Mission headed by Mr. Yoshihiro Inayama (left).

Photographed by Tsun Zun-sun

output reached 5.24 million tons, pig-iron 5.9 million tons, coal 128 million tons, electricity 19,000 million kwts, cotton 4.61 million bales. China has already built modern industrial plants which are capable of producing aeroplanes, motor lorries, steam-engines, ocean-going steamers, new-type lathes, and equipment for mining, electrical and metallurgical works. In 1958 the Second Five-year Plan begins. This Plan gives equal emphasis to the development of industry and agriculture, with priority to the development of heavy industry. Although concrete details of the Plan are not yet published, Premier Chou En-lai stated (at the 5th plenary session of the National People's Congress on February 10, 1958) that within a period of 15 years or a little longer, China will catch up or overtake England in the output of steel and other important industrial products. From this the magnitude and scale of the new Plan can be visualized. In order to develop her industry China still needs to import metals, mechanical instruments, industrial raw materials such as rubber, cotton, hemp, tobacco, copra, coconut-oil etc. In order to raise the yield of grain and other agricultural products, it is also necessary to import fairly large quantities of chemical fertilizer (not long ago, the China National Import and Export Corporation purchased 0.5 million tons of this from Japan), and other chemicals for agricultural use which China cannot produce at present or cannot produce in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the peasants. A number of new farm implements and other machinery must also be imported, and consumer goods such as sundries and daily necessities to meet the people's demands for sugar, medical supplies, watches etc.

On the basis of industrial and agricultural development, China can also supply Afro-Asian countries with more minerals, agricultural and industrial products, and chemical raw materials. These categories cover coal, iron-ore, magnesium, rice, soya-beans, cotton-yarn, cloth, cement, paper, steel products, wire, nails, glass, tire, motor lorries, caustic soda, and soda ash. China can also supply machinery and complete sets of equipment for light industry.

The demand of Afro-Asian countries for economic independence, and the movement to strengthen their trade relation, are still developing. On December 26, 1957 delegates from about 50 Afro-Asian countries and regions met in Cairo for the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference. The Conference passed a decision on econ-



The Treaty of Friendship, Treaty of Commerce, Agreement on Scientific Technical and Cultural Cooperation and Joint Communique between the People's Republic of China and the Mutawakilyah Kingdom of Yemeni were signed on January, 1958 at Peking. Picture shows Vice Chairman Chu Teh (centre), Premier Chou En-lai (left) and Yemeni Deputy Prince Minister Crown Prince Seif Al-Islam Mohammed Al-badr (right) drinking to the signing.

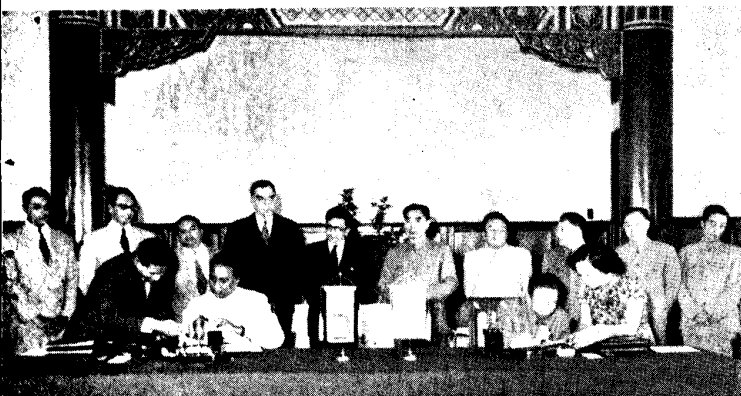
Photographed by Wu Hwa-sheh



Premier Chou En-lai (right) received the Morocco Trade Delegation headed by Abes Benani (center) on 13th October, 1957.

The Agreement on Economic Aid, Five-Year Trade & Payments Agreement and Protocol Relating to the Exchange of Commodities for 1958 Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and Ceylon was signed on September 19, Peking. Yeh Chi-chuang (right), Minister for Foreign Trade, signed for China and Wilmot A. Perera (left) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ceylon to China, signed for Ceylon.

Photographed by Lü Hou Ming



omic problems, pointed out that Afro-Asian countries should strengthen co-operation to develop their economy, proposed that they should study and investigate possibilities that might lead to better trade relations, and worked out more convenient ways of payment so that Afro-Asian countries could, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, further develop trade and create beneficial conditions for strengthening economic co-operation.

Based on the above conditions, the Chinese people believe that in 1958 the prospects of trade relations with Afro-Asian countries are good. The facts enumerated below will fully prove this view.

In January this year, when M. al-Badr, Crown Prince of the Yemen, visited China, a commercial treaty was signed between the People's Republic of China and the Mutawakilyah Kingdom of the Yemen. The Chinese Government agreed to give the Yemeni Government a trust loan of 70 million Swiss francs without interest as payment on various goods supplied to the Yemen by China.

There are some who say that since the latter half of 1957 industrial production in capitalist countries has declined, exports decreased, commodity prices have fallen and an economic recession has set in. They fear that this economic dip in capitalist countries will affect the Afro-Asian countries, and that their trade with China

will also suffer a decrease in 1958. We consider this kind of worry groundless, as our country is carrying on large-scale economic construction and is therefore capable of further developing trade with Afro-Asian countries. China has conducted trade on a barter basis with several countries, thus eliminating any difficulties that may arise from the lack of foreign exchange. Afro-Asian countries have rich resources, but because they have a shortage of foreign exchange, the opportunity of carrying on trade with China through barter is welcomed. On January 8, 1958, deputy Premier U Kyaw Nyein of Burma told reporters, "The method of exchanging goods for goods with China is based on equality and mutual benefit, and we don't suffer from it. For instance, we can purchase anything we need from China, so our imports from her are very large . . ." As this form of exchange is based on equality and mutual benefit, it is warmly welcomed by Afro-Asian countries. We can therefore strengthen this form of trade. In this way, the economic decline of capitalist countries will not diminish trade between China and Afro-Asian countries; on the contrary, it will strengthen it.

To sum up, China will do everything to further her relations with Afro-Asian countries and strengthen trade relations with them. Today there is no force in the world that can hinder the strengthening of these ties.

China's Present and Future Trade With Nordic Countries

by Chang Yung-ming

During the past two years, China's trade with the Nordic countries has been developing successfully. Roughly speaking, it is estimated that the volume of trade in 1956 was 49 percent over that in 1955. In 1957 there was a further increase of 62 percent over 1956. Of the Nordic countries, China's trade with Denmark, Sweden and Finland has already surpassed the highest peak in history, while trade with Norway too has conspicuously increased.

With the rapid growth of China's trade with the Nordic countries, the variety of merchandise exchanged has also constantly increased. China not only imports huge quantities of traditional items like Finland, Sweden, and Norwegian paper and Danish agricultural chemicals, but also purchases quite a number of commodities which never before appeared on her import lists—ships, complete equipment for papermills, copper, and synthetic fibres from Finland, core-drilling machines, seamless tubes, and high-grade steel from Sweden, refrigerating equipment and chemical fertilizers from Denmark, acetates urea fertilizers from Norway. Among these commodities some belong to the so-called "embargo" list.



Meet the Danish Government Trade Delegation at Peking airport on 9th November 1957.

On the other hand, following the rapid development of China's industry and agriculture, China is in a better position to export various kinds of silks and satins, cotton goods, sewing machines, fountain-pens, thermo-flasks, handkerchiefs, napkins, towels and chemical raw materials. China's canned fruit have already drawn favoura-

ble comments from customers in Finland, while shirts made in China have won the praise of buyers in Norway.

The development of China's trade with the Nordic countries during the last two years is also reflected in the frequent exchange of visits of businessmen. It is well known that in 1954 and 1955 both Sweden and Denmark sent business delegations to visit China, and an appreciable amount of trade resulted from these visits. In recent years a steady stream of merchants from the Nordic countries visited Peking and Shanghai for business transactions. For example, in 1957 over 30 businessmen visited China and two government trade delegations came to Peking for business negotiations. Chinese visitors to northern Europe included observers from industrial, metallurgical, forestry, and cooperative groups. The exchange of these visits not only helped improve China's trade relations with the Nordic countries, but also strengthened friendly ties with the people of these countries.

Although trade between China and the Nordic countries has increased a good deal during the last few years, there are still possibilities for further development. This can be reflected in China's exports. In 1957 her exports to the four Nordic countries equalled only 29 percent of her imports from them. This indicates a great potential for trade in this direction. As China's industrial and agricultural production advance in leaps and bounds, the possibilities for supplying the Nordic countries with a good variety of raw materials and daily necessities become greater and greater. For instance, the Nordic countries annually import large quantities of fresh and canned fruit, cotton cloth, hides, caustic soda and soda ash. China

can adequately supply these commodities. However, it is apparent that the possibilities have not been fully utilized in the past few years, and some Nordic countries, contrary to our expectations, have placed certain restrictions on some of the above-mentioned items. China's imports, which includes high grade steel, ball bearing, refrigerating equipment, chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibres, paper etc. indicate her needs for construction.

In shipping, great potentialities also await further development.

At present, China has signed trade agreements with the governments of Sweden and Denmark, and enjoys with them the "most favoured nation" clause with regard to customs duties and navigation.

A new trade agreement for the year 1957-1958 was signed between the governments of China and Finland in December 1957. Negotiations on signing another trade agreement are also under way between China and Norway. These facts prove that China's trade relations with the Nordic countries have reached a new stage. In line with the spirit of these agreements we believe that, through the common efforts of the governments and the trade organizations of the countries concerned, all man-made obstacles could be cleared away, a better understanding of one another's needs and supplies reached, and new items of trade found. More opportunities for trade representatives to visit each other's countries for business contacts and exchange of technical problems and views should be created. In this way trade between China and the Nordic countries will certainly enjoy an increasingly healthy development.

Han Nien-lung, Chinese ambassador to Sweden (left) and Osten Undén, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden signed the Trade Agreement between the two Governments on November 8, 1957, in Stockholm.

The Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement for 1957-1958 was signed on December 18, 1957 in Peking. Lu Hsu-chang (right), Vice Minister for Foreign Trade and Veli Helenius (left), Head of the Finnish Trade Delegation signed on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Finnish Government respectively.

Photographed by Tsun Zun-sun



China's Method of Trade Payment with Asian, African and Western Countries

by Ho Tseng Hsi

In old China foreign trade was largely under the control of foreign companies and banks which were also arbiters in settling accounts. Chinese-owned companies and banks could only do a fraction of the business and were frequently discriminated against by foreign merchants and banks in making payments and seeking credit. Chinese banks were obliged to accept letters of credit from foreign banks while they could not issue their own letters of credit. They could only authorize a purchase by depositing a security and commissioning a foreign bank to make payments on their behalf. This practise resulted in great disadvantages for Chinese merchants. They were forced to extend credit to foreign importers but receive no such facilities from the foreign merchants in return. In other words Chinese importers had to make payments long in advance of receipt of their goods and in some cases had to deliver the goods before they even received payment.

With the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, China became independent both politically and economically. Trade and finance are now in the hands of the Chinese People themselves. Chinese foreign trading companies and banks rank high with foreign merchants. The unfair conditions of making payments that prevailed in old China have now been rectified. The method of payment adopted by New China with Asian, African and Western countries is based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. This method of payment is not only conducive to the normal development of trade, but is also an expression of the fundamental principle of China's relations with foreign countries. We consider acts of inequality and unilateral interest unacceptable. For this reason the method of making payments by issuing forms of authority to purchase is now no longer used. Letters of credit from Chinese banks are now unconditionally accepted by most of the large banks in Asian, African and Western countries. At the same time we are exploring the possibilities of having economically backward countries use the method of making payments through letters of credit rather than the present method of forms of authority of purchase.

At present the banks of New China have established friendly relations, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, with more than 600 large banks in the Asian, African and Western countries and are doing business with them to our mutual benefit. The trade companies of New China are now fully able to carry out business transactions with foreign companies in good standing with reciprocal facilities of commercial credits.

During the past eight years practically all the acceptable methods of making payments used by various countries in international trade have been used by New China in her trade relations with the Asian, African and Western countries. At present two methods are most widely used. They are:

- 1) the use of irrevocable L/C, and
- 2) the use of documentary bills on collection.

In accordance with the difference in the time and conditions of payment the first method may be further divided into the following categories:

A. Letters of Credit with Telegraphic Transfer Reimbursement Clause. The Bank on the exporting side is entitled to claim reimbursement from the issuing Bank or its designated Paying Agent by cable. For instance, when a certain Chinese commodity is exported to a country in the Sterling area for payment in Pound Sterling the Chinese Bank may negotiate, in accordance with stipulations of the Credit claim reimbursement by cable directly from the issuing

Bank or from the issuing Bank's Paying agent in London. On the other hand, when a Chinese firm import a certain commodity from that country on the same terms, the negotiating Bank of that country may also claim reimbursement by cable from the Chinese issuing Bank or from its designated Paying Agent in London.

B. Letters of Credit Payable at the issuing Bank against Presentation of Documents.

The negotiating Bank must present documents to the issuing Bank for the latter to make payment. Generally such credits expire in the exporters country, therefore, if the documents are negotiated prior to the expiry date of the credit, the issuing Bank is obliged to make the payment even if the documents reach them after the Credit's date of expiry.

C. Acceptance Credits. Chinese Banks occasionally issue and honour acceptance Credits in dealing with countries where discounting facilities are available.

D. Reciprocal Credits. In compensation transactions, reciprocal Credits are extensively employed. In some cases one party will open a Credit which will become effective only upon receipt of a counter-credit from the other party. In other instances one party will open a Credit which becomes effective only upon receipt of a written promise that a countercredit will be opened within a certain period.— These credits vary according to the nature of the transactions involved and to the business relations existing between the two parties.

E. Letters of Credit with "Payment after arrival and examination of Goods" Clause. Under certain circumstances China pays for some of her imports through credits with the above clause, as in the case of pharmaceutical goods. Even though final payment under such credit terms takes place later than under ordinary L/C, the experiences of the past several years prove that foreign suppliers accept these credits because of the credit worthiness of the Chinese corporations and banks. The efficiency of the China Commodity Inspection and Testing Bureau and the reliability of its certificates are internationally recognized.

Manufacturers and merchants are not concerned with non-payment of goods under such Credits. On the contrary, since this clause automatically excludes speculative suppliers with doubtful standing from competition in the China market, these credits are welcomed. Therefore, to merchants of integrity this sort of payment term is in the long run quite desirable.

Under the category II Documentary Bills on collection, the D/P (Documents against Payment) form is more extensively used with Bills payable on sight or usance Bills payable 15 to 120 days after sight.

In dealing with a number of old customers with whom close business connections are maintained, some Chinese Corporations use the D/A form (Documents against Acceptance) both in import and export, with Bills payable 15 to 120 days after acceptance.

For certain trial sales, some Chinese Corporations occasionally employ ship goods on consignment basis to some designated selling agents abroad.

In those countries with which China has concluded Payments Agreements, payments are effected under the terms stipulated in the Agreements and the Technical Arrangements made between the People's Bank of China and the State Banks of the countries concerned. The letter of credit is the form most commonly used.

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How Do We Inspect and Test Canned Foods

In old China, the position of canned food industry was rather neglected. There were only a few food packing factories producing canned foods in the native style and taste on a small scale to supply the domestic need and to cater to the overseas Chinese in Hongkong, Macao and Southeast Asia. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China our government has been paying due attention to the canning industry, into which it has invested large sum of capital, so that not only the existing factories have been enlarged and reconstructed but also many new ones are built. Thus food packing industry has become one of the many modern industries in China.

Along with the gradual elevation of our people's living standard and with the rapid expansion in the fields of ocean shipping, geological surveying, mining

and foreign trade, the canned food industry has advanced by leaps and bounds. Production has been enjoying a spectacular rise both in quantity and in variety. Taking the output of canned foods in 1952 as 100, in 1957 it was 347. As to diversity of varieties, they have multiplied from the scanty few kinds of the past to over 200 at present, among which about 100 kinds are in export. Canned food experts are experimenting on new type of products with a view to meet the increasing needs of consumers both at home and abroad. The Chinese government lays special emphasis on the quality of all commodities, and canned foods are no exception. There now exist in China a number of research work on canned foods. Besides, every canned food factory has its own research and testing laboratories. Technical experts conduct experiments on new recipes and new types of canned food, work hard for the improvement of existing products, and give assessment to their quality.

One particular field of importance is sanitary control, which is specially taken care of in the factory by the management and at the same time rigorously supervised by the public health authorities—a double safeguard. Every food packing factory has resident technicians representing and detailed by The China Commodity Inspection and Testing Bureau for the systematic examination of export canned foods—all the way from raw materials and semifinished products to finished goods. The inspections are required to be carried out as follows:

1. Inspection on raw materials: Hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens, ducks and etc. must come from non-epizootic areas and must undergo strict antemortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections. Every step in the slaughtering process, such as blood draining, must be fresh in quality and conform to hygienic standards. Fruits and vegetables must be carefully selected, sufficiently ripe, normal in colour and free from worms, and funguses. They must be washed adequately clean.

Inspection of carcass:





Bacteriological examination

2. Inspection on semi-finished products: During this stage of production, special attention is paid to the sanitary conditions of the factory including personal hygiene of the workers, the washing and sterilization of utensils used for processing, the environmental sanitation during the processing, thorough washing of the materials and to checking the condiments used in the food to make sure that they meet the health standards. Care is also taken to adopt the technical specifications of the food contents to the requirements and tastes of the overseas customers (e.g. the size and shape of cuttings: clean removal of fruit stone, pips and pedicles removed, neat trimming of meats, etc.).

3. Inspection on finished products: Finished products are required to be first stored in hot room for a specified length of time and then sampled for inspection. The resident examiners at the factory detailed by the China Commodity Inspection and Testing Bureau take samplings for examination from the output of each working shift or each potful of food preparations. This method has yielded very good results because it covers a wide representation. After sampling tests sensory tests are made for colour, flavor and taste. Besides the sugar content, acidity, salt content, weight of total solids, net weight of contents, etc., are checked, using different standards for different kinds of food. Among the sanitary controls are two important series of examination — a check against metallic impurities in the contents of canned foods and another against pathogenic bacteria — carried out according to the standards for export inspection set by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(1) Against metallic impurities in food contents:

Item	Maximum presence allowed (mg per Kg)		
	copper	tin	Lead
Canned fruits (fruits, conserves, jams, jellies)	10	200	3
Canned meats			
Canned vegetables			
Canned aquatic products (not including oysters)	10	300	5
Canned mixed foods			

(2) Bacteriological examination: No presence of any enteropathogens (Shigella, Salmonella), pathogenic staphylococcus, streptococcus and bacillus botulinus are allowed.

Under the unremitting efforts of the management of factories to safeguard and improve the quality of their goods and protected by the searching examination of the China Commodity Inspection and Testing Bureau made before exportation, Chinese canning products are assured of quality and dependability in hygienic standards. They consequently enjoy mounting sales in many countries in Asia, East Europe, Southeast Asia, West Europe, North Africa and the Middle and Near East.

To satisfy the requirements of consumers Chinese food packing factories are producing more varieties of canned meats, fruits and vegetables in many different flavors in accord with the varied tastes of the peoples of various countries.

Geared Head Lathe

Type C - 616

This machine tool is suitable for general lathe operation and cutting various types of threads in Metric, Whitworth and Module, with the working piece held between centres and by chuck.

The outstanding features of this machine tool are its rigid construction, high spindle speed and ease of operation.

The speed of the spindle is controlled by sliding gears of headstock and a gearbox housed in the left base cabinet. Various feeds and threads are obtained by adjusting the feed box and changing geartrain.

A non-interfering device is provided so as to avoid simultaneous engagement of leadscrew and feedrod.

The machine tool is fitted with a protective device for safety during high speed cutting.

Accessories for the machine: faceplate, 3-jawchuck, centre rest, follow rest, etc.

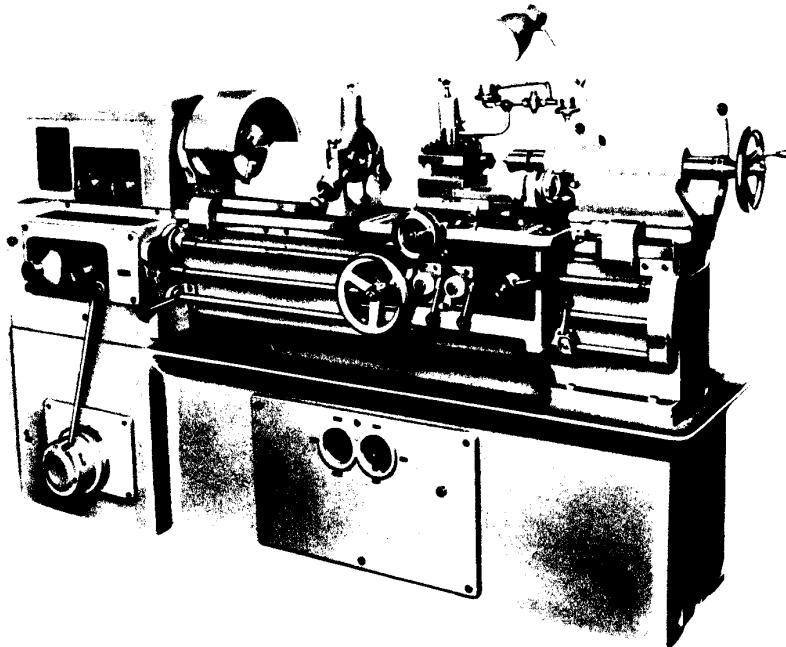
Hydraulic copying attachment may be supplied upon Special order.

Geared head lathe model C616:

- * High rigidity, available for adapting high speed cutting with carbide tools.
- * 6 pulley speeds of gearbox easily controlled by single lever.
- * 12 spindle speeds 44-1980 rpm.
- * Totally closed feed box providing wide range of threads and feeds.
- * Hardened and ground gears in gearbox, feed box and headstock. Specially available for toolroom.

SPECIFICATIONS

Centre height	160 mm.	Max. distance, face of tool holder to centre line	185 mm.	No. of feeds of carriage, longitudinal and cross	140
Distance between centres	750 mm.	Max. size of tool (W × H)	25 × 20 mm.	Range of feed of carriage per revolution of spindle: Longitudinal	0.06-3.36 mm.
Max. diameter to be turned:		Dia. of hole in spindle	30 mm.	Cross	0.044-2.46 mm.
Swing over carriage	175 mm.	Taper hole in spindle	Morse-No. 5	Motors, A.C., 3 phase, For main drive:	
Swing over bed	320 mm.	Taper hole of centre sleeve in tailstock	Morse No. 4	Power	4.3 KW.
Thread cutting:		Max. traverse of centre sleeve in tailstock	95 mm.	Speed	1450 rpm.
Metric pitch	0.5-9 mm.	Max. cross traverse of tailstock	± 10 mm.	For coolant pump:	
Whitworth threads	38-2 t.p.i.	No. of spindle speeds (forward and reverse)	12	Power	0.15 KW.
Module	0.5-9	Range of spindle speed	44-1980 rpm.	Speed	2850 rpm.
Max. travel of carriage (by power and manual): Longitudinal	850 mm.			Overall dimensions (L × W × H)	2357 × 856 × 1275 mm.
Cross	210 mm.			Net weight	1850 kg.
Distance from tool bottom to centre line of spindle	20 mm.				



Multi-Cutter Semi-Automatic Lathe

Type C-730

This machine is suitable for turning plain and external cylindrical surfaces of workpieces (such as stepped sleeves, pistons, gear blanks, etc.), clamped either between centres or by chuck in large scale as well as in mass production.

When equipped with template, it can also be used for profile and taper turning.

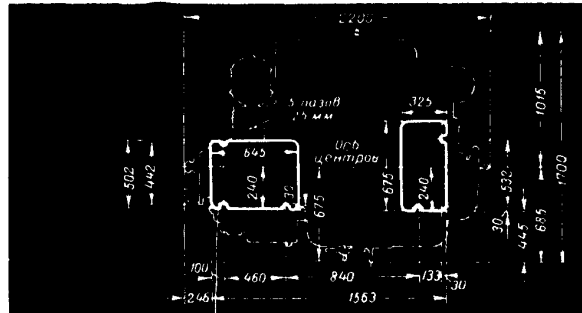
The machine is provided with a front tool slide (for longitudinal feed) and a rear tool slide (for cross feed).

The longitudinal feed of front tool slide, the cross feed of rear tool slide, and the spindle speed are controlled by means of changing gears.

The machine is equipped with an automatic interlock. It stops automatically after the working cycle is completed.

Workpieces are loaded and unloaded manually.

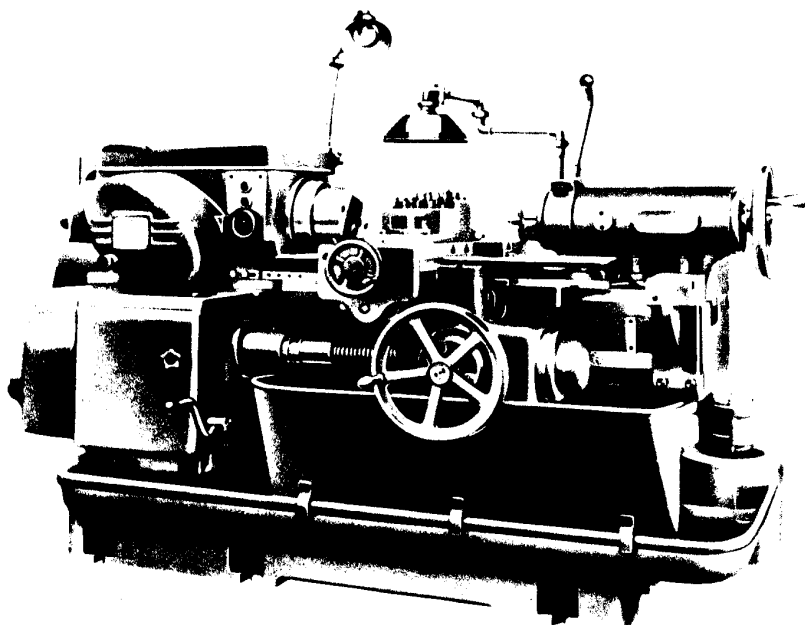
The machine is operated by means of a single hand lever.



SPECIFICATIONS

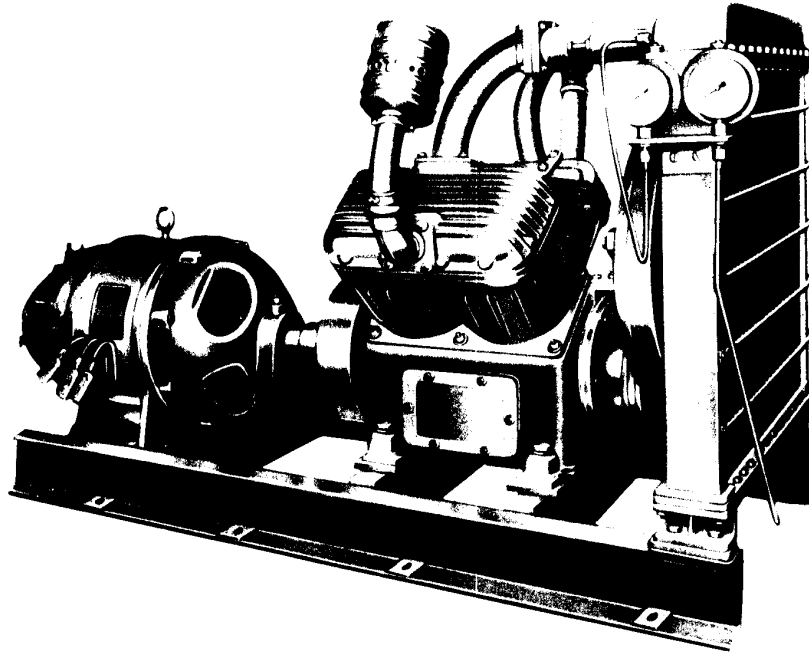
Height of centres	200 mm.
Distance between centres:	
Max.	500 mm.
Min.	200 mm.
Motors, A.C., 3 phase	
for Man drive: Power	10 K'W.
Speed	1455 rpm.

Exporter: **China National Machinery Import Corporation**



AIR COMPRESSOR

Type I-6/7



This Air Compressor is a two-stage, four-cylinder, V-construction, single acting, air cooled type. Capacity 6 cubic meters free air per minute to pressure of 7 atmospheres.

It is driven by a direct-coupled 40 KW motor. The compressor motor, and intercooler are all mounted on a frame, equipped with manometer and safety valve.

The cylinder is air cooled by fans. Lubrication by splash method. Two sizes Air receivers: 0.25 cubic meter and 1.31 cubic meter respectively; one or both of them may be supplied if required.

The machine is suitable for use in building construction works, mines and workshops to supply energy to pneumatic tools.

SPECIFICATIONS

No. of cylinders:	1st stage	2
	2nd stage	2
Cylinder bore:	1st stage	230 mm.
	2nd stage	135 mm.
Stroke:	. . . . .	120 mm.
Intake capacity:	. . . . .	6 M ³ /min.
Pressure:	1st stage	2 atm.
	2nd stage	7 atm.
Power required	. . . . .	52 H.P.
Speed	. . . . .	730 rpm.
Motor:	Power	40 KW.
	Speed	730 rpm.
Overall dimensions (L × W × H)	2120 × 905 × 1261 mm.	
	(including motor)	
Net weight	. . . . .	1360 kg.
	(including motor)	

Exporter: China National Machinery Import Corporation

Drill Steel Sharpener

Type 421-90

This air-operated machine is suitable for making and resharpening bits, forging shanks on drill steels, forging coal picks, bolt and rivet heads, and many other types of work.

This machine is distinguished by its large hammering force and high production capacity. The sturdy construction and its well made machine parts ensure a long life of service.

SPECIFICATIONS

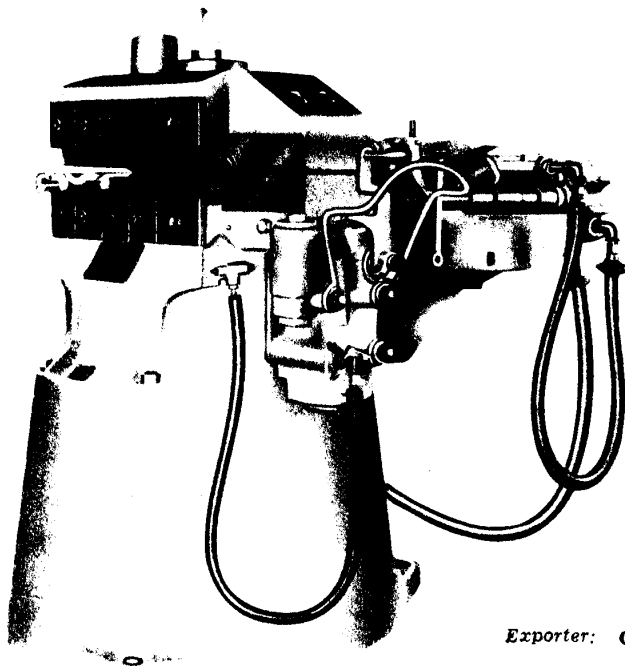
Dimension of drill steel 22 × 25.4 mm.
Dia. of drill bit 90 mm.
Max. dia. of steel bar 50 mm.

Production Capacity:

Forging of new drills 60 pcs/hr.
Reconditioning of drills 60-100 pcs/hr.
Forging of shanks 60- 80 pcs/hr.

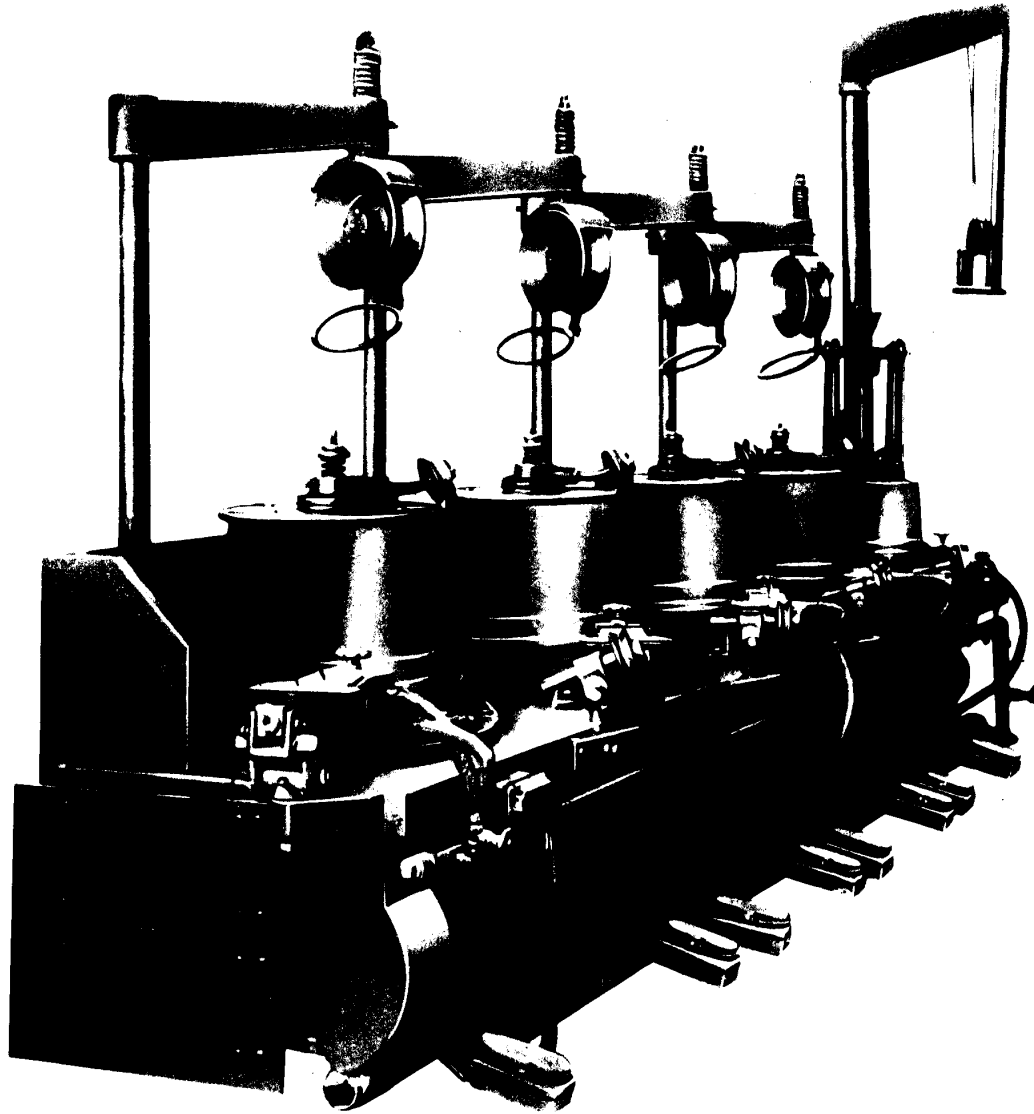
Dia. of inlet air pipe 32 mm. (1¼")
Air pressure 5-7 kg./cm²
Overall dimensions (L× W × H) 1560 × 1180 × 1480 mm.
Net weight of machine 2363 kg.

N. B. — For improvement of the machine, we reserve the right to alter either the design or the specifications.



Exporter: China National Machinery Import Corporation.

Wire Drawing Machine



The type of wire drawing machine now available for export from China is designed for drawing steel wire. It also gives normal performance when working with metals softer than steel, such as copper, but if hard, highly-resilient steel wire, or aluminium wire, is drawn, the power of the electric motor used should be increased in

proportion to the extra degree of hardness of the material employed.

This machine has the following major parts: machine stand; blocks; die chambers; brakes; safety lever; water cooling device; lubrication system; wire release frame; hoist rack.

The main technical data are as follows:

Model No.	No. of blocks	R.P.M. final block	wire gauge (BWG)	Output		Motor (220-380V; 3-phase)	Weight (Approx)
				Length Meter per minute	weight Kg/hr		
D5A	5 Diam. 16" Circum. 50.26"	172	14 — 18 15 — 19 16 — 20	219 (=720½')	114 87 63	1st—4th block 5 HP each; 5th block 6 HP 1440 R.P.M.	7,000 kg
D5C	4 Diam 22" Circum. 69"	76	3 — 10 4 — 11 5 — 12	134 (=440')	500 400 290	15 HP each block or one 60 HP motor for all 960 R.P.M.	11,000 kg

This machine gives a very fine performance. Its operation is simple and easy, even for an unskilled operative. A brief account of the mechanism is as follows:

1. Block revolutions: All blocks are individually driven by the motor through worm gear; for Model D5C, when driven by a single motor, clutch transmission is added.

2. Block speed: Since the wire drawn in each block becomes increasingly smaller in gauge and longer in length as it passes from one block to the next, the blocks are designed to turn at different speeds so that each rotates at a 30% faster rate than the preceding number. For instance, if the speed of block No. 1 is 100r.p.m., that of No.2 will be 130r.p.m. and of No.3 169 r.p.m. and so on. This enables the wire weight of all blocks to equalize and prevents any one block from interfering with the performance of other blocks.

3. Die chamber and wire guide: The dies in the die chambers have their eyes aligned exactly in a straight line with the drawing points on the blocks, thus ensuring perfect workmanship of the product. A wire guide is fitted between every two blocks for easy control of wire tension.

4. Winding and hoisting: Blocks are designed in a slightly tapering form with the smaller end up, the degree of tapering being determined by the drawing speed. This enables the wires to wind in even, parallel rounds from bottom up without running into disorder. The endmost block is equipped with a wire release frame, and to a hoist rack, which, when enough wire has accumulated on the block, lifts up the wire coil from the release frame and shifts it to the swift frame, which holds the finished wire.

5. Cooling system: To prevent overheating of the dies through friction during sustained high tension drawing, and to prolong the operational life of the dies and increase efficiency, a water cooling system is provided for the die chamber of each block.

6. Safety lever: To afford maximum safety. A safety lever is installed in front of the machinestand, in addition to the regular brakes. It can be readily pushed down for quick stoppage of machine motion in an emergency.

Carefully designed and studily built, this machine possesses many outstanding features. Running is quiet and smooth with a minimum of vibration and noise; operation is simple and easy; motions of the blocks are accurately co-ordinated; each mechanical part is built of the proper

grade of steel correctly heat-tempered according to requirement, assuring durability and sturdiness; adequate protection is provided by a quick-acting, new-type device, the safety lever.

This machine also has great adaptability to varying working requirements and conditions. Each block is a self-contained unit driven by its own motor or through shaft and clutch transmission; when desired, a block can be removed from the machine or additional blocks added thereto up to an overall number of 7 units; the machine is capable of drawing wires of metals other than ordinary steel; and revolution speed can be stepped up for heavier loads just by enlarging the size of motor employed.

Accessory tools and equipment:

Wire stand: A frame for holding coiled raw wire; revolving according to drawing speed.

Chain tongs: For gripping free end of raw wire coil to lead it into the die and block hole at start of drawing operation.

Wire release spider: A steel frame on the finishing block with 4 collapsible legs.

Hoist rack: Lifts up finished wire coils from the release frame and removes them to the swift frame.

Swiftstand: Receives finished wire from the release frame through the hoisting apparatus.

Dies: Fitted on each block. Diameter of eye must conform to the size of wire under operation in the particular block as well as to the working stage of the block. For instance, if the end product desired is BWG 20 wire, the dies on the finishing (5th) block will bear eyes of 20 diameter, and for the preceding (4th) block, which revolves at 30% slower speed; Die-eyes must be enlarged in proportion to the difference in revolution speed.

Auxilliary equipment:

Wire furbishing machine; wire-end cutter; butt stamping machine; butt welding machine; die grinding machine. These articles are particularly needed in new plants.

Interested customers are requested to address their inquiries to the China National Transport Machinery Import Corporation (Import & Export) Er-Li-Kou, Hsi-Chiao, Peking, China or their Tientsin office at 14 Chang Teh Road, Tientsin, China.

Crank System High Speed Fully Automatic Nail Making Machine

This automatic machine has four major component—dies, cutters, a punch header and a wire guide. All are fitted on a four-legged steel frame, to which a motor stand is attached at the back. An electric motor drives the main shaft, which by means of a bevel gear turns a pair of secondary shafts and transmission rod. The rod controls the wire guide, which directs the raw wire through the wire wheel and feeds it into the die. Two secondary shafts on the left and right actuate the cutters. The left shaft also governs the continuous opening and closing operations of the dies. It stamps out the lines on the nail and is synchronized with the punching movement of the header. By means of a connecting rod which transmits the motion of the main shaft, the header moves back and forth striking at the wire top to form the nail head.

Because all main parts are precision-built, the machine can work at high speed with great efficiency. Vibration

noise is slight. Operation is simple and automatic, and can be started by push-button control. All major parts are interchangeable and built of the proper grade of steel, correctly heat-tempered as required. Sturdiness and stamina are thus ensured: the machine is able to run continuously for some 144 hours without fatigue.

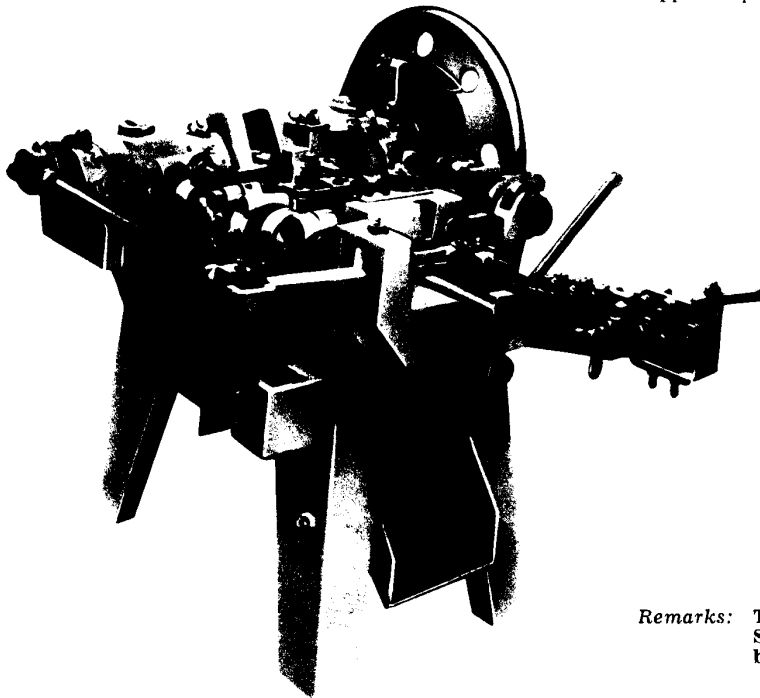
Other features: Dies and cutters are easily and quickly changed by means of adjusting bolt, adapting the machine conveniently to wires and nails of different sizes. The wire guide is precision aligned, ensuring perfectly straight nails. A safety pin is fitted between the flywheel and crankshaft to stop the machine instantaneously whenever an obstacle interferes with the operations, thus affording Maximum safety.

Technical data are as follows:

Model No.	Size of Nails (BWG number in brackets)	Out put per min. (Pcs)	Motor (individual motor driven)	Weight (Kg)	
				Net	Gross
DC-1	½"-(19) ⅝"-(18) ¾"-(17) 1"-(16)	600-640	2-5 HP 220V-380V; 4 Stage 3 phase, 50cy.	500	550
DC-2	¾"-(17) 1"-(16) 1¼"-(15) 1½"-(14) 1¾"-(13) 2"-(12)	480	3 HP 220V-380V; 4 Stage 3 phase, 50cy.	700	790
DC-4	2½"-(11) 3"-(10) 3½"-(9) 4"-(8)	350	5 HP 220V-380V; 4 Stage 3 phase, 50cy.	1800	2000

Interested customers are requested to send their inquiries to China National Transport Machinery Import Corporation (Import & Export) Er-Li-Kou, Hsi-Chiao, Peking, China, or contact their Tientsin office at 14 Chang Teh Rd. Tientsin, China.

Complete Nail Making Plant is also available. Technical data will be sent upon request. Auxiliary machines such as Tumbling Barrel (Nail-polishing machine), and Nail Cutter Grinding Machine can also be supplied upon request.



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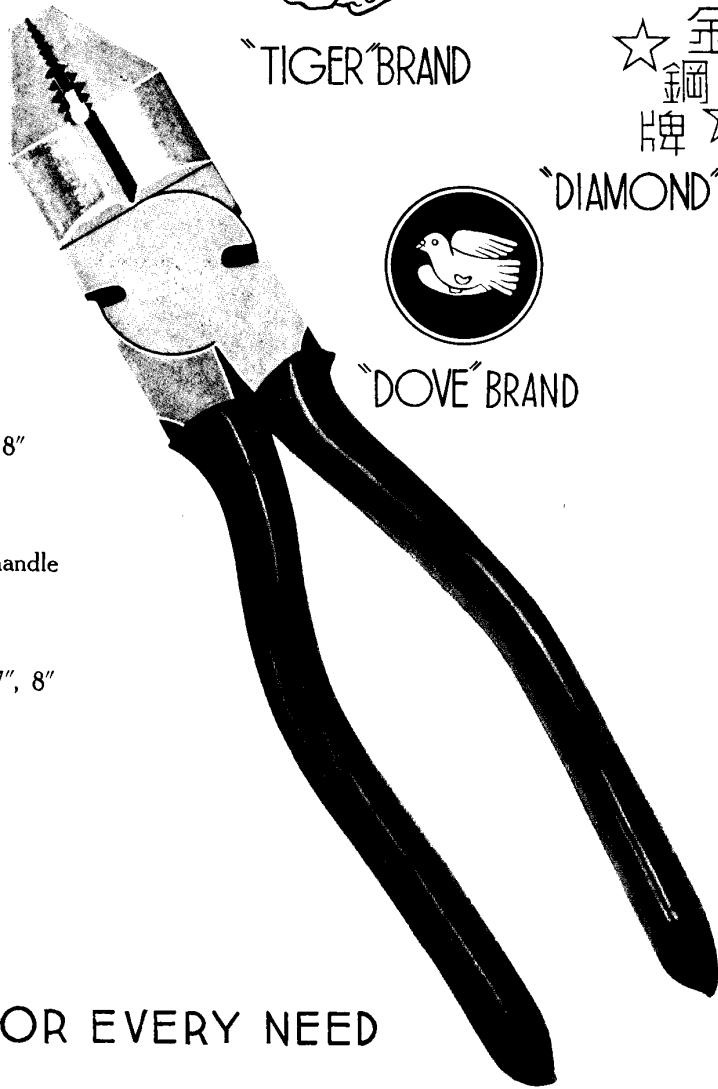
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Classroom Models and Laboratory Apparatus

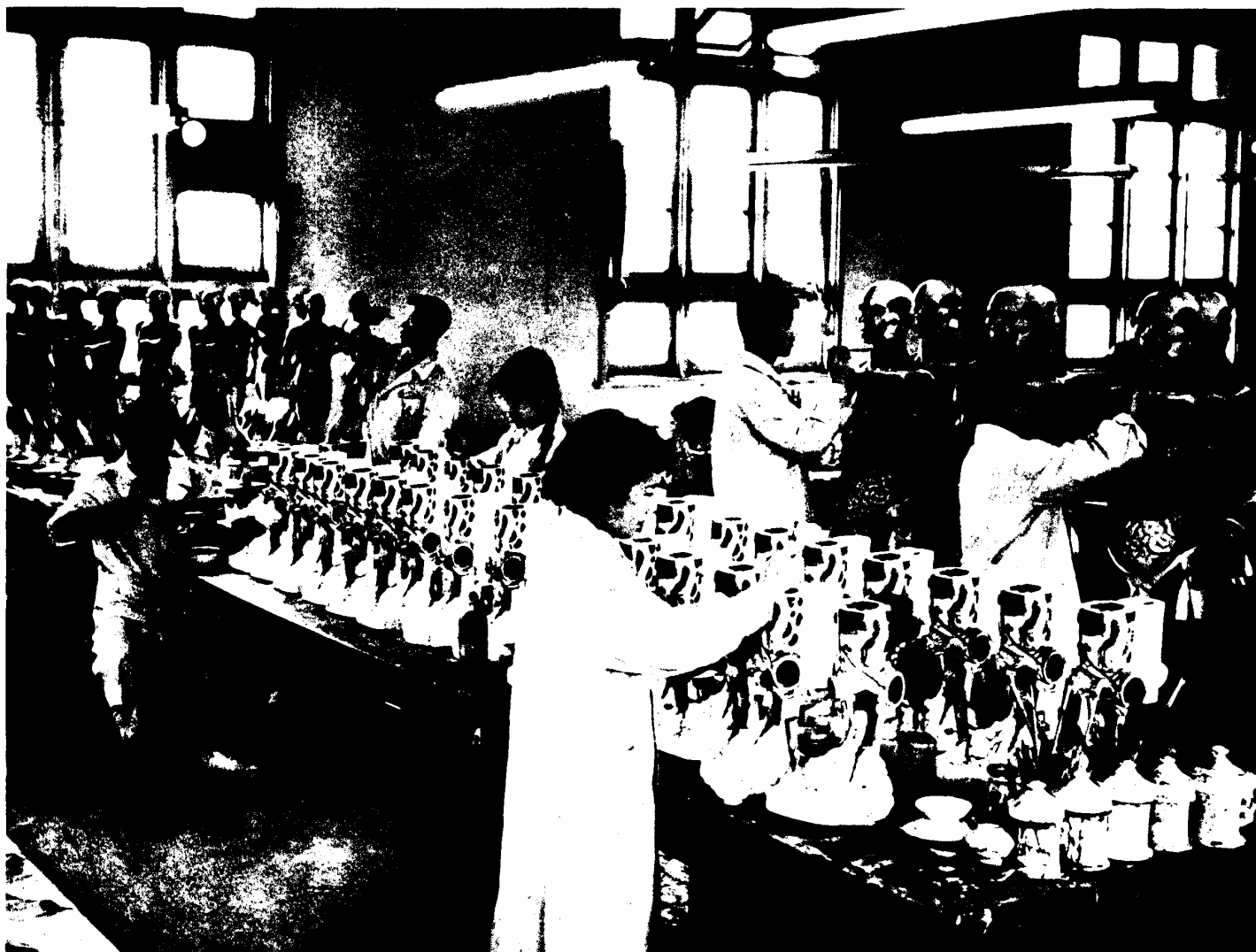
For efficient teaching of the natural sciences in schools, good laboratory apparatus and classroom models are as necessary as good textbooks. Chinese-made models and apparatus for educational purposes offer many advantages—scientific designing, sturdy build, easy operation and beautiful trim. They are precision-built, with all major component parts made of the best material specially selected to suit each specific purpose. They are designed to accord closely with modern courses in physics, physiology, botany, zoology and biology. Their value and usefulness have been proved in actual classroom and laboratory work of a large number of schools.

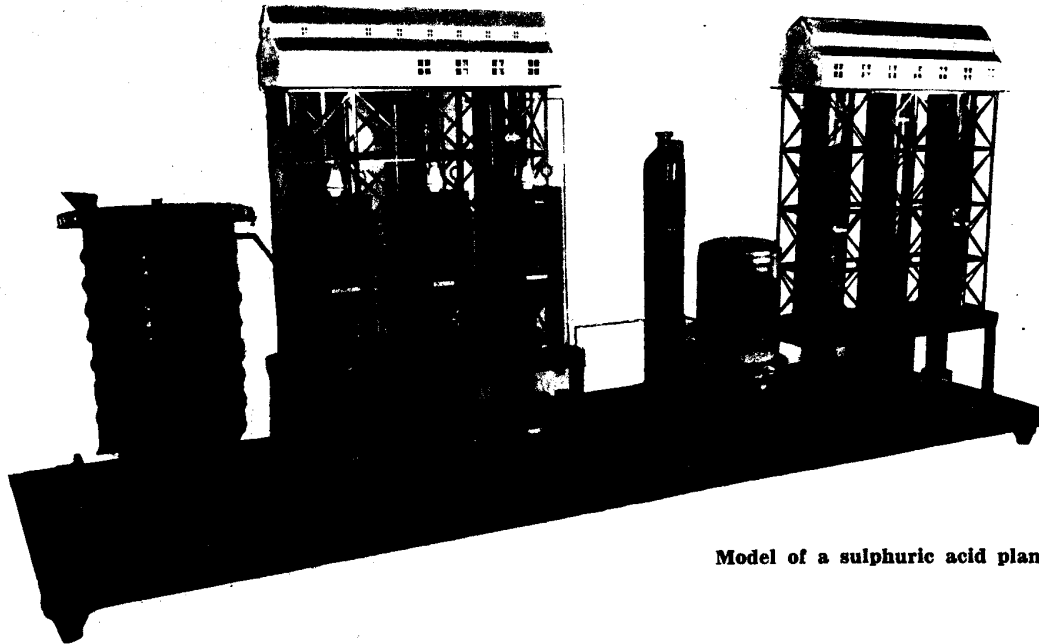
All apparatus and models are subject to the examination approval and of competent, high-class scientists before they are delivered from the factory. The following types are available for export.

Glassware and vessels for the chemical laboratory in schools; apparatus, models and specimens for biology; models and specimens for botany; models for mathematics; models for human physiology; microscopic slide sets; apparatus for advanced physics; apparatus for students' general laboratory use.

The list of articles may be classified into ten groups according to their uses and the subjects topics treated in detail, thus:

Workers painting anatomical markings on models of human body.





Model of a sulphuric acid plant

1. General school-laboratory equipments: Such as balances, air pumps, etc.

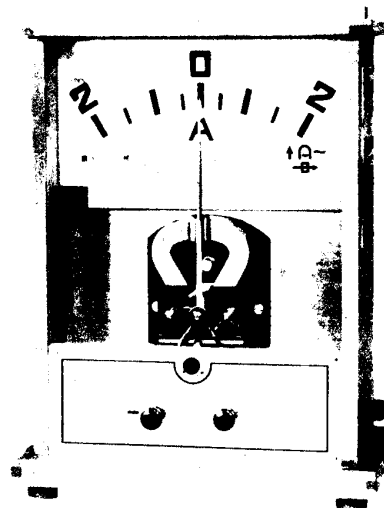
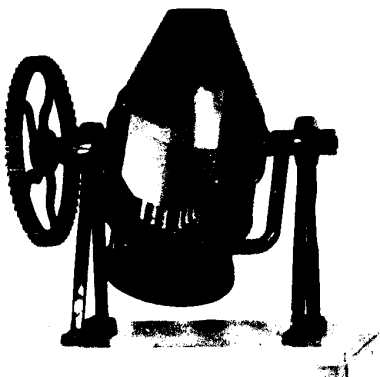
2. Apparatus and instruments for dynamics and statics: Covering such units as are necessary for the teaching of dynamics, statics, liquid pressure, Newton's law of motion, Archimedes law, Pascal's law, atmospheric pressure, etc.

3. For acoustics: Including items for demonstrating or testing sound waves and vibration, such as tuning fork, siren disk, etc.

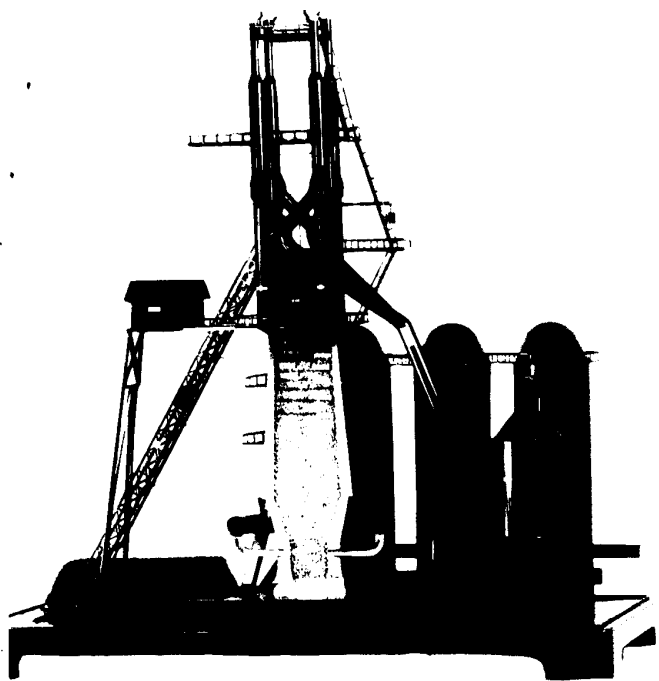
4. For molecular physics, thermology: Comprising apparatus and models for teaching molecular diffusion, Brownian motion, cohesive force, mechanical equivalent of heat, cubical and linear expansion, heat conduction; also,

Balvanometer

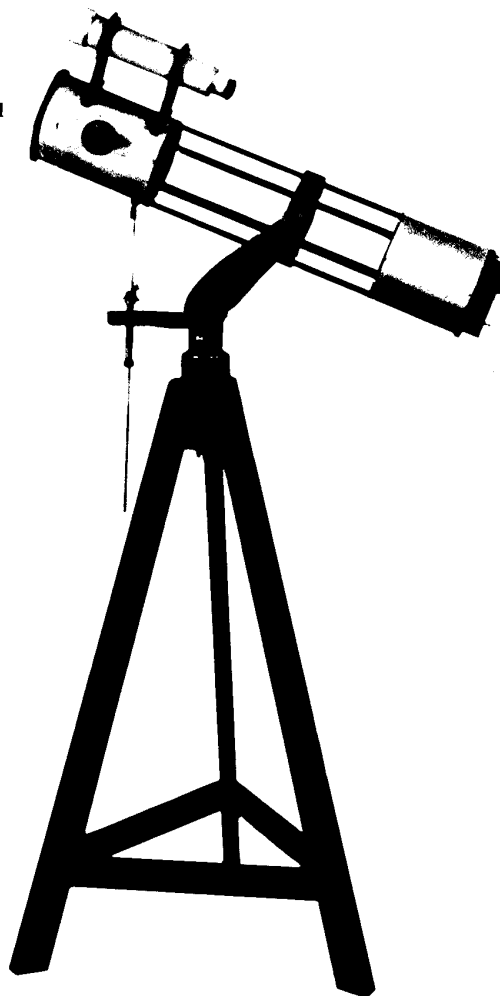
Revolving furnace



Telescope, Astronomical



Blast furnace plant



steam engine, steam turbine, and internal combustion engine models.

5. For electricity: Covering such instruments and apparatus as multi-purpose meters, voltage meters, A.C. and D.C. ampere meters, radio sets, rectifiers, electric motors, dynamos, telegraphic apparatus, telephone sets; also, a variety of models and instruments for demonstrating or teaching electrostatic induction, Lenz's law, Ohm's law, electromagnetic effect, etc.

6. Optical instruments: Various lens, reflectors, prisms, spectroscopes, binoculars, telescopes, magic lanterns, and so forth.

7. Demonstrative apparatus for atomic structure: Two items are available under this group: Wilson's cloud chamber and spintharoscope.

8. Laboratory apparatus for physics: For the use of students, covering such articles as beam balances, mercury barometers, D.C. ampere meters, D.C. voltage meters, slide rheostats, and so forth.

9. Specimens and models for biology, zoology and botany: Comprising models of paleontological creatures and of various plants, animals and birds; physiological models specimens of skeletons; alcohol-preserved anatomical specimens in bottles, taxidery (birds and animals), and specimens showing the metamorphoses and life cycles insects.

10. Slides: In two classes: for microscopic study and for magic lantern projection. They treat of biological, zoological and botanical studies, human physiology and anatomy. Particularly noteworthy are the slides in full sets for certain subjects. They are helpful to junior students in their study of natural history, especially that of micro-organisms.

Inquiries for particulars about the above-mentioned articles should be addressed to the China National Instruments Import Corp. (which also handle export business). Free circulars on request.

Exporter: **China National Instruments Import Corporation.**

ARC CARBONS

They feature stable illumination and low burning rate

Like all her other industries, China's carbon industry has grown rapidly in recent years, particularly in the manufacture of arc light carbons. Customers agree that the quality of Chinese arc carbons for use with cinema projectors is well up to international standards, and more and more inquiries, or orders, are coming in from customers in Southeast Asian as well as European countries.

Three brands of Chinese arc carbons made by different manufacturers are available: the *Far East*; *C. I. C.* and the *Great Wall*.

The D. C. high intensity arc carbon is a standard copper-coated stick for use with modern mirror arc lamps. It gives excellent performance as an intense, highly stable screen illumination, and burns economically.

Chinese high intensity, copper-coated arc carbons come in a full range of sizes and specifications. Diameters from 6 to 10 mm. Most popular sizes are (diameter and length) 7 x 305 mm, 7 x 355, 8 x 305, and 8 x 355 for anode sticks and 6 x 230 mm, and 7 x 230 for cathode sticks. Burning rate: for A.C. carbons 10—15 cm/hr; for D.C. carbons 18—24 cm/hr on anodes and 8—12 cm/hr on cathodes.

High Intensity Arc Carbons

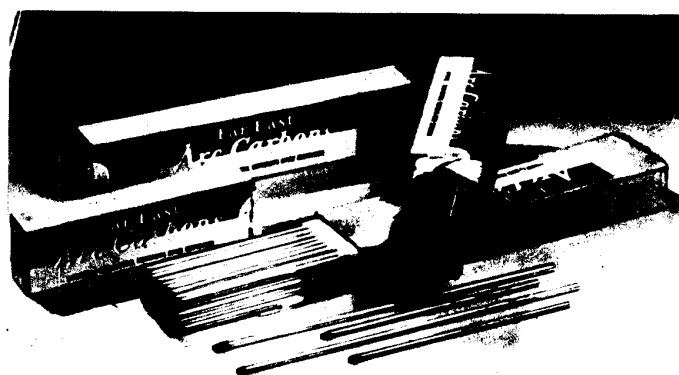
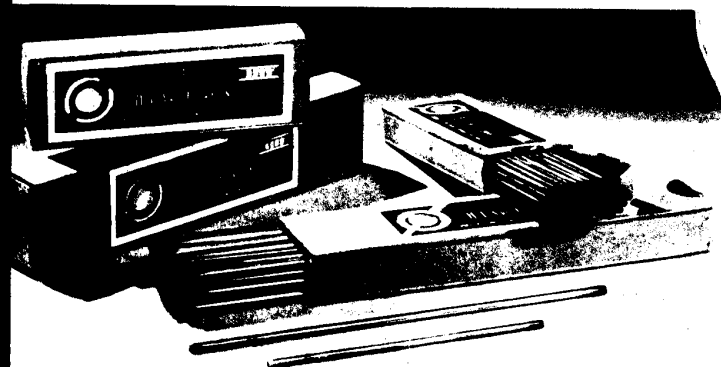
Size (mm) (Diameter & length)	Type of electrode	Coating	Power	Current	Voltage
7 x 305	Anode	Copper coat	D. C. or A. C.	45-55	36-40
7 x 355	Anode	Copper coat	D. C. or A. C.	45-55	36-40
7 x 305	Anode	Copper coat	D. C. or A. C.	50-70	38-42
8 x 355	Anode	Copper coat	D. C. or A. C.	50-70	38-42
9 x 355	Anode	Copper coat	D. C.	65-75	40-45
9 x 508	Anode	In black	D. C.	75-85	45-55
10 x 508	Anode	In black	D. C.	85-100	45-60
6 x 230	Cathode	Copper coat	D. C.	45-55	36-40
7 x 230	Cathode	Copper coat	D. C.	50-70	38-42
8 x 230	Cathode	Copper coat	D. C.	65-75	40-45
8 x 230	Cathode	Copper coat	D. C.	75-85	45-55
9 x 230	Cathode	Copper coat	D. C.	85-100	45-60

Low Intensity Arc Carbons

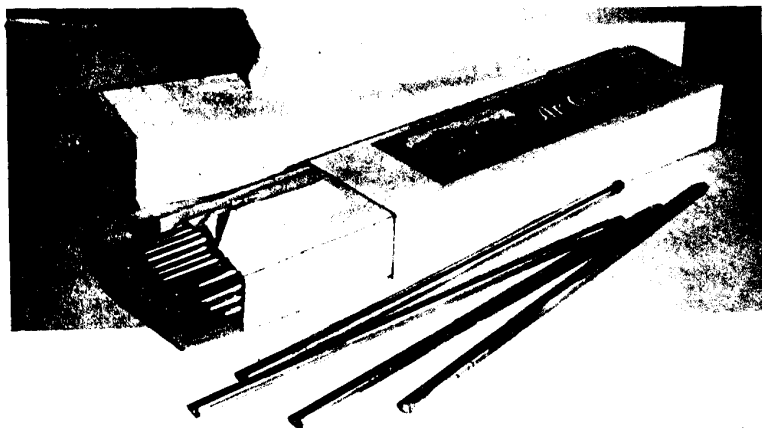
Size (mm) Diameter & length)	Type of electrode	Coating	Power	Current	Voltage
10 x 203	Anode	In black	D. C.	15-20	50-55
12 x 203	Anode	In black	D. C.	25-30	50-55
7 x 203	Cathode	In black	D. C.	15-20	50-55
8 x 203	Cathode	In black	D. C.	25-30	50-55

CIC Arc Carbon for projection

Far East Arc Carbon for projection



Copper coating



Great Wall Arc Carbon for projection

Arc Carbons for Photo Engraving

Size (mm) (Diameter & length)	Coating	Power	Current	Voltage	Remarks
13 x 305	In black	A. C.	30-45	60-80	
13 x 355	In black	A. C.	30-45	60-80	
16 x 355	In black	A. C.	60-80	60-80	

Arc Carbons for Blue Printing

Size (mm) (Diameter & length)	Coating	Power	Current	Voltage	Remarks
12 x 355	In black	A. C.	10-14	90-150	
13 x 355	In black	A. C.	12-15	90-150	

Arc Carbons for Searchlight

Size (mm) (Diameter & length)	Type of electrode	Coating	Power	Current	Voltage
13.6 x 550	Anode	In black	D. C.	120	60-75
16 x 550	Anode	In black	D. C.	150	70-78
16 x 550	Anode	In black	D. C.	200	75-90
11 x 305	Cathode	In black	D. C.	120	60-75
11 x 305	Cathode	In black	D. C.	150	70-78
14 x 305	Cathode	In black	D. C.	200	75-90
12 x 305	Cathode	Copper coat	D. C.	200	75-90

Exporter: **China National Instruments Import Corporation.**

Art Candles for Gala Occasions

For gala occasions—birthdays, weddings or holiday celebrations, nothing can add such grace, magnificence, such a touch of the exotic, as a pair of glowing Chinese art candles beautifully decorated with meaningful figures in low relief. In China, the colorful embossed art candle is an inseparable feature of the marriage rite. For all product so lovely as the Chinese embossed moments of life, an art craft bossed candle can add to the atmosphere of joy and gaiety.

Chinese art candles are made in several different shapes—the round, square, and hexagonal. They usually taper down gradually from the top to the base. The embossed designs consist of words of felicity or raised figures representing traditional Chinese ideas of blessing. Dragons and phoenixes signify harmony and happiness in matrimony. Flower vases symbolize good fortune. Gourds augur good fortune and children. In all, the Chinese embossed candle is a meaningful ornament for all occasions of jubilation, and it also makes impressive gift at such times.

The embossed art candle is made in many colours. The material is the famous Szechwan *white tallow* (scale-insect wax) which is sufficiently hard not to melt even in the hottest summer temperatures.

Exporter:

**Peking Arts and Crafts Co.
2 Sh'ao Shou Hutung Chienmen
District, Peking
Cable Address: "PEKARTCO" Peking**



龍 虎 商 標

人 丹

ZUNG-TAN

Zung-Tan pills contain menthol, borneol, catechu, cinnamon, fennel, musk and other valuable ingredients, well-known for its efficacy as a carminative and stomachic.

Indication: Indigestion, Dizziness, Nausea, Motion-sickness, Fetid breath, etc.

Packing: In packets, plastic tubes.

Manufacturer: The China Drug Mfg. Co., Shanghai.



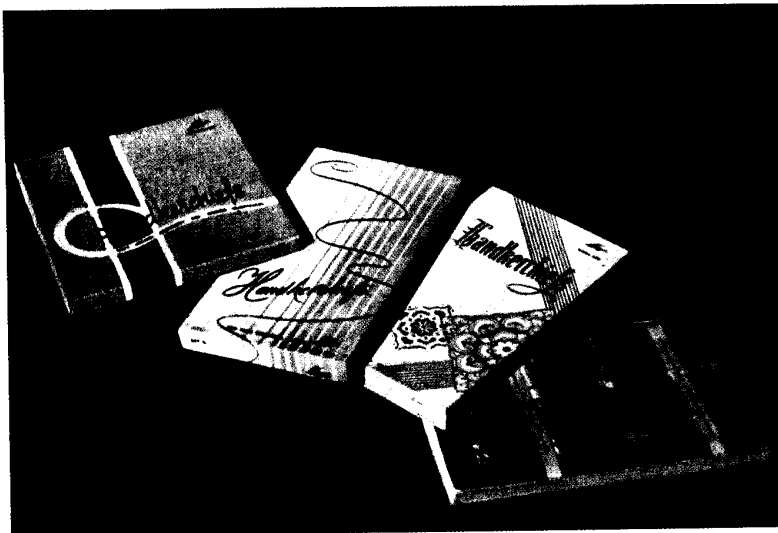
China National Import & Export Corp., Shanghai Branch.

Flying Fish Handkerchiefs

Flying Fish Brand Handkerchiefs are offered in a wide selection of styles and colours. Some are broad or narrow-hemmed, some are white or plain coloured in tasteful tones, some striped in lovely novel designs, some are attractively patterned, they are all soft and smooth, fine-textured, non-fading, stand up well to wa-

shing and are above all, lovely. Flying Fish Handkerchiefs are not only the favorite of gentlemen but also an excellent, sure-to-be-appreciated gift for friends.

When it was on exhibit in the Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition at Canton in early 1956, the Flying Fish Handkerchiefs won such a warm reception from the visiting foreign businessmen that the entire stock on the spot, totalling several thousand gross, was quickly sold out, and large orders for new deliveries poured in. In 1957, export sales for the first quarter alone exceeded those of the whole 1956.



Exporter: China National Sundries Export Corporation.

Essential Balm

清涼油



*Cooling
Soothing
Healing*

清神丹

家居旅行 常備良藥

TSIN ZEN TAN

A POPULAR REMEDY FOR COLD, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, INSECT BITES AND
STINGS, MOTIONSICKNESS, ETC.
MEDICINAL PILLS FOR DYSPEPSIA; NAUSEA,
HEADACHE, DIZZINESS,
FETID BREATH, MOTIONSICKNESS AND COM-
MONLY ENCOUNTERED SUMMER COMPLAINTS
HEAT-SUBSIDING NERVE-REFRESHING
A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY;
ALSO GOOD FOR TOURISTS



CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION, SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 CHUNG SHAN ROAD (E1) SHANGHAI

Barite (Heavy Spar)

A Valuable Material

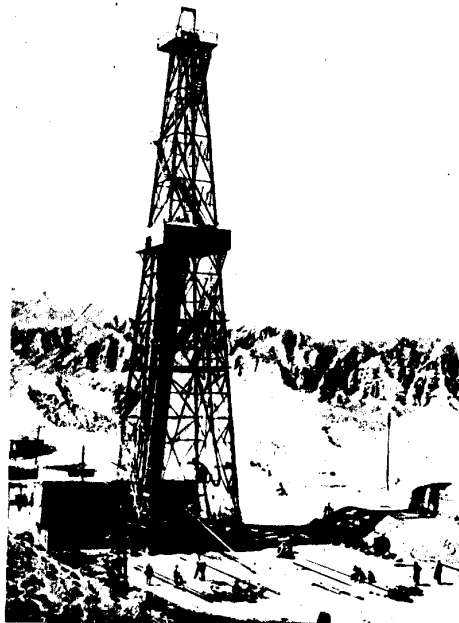
for the Chemical Industry

Pulp made of Baryte mixed with other materials is being used for drilling

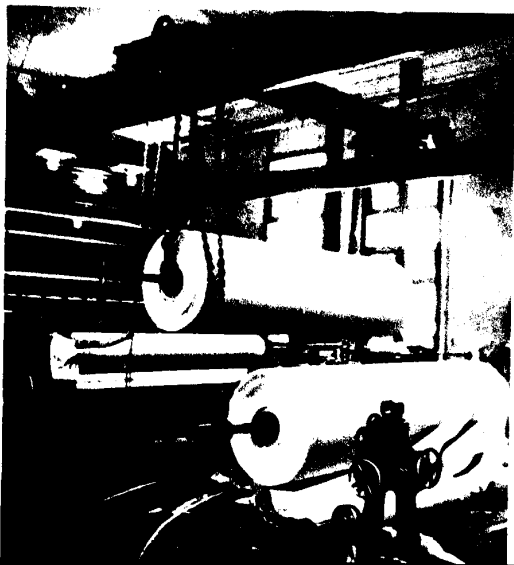
The heavy spars we export are natural mineral products from Funing County in Hopei Province and of Chiao, Tsimo and Laiyang Counties in Shang-tung Province. They come in lump form and in white, grey, pink or yellowish brown colour, and are divided into four grades according to the richness of their barium sulphate content—those containing 90% of BaSO₄ or more; 93% or more; 95% or more; and 97% or more.

Heavy spar, or barite, is important as a raw material in the chemical industry for the manufacture of barium compounds and salts such as barium-base titanox, barium chloride, blanc fixe, barium carbonate, barium nitrate, barium oxide, barium sulphide, barium hydroxide, etc. These chemicals are extensively used in industry in making rubber articles, paints, wire-insulations, paper, pigments, pharmaceuticals glass, dynamite and printing inks. They are also used in tempering metals and oil prospecting (drilling). By virtue of its superior quality and wide uses, the Chinese barite has been finding much favour with the industrial users both at home and abroad.

For export, Chinese heavy spar is shipped in bulk or in straw sacks of 60, 62.5 or 100 kg each net.



Barium chloride is the main chemical material for making paper.



Exporter: The China National Minerals Corp.

THE MARBLE

A Building Material of Unexcelled Magnificence



Quarrying marble



Cutting marble blocks into shape

Nature has endowed China with rich deposits of marble. It occurs in many varieties and many localities. The chief quarries are in Tali County, Yunnan Province, in Fangshan, Huolu, Chüyang and Shunyi Counties in Hopei Province, Soochow and Wusih in Kiangsu Province, and in Liaoning Province. The Chinese marble presents a multifarious range of patterns and varieties, of which the following are now exported:

(1) Han Bay Y, (2) Ei Ie Qing, (3) Lai Jang Ly, (4) Mo Y, (5) Dou Ban, (6) Dung Bai Hung, (7) Dung Bai Ly, (8) Wan Xia, (9) Qy Jang Y, (10) Lo Si Zhuan, (11) Yun Chai, (12) Hung Po Wen, (13) Tao Hung, (14) Jang Ping Ly, (15) Qy Jang Ly, (16) Mei Kwei, (17) Hsueh Hwa, (18) Dou Qing.

The marble is exported in three forms: Quarried Blocks; Slabs; Marble Chips.

Quarried Blocks make a de luxe building material distinguished for its unexcelled beauty, great strength, durability, and artistic appeal. They have rectangular, evenly cut sides, with dimensions reaching 2 metres in length. Used for centries in the adornment of the magnificent Chinese Imperial Palaces, they also grace many new public buildings constructed. Experts affirm that the snow-white alabaster commonly known as Han Bay Y and profusely used in classical architecture, can withstand weather exposure for 2000 years without appreciable erosion. The ornamental and monumental marble structures in the palaces and other historical spots, of Peking (for example the carved marble bridges and balustrades in front of Tien An Men) have defied the ravages of time and weather for centuries and are still

in very good condition. No wonder the beautiful, fine-textured Han Bay Y merits is so prized by architects.

Marble Slabs have flat, smooth surfaces and straight, evenly cut edges. Some are of plain snow-white alabaster; some bear picturesque natural patterns suggesting flowers, fleecy clouds, etc. Among the varieties, The Dung Bai Hung, Dung Bai Ly, Zi Dou Ban and Wan Xia are particularly rich in figures.

Like the blocks, the slabs are an elegant building material offering superb qualities of, lasting strength, and magnificence. They also make attractive and durable furniture tops.

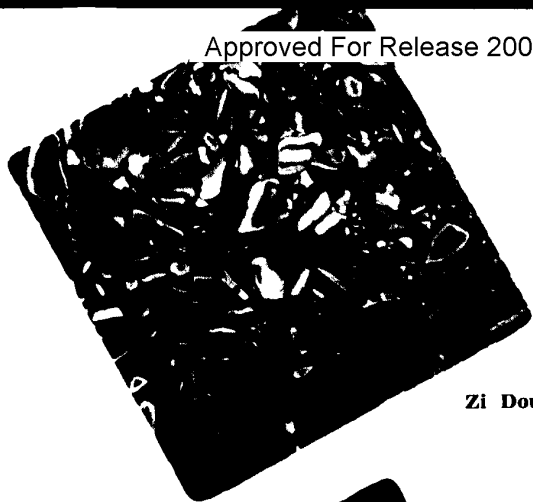
Marble is not only invaluable in art. In industry, it is an ideal stone for sculpture. In industry, it is a fine material for making electrical insulators.

Marble Chips are sold in 3 sizes: 0.8—1.5 cm pieces, 1.0—2.0 cm pieces; and pieces smaller than 0.8 cm (also called Marble Grains). They are available in many colours and are the chief material for making terrazzo, so widely used in modern architecture for its beauty, economy, durability and cleanliness. For terrazzo-work that adorns the floors of modern halls, bathrooms, theaters, etc., or makes attractive wainscotings, staircases, verandahs. . . . Chinese marble chips are excellent.

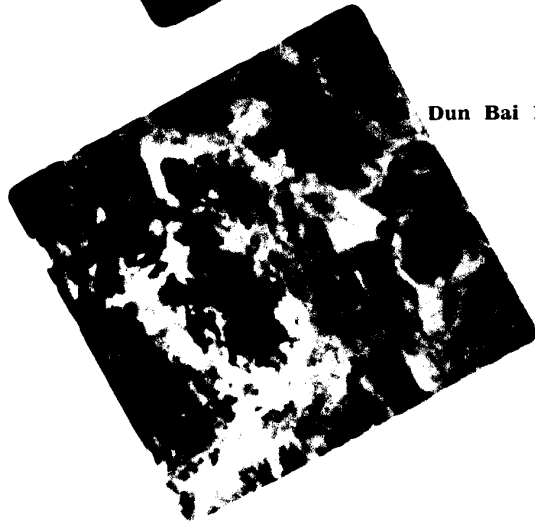
Packing: Quarried Blocks are shipped without packing; Slabs are packed in wooden crates. Chips come in gunny bags or straw bags.

Inquiries or orders from the building and electrical industries and the sculptural profession are welcome.

Exporter: China National Minerals Corporation.



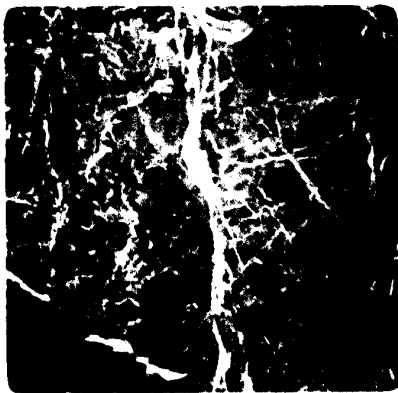
Zi Dou Ban



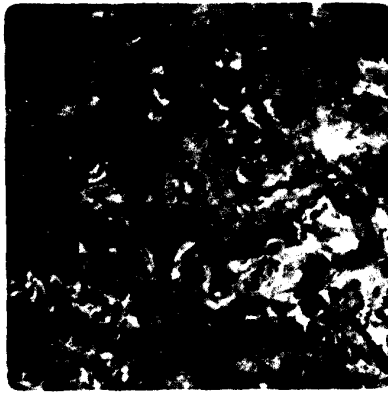
Dun Bai Ly



Wan Xia

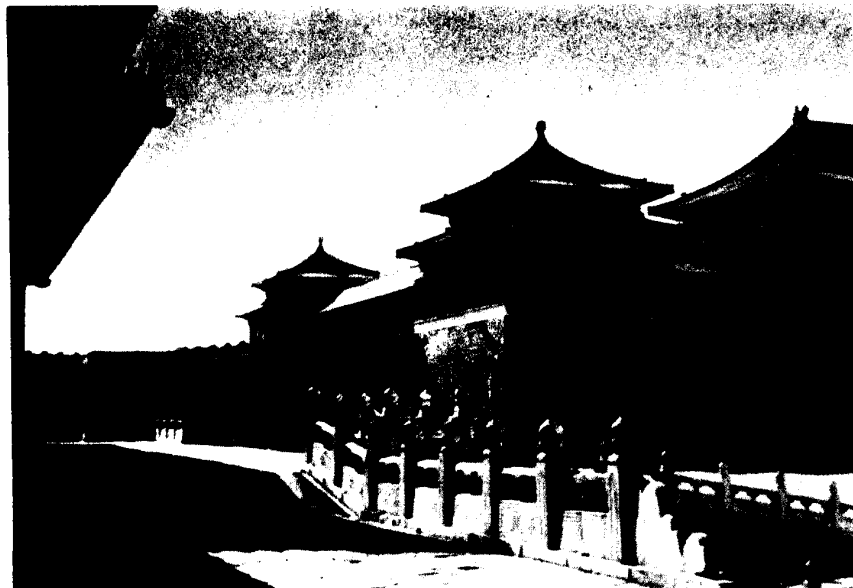


Ei Ie Qing



The beautiful marble-decorated main hall of Peking's Capital Theater

Yunnan Marble ("Tali Stone") in mottle



A part of Peking's magnificent Imperial Palace, first built A.D. 1417, reconstructed A.D. 1647. Picture shows artistic balustrade works built of snow-white, fine textured Fangshan Marble (Han Bay Y)

The Oolong Tea

Pride of Fukien Production

With its benign climate, bountiful rainfall, fertile soil, mountainous terrain, and moist, misty atmosphere, Fukien Province is one of China's most important tea producing regions. Of all classes of tea produced in this tea-growing province, the farfamed oolong is one of extraordinary excellence. It has a pronounced flavour and mellow, full taste. For many decades Fukienese oolong has had a high reputation and commanded assured sales on the world market. In recent years, many steps have been taken for the development and improvement of production in this famous tea-growing area. These have included the reorganization and rehabilitation of existing plantations and opening up of new ones, cultivation of superior species, scientific plucking, weeding and fertilization, and other forms of technical care. In addition, modern, well-equipped processing plants have been built at producing centers, and specifications for packing standardized. As a result the oolong has attained a new height in quality.

The oolong is a semi-fermented tea. The different stages involved in its preparation are: plucking, withering, softening, screening (by stirring and tossing), fermenting, firing (roasting in metal pans through continuous stirring), airing, rolling, re-roasting (for removal of residual moisture), and sorting. When ready, the leaves are green colored at the center and red on the edges, and are termed in the trade "Red-fringed Green Leaves".

The principal varieties of oolong tea are as follows: Those grown in souther Fukien with Anhsi County as centre: the Iron Kuan Yin (Goddess of Mercy), Chilan, Meichan oolong, and Bergamot. Of these the first-named is the finest; its leaves have a silky surface, curled, spiral form, and heavy, plump, thick body of dark green color. When drawn with boiling water, it yields a liquor of clear golden color and pleasing fragrance and flavor. A sip of the tea gives an immediate agreeable bitterish taste, which, to the delight of the palate, soon turns into a prolonged pleasurable aftertaste: The Iron Kuan Yin can endure many drawings (refilling the teapot with boiling water) before losing its flavor and taste.

Among those grown in northern Fukien the Jonquil ("Sui Hsien") of Nanyakou, Chien O County, and the Bock

Tea of Tsungan County are the best. Both have curly, shrivelled leaves with heavy veins. Ratio of Red-fringed Green Leaves is relatively small. The three named yield an infusion of golden color, rich fragrance and full mellow flavour. Commonly called Wuyi Tea, Rock Tea is the prized production of the picturesque Wuyi Mountains, seven miles south of the seat of Tsungan County. Rock Tea is a tea of remarkable excellence and flavor, and comprises two subdivisions, the Rock Tea which grows on the mountain slopes and the Beach Tea which thrives along the little mountain streams. The former, due to its rarity and supreme quality—marvellous taste, fragrance that permeates the surrounding air, glossy leaves—is the crowning perfection of the entire oolong family. Some of the most prized grades bear the special trade names: "Scarlet Robe", "White Coronet" and "Iron Buddha". These are the most perfect selected from the finest leaves gathered from thousands of Rock-tea bushes. They are processed with infinite care.

Another category is the *Scented Oolong* which is prepared from superior quality oolong scented with fragrant flowers, of which the species commonly used are bay, jasmin, gardenia and magnolia. Of these, each has its distinctive fragrance, although the bay-scented tea surpasses the others in strength and body. Scented Oolong adds flower fragrance to the natural flavor of the tea, and is therefore especially refreshing and pleasing to the taste.

Plucking time for fresh oolong is around April 5 the Calendric Node of Ching Ming), when new, tender leaves begin to sprout from the twigs. Plucking starts when the sprouts bear three leaves each. Fresh pluckings are spread for a certain length of time on a screen for withering, a process aimed at removing moisture through exposure to the air. At the end of this stage the leaves lose the tree-green smell and begin to yield the pleasing fragrance of the tea. Next follow the stages of softening and fermenting, through which the leaves take on a fringe of scarlet at their edges and improve in fragrance. Rolling (kneading) makes the leaves curl, and is started while they are still hot after leaving the roasting pan. And finally the tea is



placed with care into the mechanical apparatus for re-roasting.

The care that is taken in processing oolong teas is matched by the care-taken in packing them. Export oolong is hermetically packed in tin or aluminium foil, then in wooden cases or tin (the metal, not tinplate) container. Packings in attractively designed tinplate containers are also available. The most prized varieties have their special title and place of origin printed on the containers, such as the "Scarlet Robe" of Wuyi County's Tienhsing Rock, the "White Coronet" and "Iron Buddha" of Huiyuan Rock, and "Golden Water Turtle" of Lanku (Orchid Valley) Rock of the same county, and the "Iron Kuan Yin" of Anhsi County's South Rock, etc.

For perfect enjoyment of oolong tea, it should be drunk as infused, without the addition of sugar, milk or other things. For drawing, put a proper amount of tea into the pot after warming it with hot water, infuse with boiling water, and the tea will be ready for drinking in about three minutes. Tea lovers enjoy fine teas not only for their stimulating, refreshing and thirst-relieving effect, but more particularly for their three famous characteristics color, aroma and flavour. Due to its unexcelled character and delightful aftertaste, oolong tea, especially its finer grades, certainly justifies the appreciation of the most exacting connoisseurs as well as the vast drinking public.

Exporter: China National Tea Export Corp.

The Far-Famed Antung Pongees

Antung, a city in the north-eastern part of China, appears at its most picturesque in the autumn when the Cheng Kiang Hill on its outskirts is entirely submerged in a sea of foliage with the Yalu River encircling it like a huge dragon. This is where the world famous Antung Tussah Pongees are produced.

Antung is the center of the tussah silk textile industry of Liaoning province, in which it is situated provides ideal rearing grounds for the wild silk-worm. Its climate is very suitable for the silkworm and its rugged mountain ranges are covered with wide stretches of oak forests. These favourable conditions account for the fact that Liaoning Province now produces 70% of China's total tussah silk output.

In Liaoning, the tussah silkworms are usually reared both in spring and autumn. The autumn crop is the more

abundant. This begins in July after the mating of the moths which have emerged from the cocoons reserved for breeding. The fertilized female moths are then brought outdoors on leaves of old oak trees to lay their eggs. When the eggs subsequently hatch out into tiny larvae they are carried carefully to the young oak trees to be fed on fresh, tender leaves. Under normal climatic conditions, the larvae grow very rapidly and after 30 days or so, the worms become matured. The matured worms are then carried back and placed on the leaves of the old oak trees to provide them with snug and cosy spots where they begin to spin their own cocoons. The end of September or the beginning of October, gold and brown cocoons are suspended here and there from the gray leaves and twigs of the oak trees. This is the time for gathering a good silk cocoon crop.

Tussah silkworms live on trees

Plump tussah silkworms

Tussah pongee, a fabric woven from tussah silk, is extraordinarily strong and durable. It is an ideal dress material for summer because its ready ability to absorb and diffuse moisture makes the wearer feel cool and refreshed. On account of its soft structure and fluffy surface, tussah pongee is also good for making autumn and winter clothing. Heavy fabrics woven from tussah silk which are smooth to the touch and have plenty of give are praised by good tailors as ideal materials for making mens' and womens' overcoats. For instance, Article No. 2004 is a fabric woven from dyed tussah silk of 8 ply and 35 denier, by mixing with fancy yarns, it has many counts and complex twists. It is highly elastic and heat diffusing. Since the stripes are indistinct and it has a brilliant lustre, the surface of this fabric is very pleasant to the eye. Article No. 3011, Snubbed Pongee, is a fabric woven from tussah silk of 35denier with fine, dense warps and loose, coarse wefts. Irregular snubs are scattered on its surface unevenly. This fabric possesses a soft lustre and loveliness that seems to say—natural beauty.

Tussah Fuji Silk woven from spun tussah silk yarns has a lustrous, neat and even surface. It is soft to the touch and comfortable to wear. Under this category, Article No. 35407 should be mentioned. On its even surface there are checked composition, with lines going vertically and horizontally. Article No. 35209 which is called Pearl Lusetr Tussah Serge is a heavy pongee of twill weave with lines in the same colour as the background. Its structure is so compact and elastic that people often choose it as a superior material for making overcoats.

In the past few years Antung pongees are being used for many new articles of wear or furnishing. Improvements in technique that overcome most of the existing



Doubling of silk yarn is an important stage in silk weaving

dyeing and printing difficulties, have also produced numerous new shades and designs suited to both Oriental and Occidental tastes. These superior qualities of Antung Pongees have made them popular among both domestic and foreign users ever since they first appeared on the market. More and more visitors to China are making it a habit to take to their dear ones some Antung pongees back as a present which their relations and friends will surely appreciate. When Mr. Nehru, Premier of India and U Nu, Premier of Burma saw Antung pongees both accorded them high praise.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the government has always attached great importance to



Antung-produced tussah pongees come in a rich assortment of patterns and colours

the production of Antung tussah silk and tussah pongees. A large amount of fresh capital has been invested in the industry and it is developing rapidly. In 1956, new bleaching factories and dyeing and printing works were built, the original fuji weaving factories were extended, experimental shops for new products were organised and new type of reeling machines and looms were introduced into the plants. Employment in this industry is steadily in-

creasing and in 1956 alone 5600 additional office and factory workers were taken on.

Economic construction in New China is forging ahead and the boom in the Antung tussah silk industry is part of the general advance.

Exporter: China National Silk Corporation.



The Last Word in Fine Needlework

Shanghai Venice

Shanghai Venice is one of China's finest and most exquisite types of needlework. The art was first introduced into Shanghai from the West in the closing years of the 19th Century, but soon spread from Shanghai to other places. Over the years it has been improved and reached new levels of excellence. New patterns have been created in great variety, the technique of embroidery has been improved and the quality of the articles made improved in every way. The original features of the art have been retained but it has been enriched with the artistic motifs of the Orient.

For many years now Shanghai Venice has found great favour with foreign buyers in the international market, and more and more of it is being sold. Its popularity is due to its quality and this is mainly attributable to the unexcelled skill and experience of Chinese women in the art of embroidery.

World famous for over a hundred years, Chinese embroidery is distinguished for its exquisite needlework and artistic grace, particularly the vivid and lively expressiveness of its pictures, whether they treat of living beings or things (flowers, birds, animals, fish, insects, portraits) or natural scenery.

Since the founding of Chinese People's Republic, a great deal of effort has been expended to increase the amount of articles made and their quality, as well as to enlarge the diversity of designs and varieties in order to suit foreign requirements and serve overseas buyers better. One of the most noteworthy steps taken to bring this about has been the organizing of the craftsmen through out the trade into co-operatives. This has ensured a higher general standard of production.

Shanghai Venice is embroidered with mercerized cotton threads coloured in ecru and white, on cotton fabric or linen through a paper design. It is the result of painstaking and highly skilled handwork intricate and time-consuming. Two workdays are required to make a piece as small as a 6-inch saucer doily, if done by a single hand a large tablecloth set, takes more than a year to complete. A precious craft indeed!

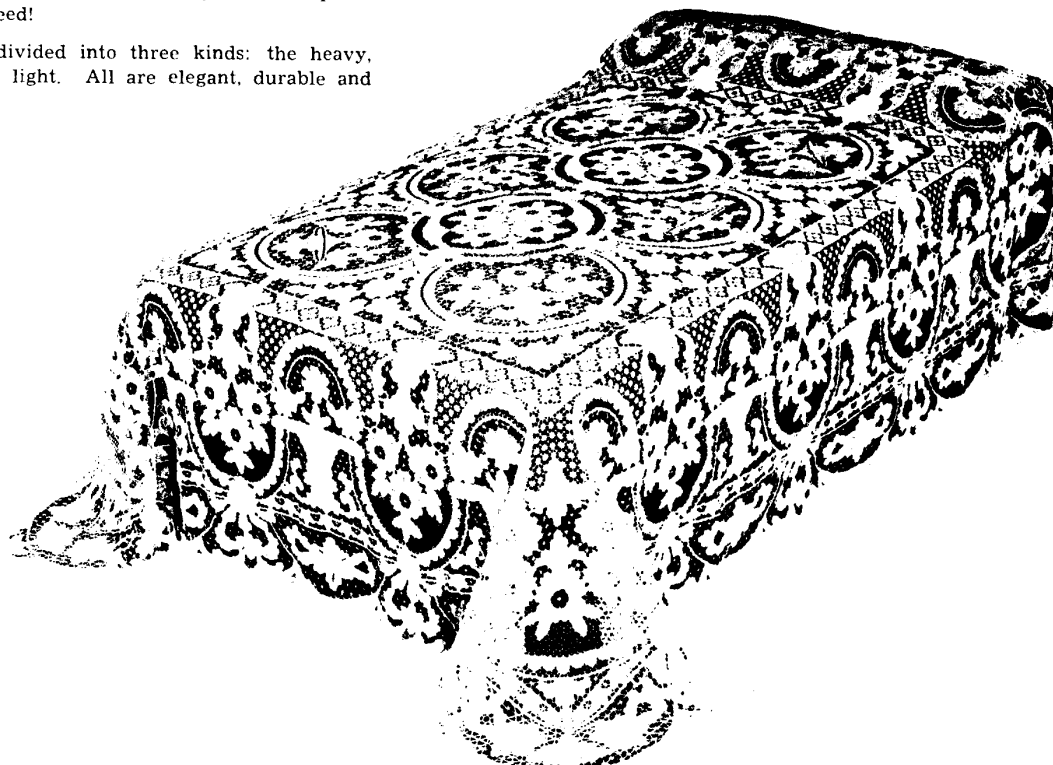
Venice work is divided into three kinds: the heavy, the medium, and the light. All are elegant, durable and exquisite.



Shanghai Venice comes in a wide range of types and sizes. There are bridge-table covers, tea sets, lunch sets and dinner sets. Other articles to match: Venice fringed linen napkins, exquisite saucer and plate doilies, etc. Also, bedroom sets, bedspreads, dressing table covers, cocktail sets, chair covers, etc. These articles, beautifully designed yet inexpensive, add charm and elegance to the modern home wherever they are used. They are only offer decorative and beautiful in themselves, but also serviceability. For example, the table covers and plate doilies serve to protect table tops from the heat of hot dishes and scratches. The distinctive features of the Shanghai Venice have made it only only a popular possession in the modern home, but also a welcome gift worthy of all occasions.

Exporter: **The China National Native Produce Export Corporation.**

Shanghai Venice tablecloth



Luxury Chinese Cashmere, Woolen, and Angora-fur Knitwear

Chinese woollen knitwear comes in a great many styles and articles of apparel, for men, women and children's. It is made from three kinds of wool—cashmere, sheep wool (first-class Chinese-produced merino, 64s-70s. and Australian goat wool), and mixed Angora Fur and sheep wool.

Cashmere is a product for which China is famous and of which she is the biggest producer in the world. It is a fine, soft wool gathered from the Cashmere goat which abounds in the green mountains and pasturelands of the

northwestern provinces of Sinkiang, Shensi, Shantung, Kansu and Tsinghai, as well as in Inner Mongolia. It is classified according to its natural colour into several types: white cashmere, blue cashmere, and purple cashmere (in two shades, light and dark, but both actually coloured like natural camel hair). White and blue cashmere can be dyed into light colours, while the purple, owing to the great beauty and grace of its natural colour, is often used undyed, or ingrained into various darker shades to suit the taste.

The ultra fineness and delightful silky, velvety feel of cashmere make it an unexcelled fiber for high-quality clothing. Chinese-cashmere garments are incomparable in their softness, lambency, lightness of weight, great warmth and smoothness. They are indeed the apparel of distinction, for both the well-dressed men and women.

Chinese sheep wool knit-wear won a very warm reception at the 1954 Leipzig International Fair it Exported in 1955 to the U.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic, and placed on sale in the big department stores of such large cities as Moscow and Leningrad, it attracted large crowds of buyers. A Soviet pictorial magazine devoted a special feature to it. A woman collective farmer in the Ukraine, who had bought some Chinese woollen wear was quoted as saying: "These sweaters are fast in colour and durable in wear, and are attractively patterned with a Chinese national flavour."

Among our new products, mention must be made of Angora fur sweaters (and other garments) made from the wool of the Angora rabbit mixed with sheep's wool. The fibers are long, fine, extremely soft and smooth. Such sweaters combine great comfort and warmth with lightweight and elegance. They are attractively colored and of fine workmanship. Orders and inquiries from foreign buyers are welcome.

Exporter: Shanghai Textile Goods Export Co., Division of China National Sundries Export Corporation.



FROZEN PRAWNS Combine Deliciousness with Freshness

Prawns are a favourite dinner dish. China now exports frozen prawns in quantity. Processing enterprises pay special attention to preserving their freshness by modern refrigeration techniques, careful screening ensures that only the best grades of prawns are sold. Because of this there is hardly any difference in taste and freshness between our frozen prawns and those fresh-caught from the sea. As compared to the common lobster, many people think prawns are a much more delicious food. The warm reception given to Chinese Frozenprawn by buyers and consumers in Japan, West Germany, and the British Isles are evidence of their good quality.

The prawn thrives and is plentiful in almost every part of China's territorial waters, especially in the Pohai (Chihli) Gulf and the Yellow Sea Major producing areas are the waters off Tangku (Tientsin), Peitang, Nanpao, Changli and Chingwantao in Hopei Province; Dairen, Hsuncheng, Suichung and Panshan in Liaoning Province; Yangchiakou, Penglai, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Yangchiaokou and Stone Island in Shantung Province. Prawns mature in

the spring and autumn. It is in these two seasons, that they are at the Zenith of their maturing. At this time of the year they attain full growth. The plump, body yields a meat that is both firm and tender Export prawns are selected from the best grades, and come largely from the spring haul. These fine quality, Chinese prawns are gaining widespread popularity in foreign markets.

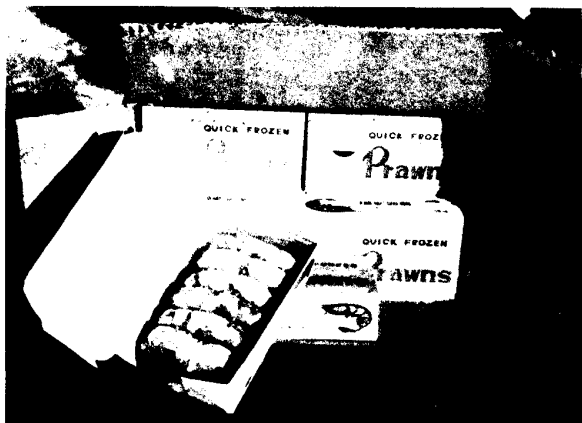
Guided and helped in every way by their government, Chinese fishermen have organized themselves into co-operatives, They live far better than before and their fishery tasks and techniques have been improved greatly. As a result, the haul of prawns has risen with each year. For 1957 it is estimated at 30,000 metric tons, five times as much as in the best pre-liberation year. The volume of export, in response to larger foreign demand following on the rise in domestic production, has also shown steady gains each year. Taking the export in 1954 as 100, we have an index of 142 for 1955, 365 for 1956, and a over 700 in 1957.

The Chinese National Foodstuffs Export Corp. lays great emphasis to the modernization of processing and refrigeration as regard both equipment and technique. The great achievements of new China in industrialization make this possible. In the past few years, a number of new processing factories for aquatic products have been built, while existing ones have been expanded, at various centers along China's coast. The modern, well-equipped prawn refrigerating and processing plants are among them.

Chinese headless or whole prawns are frozen for export in the ice blocks of various sizes, wrapped outside in bags of nylon or other materials. For nearby markets



Sorting Prawns in preparation for refrigeration. Sea



Eagle Brand dry-frozen prawns (headless)



Frozen Whole Prawns.



they are shipped in ice-filled barrels, but the ice-encased form is also available. Shelled prawn meat, another export, is similarly encased in ice blocks. For detailed information about specifications, packing, and so forth, please inquire with the Tientsin Vegetables, Fruits and Aquatic Products, Corp. or Tsingtao Aquatic Products Corp. (addresses shown below).

Prawns are very rich in nutritive value. Every 100 grams of prawn meat contains about 20.6 gm of protein, 0.7% of fat, 35 mg of calcium, 150 mg of phosphorus, 0.1 mg of iron, and a trace of iodine. In taste, the prawns are

among the most delicious foods. They can be cooked in many ways—braised, baked or fried, and make a sort of appealing dishes, fit alike for the family table and for the banquet.

Exporters: Tientsin Vegetables, Fruits and Aquatic Products Corp.
33 Ying Kow Road, Tientsin.
Cable Address: FOODFIRST Tientsin.
Tsingtao Aquatic Products Corp.
18 Chung Shang Road, Tsintao.
Cable Address: AQUATICPRO Tsingtao

Star Aniseed

Star aniseed is the fruit of a tree of the order Magnoliaceae botanically known as *Illicium verum*. It yields a volatile oil of very strong aroma and clear or light yellowish colour. This is the aniseed oil of commerce—an essential oil containing some 85-90% of anethole and a number of other chemical constituents such as anisic aldehyde, anisic acid and pinene.

Star aniseed and its oil have three principal uses:—

1. For food: It is a commonly-used spice. It has a preservative value when used in canned food, etc. The oil is an important and widely used ingredient in the preparation of liquors and confectionery.
2. For industry: Anised oil is an ingredient in perfumes and cosmetics.
3. For medicine: The oil is noted for its carminative, eupeptic, and stimulant values.

In line with the growth of China's foreign trade in recent years, Chinese aniseed is sold practically to all parts of the world. Apart from the steadily increasing volume of export to the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies,

it is in demand in the markets of France, United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Burma, India, Singapore, Malaya, etc.

Chinese export star aniseed is of distinctive quality. It has a brown colour and plump, full-grown body, with a moisture not exceeding 14% and an oil content of 10% minimum. Great care is taken to insure the quality of the seeds. Three grades are available:

1st Grade: Fragments of stems and other foreign matters not exceeding 1%; Split star follicles not exceeding 15%; all good and sound stars.

2nd Grade: Fragments of stems and other foreign matters not exceeding 2%; split star follicles not exceeding 15%; thin and young stars about 5%.

3rd Grade: Presence of fragments of stems and other foreign matters not exceeding 3%; Split follicles not exceeding 25%; smaller stars: thin and young stars about 30%.

Packing: In gunnycloth or rush mats, both re-enforced with straw ropes. Each package containing about 50 kg net.

Exporter: **China National Native Produce Export Corporation.**

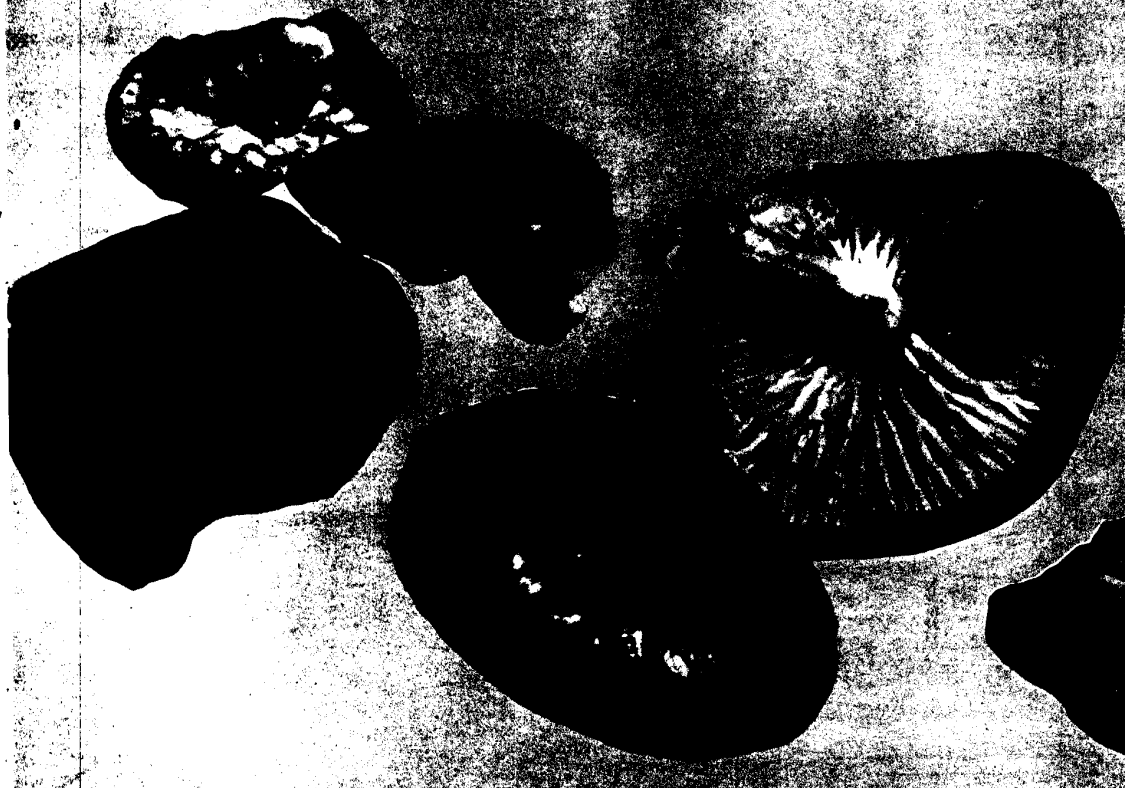


**A Culinary Material
for Tasty Dishes
and
Delicacy for Vegetarians
The Well-known Chinese Black Fung**

Canton Sundry Foodstuffs Export Corporation

Cable Address: "CSFECO" Canton

Address: 160, Tai Ping Road, Canton.



A Truly Delicious and Appetizing Delicacy for Your Table Fare, **The Flavor Mushroom**

Savoury Mushroom (*Hsiangku*) is the Chinese name for a kind of edible fungus that surpasses the common mushroom in flavour and delicacy. It is an important and widely used ingredient in the Chinese cuisine. Contributing in large measure its tastiness whether the dish is vegetable or meat whether the occasion is an everyday family meal or a ceremonial banquet the addition of a few Savoury Mushrooms will always make the food delightfully palatable and interesting. In spite of its rich flavour, the Savoury Mushroom is a non-greasy food with appetizing effect. You will never tire of eating it. It is one of the secrets of China's admirable culinary art.

The Savoury Mushroom is a tender, fleshy fungus of which the best grades are produced in Fukien Province. Commercially, it is classified into two varieties according

to season of growth; The *Winter Mushroom*, and The *Spring Mushroom*. The former is the best, it is dark brown in colour, has thick flesh and close-knit gills, The latter has a yellowish colour and thin flesh. Although not quite up to the winter variety in quality, its flavor is tasty and strong, and it is, lower priced.

To satisfy the demands of foreign buyers and to ensure the preservation of quality in transit or storage, special is packed in dry, odorless pine wood boxes wrapped with gunny cloth and lined inside with three layers of kraft paper and one of moisture-proof paper, cushioned with bamboo leaves.

Exporter: **China National Native Produce Export Corp.**

Sophora Japonica Buds

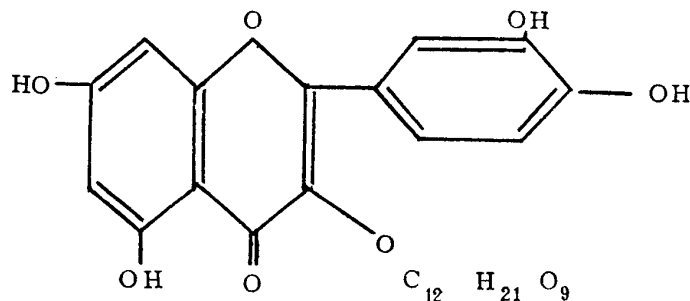
A Versatile Low-cost Industrial Material

The Sophora Japonica is a tree of the Fabaceous family growing abundantly in China. Principal use of the seeds is for the extraction of *Rutin*, an important medicine for the treatment of arteriosclerosis and hypertension of blood pressure. In countries where no Sophora Japonica is grown, *Rutin* used to be extracted from buckwheat or veins of tobacco leaves, but these sources yield only about 1% of *Rutin*, whereas the Sophora Japonica seed yields as much as 10% and more.

The seed of Sophora Japonica also contains a xanthogenic base which yields a dyestuff capable of dyeing a variety (chiefly yellow) of colours, depending on the mordant used. These colours include bright yellow, greenish yellow, ivory, dark brown, golden yellow, black and various shades of green. As is confirmed by tests, the colour of materials such as silk, wool, cotton, and flax dyed with extractions from the Sophora Japonica seeds are as fast and as strong as those dyed with any other chemical dyestuff. The dye also has the advantages of simple application and low cost.

Physical properties of *Rutin*

1. Molecular formula: $C_{27} H_{30} O_{16} \cdot 3H_2O$
2. Molecular structure:



3. Molecular weight: 664.58
4. Crystalline form: Yellow needles
5. Odor and taste: Odorless and tasteless
6. Reaction to heat: Melts at 185°—192°C, decomposes at 215°C
7. Solubility: Soluble in 8000 times of water or 30-60 times of ethyl alcohol; readily soluble in pyridine and hot amyl alcohol.

Chemical Reactions of *Rutin*

1. *Rutin* dissolves in alkaline solution, forming a solution of intense yellow colour; it cannot be recovered
2. *Rutin* precipitates in lead acetate solution, or makes it yellow
3. *Rutin* imparts an intense green colour to aqueous or alcoholic solution of ferric chloride; the green colour changes to brown on heating
4. *Rutin* forms a red colour in amyl alcohol treated with zinc and 15% of hydrochloric acid
5. *Rutin* can be reduced by ammoniacal silver nitrate
6. *Rutin* can be determined by Fehling's solution
7. *Rutin* forms a dark green precipitate with silver nitrate
8. *Rutin* is hydrolyzed by dilute acids into quercetin, glucose, and rhamnose.

Exporter: China National Native Produce Export Corp.



Arrow Brand Bone Glue

Arrow Brand bone glue is a highly versatile cementing material necessary to a great many industries. It is used in the manufacture of furniture, woodwork, plywood, paper, paperboard, paper bags, paper boxes, wallpaper, adhesive paper, stationery, carpets, hat musical instruments, matches, sport goods and in printing, building construction, bookbinding, painting, coachwork, etc.

Arrow Brand Bone Glue in Sheets

Viscosity: 2.7—3.3° (Engler 30°C, based on 15% of bone glue in dried and ashless condition)

Ash: 1.8% maximum

Moisture: 17% max.

Dimensions of each piece: 3½" × 7" × ¼" approx.

Colour: Light amber, translucent.

Packing: In unlined new gunny bags, each 50 kg net.

Arrow Brand Bone Glue in Grains

Viscosity: 3°—3.5° (Engler 30°C, based on 15% of bone glue in dried and ashless condition)

Ash: 1.8% max.

Moisture: 17% max.

Colour: Light amber, translucent

Packing: In 4-ply paper-lined new cotton-cloth bags of 50 kg each net.

Exporter: China National Native Produce Export Corp.



CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

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Insurance and Reinsurance

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Head Office: Tien Ning Szu Road, Outside Fu Cheng Men, Peking, P.O. 20

Cables: CHINSURCO



Specifications: Weight per ml. at 20° C: 0.931 to 0.935 g.
Refractive Index at 20° C: 1.4825 to 1.4855
Boiling Range: not less than 96% v/v distills
between 214° C to 224° C
Solubility: soluble in 2 and more volumes of 70%
alcohol.

Constituent: $C_{10}H_{18}O$ It is obtained from Turpentine oil and is
a mixture of isomers.

Characteristics: A colourless or slightly yellow liquid, viscous at
room temperature with pleasant lilac odour, neutral
to moistened litmus paper.

Uses: It can be employed in excellent lilac and Lily-of-
the-valley type fragrances for perfumes as well as
higher class soaps.

Packing: (1) Packed in iron drums of 175 kilos or 50 kilos
net each.
(2) Packed in wooden cases of 8 x 7 lb. tins net
each.

Terpineol

(B. P. 1953)

中國土產出口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE EXPORT CORPORATION
SHANGHAI BRANCH
16, CHUNG SHAN ROAD EAST 1, SHANGHAI CABLE ADDRESS: "CHINAPROCO SHANGHAI"



Specifications: Optical Rotation :

- (1) -14° -- -20° (2) -12° -- -17°
- (3) -11° -- -16° (4) -10° -- -15°
- (5) - 9° -- -14° (6) - 8° -- -13°

Constituent: $C_{10}H_{17}OH$ It is a rectified oil fractionated from the oil of Ho tree, a variety of *Cinnamomum camphora*.

Linalool Content:

- (1) 92% minimum (2) 90% minimum.
- (3) 88% minimum (4) 85% minimum.
- (5) 80% minimum (6) 75% minimum.

Characteristics: An almost colorless or pale yellow liquid, with light and sweet odour resembling that of Lily-of-the-valley.

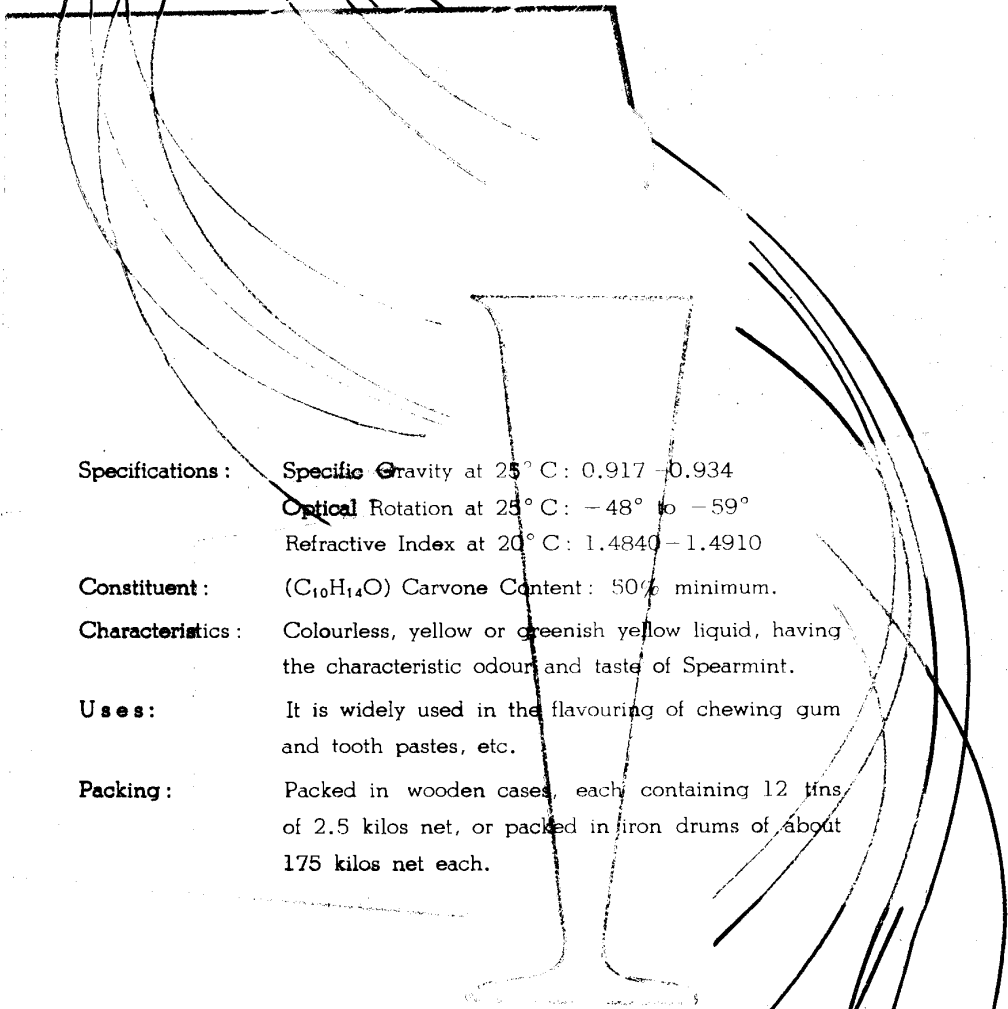
Uses: This product is very extensively used for the isolation of linalool and in the preparation of linalyl acetate. It is also used directly in perfumery compounds.

Packing: Packed in iron drums of about 175 kilos net each.

HO OIL

中國土產出口公司上海分公司
 CHINA NATIONAL PRODUCE EXPORT CORPORATION
 SHANGHAI BRANCH

16, CHUNG SHAN ROAD EAST 1, SHANGHAI
 CABLE ADDRESS: "CHINAPROCO SHANGHAI"



Specifications : **Specific Gravity** at 25° C : 0.917 - 0.934
 Optical Rotation at 25° C : -48° to -59°
 Refractive Index at 20° C : 1.4840 - 1.4910

Constituent : (C₁₀H₁₄O) Carvone Content : 50% minimum.

Characteristics : Colourless, yellow or greenish yellow liquid, having
 the characteristic odour and taste of Spearmint.

Uses : It is widely used in the flavouring of chewing gum
 and tooth pastes, etc.

Packing : Packed in wooden cases, each containing 12 tins
 of 2.5 kilos net, or packed in iron drums of about
 175 kilos net each.

Spearmint Oil

中國土產出口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE EXPORT CORPORATION
SHANGHAI BRANCH

16, CHUNG SHAN ROAD EAST 1, SHANGHAI CABLE ADDRESS: "CHINAPROCO SHANGHAI"

'CHUNG HWA'

CIGARETTES



CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE EXPORT CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Bamboo Leaf Green Liquor

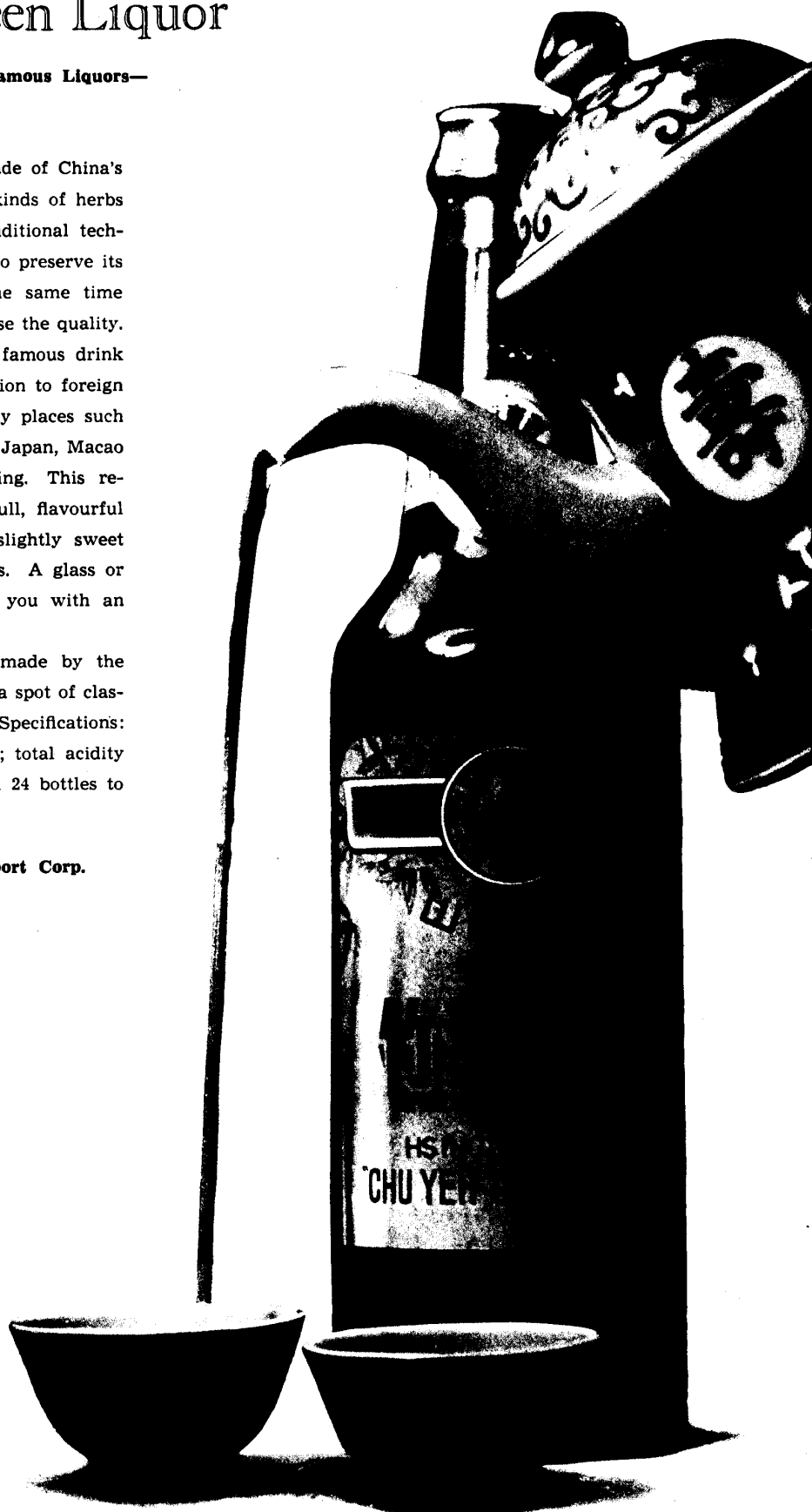
—One of China's Eight Most Famous Liquors—

The Bamboo Leaf Green Liquor is made of China's far-famed Fen Liquor medicated with 12 kinds of herbs and admixed with fine crystal sugar. Traditional technical methods are used in its preparation to preserve its time-honored flavor and body, but at the same time improved methods are also employed to raise the quality.

The Bamboo Leaf Green Liquor is a famous drink with a long history and since its introduction to foreign markets it has been well received in many places such as Singapore, Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, Macao and Hongkong. Its popularity is increasing. This remarkable liquor is distinguished for its full, flavourful body, clear, greenish yellow colour and slightly sweet taste. It is free from any irritating effects. A glass or two after each meal will always delight you with an invigorating feeling and enjoyment.

The Bamboo Leaf Green Liquor is made by the Distilleries at the Apricot Blossom Village, a spot of classical poetic fame in Shansi Province. Specifications: Alcohol strength about 47%; sugar 11.45%; total acidity 0.026; net weight per bottle 0.5 kg; packed 24 bottles to a wooden case.

Exporter: China National Foodstuffs Export Corp.



The GLOBE Brand Hog Casings

Represent High Quality and High Sanitation Standard

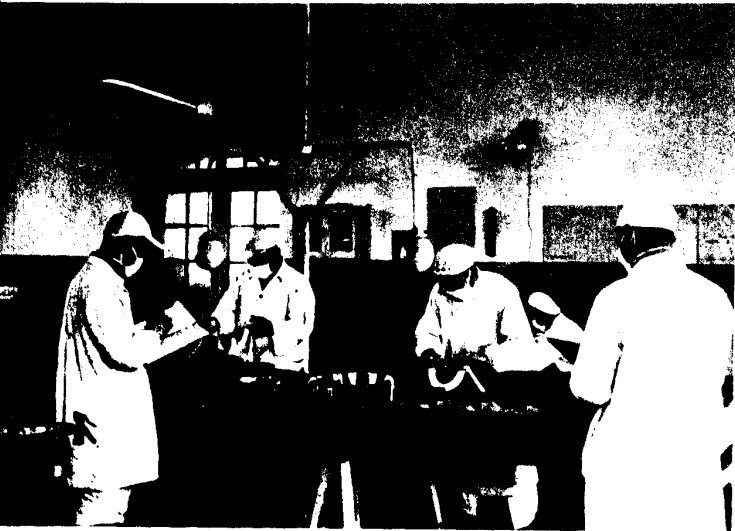


For more than 50 years there has been a big demand on the world market for Chinese hog casings. Since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic a great deal has been done to improve quality, standards, and packing. Specifications governing production have been standardized, quality stepped up by modernized processing; the size of

the wooden barrels used was changed from the original 2500 units of casing to a barrel to 1250 units each for more convenient keeping storage and shipping, the sanitary control system that occasionally allowed poor products to pass in the old processing plants has been completely reformed. These improvements have brought a great deal of favorable comments from our foreign customers. The high quality and other qualities of Chinese hog casings are generally recognized on the international market. They have strong, elastic structure, properly sized calibres, and are reasonably priced.

Experts of the Commodity Inspection and Testing Bureau are making pre-packing examinations.

Brightness and good ventilations are always maintained with solid concrete flooring regularly washed and disinfected. All the workers wear clean white working dress, caps, mouthgauze and rubber boots. They are healthy, and all work in high spirit. (A section of working shop)





The best casing for making good sausages is Chinese casing, which enjoys high renown in the international market.

To satisfy the increasing demand for Chinese hog casings on both the international and home markets, China has built a number of new, modern processing plants for expand production of casings. These plants are particularly well equipped to ensure adequate sanitary control of production, and products are much improved; they reach a much higher standard of quality and sanitation than casings exported in the past.

GLOBE brand hog casings handled by the China National Animal By-Products Export Corp. are guaranteed to have undergone a series of stringent sanitary inspections by casing experts and experienced technical staff at every stage of processing. Besides such factory inspections, ex-

port goods must further pass the rigid inspections of the China Commodity Inspection and Testing Bureau for both quality and sanitary condition, before they are passed for shipment. As one of the measures adopted by the Chinese People's Government to protect public health, all livestock including hogs, must undergo veterinary inspections both before and after they slaughtered in the slaughter house. All this ensures the high sanitation and quality standards of Chinese casings, nothing testifies to this better than the growing popularity and continually mounting sales of these goods in foreign markets in recent years.

Exporter: **China National Animal By Products Export Corporation.**

16 inches Oscillating Desk Fan

In homes and public places in tropical Southeast Asia and North Africa, electric fans are indispensable. Our new Model 57-AD 16-inches (400 mm) oscillating desk fan is the latest product of the Watson Electric Works, a leading Shanghai fan manufacturer for 40 years. It is the crystallization of Watson's long years of technical experience combined with the suggestions from users at home and abroad -- a truly crowning advance in structure, performance, and appearance. It retains all traditional merits of the famed Watson fans -- quietness and smoothness of operation, sturdy build, long life, low power consumption, adjustable speed and powerful windstream. In addition, it has the following new features:

1. *Oil-filled bearings.* Bearings are power-pressed from metal grains and are minutely porous. The oil-filled pores keep a film of oil at all time between the bearing and axle and automatically lubricate the moving parts. No more oil leaks. No need to oil frequently.

2. *Enlarged range of oscillation.* Ordinary fans only oscillate at a 90° range, and therefore cool only a limited area. Now by means of a special new device which adds an extra range of 90° to the original 90°, the overall oscillating angle is extended to 180°.

3. *Easy fixing of position.* All that is necessary when fixed fanning position is desired, is to screw the oscillation knob tight in the direction indicated. The fan then transmits its windstream in a fixed direction. It cannot be shaken loose by any shock or push.

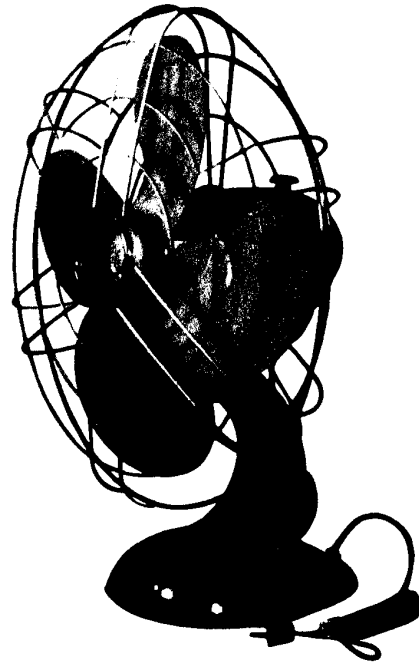
4. *Two-in-one service.* The desk fan may be easily converted into a wall fan by removing the three-piece base plate, then installing it on the wall.

5. *Low running temperature.* Due to its excellent design, the fan can run continuously without overheating, for as long as 24 hours. The surface temperature of the motor housing does not rise to more than 15°C above that of the room, even during prolonged runs.

Rated technical data (When operating at rated cycle):

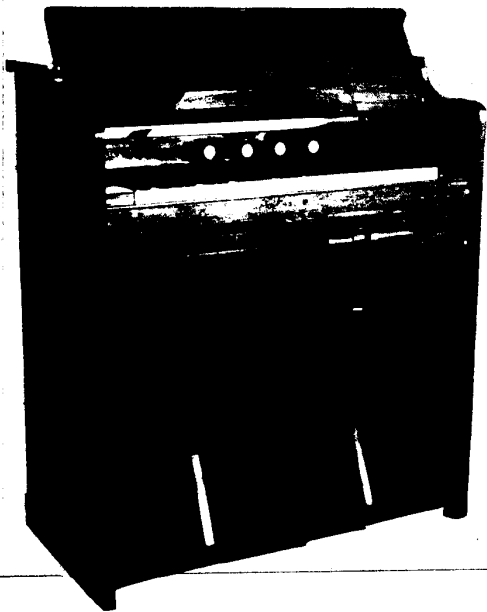
Tolerated speed variation	+10%
Tolerated power variation	+10%
Tolerated wind output variation	-10%
Speed (r.p.m.)	1240
Input (watt)	80
Wind Output (cu. ft. per min.)	1800

Exporter: **China National Sundries Export Corporation.**



Assembly shop of the Watson Electric Fan Works





Hsinghai reed organ



Assembly of reed organ

The Hsinghai Brand

Pianos and Reed Organs

Excel in Melody of Tone and Touch

REED ORGANS

Reed organs built by the Peking Musical Instruments Works are now available for export in a wide range of models, such as the platform-type 5-octave 5-stop model, 5-octave model with 2 full sets of reeds, 4-octave with one and half set of reeds, 5-octave 7-stop, 9-stop and 13-stop, folding type 4 octave with 2 full sets of reeds, and piano type 5-octave with 2 full sets of reeds. These models have improved considerably in quality and performance as a result of the continuous research and technical improvement in recent years.

One of their outstanding features is the excellent tone brought about by a combination of improved reed design, high quality of the materials used and perfect

workmanship. All internal pieces and parts are made with great care and skill for example, only the best quality woolen felt is used for interior padding. Because of the continuous improvements in the structural designs of various parts, these organs offer the advantages of excellent performance and tuning, they are strongly built and smoothness of touch will give their owners many long years of service and pleasure.

In appearance the Chinese reed organs are elegant and handsome. They are suitable for use in schools and churches and add charm and grace to any modern home. These organs will always give unfailing satisfaction and entertainment to the players and listeners, and enrich their cultural life.

PIANOS

At tests and inspections conducted by the outstanding Chinese pianists, the pianos made by the Peking Musical Instruments Works were acknowledged as highly satisfactory in performance and construction.

Production at the modern Peking Musical Instruments Works is conducted by first-rate technicians having ample experience in their specialized field, with the collaboration of highly skilled craftsmen having long years — some as many as forty years or more — of experience. The firm also engages the advisory service of the country's best-known musical performers who undertake tests of the instruments to ascertain their performance and quality. Only the best of materials are used in the building of the piano. Woodwork is of the finest spruce, walnut, Manchurian ashwood, or other hardwood especially gathered from the rich forests of China's Northeast by the firm's special purchasing agents. Other materials, such as steel strings and hammer heads, are all of top quality.

In recent years, due to extensive absorption of technical skill and experience from countries specialized in piano building, and to the elaborate research work done by China's own experts on designing and construction, considerable improvement has been achieved in timbre and touch. Attention has been given too to the improvement of the sound board, iron frame, bridge, string length and tension, steel wire thicknesses, hammers, etc. Workmanship is of the highest standard and exactitude. In appearance the pianos are elegant and stylish; The finish is beautifully lustrous.

We are confident that the pianos we export will give every satisfaction to their purchasers.

Exporter: **China National Sundries Export Corporation**



Last touch



Hsinghai piano



Facts Behind the Rising Popularity of Spearmint Chlorophyll Toothpaste

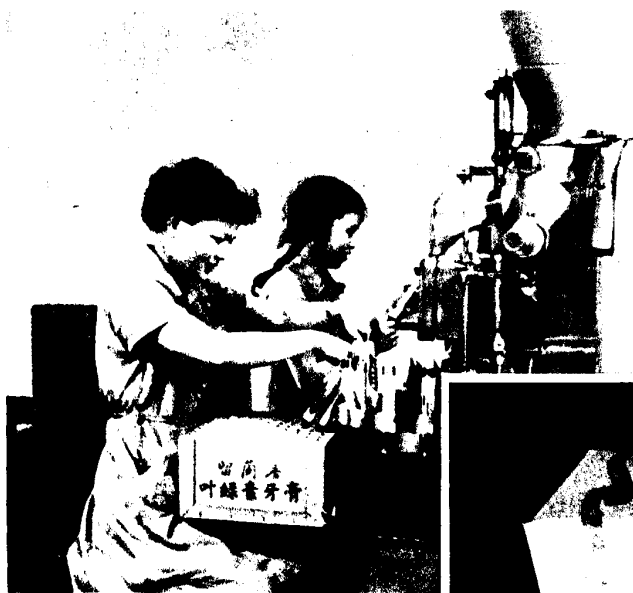
Spearmint Chlorophyll Toothpaste is a superior dentifrice prepared from a new formula which was the result of years of research by experienced dentists and pharmaceutical experts. All ingredients used in its preparation are of the purest and finest quality. Its formula incorporates a number of efficacious chemical agents — aromatics, alkaline ingredients and water-soluble chlorophyll. As a result, Spearmint Chlorophyll Toothpaste is of exceptional quality. It possesses extraordinary cleansing power, whitens the tooth efficiently, gives intense a refreshing and cooling taste to the mouth,

removes foul breath (halitosis), and due to its antiseptic effect, has prophylactic values and protects the gums.

Spearmint Chlorophyll Toothpaste was introduced to the public only after a long testing period, improvements and trial use in the laboratories and proving department of the factory. On the strength of its merits, it quickly won popularity in both the domestic and foreign markets. Its prophylactic and soothing powers act as a good protection against pyorrhea alveolaris, making it particularly good for use in tropical and subtropical Southeast Asian regions where such dental problems are common. In fact, the Spearmint Chlorophyll Toothpaste is Making many new friends in Malaya, Singapore, Macao and Hongkong.

Production of this remarkable toothpaste is now adequate as to enable it to be sold in both the home and foreign markets in sufficient quantities.

Exporter: **China National Sundries Export Corporation**



Filling the Spearmint Chlorophyll Toothpaste into tubes, the final stage of its manufacturing process.



Chinese-made Cosmetics



*Choices
ingredients*

*Superior
quality*

*Novel
packing*

*Pleasant
Fragrance*

Orders welcome

**Exporter: China National Sundries Ex-
port Corporation Shanghai
Branch**

27, Chung Shan Rd. (E1),
Shanghai

Distinctions:

1. Stainless Steel or Gold-plated Cap, being fixed inside with a spring, ensures perfect service.
2. Durable super-quality plastic pen-holder and top-holder.
3. Stainless Steel Ring, which when loosened up, reveals the transparent tube indicating the ink reserve.
4. Nib 12K gold (50% pure gold), Iridium tipped - flows freely and leak-proof.

Packing:

12 pcs. to a carton, 50 dozens to a wooden case.
Measurements of case: 54 - 39 - 27 cm.
Weight of case: 28 kg. gross and 16 kg. net.



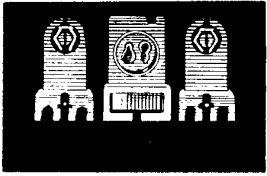
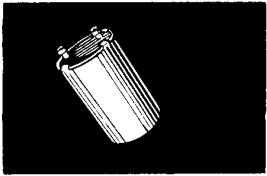
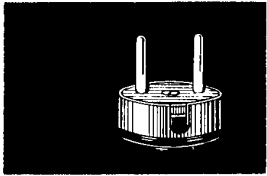
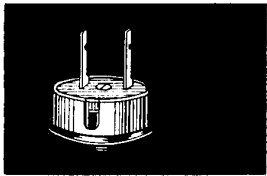
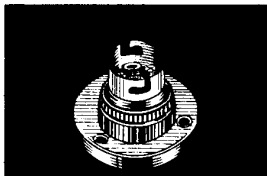
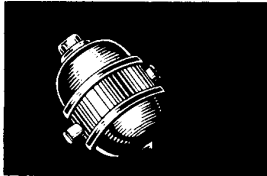
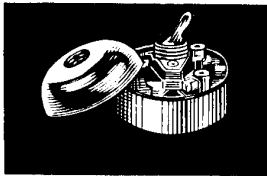
HERO

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CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 32 (A) CHIU TIAO HUTUNG, EAST CITY, PEKING, CHINA
SHANGHAI BRANCH: 128 HU CHIU ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS: "SUNDRY" PEKING
CABLE ADDRESS: "SUNDRY" SHANGHAI



膠木電器品

*Bakelite
Electric Fittings*

HIGH STANDARD QUALITY
SAFETY IN USE

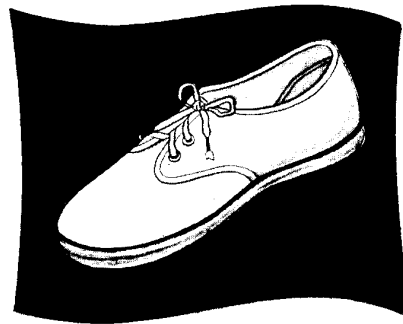
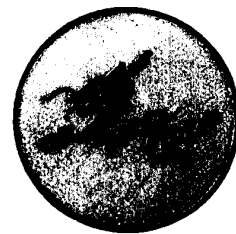
中國製造

中國雜品出口公司
CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION

Shanghai Branch: 128 Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai, China
Cable Address: "SUNDRY" Shanghai

DRAGON

IS SHU

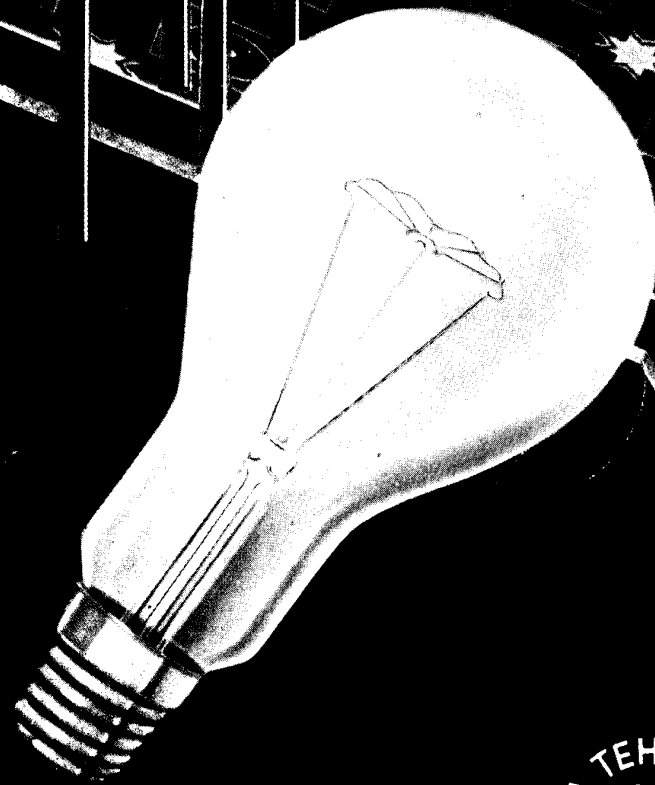


CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION

"WHA TEH"

BRAND

Bulbs



BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION & LOW COST
HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY

CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION

CHINA RESOURCES COMPANY

HONGKONG AGENCY

of the

CHINA NATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Address :

12th floor Bank of China Building
De Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

Cable address :

CIRECO HONGKONG

SILK OF CHINA

Chinese pure silk, rayon and mixed silk fabrics are high in quality and beautiful in design. Tussah silk pongees are particularly elegant and freshing. Besides, there is a great variety of embroidered and ready-made products available for supply to people in all parts of the world.

Exporters: CHINA NATIONAL SILK CORPORATION.

Address: Tung Chang An Street, Peking.

Cables: 'CHISICORP' PEKING.

Branches: SHANGHAI, TIENSIN, CANTON, TSINGTAO.

**List of China's Export and Import Specialized Corporations
and Their Agencies**

<i>Cable Address:</i>	<i>Name and Business Lines:</i>	<i>Address:</i>
CHISICORP PEKING	China National Silk Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> Raw Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Tussah Silk Pongees, Silk By-products, Ready Made Silks and Artificial Fibres etc.	Foreign Trade Building, Tung Chang An Street, Peking, China.
NATIONTEA PEKING	China National Tea Export Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> All Sorts of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa etc.	57, Li Shih Hutung, Tung Szu Pai-lou, Peking, China.
CHIMINCORP PEKING	China National Minerals Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> Ferrous and Nonferrous Metals, Ores, Concentrates, Coals, Cements and Various Non-metallic Minerals.	3, Pao Chan Sze Street, Peking, China.
BYPRODUCTS PEKING	China National Animal By-products Export Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> Wool and Hairs, Skins and Hides, Feathers and Down, Bristles and Horsetail and Products thereof, Casings and Breeding Animals, etc.	4, Wangchia Hutung, East City, Peking, China.
NATIONOIL PEKING	China National Cereals, Oils and Fats Export Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> Cereals, Edible and Industrial Vegetable Oils, Oil-bearing Seeds and Kernels, Salt, etc.	57, Chu Shih Ta Chieh, Peking, China.
FOODSTUFFS PEKING	China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> Edible Live Animals and Poultry, Meat and Its Products, Animal fats and Tallows, Vegetables, fruits and Sea Products, Egg and Egg Products, Wines, Sugar and Sweets, Canned Goods and Subsidiary Foodstuffs.	38, Chiao Tze Hutung, Kuang An Men Street, Peking, China.
PROCHINA PEKING	China National Native Produce Export Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> Tobacco and Bast Fibre Manufactures, Raw Wood, Wood and Timber, Resin, Crude Lacquer, Gallnuts, Menthol Crystal, Peppermint Oil, Turpentine, Spices and Essential Oils; Dried Fruits, Dried Vegetables, Ceramics and Porcelain Ware, Lace, Table Cloth and Other Handicrafts, Chinese Medical Substances, Medicines, etc.	46, Hu Fang Chiao Street, Peking, China.
SUNDRY PEKING	China National Sundries Export Corporation. <i>Export and Import:</i> Raw Cotton, Cotton, Woolen and Bast Fibre Textiles, Building Materials, Stationeries and Sporting Goods, Hardware and Daily Use Goods.	32A, Chiu Tiao Hutung, East City, Peking, China.

CNIEC PEKING	China National Import and Export Corporation. <i>Import and Export:</i> Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Medical Instrument, Fertilizers, Dyestuffs, Pigments, Rubber and Rubber Products, Petroleum and Petroleum Products.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
TECHIMPORT PEKING	China National Technical Import Corporation. <i>Import and Export:</i> Complete Set Equipments of Factories.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
CHIMETALS PEKING	China National Metals Import Corporation. <i>Import and Export:</i> Ferrous Alloys, Section Steels, Steel Tubes and Cast Iron Pipes, Steel Sheets and Plates, Railway Materials, Non-ferrous Raw Materials and Rolled Materials, Metallic Semi-finished Products, Electrical Cables and Wires, etc.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
MACHIMPORT PEKING	China National Machinery Import Corporation. <i>Import and Export:</i> Machine Tools, Power Machineries, Mining and Metallurgical Machineries, Electric Machineries and Appliances, Air Compressor, Cranes, Excavator, Precision Measuring Tools, Cutting Tools and Other Tools.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
TRANSMACH PEKING	China National Transport Machinery Import Corporation. <i>Import and Export:</i> Transportation Means, Architectural, Agricultural, Chemical, Textile, Paper, Printing Machineries and Other Machineries for Light Industry and Accessories Thereof.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
INSTRIMPORT PEKING	China National Instruments Import Corporation. <i>Import and Export:</i> Instruments, Tele-communication Supplies, Photographic Supplies, Calculating Machine, Typewriter, etc.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
SINOTRANS PEKING	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation. Arranging for Customs Application, Customs Examination, Insurance, Damage Survey, Claim, Delivery and Acceptance, Storage and Forwarding of Imports by State Enterprises, Supervision of Delivery of Export Goods at Border Stations.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
SINOFRACHT PEKING	Sinofracht Ship Chartering & Broking Corporation. Arranging for Chartering of Ships.	Erh Li Kou, Outside Hsi Chih Men, Peking, China.
CIRECO HONGKONG	China Resources Company. Hongkong Agency of the China National Corporations.	12 floor Bank of China Building De Voux Road Central Hongkong.

GOLDFISH

Goldfish were first bred in China some 1000 years ago from the closely-allied silver carp around the scenic lake-side city of Hangchow. During the Ming Dynasty (1368—1644), the art progressed further, and the domesticated fish began to be raised in large earthen bowls instead of ponds.

Long periods of artificial culture and cross-breeding have produced a great diversity of species, each with its own physical peculiarities. Many of these varieties are highly prized for their novelty or rarity. Today we have the lovely Dragon-Eye, distinguished for its long sweeping tail and big bulging eyes, or the Pompon-Hooded Dragon-Eye which wears a fringe of pompon-like growths on its head. The Pearl Fish is scaled with pearl-like beads all over its body. The Twintail, Sky-gazer and Water Bubble Eye are among other fine varieties. In colour, goldfish range over a gorgeous array of red, blue, black, purple, mottled, white and variegated hues.

An aquarium or two of these attractive little creatures, swimming leisurely or frisking about amid the green pond-weed in the crystal-clear water, adds charm and entertainment to any home. Many beautiful goldfish are on our export list. Inquiries from interested foreign fanciers or dealers are welcomed by China National Native Produce Export Corporation, 46, Hu Fang Chiao Street, Peking.

