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WARSAW – CAPITAL OF POLAND

Eighteen million cubic metres of rubble, eighty four per cent of the buildings in ruins and not one single inhabitant in the principal part of the city situated on the left bank of the Vistula — this was the sight which Warsaw presented in January, 1945.

It was by the sombre skeletons of burnt-out houses, instead of by a throng of rejoicing people, that the entry of the liberating Red Army and Polish Forces was welcomed into what was formerly a great city. A desert of rubble covered the once fine quarters of the city, with only here and there a twisted lamp-post still bravely pointing skywards.

Fascist vandalism had destroyed all that was dear to the heart of every Pole, the acquest of almost ten centuries of the Polish people's toil. Churches, cultural centres, beautiful inheritances of Polish

MANY A DISTRICT OF WARSAW PRESENTED SUCH A SIGHT AS THIS.

architecture — all were reduced to a heap of ruins. Thousands of people had lost all the fruits of lifelong efforts. Liberation opened a new page in Warsaw's history. From the earliest moment, before the echo of the cannonade from the westward-moving front had died away, thousands of the former inhabitants of the capital were treking back to the ruins that marked their one-time homes. The news of the historic government resolve to restore Warsaw to the rank of capital of the People's State spread like wildfire throughout the country, stirring the people to spontaneous enthusiasm, to lending a hand in the building of a new Warsaw — a socialist Warsaw, more beautiful than ever before. A dense network of Citizen's Committees for the Reconstruction of Warsaw, the aim of which was to muster moral and material aid for the rebuilding of the capital, soon covered the entire country. In the six years of

The housing scheme is the expression of the care of People's Poland for the working man. Numerous housing settlements, set amidst trees and sunshine, with all modern amenities, are developing in Warsaw. These settlements are well catered for by a network of co-operative stores. Our illustration shows a housing settlement in the Mokotów district of Warsaw.

Great care is devoted to children in Poland. Crèches and kindergartens, offering to the youngest citizens recreational facilities under the supervi-

At the corner of two of Warsaw's main streets — Aleje Jerozolimskie and Nowy Świat (New World) — stands this impressive house built from social contributions, which is destined to be the headquarters of the Polish United Workers Party. This is one of many similar buildings going up in Poland's capital.

Krucza street was, prior to the tragic days of the Warsaw Rising, one of the most unsightly streets in Warsaw. It has, after being completely destroyed in 1944, now been reconstructed, to become one of the city's most important thoroughfares flanked by seven-storey high buildings of splendid architecture.

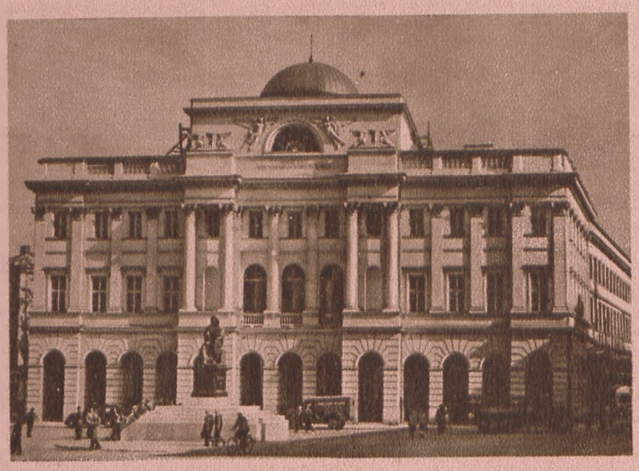
The western part of the Plac Trzech Krzyży (Three Crosses Square) is flanked by a fine block of offices. The lay-out of the Plac Trzech Krzyży forms part of a vast town-planning scheme extending west of the Vistula to the North-South Thouroughfare now under construction.

effort, these committees collected 340 million Złotys, which sum was applied to the reconstruction of historic relics and to the construction of social utilities. Allocations made by the Social Fund for the Reconstruction of the Capital, popularly known as the "SFOS" Fund, made it possible to reconstruct the Old City and for leading Polish architects to restore in the minutest detail the historic architecture of Nowy Świat (New World) Street. Social funds, again, enabled the execution of Warsaw's outstanding urbanistic accomplishment — the East-West Thoroughfare.

Social Funds were, however, relatively small by comparison with the enormous sums allocated every year by the State for the reconstruction of Warsaw. Forty large housing estates with 100,000 rooms are being built in Warsaw with State funds. Similar funds are making possible the building of an under-

sion of trained nurses, are provided in every housing settlement. The working mother fully realises that her child lacks nothing to ensure healthy development. Our illustration shows a kindergarten at one of the housing estates in the Zoliborz district of Warsaw.

Warsaw has been provided with many large and up-to-date school buildings. The network of schools is being steadily expanded from the enormous funds allocated for this purpose. Our illustration shows a school in Copernicus street in Warsaw.



The Staszic Palace, totally destroyed by fire during the recent war, was, together with the Nicholas Copernicus monument which can be seen in the foreground, restored at the expense of the Social Fund for the Reconstruction of the Capital. It is the headquarters of Polish science authorities.

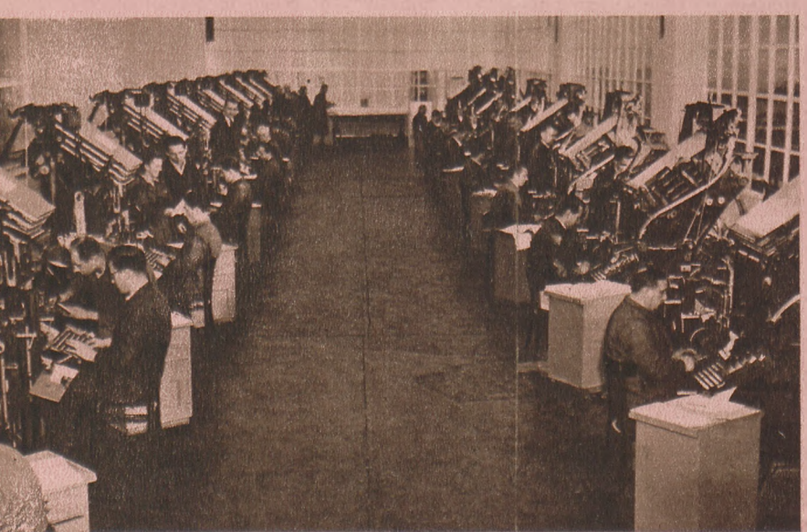
The reconstructed Nowy Świat (New World) Street has many points of contrast with the former neglected street, the traffic conditions and historic style of which were spoilt by noisy tramways. The eighteenth century houses, restored to their original architectonic forms, are providing a considerable number of comfortable flats for the working people.

The Nazi occupying power was most thorough in destroying all monuments to Poland's famous sons. Among them was the monument to Poland's illustrious poet Adam Mickiewicz. It now constitutes, after having been reconstructed in 1949, one of the most outstanding features of the old quarter of Warsaw, against the background of the historic "Dziekanka" (Deanery).

ground railway system and are meeting the cost of other investments envisaged under the Six-Year Plan. A number of such large industrial enterprises — built since the war — as, for instance, the Motor Works at Żerań near Warsaw, the Warsaw Clothing Factory and the Prefabricated Building Elements Works, an essential item in reconstruction, are already in operation.

New housing settlements have sprung up in almost all quarters of the city, and work has been started on a number of social and cultural buildings. Broad avenues, flanked by orderly, imposing buildings have replaced the once narrow streets plastered with a jumble of houses. Green areas are being planned and are being added in the form of well laid out gardens and parks for culture and rest. The Warsaw scene is changing from day to day. Industries are being expanded, transport conditions improved. New

A modern Department Store building has been added to Warsaw. It occupies a site flanked by Aleje Jerozolimskie, Krucza and Bracka streets. The Department Store is equipped throughout in the most up-to-date manner. This is the largest supply centre for the inhabitants of the capital.

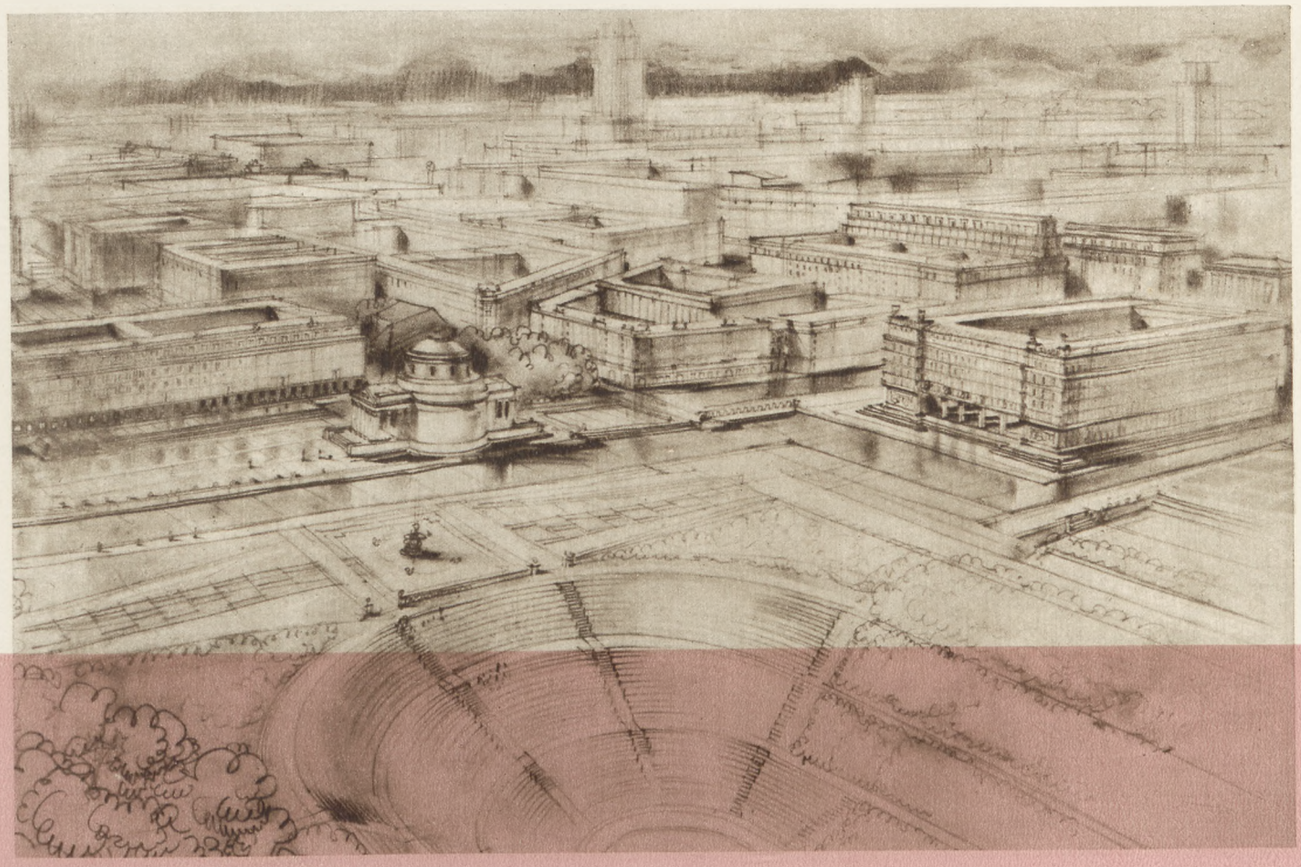


Numerous industrial establishments are being built concurrently with the expansion of trading centres. Our illustration shows the linotype hall at the House of the Polish Word — one of the largest printing works in Europe.

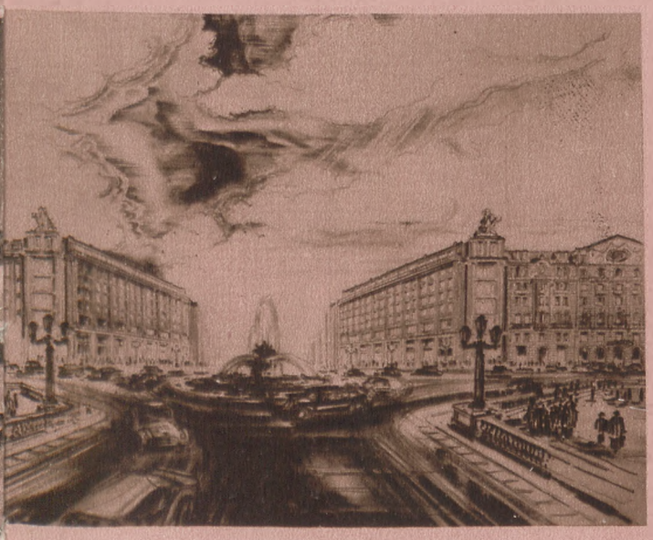
Work along the assembly line in one of the newly erected clothing factories.

shops and service centres are being opened almost daily.

Warsaw owes this spectacular development to the people's rule and to the spontaneous efforts of Polish society. The entire country is dedicating its work to the capital; every Pole, man or woman, helps in the work of reconstruction in one way or another. September is the month in which this spontaneous co-operation is specially demonstrated. It is known as "Warsaw Building Month", during which the population of the entire country is mobilised for a supreme effort towards the building of the capital of Socialist Poland. These efforts take the form of revenue from special events, of overtime work in clearing rubble from the city and of voluntary monetary donations. All this constitutes a token of the love of peace and of the warm affection of the entire nation for Warsaw, the city dear to every Pole.

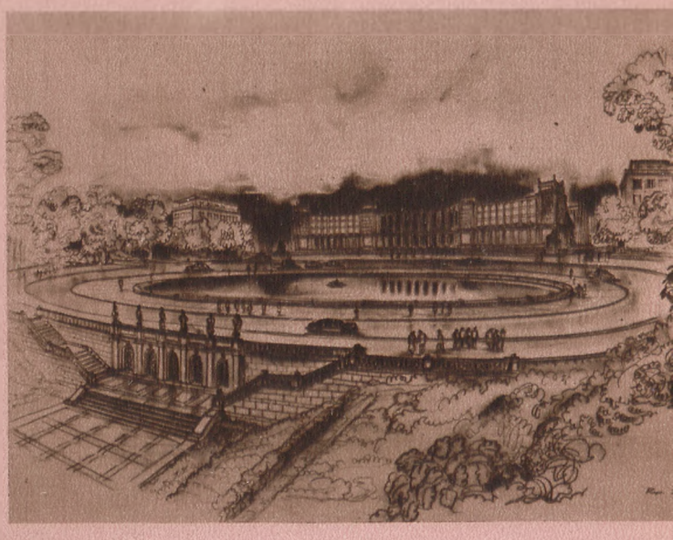


Plac Trzech Krzyży (Three Crosses Square) as it will appear in future. The eastern end of the square will be closed in by an amphitheatre with a view on to the river Vistula. St. Alexander's Church, now in the course of reconstruction, will be restored in its original form as designed by Aigner.



The junction of Warsaw's two main thoroughfares — Aleje Jerozolimskie (Jerusalem Avenue) and Marszałkowska Street will have an appearance totally different from its present aspect. An impressive circus, with a fountain in the centre, will improve traffic conditions.

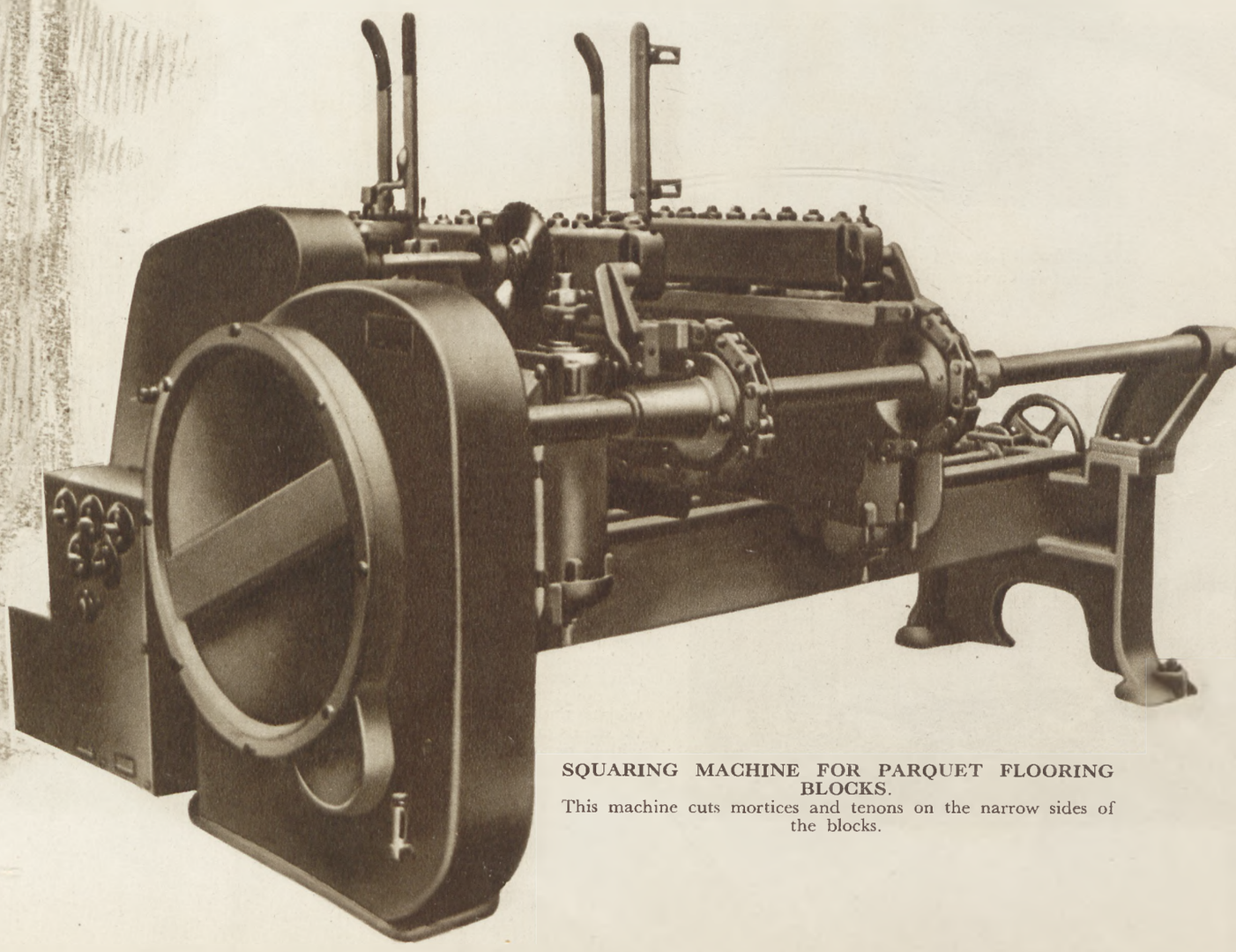
Changes will also affect the Plac na Rozdrożu (Square of the Crossroads) at the point where the Aleje Ujazdowskie, Nowowiejska and Koszykowa streets meet. Herewith is one of the designs for reconstructing this part of the capital.



SAWMILL AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY AND THEIR EXPORT

The Polish engineering industry has been producing woodworking machinery for over 85 years. This long period constituted the source of that wide experience of which use is now being made in designing woodworking plant, and led to the machinery produced being steadily improved and perfected, both in quality and performance.

Woodworking machinery was, even prior to the First World War, being exported to a number of countries on the European continent and overseas. Exports were concentrated, at that time, on the production of sawmill plant. The range of plant manufactured was considerably enlarged during the inter-war period. A wide range of woodworking machinery was being produced, in addition to sawmill equipment, including special machinery for the manufacture of veneers, parquet blocks, etc. Exports were, at that time, owing to the considerable home demands (the afforested area in Poland being comparatively large), limited to surplus production only, and no attempt was made to cater specially for export markets. The output of woodworking machinery made rapid strides, however, after the recent war, so that it now considerably exceeds pre-war figures. Works have been extended and equipped with plant of the most modern design which has enabled production to be increased and perfected. The present output of woodworking machinery is so considerable that it is able to meet not



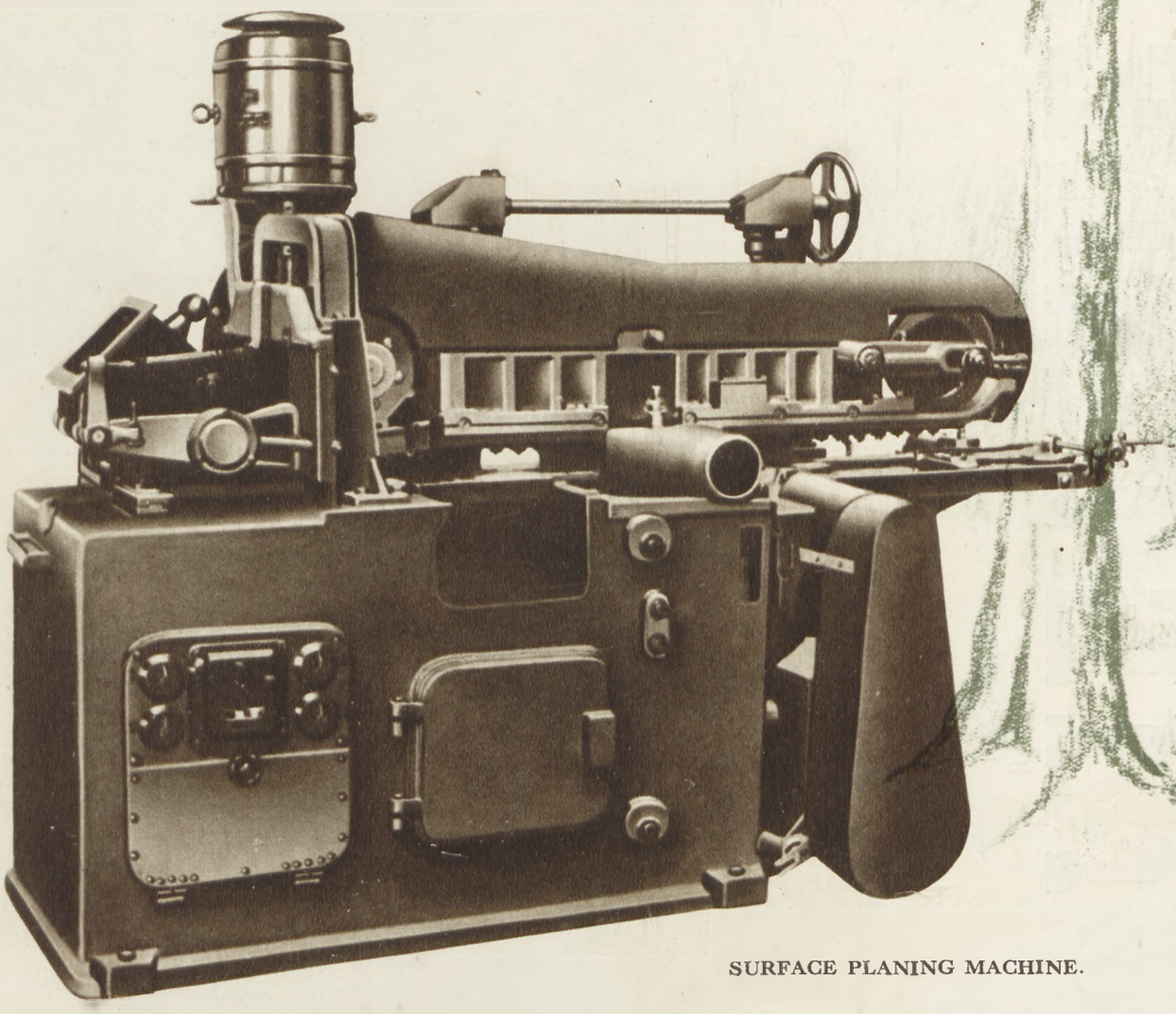
SQUARING MACHINE FOR PARQUET FLOORING BLOCKS.
This machine cuts mortices and tenons on the narrow sides of the blocks.

only home demand, but is also sufficient for the execution of numerous foreign orders. Export opportunities have much improved since the war, and the number of foreign orders is steadily increasing. Polish woodworking machinery is now in operation in numerous countries, both in Europe and overseas, and enjoys a high reputation — a fact which is proved by frequent letters of appreciation from our customers. High standard of workmanship and correct design are but two of the many valuable features of Polish machinery.

The present output extends to some dozens of various types of woodworking plant and can be roughly divided into 3 main groups — (a) sawmill machinery, (b) woodworking machinery and (c) special machinery.

(a) Sawmill Machinery.

An item of particular interest is the type TPG High-speed, High-duty Saw Mill which is made in two sizes — TPG-1 with 650 mm. wide frame and 400 mm. stroke, and TPG-2, with 800 mm. wide frame and 600 mm. stroke. This machine has the most up-to-date equipment combining maximum output with ease of operation. The performance of the TGP-1 size saw mill is 10 m^3 per hour, and of the TGP-2 size — 16 m^3 per hour. The raising of the top feed rolls is pneumatic, with remote control.



SURFACE PLANING MACHINE.

»METALEXPORT«

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE

BRACKA 5, WARSAW • P. O. BOX 442 • TELEGRAMS: METALEX-WARSAW
TELEPHONES: 74960 and 74980

EXPORT LIST:

FACTORY EQUIPMENT AND STEEL CONSTRUCTIONS

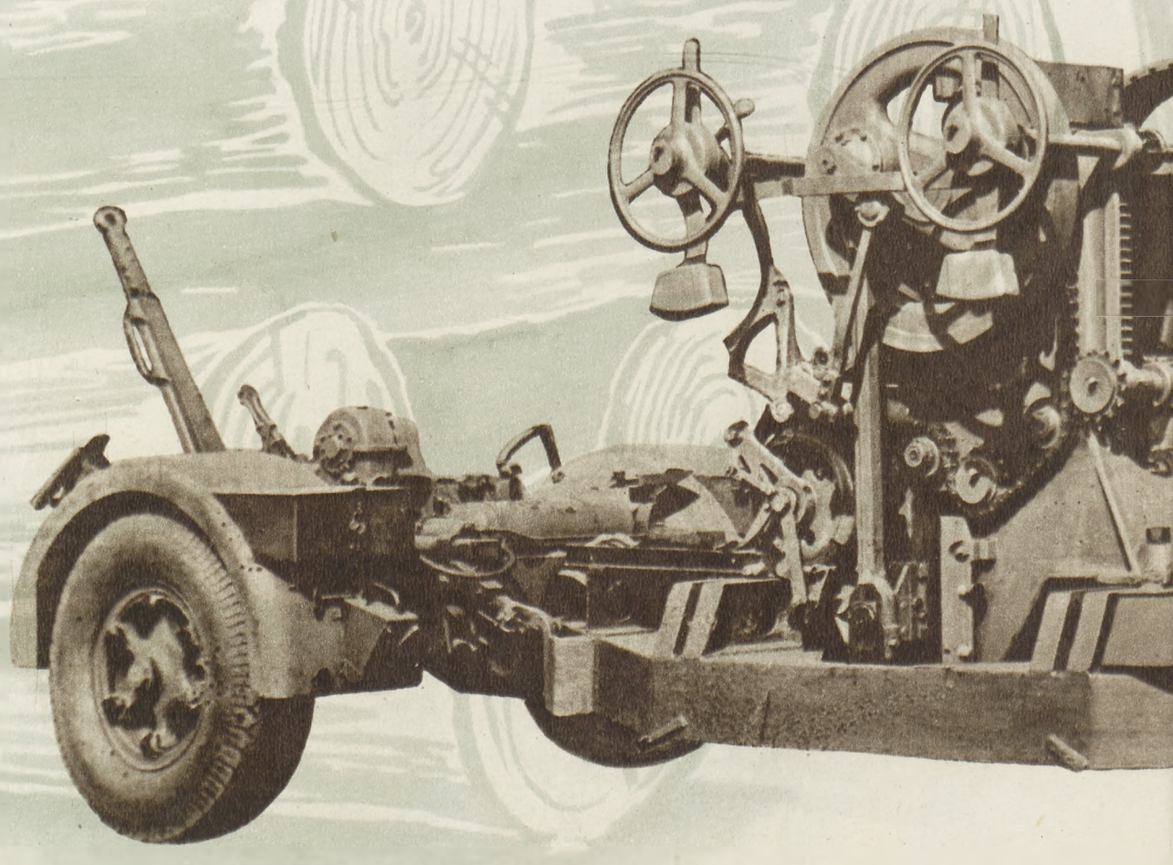
Mining plant and equipment • Sugar works plant and equipment • Paper mill plant and equipment • Building contractor's machinery • Cranes, hoists, elevators • Steel constructions and bridges • Power shears for metals • Pneumatic hammers • Power presses • Bakery ovens and plant • Machinery for the meat-processing industry • Stone breakers and mills • Rolling mill rolls • Standard and narrow gauge points and turnouts.

ROLLING STOCK

Standard, broad and narrow gauge rolling stock • Railway equipment and spares

MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, PRECISION AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

Metal and wood-working machinery • Mounted rolling stock axle lathes • Textile machinery for spinning and weaving mills, card clothing, shuttles, etc. • Agricultural machinery and implements; spares • Flour milling machinery • Tools (saws, chucks, vices, drills, grinders, etc.) • Abrasive paper • Measuring instruments (water meters, pressure gauges, dial indicators, etc.) • Clocks • Steel cylinders • Optical glass • Optical instruments.



CASTINGS

Miscellaneous machine and commercial castings • Cast iron water pipes, bends, elbows, tees, etc. • Ingot iron pipes, bends, elbows, tees, etc. • Cast iron enamelled sanitary ware Ductile cast iron unions.

IRON MANUFACTURES

Black annealed, steel, bright, barbed and galvanised wire • Galvanised wire netting • Wire and clout nails, wood screws, cotter pins • Horseshoe nails • Farmer's chains • Black tools • Scythes, spades, hammers, pickaxes, shovels.

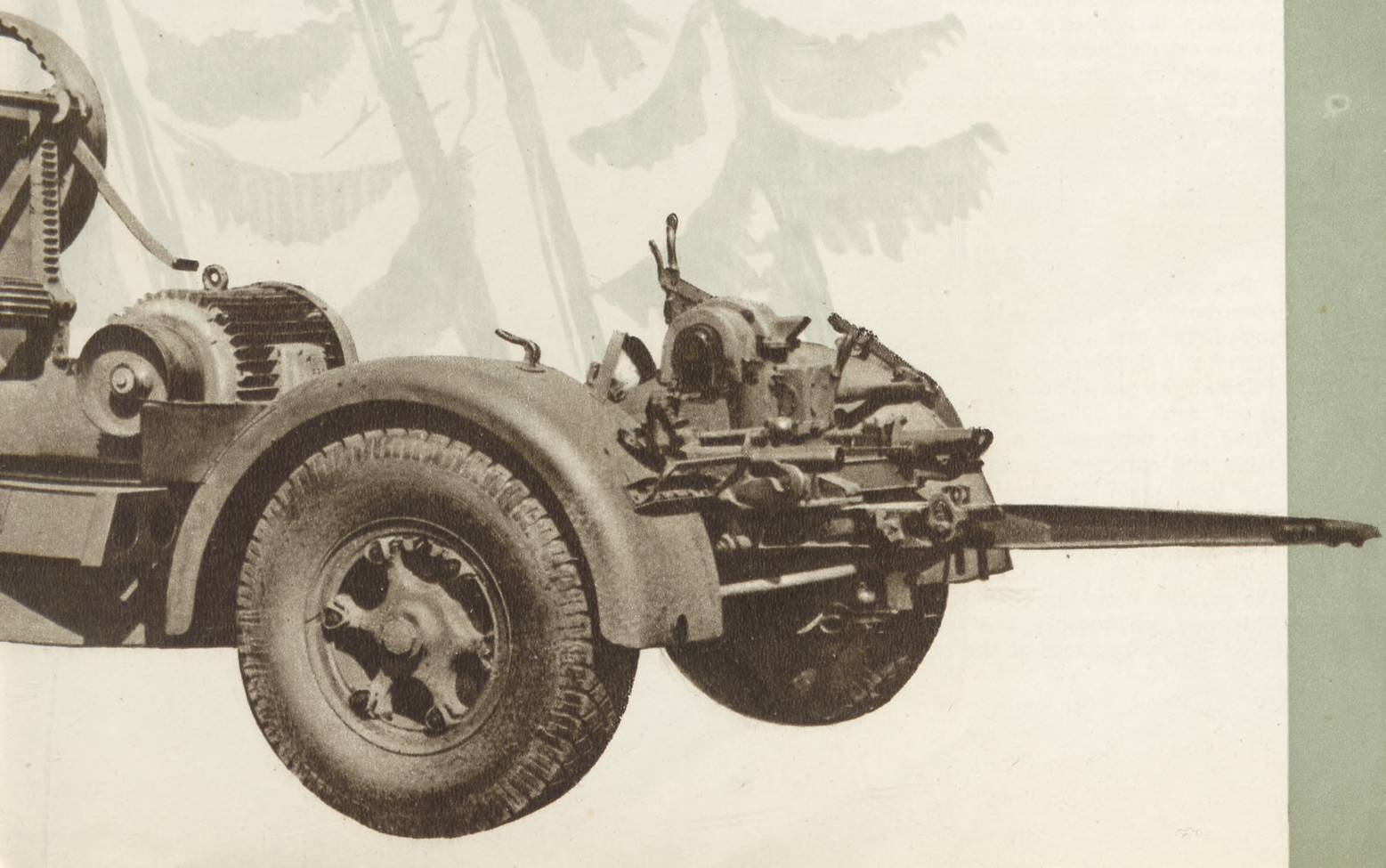
ENAMEL- AND GALVANISED WARE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Enamelled household hollow-ware • Galvanised ware: buckets, tubs, etc. • Hurricane lanterns, japanned and galvanised • Cutlery.

ENGINE DRIVEN FIRE PUMPS BICYCLES AND SPARES ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Three-phase asynchronous squirrel cage motors, from 0·2 to 100 HP • Three-phase asynchronous slip-ring motors from 1.1 to 110 HP • Three-phase oil-transformers from 20 to 1600 kVA, up to 30 kV • Buchholtz relays: type B1 up to 1000 kVA, type B2 up to 10000 kVA • Electric measuring instruments: ammeters, voltmeters, etc. • Supply meters • Time switches for staircase lighting • Power cables, paper insulated, for up to 35 kV tension • Telecommunication cables • Joint boxes • High tension switchgear • Miscellaneous material for surface and buried mounting: rotary and lever switches, lampholders, plug sockets, fuse boxes, conduit tubes, etc. Miniature lamps for flash lamps, etc • Flash lamps for all purposes • MB type telephone exchanges, hand operated, for local battery.

TYPE GKT—60 MOBILE SAW MILL.
The saw mill is mounted on a special undercarriage enabling it to be transported over even the roughest ground. It takes 2 men exactly 30 minutes to get it ready for operation.



CIRCULAR SAW BENCH.
with table canted through an angle of 45° and designed for crosscutting greater lengths of timber material.

The front feed rolls are hinged, thus giving free access to the saw frame. The twin feed considerably increases the performance of the saw mill. The logs are fed to the mill by means of trucks, forward and reverse motion being mechanical, by means of a treadle-controlled conveyor. The cut material is similarly discharged at the delivery end of the mill. In the event of one of a set of two saw mills being arranged for cutting logs into prisms and the other for cutting prisms into boards, the former is, instead of being fitted on the delivery side with trucks and conveyor arrangement, provided with a suitable distributing truck which prevents possible distortion of the log during the sawing operation. Auxiliary conveyors to handle the logs and boards are adapted to local working conditions and premises.

In order to make a more economic use of lumber from boards which have been sawn without stripping-off the bark and which are subsequently transferred to a double edger, they are cut to size on the PDe-5 type Cross-cut Circular Saw, fitted with a 500 mm dia. saw. The saw is lifted, by dephessing a treadle, above the work table and cuts the boards to the required length. The location of the saw below the work table ensures absolute safety in work. The feed is across supporting rollers.

The type PO Double Edger is intended for the parallel trimming of both side edges of boards. This machine prevents, as a result of its exceptionally high performance at the rate of from 53 to 82 metres per minute, the accumulation of saw mill material, even with two saw mills working simultaneously. Size of boards handled: width 50—350 mm., thickness — 150 mm. The machine can be driven direct from an electric motor or from shafting, through a set of gears. One of the outstanding features of this machine is that it can be instantaneously reversed, even while in motion.

A machine designed for making thorough use of lumber from which the bark has not been removed is our BVTe type Band Resaw which cuts thicker boards into thinner ones. These latter can be used for the manufacture of cases or small woodware. The minimum thickness of boards obtainable on this machine is 5 mm. The machine is arranged with power feed, with a maximum feed rate of 40 metres per minute.

A Mobile Saw Mill, type GKT-60, is designed for sawmilling on the spot at forest sites. It is mounted on a special undercarriage enabling it to be transported over even the roughest ground. It takes 2 men exactly 30 minutes to prepare the saw mill for operation. An overhead drive from an internal combustion engine or electric motor is provided. It is equal in performance to stationary saw mills working on fixed foundations. The design of this saw mill enables it to be placed, also, on a permanent foundation. The clearance between the sides of the frame amounts to 600 mm., the stroke to 400 mm. and the feed rate to 15 mm. per saw frame stroke.

(b) Woodworking machinery.

Woodworking machinery of Polish manufacture has earned the appreciation of all home and foreign customers, and a considerable number of plants of this type are in operation throughout the world.

HENe-6 type Thicknesser. Width of work table — 600 m, speed of cutter shaft — 4800 r. p. m. The thicknesser is of very robust design ensuring absence of vibration. High performance, at the rate of 15 metres per minute. Many customers describe it as being practically indestructible and that this is true, is proved by the fact that numbers of machines have given an unfailing service for some dozens of years.

Our AONe-6 type Surface Planing Machine enjoys a similar reputation. Size of work table — 600 × 2500 mm, speed of cutter block — 4500 r. p. m. It is of entirely modern design and neat in appearance.

FJ-e type Shaping Machine, with vertical spindle and tenon cutting device. Work table 900 × 700 mm., two spindle speed rates — 3000 and 5000 r. p. m. Suitable for all kinds of work connected with routing, profiling etc.

All the machines specified above are provided with self-contained electric motors.

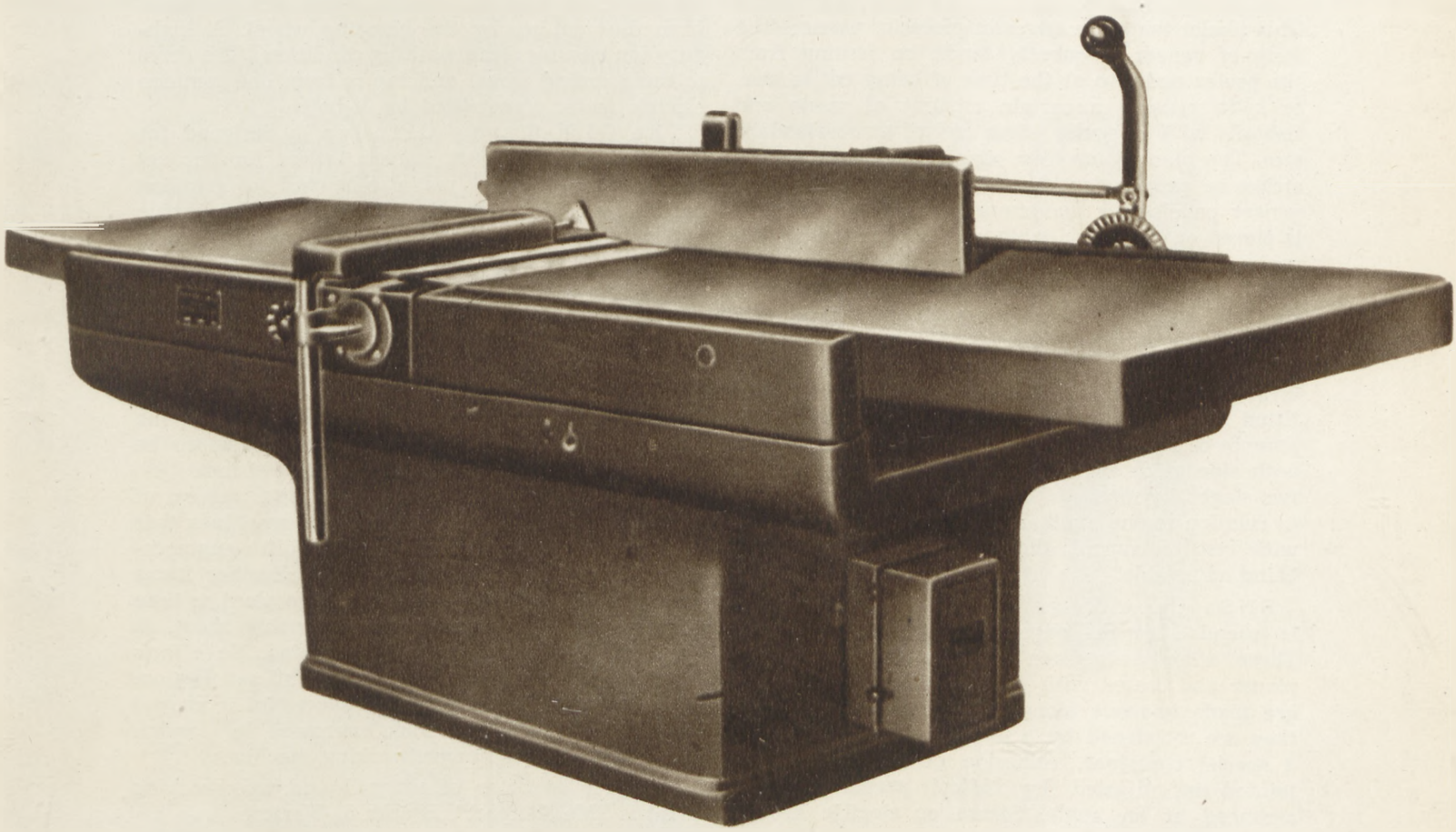
Band Saws are made in two sizes: type PTe-7 with 700 mm dia. pulleys and type PTe-9 with 900 mm dia. pulleys. The former has a working width of 700 mm, height of cut 450 mm and a cutting speed rate of 26 m/min. and the latter — a working width of 900 m, height of cut 550 mm and a cutting speed rate of 34 m/min. The drive is from an electric motor, independently mounted.

TPS type Circular Saw Bench, with table canted through an angle of 45°, with boring attachment for drills up to 30 mm diameter and a drilling depth up to 180 mm. Diameter of saw — 500 mm. A supplementary work table is provided for the cross-cutting of boards of major length. Ingeniously designed guards provide a maximum of protection from accidents.

PSWe type Cross Cut Saw. This is a machine of a peculiarly interesting design. It has an arrangement of shears resting on 6 main joints and on auxiliary joints — all mounted on antifriction bearings. The circular saw rotates on a horizontal spindle secured, together with a motor, to the shears. The shears, by being drawn forward in the direction of the feed, cause the teeth of the circular saw to engage in the work and to cut the work automatically, practically without effort. The shears

STRAIGHT PLANE FOR PARQUET FLOORING BLOCKS

Cuts mortices and tenons on the longer sides of parquet blocks and planes the tread surface.



return, as a result of being mounted at an angle on the foundation, to their normal position with very little force being exerted. The maximum length of cut is 750 mm. and height of cut 120 mm., the speed of the saw amounting to 2800 r. p. m.

(c) Special Machines.

The set of machinery built by us to deal with parquet flooring blocks is of particular interest. The type PBNe Squaring Machine cuts mortices and tenons on the narrow sides of the blocks. The flooring boards are, after being cut to size, placed in a feed hopper whence a conveyor chain carries them and places them in position in front of the tool heads which, by means of fitted knives, cut them to the requisite profiles (mortice and tenon). Every knife block has an independent drive from an electric motor; an independent drive is also provided for the chain conveyor which has a two-stage feed. The performance of this machine is 30 parquet blocks per minute. The maximum width of blocks handled is 100 mm, length — 1000 mm and thickness — 50 mm, the minimum length which can be dealt with by the machine being 200 mm and thickness — 6 mm.

The blocks are then put through the next stage, operated by the PVHe type Straightoplane which cuts the mortices and tenons on the long sides of the blocks and planes the surface. A special box fitted with two rigid knives and mounted at the back of the cutting tools overhauls the blocks, by removing even the minutest imperfections, thus ensuring a really perfect finish.

FUe type Veneer Planing machine This planer trims the edges of pieces of veener. The strip of veneer frequently tends, on issuing from the peeler and also at the time of being cut to size, to split, causing a certain amount of waste and fishtails with irregular edges and of a sub-standard size. The planing machine clips the sides of veneer strips in preparation for edge gluing. A pack of veneer panels of a maximum thickness of 150 mm is placed on the work table and compressed by the pressure beam. This beam is mechanically raised and lowered, an independent motor being provided for this purpose. The rate of compression is controlled by a self-acting clutch. The table, with the pack in position, is fed forward along two vertically arranged cutter heads. The table travels along a bed fitted with carrier wheels. To ensure the maintenance of a straight line of feed, the bed is provided with side guide rollers. The veneer is machined in two stages, by means of 2 cutter heads duly adjusted in relation to one another. The machine is provided with central control, the stroke of the table feed being adjustable.

SNSe type Edge Jointer. This machine is intended for the edge gluing of veneer panels. These, after having been trimmed by the FUe type planer and coated with glue on the trimmed ends, are made to move along a chain conveyor, where they are moistened by a solution of formalin from a special container. Adhesion of the ends to be jointed is adjusted by helical pressure rollers arranged at an angle. Steam or electric heaters fitted on the top and bottom pressure beams accelerate the process of glue jointing. The speed control gear is actuated by an independent motor and provides a range of feed rates of from 4 to 12 m/min. Maximum working length — 1245 mm.

The SNPe type Strip Jointer serves for splicing the outer veneer panels by means of paper tape coated on one side with glue. The tape is moistened with water by a special device and pressed down on the panel by means of a pressure roller which forms, in combination with the grooved bottom roller, the feed arrangement. Close adhesion of the edges of the panels is adjusted by rotary cones. A speed control gear provides a range of feed rates of from 4 to 12 m/min. Maximum working length — 900 mm.

OTe type Grinder. This machine will grind all kinds of knives up to 2750 mm long for veneer peeling and cutting, for paper guillotines, etc. The knife is secured in a holder adjustable at angles as required, not exceeding 18°. The spindle, together with grinding wheel (straight cup type) and electric motor, are mounted on a slide rest which slides on the bed along the knife holder. The sliding motion is obtained from an electric motor through a rope drive. The feed rate amounts to 8.7 m/min. Grinding wheel speed — 1000 r. p. m.

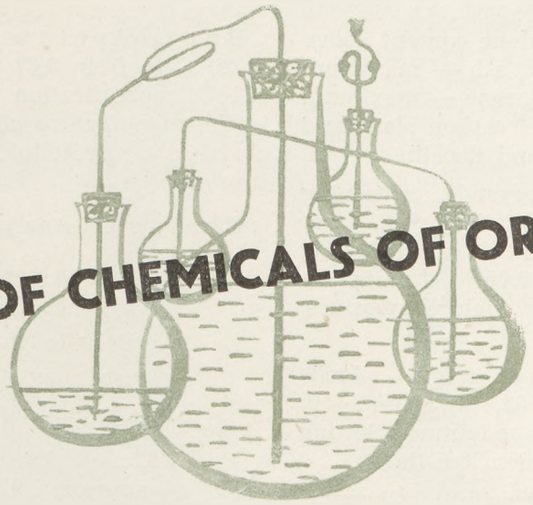
The OSAe type Grinder is designed for grinding saw mill, circular and band saws with tooth pitches from 5 to 58 mm and height of teeth from 2 to 30 mm. It will take circular saws up to 900 mm diameter. Grinding speed is at the rate of 50 teeth per minute. The grinder is completely dustproof, so that all working parts are protected from dust set up by the grinding wheel. A high-duty fan ensures clean working conditions. The drive to the grinding wheel and fan is from one common electric motor transmitted by V-belts.

The OLN-6 type Grinder is designed for grinding surface planer knives, knives for parquet block machines etc. It can also be used for grinding knives used in other industries such as the textile and paper industry. It will also deal, in addition to planing knives, with circular saws, though in this case grinding is done by hand. The knife for grinding is secured in a block which can be adjusted at a random angle and is made to slide in prismatic slideways by means of an endless chain. The knife block is driven from an electric motor through V-belts and worm gear. A clutch contained in the belt gear enables the feed of the slide rest to be disengaged. Grinding length — up to 600 mm.

It will be apparent from this brief survey of certain types of Polish woodworking machines that the range of plant produced by the Polish engineering industry is already substantial. Further items are to be added to the list of available plant as time goes on. Delivery periods are reasonably short, so that orders can be promptly executed. No efforts are spared to ensure our customers' full satisfaction, and that we have so far been successful is proved by the favourable opinions expressed by foreign customers about our woodworking machinery.

The sole exporter of sawmill and woodworking plant is "Metalexport", Bracka 5, Warsaw.

THE EXPORT OF CHEMICALS OF ORGANIC ORIGIN



Steady expansion of the chemical industry has been responsible for the increase, in both quantity and value, in exports of organic chemicals, and also for a progressive increase in the range of products made available to foreign markets.

The following table shows the increase in the export indices of organic chemicals:

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of articles exported	100	257	324	542	571
Tonnage	100	192	130	284	583
Value	100	105	321	568	809

The rate at which exports have increased since 1948 has been particularly rapid. Steady increase in the value of exports and a steadily falling price tendency are the main features of the 1948—1950 period. This paradoxical phenomenon is closely associated with the changes which have taken place in the range of goods exported, for while in previous periods exports included raw materials and semi-products only, and those in limited quantities, a substantial part of these was, as a result of new investments in the chemical works, converted during the 1948—1950 period into valuable products, a change accounting for the increase in the turnover.

The principal items exported include:

Carbon Black — a finely divided carbon, of a specific gravity of 1.80. The coating power amounts to 95—96%. Used in the rubber, paint and varnish and electrical engineering industries.

Colophony "K" (rosin). Specific gravity from 1.071 to 1.072, softening point 57—60° C, acidity 153—155, saponification number 161—164, ash content 0.01—0.02%; moisture content 0.01—0.05%. Another grade available is Colophony "WW.3A", used in the manufacture of soap, varnishes. paper and electrical materials.

Tricresol — a mixture of the three isomers, ortho-meta-para cresols, and a small admixture of phenol and xylene. The m-cresol content can be varied, at customers' request, from 30 to 60%.

An initial distillation temperature of from 190° C to 200° C causes 80—90% to be distilled, and 95% — from 197° C to 205° C. A highly caustic liquid. Used in the pharmaceutical industry, as well as for plastics, as intermediate for dyestuffs, and for synthetic tanning extracts, disinfectants and perfumes.

Crude Naphthalene, ($C_{10}H_8$) pressed, containing 2% mineral oils. Solid, in the form of

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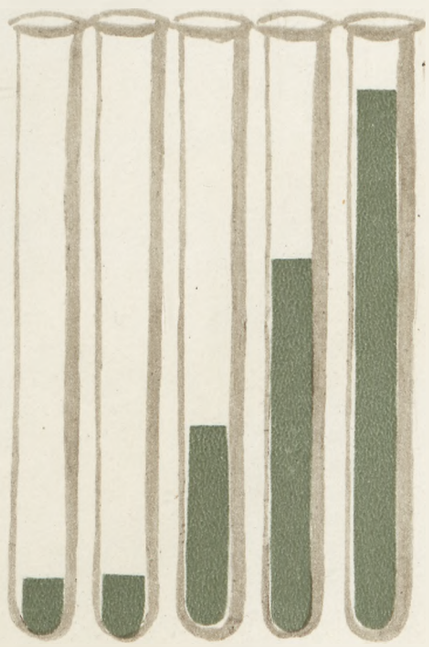
INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF POLISH EXPORTS OF CHEMICALS

The increase in the value of exports of Polish chemicals and a falling price tendency are a characteristic feature of the 1948—1950 period. The phenomenon is closely associated with the changes, caused by numerous valuable chemicals being constantly added to the export list, which have taken place in the range of goods exported.



100	106	321	568	809
1946	1947	1948	1949	1950

circular plates. Analysis: naphthalene content above 98%, water — not exceeding 1%, ash — maximum 0.1%, components insoluble in benzene — maximum 0.5%. Used in the manufacture of carbon black and for hydrogenation into tetralin and decalin.

Pure Naphthalene, in crystals, containing a maximum of 0.7% impurities. Setting point — not below 79.5° C. Naphthalene content — above 99.3%, water — traces; ashes — below 0.05%. Used in the production of drugs, dyestuffs, fuels, explosives, solvents and in plastics.

Sublimed Naphthalene, refined. Analysis: naphthalene content above 99.9%; water — 0; ash — traces; impurities — 0.5% maximum. Setting point — not below 79.5%. In colourless flakes.

Accelerator "H" (Vulcacite). Chemical composition $C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} N \\ S \end{matrix}$ C-SH. Chemically pure. Melting point — 170° C minimum.

Water content,	max.		0.5%
ash	,,	,,	0.5%
Iron (Fe)	,,	,,	0.1%
Copper (Cu)	,,	,,	0.001%
Manganese (Mn)	content		0.001%

Residue on 63 micr. sieve — 0.3%. Used as an accelerator in the vulcanisation of rubber.

Formalin H.CHO H_2O — 40% aqueous formaldehyde solution. Purity: 37% formaldehyde, 5—10% methanol. Acidity — 0.10; specific gravity at 15° C — 1.095 to 1.105. Used in the manufacture of plastics and as a disinfectant.

Aniline Oil, $C_6H_5NH_2$, 99% pure. Specific gravity at 20° C — 1.024. Setting point — from 6° to 6.5° C. Used for the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Butyl Acetate, technical. Specific gravity at 20° C — from 0.87 to 0.876. Boiling range 110°—132° C; saponification number — 410 to 420. Used in the manufacture of synthetic pearls and leathercloth, as a nitrocellulose solvent, for film manufacture etc.

Charcoal. Analysis:

Carbon content	—	80%
Moisture, max.	—	5%
Volatile matter,	up to	15%
ash, max.		2%
granulation		20—120 mm.

Pyridine, pure C_5H_5N. Specific gravity at 15° C — approx. 0.985. Distillation, within 112°—115° C, — not less than 95%. Used for synthetic drugs and as a solvent in organic synthesis.

Trichlorethylene, $CHCl.CCl_2$. Physical properties: boiling range 85°—90° C; specific gravity at 18° C — between 1.45 and 1.47; acidity, as HCl, up to 3.5 mg/ltr. Stabiliser - phenol, 0.17 g/ltr. A colourless liquid, used as a solvent for fats, oils, resin, wax and raw rubber, for extraction purposes, for dry-cleaning, for degreasing metals.

Formic Acid, HCOOH, 80%. Specific gravity at 20° C — 1.1865, a colourless liquid, of pungent odour, used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Activated Carbon. Produced for various purposes. For sugar refining, it is supplied to the following specification: in the case of a sample weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. the faculty for decolorising molasses amounts to 300 mg; normal sifting; water content — 4.6%, ash content — 2.6%; Fe — 27 mg., Ca — 40.7 mg., SO_4 — 19.9 mg., P_H — 5.9.

Bone Glue, in pearls. Analysis: SO_2 — 2% maximum, H_2O — 17%, ash 3% maximum; viscosity — a 17.75% aqueous solution at 30° C shows a viscosity of 1.8 minimum.

Bone glue for export invariably shows a viscosity number above 2° Engler.

Used as a size in the textile industry, in match and furniture manufacture, in the bookbinding trade, etc.

Balsamic Turpentine, technically pure. Specific gravity at 20° C — from 0.855 to 0.870. A colourless transparent liquid.

Used in the manufacture of shoe polishes, as an odorant for lacquer benzines, for paints and varnishes, in medical treatment, etc.

The achievements of the chemical industry since the war and the high standard of Polish chemicals are reflected in steadily increasing exports: those same achievements guarantee the future expansion of the export of chemicals of organic origin which today already constitute an important item in Poland's foreign trade.

The sole exporters of Chemicals from Poland are: "CIECH", General Import and Export Agency for Chemicals and Chemical Laboratory Equipment — Jasna 10, Warsaw.

EXPORT OF SANITARY EARTHENWARE

»MINEX«

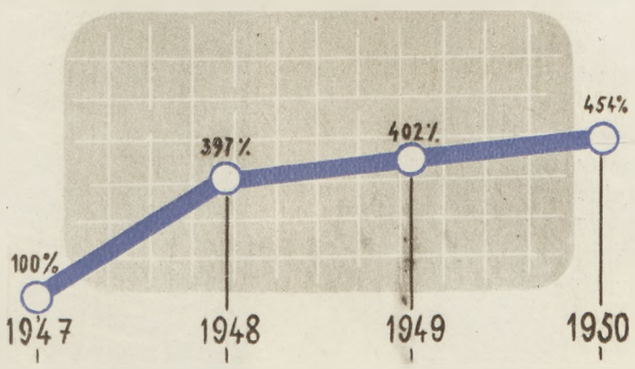
EXPORT BUREAU OF MINERAL PRODUCTS

KREDYTOWA 4, WARSAW

TELEPHONE: 81980 • TELEGRAMS: MINEX-WARSAW

SANITARY EARTHENWARE

THE RANGE OF POLISH SANITARY EARTHENWARE EXPORTED.
includes bathroom and toilet sets, lavatories, together with laboratory, hospital, and surgery equipment (wall tiles, lavatories, slop sinks, W. C. pans, bidets, kitchen sinks, etc.)



Increase in exports of sanitary earthenware.

Sanitary earthenware in Poland is manufactured from raw materials available in the country. A number of works, larger and smaller, scattered throughout Poland, resumed output shortly after the termination of hostilities.

One of the largest sanitary earthenware works, and one which is most favourably located in relation to raw material sources is "Józefów", the manufactures from which bear the "Polar Bear" trade mark. It is, moreover, one of the most up-to-date works in the country and thus particularly well qualified to cater for the export market. The "Polar Bear", trade mark of the "Józefów" Ceramic Works is consequently much in demand and highly esteemed in world markets, including Scandinavia, the Balkans, the Middle East, the Levant, North Africa, Latin America and the Far East.

Another Polish works manufactures sanitary

earthenware under the trade mark "Indian Elephant", of equally high repute in foreign markets.

Sanitary earthenware is a product requiring, for the proper shape and finish, great skill in manufacture and a similar degree of skill in modelling.

The production process in sanitary earthenware is somewhat lengthy and involved. To start with, a master mould is modelled in plaster of Paris and this forms the nucleus for the production moulds in which the so-called biscuit casts are made. The biscuit is then dried and, after being dipped in slip and packed in so-called saggers, or fireclay boxes, is placed in glost ovens for firing and so glazed. The firing temperature amounts to as much as 1200^0 C.

The average time of firing is 24 hours. The unloading of the ware from the glost oven is a difficult problem. The results, moreover, can never be prophesied. The risk of there being, in the raw material, ferric oxide which, after firing, shows up on the surface of the ware in the form of dark spots or even tends to impart a yellowish stain to the substance of the ware, is considerable. Special equipment and magnets are used to remove these impurities, and a film of special glaze is also used to restore the white colour.

These are the difficulties the maker has to cope with if the products are to be finished to the desired standard. The high level of technique achieved by our works' staff ensures that the ware supplied by Poland is entirely free from blemishes and of exceptional durability. Rigorous inspection of goods and scrupulous grading guarantee the supply of ware strictly to the qualities stipulated. Colour, gloss, regularity of shape and general finish are all taken into consideration in the allocation of goods to individual qualities.

Orders are usually accepted on the basis of samples or illustrations conveying a general idea of the goods required.

The range of our export ware comprises bathroom and toilet sets, lavatories, as well as certain items of laboratory, hospital and surgery equipment. Particular mention must be made of wall tiles, lavatories of various shapes and for various purposes, water closet pans, bidets, inserts, kitchen sinks, laboratory sinks, slop sinks, minor equipment for every day use, etc.

Our catalogue, listing the complete range of sanitary earthenware available, is the basis on which orders are executed.

Poland resumed the export of sanitary earthenware in 1947, after a number of the larger potteries had been put into operation, and the surplus of goods produced enabled us to reestablish our export. This export increases from year to year, the relative indices being as follows: 1947 — 100; 1948 — 397; 1949 — 402; 1950 — 454.

Exports are directed to Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Union of South Africa and Pakistan, and numerous other countries also show a marked interest in our goods.

Readers are reminded that the sole exporters of sanitary earthenware from Poland are "Minex", Export Bureau of Mineral Products, Kredytowa 4, Warsaw.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Poland has been exporting rubber footwear for more than 30 years.

It was by no means an easy matter to re-enter world markets after the war interval lasting nearly ten years. Foreign markets, however, soon came to realise that post-war Polish manufactures were by no means inferior to the traditional products exported in pre-war times, and Polish industries were, moreover, making steady progress in improving manufacturing processes and adapting their goods to their customers' increasing fastidiousness.

The expansion of Polish exports of rubber goods is reflected in the increases in foreign trade between 1949 and 1950. In 1950, which was the second year since Poland resumed the supply of rubber goods to foreign markets, the quantity of exports as compared with the previous year, was trebled and the value quadrupled. Since then, Polish rubber goods have found their way to even the remotest corners of the globe.

The export, in particular, of rubber footwear shows an exceptionally rapid rate of development. The export range of this class of goods is comprehensive, covering such items as:

Tennis shoes, white and coloured, with patterned soles and linen canvas uppers.

Goloshes, Men's deep pattern, 808 SW and EL 101 and flat pattern CM 101 and CM 105; ladies' — "China" pattern goloshes of a specific shape as worn in the Far East and type EL 72 and EL 73 European style overshoes; also children's goloshes.

Wellingtons, full-size boots for ladies and children, as well as half-boots of identical shape, but slightly shorter in the leg.

Snowboots, black or grey, for ladies and children, in a variety of styles, more particularly the low type, buttoned or with zip fastener, and the long type, with zip fastener.

Work boots: men's, high and massive, with thick soles.

Polish-made rubber footwear is notable for elegance, softness and flexibility, lustrous finish and perfect craftsmanship and durability. All rubber footwear, other than tennis shoes and work boots, are lined in red or beige whipcord or flannel.

The exporters of rubber footwear from Poland are "VARIMEX", Polish Company for Foreign Trade, Wilcza 50/52, Warsaw.

THE EXPORT OF LEATHER TRAVEL GOODS

The manufacture of travel goods in Poland was, prior to the war, comparatively unimportant, owing to the fact that high-grade pigskins were never produced in pre-war Poland, and the home-market demand for such skins, necessary for the manufacture of luxury travel goods, had to be met from imports.

The steady increase in the production of skins for fancy goods manufacture has, since the Second World War, enabled the requirements of the home market to be fully met and has, moreover, provided a substantial surplus for export.

Travel goods, which comprise all kinds and shapes of suitcases and ladies' travel bags, are generally made from one of two varieties, that is:

a) cowhides of vegetable tannage, especially embossed leathers, used mainly for mass-produced articles of the less expensive type;
b) pigskins of vegetable tannage, used in the manufacture of luggage of superior quality.

Suitcases and travel bags made in Poland are made exclusively from high grade plain pigskins of natural tannage. Polish vegetable-tanned natural top-grain pigskins are remarkable for uniformity of shade and high lustre; they have also great strength and flexibility, which is due to the skins being tanned in croupes and to impeccable tannage and finish.

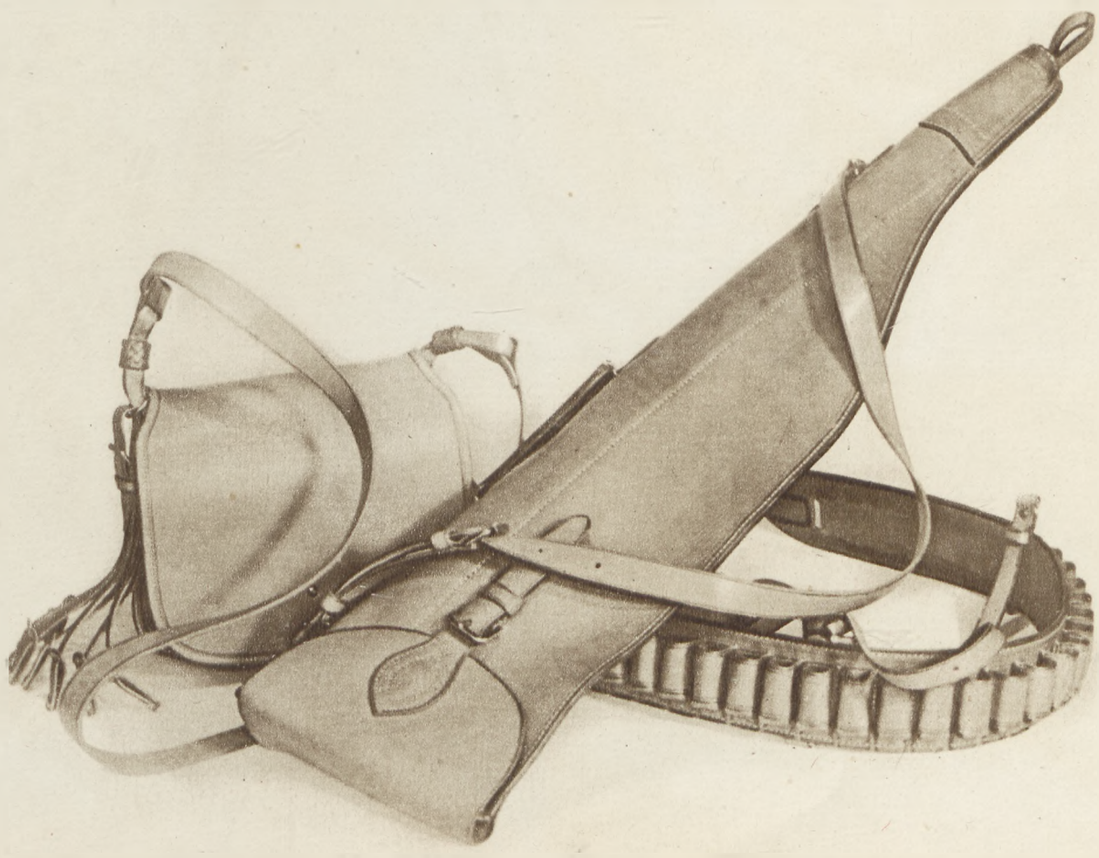
Polish made travel goods, mainly in vegetable tanned pigskin, are available in natural beige colour, generally described as "London" shade, and in the darker "Havana" shades.

The following are the most popular types of travel goods made in Poland:

Ladies' travel bag, with one or two outside pockets, with or without strap, silk lined in shades to match the colour of the leather, with zip

Suitcases and travel bags of Polish manufacture are made exclusively from high-grade smooth pigskins of vegetable tannage. They are noted for their utility and dignified appearance.

In Poland, which has long game shooting traditions, huntsman's kit is of excellent quality.



fastener. Available in standard sizes of 16 ins. and 20 ins. (40 and 50 cm) respectively.

Ladies' semi-circular travel case, 18 × 12 × 4¾ ins. (45 × 30 × 12 cm). Two expanding pockets on elastics inside the lid and back. Silk lined throughout. Two nickel-plated locks.

Attaché case, 18¾ × 12¾ × 4¾ ins. (47 × 32 × 12 cm). Contains leather brief case to match, secured by leather straps. Ample expanding pockets inside lid and at back. Silk lined. Two nickel-plated locks.

Semi-circular travel case, 22 × 12 × 4¾ ins. (55 × 30 × 12 cm). Two outside pockets and strap. Two expanding pockets inside the lid and at back. Silk lined. Two nickel-plated locks. Outside pockets fitted with snap-locks.

Suitcase with two straps, 28 × 16 × 8 ins. (70 × 40 × 20 cm). Corners reinforced with pigskin. Two leather straps sunk in rear wall. Strap-fastened pocket inside lid. Three expanding pockets on the sides. Silk lined. Two nickel-plated locks.

Air travel cases, with rounded corners, are made in three sizes, 24 ins., 22 ins. and 20 ins. long (60, 55 and 50 cm respectively). Frame reinforced with steel strip or wire. Two nickel-plated locks. This type of case is extremely light.

This range of travel goods by no means exhausts our capacity; we are in a position to manufacture goods to special designs submitted by customers.

The export of leather travel goods is in the hands of the Import and Export Office of the Leather Industry, Sienkiewicza 9, Łódź.

·SKÓRIMPEX·

IMPORT AND EXPORT OFFICE OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY,

"SKÓRIMPEX"

SIENKIEWICZA 9, ŁÓDŹ

TELEPHONES: 25840 AND 16453

EXPORTERS OF TRAVEL GOODS MADE BY THE POLISH LEATHER INDUSTRY AND NOTED FOR EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, QUALITY AND ELEGANCE

SUITCASES AND TRAVEL BAGS, IN A VARIETY OF PATTERNS, MADE OF HIGH-CLASS PLAIN AND EMBOSSED PIGSKINS

AMBER AND POLISH AMBERWARE

»VARIMEX«

WILCZA 50/52, -WARSAW

TELEGRAMS: VARIMEX-WARSAW

DID YOU KNOW- ABOUT AMBER?

Frequent reference to amber, testifying to its popularity in bygone ages, is made in mythology. Mythology refers to the Heliades — sisters of Phaëthon, son of Helius, who were, after their brother had met his death at the mouth of the Eridanus, transformed into trees and their tears into amber.

Mythology has one tangential point in common with reality, for amber is, in fact, of vegetable origin. The parable of the Heliades actually reveals the truth as to the origin of amber, for amber occurs, as a fossil resin, in irregular rounded nodules having the form of rods, plates or drops (hence the mythological reference to tears!), occasionally containing fossilised insects, fragments of plants or air bubbles within its substance.

The ancients were fully aware of the vegetable origin of amber, and even Tacitus concluded that amber, in view of the insects and plant remains it contained, must be the resinous secretion of certain trees. From this contention to the mythological metamorphosis — to those tears shed by trees — is but a short step.

Amber is the recoverable fossil resin of coniferous trees which grew in the Tertiary era — hundreds of thousands of years ago. The distribution of oceans and mainland was, in the Tertiary period, totally different from what it is today.

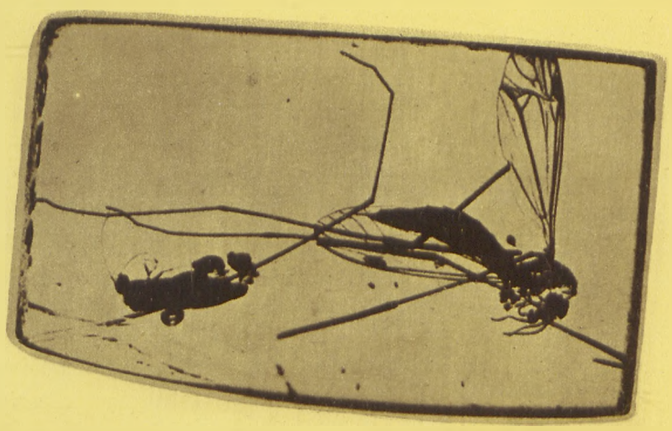
It is, therefore, not surprising that the richest deposits of amber lie in the depths of the seas, where once upon a time limitless forests whispered in the wind.

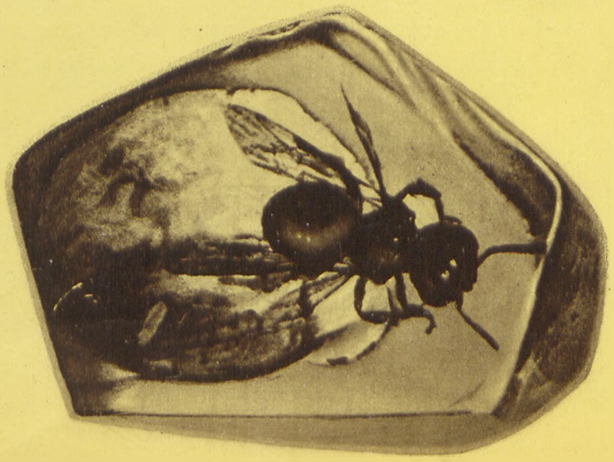
The Baltic (between the Bay of Gdańsk and the Kuronian Wash) is the richest source of amber which is washed up and deposited by the waves on the shore. Amber is also found in the drift along the Baltic coast.

Poland is by far the largest exporter of amberware. That this export has an age-long tradition is proved by the existence of what is known in history as the "Amber Way", which led from ancient Rome, through Vienna, to the Bay of Gdańsk and Sambia. Roman merchants undertook toilsome and hazardous expeditions in search of the "gold of the North" — the name by which amber was, on account of its colour and lustre, known in ancient Rome.

Amber continues, as of old, to be used mainly for

Amber is the recoverable fossil resin of coniferous trees which grew in the Tertiary era — hundreds of thousands of years ago. Amber nodules sometimes contain fossilised insects, fragments of plants or birds' feathers — witnesses to life on our globe thousands and millions of years ago. Our illustrations show such "relics from the Tertiary period".





the production of works of art. The range of Polish amber jewellery is very wide and includes necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, clasps, rings, cuff-links and Mohammedan rosaries. A number of fancy goods is also available, such as caskets, miniature sailing ships, etc.

Amber is processed in two ways:

1. Amber, with a slight superficial finish, retaining all the features peculiar to crude amber, is used for making what are called "Hawaiian" necklaces.
2. Accurate, precision finish of the raw material produces dull amber and transparent amber. High-class cut amberware requires special processing. Certain articles are also made of Ambroid — or pressed amber.

The versatility of amber as a raw material, and the diversity in the method of processing, causes amber jewellery to satisfy even the most fastidious tastes.

To complete this information on amber, reference may be made to other purposes for which amber is used:

1. as raw material for certain pharmaceutical products;
2. as the base for valuable, high-grade varnishes;
3. in compressed form — in electrostatics; and
4. as an important component of incense.

The export of amberware is in the hands of "VARIMEX", Polish Company for Foreign Trade, Wilcza 50/52, Warsaw.

* * *

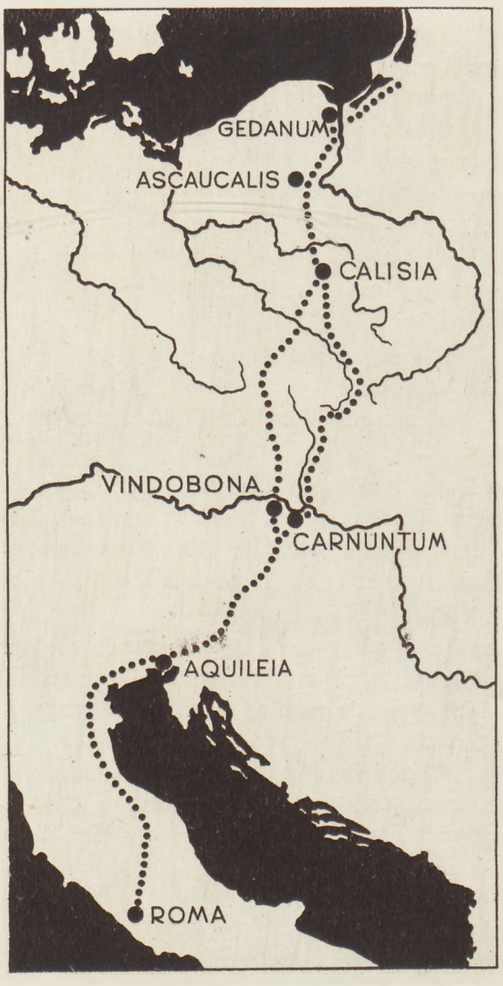
Roman merchants, during the first century of our era, reached, in their quest for amber, the shores of the Baltic abounding in fossil resin, which they took back to their workshops in, among other places, Aquilea and Rome.

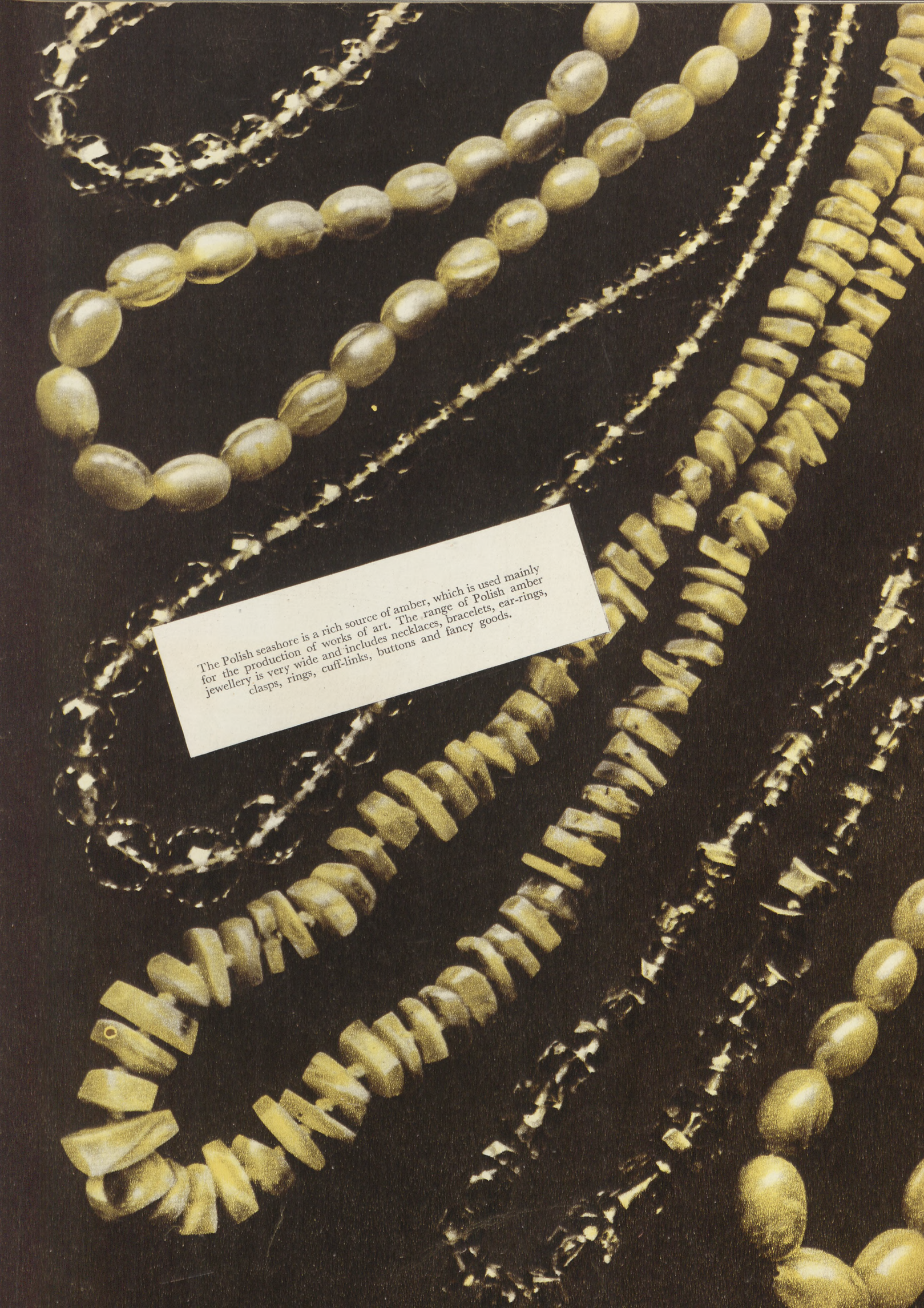
These frequent expeditions for amber proceeded along a route known as the "Amber Way".

Archaeologists determined, on the basis of archaeological cartographic data, the route of this "Amber Way". It proceeded from Aquilea on the Adriatic — noted for the craftsmanship of its workshops, through Vindobona (the present Vienna), the Kłodzko Pass, Wrocław to the river Prosna near Kalisz (Calisia), thence along the Prosna to its mouth, across the river Warta up to the bend in the river Vistula near Osielsk (Ascaucalis) and further along the Vistula to the Baltic Sea and, down the coast, to Sambia.

Traffic along this way was at its height in the I and II centuries of our era. It began to slow down in the early part of the III century and ceased completely in the IV century, as a result of the ethnic regroupings then taking place in Europe.

The course of the Amber Way was traced from the records of Pliny the Elder, from the findings in Poland of objects imported from the Roman Empire and from Roman coins of which there was a markedly conspicuous accumulation along the Amber Way.





The Polish seashore is a rich source of amber, which is used mainly for the production of works of art. The range of Polish amber jewellery is very wide and includes necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, clasps, rings, cuff-links, buttons and fancy goods.

LARGE-SCALE EXPORTS OF COTTON FABRICS

Łódź, centre of the textile industry in Poland and bearing the romantic title of "City of a Thousand Chimney-Stacks", has good reason to be proud of its achievements in the production of cotton fabrics and other cotton manufactures — achievements on which it is continuing to build further and steady progress.

The cotton industry is organised for the processing of cotton of all varieties, and Poland ranks in this respect among countries holding the lead in world production.

Poland is by no means short of raw material, the main supplier being, since 1945, the U.S.S.R. which, by placing at Poland's disposal substantial quantities of cotton, enabled the Polish industry to resume work immediately upon the termination of hostilities.

Among cotton piece goods exported from Poland are bleached, printed, colour-woven and dyed fabrics, including shirtings, as well as corduroys and gabardines, decorative fabrics, blouse and bed-clothes fabrics, poplins, flannelettes, dress materials, coated fabrics (oilcloth), towelling, etc.

Cotton fabrics are being exported by Poland to some 60 countries — from Peru to China and from Norway to Australia.

RENOWNED FOR QUALITY IN WORLD MARKETS — POLISH CALICO AND COTTON FABRICS • EXPORTED BY

CETEBE

EXPORT-IMPORT CENTRAL TRADING OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MONIUSZKI 6, ŁÓDŹ

RENOWNED FOR QUALITY IN WORLD MARKETS — POLISH CALICO AND COTTON FABRICS • EXPORTED BY

CETEBE

EXPORT-IMPORT CENTRAL TRADING OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MONIUSZKI 6, ŁÓDŹ

EXPORT

CENTRAL SUGAR TRADING BUREAU, EXPORT DEPARTMENT,
WARSAW, ALEJA NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI 161
TELEGRAMS: „CUKROZBYT"
TELEPHONES: 40080 to 40087, 41830, 43261, 44016, 43160
CODES USED: BENTLEY'S SECOND PHRASE
SOLE EXPORTERS OF SUGAR AND BY-PRODUCTS

SUGAR:

1. Crystal sugar, common — polarisation: 99.75° — 99.90°
   a) fine granules
   b) medium granules
2. Crystal sugar, fine granulated — polarisation: 99.85° — 99.90°
   Packing: in jute sacks containing 100 kg sugar net
3. Lump sugar, refined

MOLASSES:

Saccharose content 58% — 52%
Proteins above 8%

SUPPLIED IN TANK WAGONS OR TANKERS

Cotton imports from the U.S.S.R. increase from year to year.

Exports of cotton fabrics embraced, in the inter-war period, some 30 countries. These exports increased, between 1945 and 1950, to such an extent that they are now being directed to some 60 countries, from Peru to China and from Norway to South Africa and Australia. The export of cotton yarn, which in pre-war times amounted to 8% of the total value of all cotton products exported, has now entirely ceased, whereas the export of unfinished cotton fabrics is dwindling from year to year, as the result of the steadily increasing Polish production of dyestuffs and the sustained investment in equipment for the finishing of fabrics.

"CETEBE", which is the central organisation competent to deal with the textile branch of industrial production, has, for the past five-year period, been concentrating on increasing the output of fabrics most in demand, improving quality and adapting designs and colours, as well as technical details, such as width, closeness of weave etc. to customers' individual tastes and requirements.

Exports from Poland comprise bleached, printed, colour-woven and dyed cotton piece goods, including fabrics for underwear, as well as corduroys and cotton gabardines, decorative fabrics, blouse and bed-clothes fabrics, poplins, flannelettes, dress materials, coated fabrics (oilcloth), Turkish towelling.

Bleached fabrics include primarily bed-clothes fabrics. These are made in a range of widths of 80, 90, 140, 160 and 180 cm. (32, 36, 56, 64 and 72 ins. respectively). Certain of these fabrics can, after being dyed, be used for lingerie, blouses, etc. The best qualities of these fabrics are made from Egyptian cotton yarns of the finest counts. The same class of cotton is used also for poplins. Polish poplins, both in plain colours and in a variety of patterns are remarkable mainly for flawless finish and durability, which qualities enable them to meet the most exacting requirements of customers throughout the world.

Polish printed cottons (calicos) are a mass-produced article of the Polish textile industry. Fast colours and adaptation of design and colour to various climates and sunshine rates ensure their popularity among our customers in countries of all continents. Their practicability and low price cause trade in these fabrics to be particularly brisk; women, young girls and children all find them suitable for town and country wear.

Flannelettes are also popular, though for different reasons, among consumers of the same category. These again are available in a wide range of patterns and colours. The finish of these fabrics depends on the occasion for which they are intended.

And so there are flannelettes smooth on the face and raised on the reverse; another variety is made with the pile raised on both sides; another still — with a short raised pile on the face and smooth on the reverse side.

Cotton gabardines and corduroys. Textiles — the steadily growing output of which helps to increase export figures.

Cotton fabrics are, apart from their utility value to the average customer, widely used for the production of decorative fabrics and technical articles, as well as for manufactures used in the laboratory and surgery.

The sole exporters of cotton fabrics are "CETEBE" — Export-Import Central Trading Office of the Textile Industry, Moniuszki 6, Łódź.

Polish cotton fabrics are, on account of their high quality, low price and attractive design, most popular for making dresses for office, house, garden party and evening wear. Our illustrations show: Polish cotton dresses designed and made by the Model Section of the Central Office for Rural and Artistic Handicrafts in Warsaw.

THE EXPORT OF MEDICINAL HERBS FROM POLAND

Prior to the foundation, in the middle of the 19th century, of the chemical industry and the development of chemosynthetic drugs, the majority of remedies in use were of vegetable origin.

It was not until new drugs were synthesised from year to year — as for instance salicylic acid in 1874, Antipyrine in 1884, Salol in 1886, phenacetin in 1887 and so on — that vegetable remedies began to be ignored.

The new drugs, of specific composition and with definite physiological properties, were most favourably received by the medical world, and this encouraged the chemical industry to redouble is efforts in making more and more new drugs available. The wide publicity given to chemical remedies absorbed the attention of the medical profession to such an extent that it found no time to experiment with vegetable remedies.

The medical profession committed, undoubtedly, a grave blunder by concentrating attention exclusively on chemo-therapy, that is to say, on treatment by synthetic drugs. It began, however, to realise this mistake after the First World War when phyto-therapy, or treatment by medicinal herbs, became established - originally in France and subsequently in other countries.

The contentions advanced by the champions of phyto-therapy in support of the value and effectiveness of medicinal herbs may be summarised as follows:

1. plants contain components such as vitamins and other accessory nutritive substances, the biological properties of which are highly important for the human organism; it is impossible to obtain the majority of these compounds by artificial means, and plants are the only source from which they can be extracted;
2. plants play, on account of their considerable mineral substance content, such as potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, sulphur and silica, an important and, in fact, unique role in the remineralisation of our system;
3. the more complex organic compounds originating in plants invariably have an effect far superior physiologically to that of synthetics ostensibly chemically identical.

These arguments proved convincing, and they are nowadays generally acknowledged. Phyto-therapy put an end to the unwarranted neglect of vegetable drugs. There began a desperate return to the former vegetable drugs, to medicinal herbs and to galenic remedies.

Thus began a brisk international trade in medicinal herbs, a trade in which Poland was to occupy a prominent position. To be able to appreciate why it is that Poland's role in this trade is so important, it must be realised that:

> the efficacy of a herb, even of one genus, is contingent on soil and climatic conditions in which the mother-plant was bred, as well as on the method of collecting, drying and warehousing the raw material.

Pharmacognostic tests have proved the higher efficacy of a number of Polish herbs, such as for instance buckthorn bark (Cortex frangulae) and common camomile (as possessing a higher content of active substances).

Consideration must, apart from natural factors, such as soil and climate, also be given to factors contingent on the human element - to wit - proper gathering of herbs, drying and storage. The high level of phyto-therapy in Poland, together with rational exploitation of domestic herbs (both wild and cultivated) ensure that herbs exported are of a high standard.

The range of medicinal herbs exported from Poland comprises some dozens of various items. It will

be sufficient to quote a list of herbs which are most typical of the two major groups, i. e.

— medicinal herbs

— industrial medicinal herbs.

Principal varieties of medicinal herbs exported by Poland

Buckthorn bark (Cortex frangulae), Dandelion root (Radix Taraxaci), Comfrey root (Radix Consolidae), White nettle flower (Flos Lamii albi), Everlasting flowers (Flos Stoechados citr.), Coltsfoot leaves (Folium Farfarae), Black-currant leaves (Folium Ribis nigri), Pine buds (Turiones Pini), Linden-flowers (Flos Tiliae offic.), Rupturewort (Herba Herniariae), Eyebright herb (Herba Alchemillae).

Principal varieties of industrial medicinal herbs exported by Poland

Calamus root (Rhizoma Calami), Common nettle (Folium Urticae), Bilberries (Fructus Myrtillorum), Club moss (Spora Lycopodii), Caraway seeds (Fructus Carui), Coriander seeds (Fructus Coriandri), Sorb-tree apples (Fructus Sorborum), and Lovage root (Radix Levistici).

The export range of herbs is increasing from year to year. The sources of supply are considerable, sufficient to enable us to meet the growing demand by foreign customers.

Pharmacognostic tests of a number of Polish medicinal herbs have proved their high efficacy which is primarily due to natural factors, such as soil and climate, obtaining in Poland. It should be remembered that the efficacy of a herb, even of one genus, is contigent on the soil and climatic conditions in which the mother-plant was bred. The exceptionally propitious natural conditions in Poland account for the large-scale development of herb cultivation in the country. Our illustration shows a view from a district particularly noted for wild medicinal herbs.

Factors which have contributed to the expansion of our foreign trade in medicinal herbs are the concentration of exports in the hands of "LAS", Central Trading Bureau for Forest Products, Foreign Trade Department, (postal address: "LAS" — Aleje Jerozolimskie 57, Warsaw; telegrams ZALAS — Warsaw), and the concentration of harvesting, drying and preparing for export in the hands of the Central Herbs Office. Quality control of medicinal herbs for export is carried out by Inspectors of Standards.

Exports are directed mainly to Western Europe and America.

Contracts are concluded in accordance with samples submitted for customers' approval. Records are kept of all samples sent for approval and every care is taken that the goods dispatched are in full conformity with the samples. A price list of herbs is issued regularly two or three times a year and sent to our customers abroad. It is customary for contracts for herbs from the forthcoming harvest to be arranged in spring, but always subject to the subsequent approval of samples.

„Las"

CENTRAL TRADING BUREAU
FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT
ALEJE JEROZOLIMSKIE 57, WARSAW
TELEGRAMS: ZALAS-WARSAW

EXPORTERS OF: MEDICINAL AND INDUSTRIAL HERBS AND SPICES; VOLATILE AROMATIC OILS; HERB TEA • IMPORTERS OF EXOTIC HERBS

HORTUS

FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY FOR SEEDS

KLONOWA 20, WARSAW

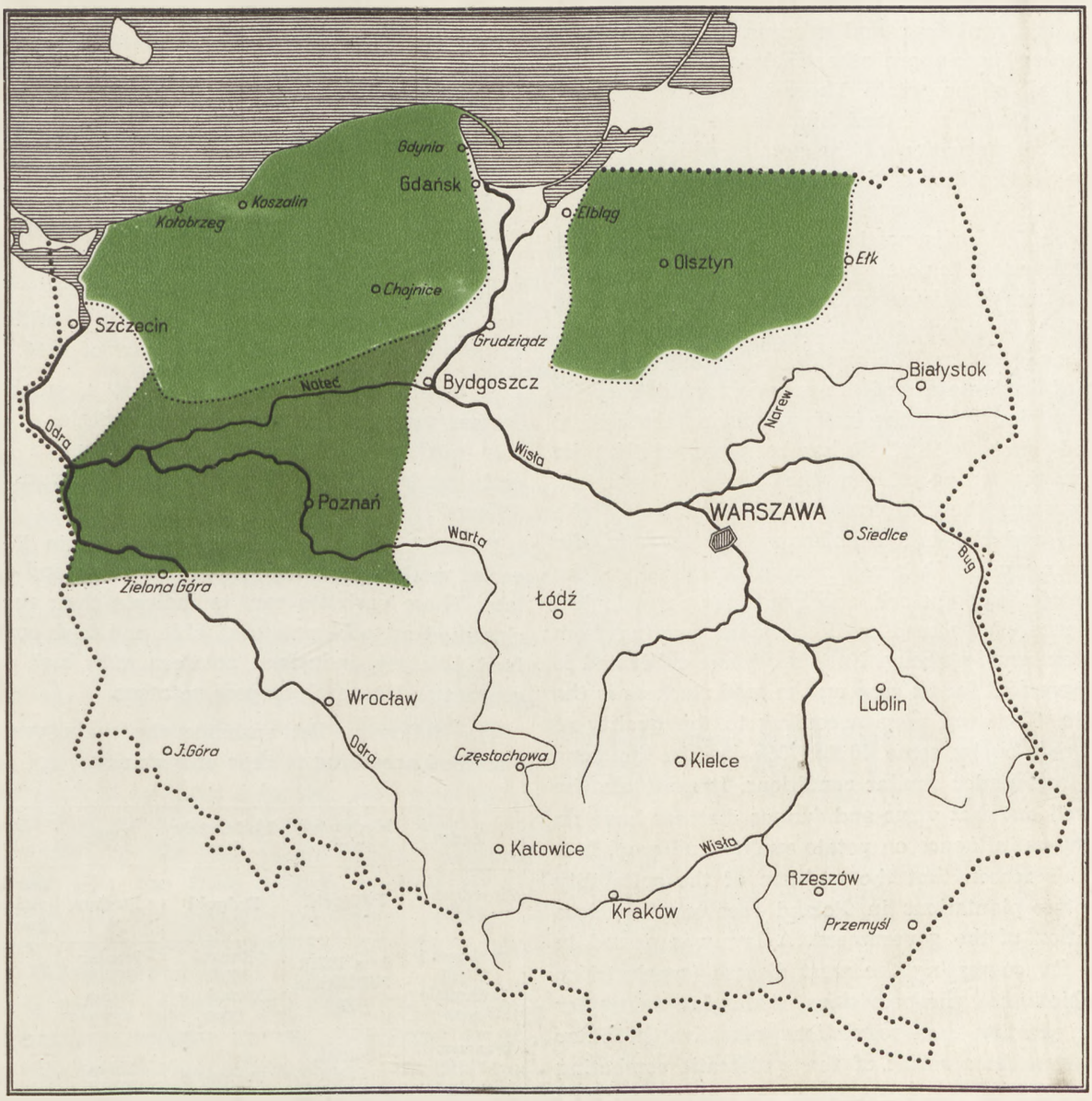
TELEGRAMS: HORTUS-WARSAW

SOLE EXPORTERS OF:
POLISH SEED POTATOES • LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VARIETIES TO SUIT ALL KINDS OF SOIL AND CLIMATES. HEALTHY CONDITION RIGIDLY SUPERVISED BY STATE PLANT PROTECTION STATIONS • QUALITY CERTIFICATES PROVIDED WITH EACH CONSIGNMENT • GOOD CROP ASSURED

POLISH SEED POTATOES

The belt in which the cultivation of potatoes is possible lies between the 70th parallel north and 30th parallel south of the equator. The potato can be grown on almost any soil, such as loess, humus, siliceous clays and loams, down to alluvial silts. The tendency of the potato to adapt itself readily to local climatic conditions accounts for its widespread cultivation and for the economic importance of potato culture.

Poland has, as a result of her geographic position, all the natural conditions to fit her for the position of one of the world's largest potato growers. Features of these natural conditions are a severe and cold winter which inhibits potato diseases, a comparative-



SEED-POTATO GROWING AREAS IN POLAND.

ly cool summer with a July isotherm of from 17 to 19° C, an adequate annual rainfall rate amounting to 500—800 mm, a correspondingly favourable rainfall rate over June and July and a fair and sunny autumn. Poland has, in so far as soil conditions are concerned, plenty of the well ventilated and light, active soils which are so propitious to potato growing and which produce a good crop of sound and hardy seed potatoes. The rate of degeneration of the potato is, thanks to these natural conditions, relatively slow. The more continental the climate is in nature, the hotter and damper it is, — the quicker is the rate of degeneration. Climates peculiar to prairie grasslands, in Southern Europe and in southern countries overseas, cause the potato crop to diminish, within 2 or 3 years, by from 50 to 70%. On the other hand, in a cold and damp climate, the process of degeneration is extremely slow. Frequent fogs, and a minimum of plant lice and other insects, are other factors influencing the soundness of the potato. There is a distinct relation of low rainfall rates and high temperatures to the rate of degeneration of the potato, which tends to prove the inability of the plant to become acclimatised to these conditions. The effect of the gamut of climatic factors is particularly marked during the critical periods in potato growth, that is to say, in the period immediately preceding blossoming and during budding. It is possible to define, to a sufficient degree of accuracy, the boundaries beyond which the rate of degeneration of the potato is rapid; they lie in countries where the isotherm during the critical periods exceeds 18° C. It has been proved that the higher the temperature at the time of blossoming, the greater the inferiority in the quality of the potato and the less satisfactory the crop in the following year. External factors do influence the value of the seed stock, and hence the physiological influence of the seed on the plant emanating from it is extremely strong. No other plant cultivated is so dependent for its crop on the seed stock as is the potato. The crop may, according to the quality of the seed, be by some 40 to 70% less in the same field and under similar conditions. It must also be pointed out that virus and fungus diseases have an enormous influence on potato quality and crop. It is for this reason that the problem of the suitability of potato plantations in Poland receives the close attention of the government. A law was passed in 1925 for combating the wart disease (synchytrium endobioticum), the provisions of this law being far more exacting than regulations effective in other countries. As a result of the systematic combating of this disease and by ensuring that almost 80% of the seed stock planted consists of potatoes immune to wart, the danger of this disease spreading has been arrested. This work is controlled by the State Plant Protection Stations which are also responsible for combating the Colorado Potato Beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata). Potato plantations producing seed stock are invariably located in districts where the conditions are most favourable to the soundness of the potato. The main region for the cultivation of seed stock is Pomerania and part of the Mazurian Lake District, which have a rough and damp climate with frequent fogs. The soil in these districts is mainly light, favouring the growing of choice seed potatoes. These districts have for long been famed for potato growing and they have an established reputation in world markets. The region next in importance is that of north-west Poland, producing export quality seed potatoes with no less renowned traditions. The soil there is also predominantly light and active, and suitable for potato growing.

Poland, prior to the Second World War, ranked second in Europe in respect of the area under potato culture, and the output of potatoes amounted to 20% of the world total.

The Second World War caused considerable damage to Polish farming, due to Nazi occupation and military operations. The damage done to potato plantations was, as a corollary, also considerable, but as a result of the assistance and care afforded by the People's Government, the State Plant Cultivation Farms were able to resume the cultivation of potatoes already in the early part of 1946.

A careful selection was made of a number of former varieties and several new varieties of superior quality were produced, including an extra-early variety "Pierwiosnek" and a late variety — "Sława".

The following varieties are produced in Poland: early, moderately early, moderately late and extra-late. These varieties can, to indicate their uses, be classified as table potatoes, table and feed potatoes, feed potatoes, industrial potatoes with high starch content and general purpose potatoes.

The following list specifies the main varieties, classified according to time of maturity.

Early	Moderately early	Moderately late	Late	Extra late
Pierwiosnek PZHR	Frühgold	Erdgold	Merkur	Dar PZHR Ackersegen type
Wczesne I PZHR Frühmolle type	Bem PZHR Mittelfrühe type	Konsul PZHR Konsuragis type	Pionier PZHR Voran type	—
Wczesne II PZHR Frühbote type	Zółciak PZHR Flawa type	Parnassia	Sława PZHR	—
Grunwald PZHR	Rosafolia	Centifolia	Warszawianka PZHR	—

To indicate their uses, the above varieties can be classified as follows:

Table potatoes — Pierwiosnek, Wczesne I, Wczesne II, Grunwald, Rosafolia, Żółciak, Frühgold and Erdgold.

Table and feed potatoes — Centifolia, Sława, Konsul.

Feed Potatoes — Merkur.

Industrial potatoes — Parnassia.

General utility potatoes — Bem, Warszawianka, Pionier.

Plantations producing seed potatoes are subjected to treble rigorous field control by the State Plant Protection Service which classifies the potatoes according to soundness and standard of purity of breed. Particular attention is paid to soundness and freedom from virus and fungus diseases.

The potatoes are, after having been carefully sorted and hand-picked, finally certified, prior to being placed on the home market or allocated for export as seed potatoes.

Seed potatoes allocated for export, are bagged under the supervision of inspectors of the Plant Protection Service, and each sack containing 50 kg. net is officially sealed and provided with a label. This does not, however, exhaust State control: seed potatoes are, prior to being sent out of the country, inspected once more by Standards Inspectors who examine them for soundness, grading, weight and method of packing. This survey of the salient points will convey an idea of the care taken in ensuring that the quality of our seed potatoes is above criticism.

Pre-war exports of seed potatoes from Poland exceeded 40,000 tons per annum, mainly to Germany, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Palestine where they enjoyed a high reputation.

Post-war exports were resumed in 1947 and they show an appreciable rise from year to year. The chief importing countries include Belgium, Israel, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, France, Switzerland.

It has been proved beyond any doubt that, for cultivation in southern countries, seed potatoes imported from northern regions yield far better results than those imported from countries with a temperate climate. This has been proved in Palestine, and Morocco reports equally satisfactory results as regards healthiness of plantations growing potatoes from Polish seed stock.

It is beyond question that Poland is, as having all conditions suitable for the production of seed potatoes, particularly well qualified to supply large quantities of sound and otherwise perfect seed stock.

The sole exporters of seed potatoes are "Hortus", Foreign Trade Company for Seeds — Klonowa 20, Warsaw. Telegrams: HORTUS — WARSAW.

POLISH BRISTLE EXPORTS

Bristles occupied an important position among Poland's exports even before the war. Poland was, at that time, in third place in the world, after China and Germany, as a bristle producer. The origin of the Polish bristle industry goes back to the eighteenth century. The scope, to begin with, was very restricted, and processing of the bristles was carried out in primitive conditions and by crude methods. As time passed, however, the industry developed so much that by 1939 it occupied a prominent position among other branches of industry. Until then everything had been done by hand. It was not until after the Second World War that four large mechanical

dressing plants were put into operation; this could only be achieved by considerable outlay of capital and labour for the reconstruction of factory buildings destroyed during the war, for the reconditioning of damaged machinery and the purchase of modern equipment for the processing plants.

Not more than 10% of all Polish bristles are today dressed by hand, the rest being machine-processed. Production increased considerably in 1950, as compared to 1938, as the result of adoption of mechanical dressing.

Exports of Polish bristles have greatly increased since the war, and they are now being sent to fourteen continental and overseas countries. Polish bristles of all kinds and in a variety of colours are in sustained and steady demand among foreign customers.

Export-quality bristles are prepared under the control of competent Inspectors of Standards, appointed for this particular purpose. Polish standards define bristles according to the following nomenclature:

1. Colour of dressed export bristles:
   a) Yellow bristles —
   processed by boiling and sulphuration only. These bristles preserve their natural yellow colour.
   b) Grey bristles —
   processed by boiling and sulphuration. These bristles preserve their natural colour resulting from black and yellow bristles being mixed together.
   c) Off-white (half-white) bristles —
   processed by boiling and sulphuration only, maintaining their natural semi-white colour.
   d) White, bleached bristles —
   processed by boiling, sulphuration and bleaching by chemical media, which gives them an adequately white colour.
   e) Extra-white bristles —
   processed by boiling, sulphuration and bleaching, all black and yellow bristles which do not lend themselves to bleaching being removed.
   f) Snow-white bristles —
   processed in a manner similar to extra-white bristles, but selected from raw materials of exceptional whiteness.
   g) Double-processed bristles —
   Bristles of all colours specified above can be boiled twice, which causes them to become moisture-proof and eliminates their tendency to twist.
2. Two ways of processing bristles for export.
   Polish export bristles are, according to the method of processing, divided into two categories:
   a) Taper bristles —
   Taper bristles are not of one uniform length, though no batch may contain less than one-third of bristles of the length declared. The remaining two-thirds can be shorter in length, but by not less than one-third.
   Taper bristles are turned; the proportion of unturned hairs may not exced 10% in the case of bristles processed by hand, and 12% in the case of machine-processed bristles.
   Taper bristles are made in lengths of from 55 to 60 mm.
   b) Solid bristles, pulled —
   Solid bristles are of uniform length, turned, corresponding to the size specified, with, in the case of hand-processed bristles, a tolerance for shorter bristles not in excess of 8%, and in the case of machine-processed bristless — of 12%. Solid bristles are now made in lengths of from 60 to 130 mm.
3. Packing of export bristles.
   Mechanically processed bristles are tied in bundles of $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm. diameter; hand-processed bristles — in bundles of 11 to 13 cm. diameter. Each bundle is wrapped separately in paper and labelled to indicate colour, quality and length. The bundles are then placed in standard wooden cases, each containing approximately 60 kg.

   Before shipment, each consignment is once more examined by Inspectors of Standards.
   The sole exporter of Polish bristles and allied products, such as cattle-hair, horsehair, bristle combings, etc. is the "DALSPO" Foreign Trade Company, Filtrowa 61, Warsaw. Telegrams: DALSPO — WARSAW.

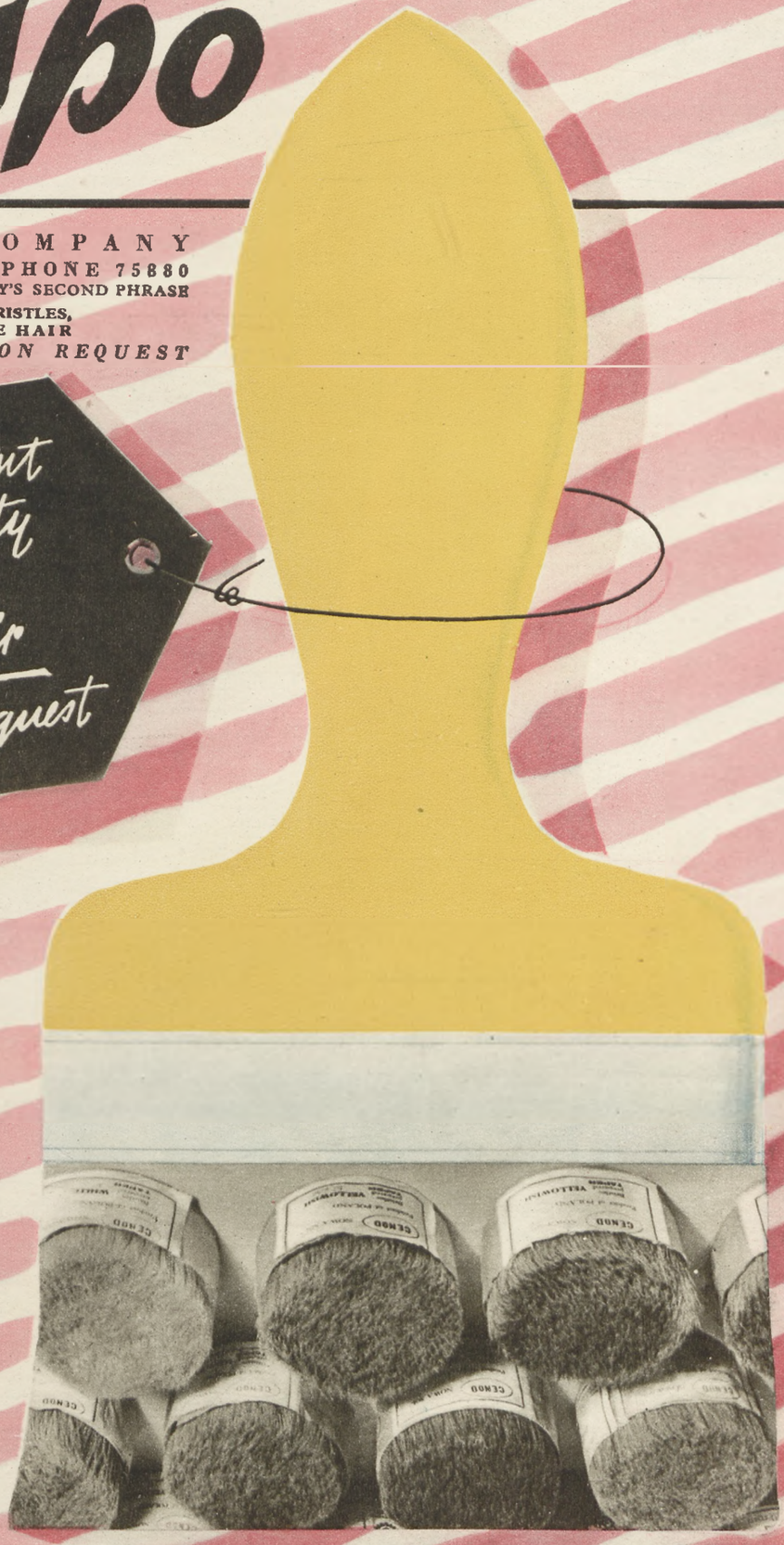
Poland was ranked, even before the Second World War, as third among the producers of bristles. The quantity of bristles available for export has been considerably increased since the war by the number of new and large bristle processing plants put into operation.

Dalspo

FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY
FILTROWA 61, WARSAW • TELEPHONE 75880
TELEGRAMS: DALSPO-WARSAW • CODE: BENTLEY'S SECOND PHRASE
SOLE EXPORTER OF HIGH-CLASS BRISTLES,
BRISTLE WASTE AND CATTLE HAIR
SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

Sole exporter of different Kind of first quality dressed Bristles and Animal Hair

Samples and offers on request



POLISH BACON IS HIGHLY
ESTEEMED BY CUSTOMERS

»ANIMEX«
IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

HOŻA 66/68, WARSAW

THE BACON INDUSTRY IN POLAND

Poland, being a large breeder of pigs, is able to export the surplus of her products to countries experiencing a shortage of pork meat — a trade she has been carrying on for many years.

One of the main lines of pork products exported is bacon.

Bacon consists of the entire side, or half, of the hog, rectangular in shape, with the backbone removed. The front part must be small and light, the muscle tissue well developed and the layer of fat uniform throughout the length of the cut, though not in excess of a definite thickness governed by standard specifications which are contingent on individual market requirements. The sides, prior to being exported as bacon, have to pass through a process of curing. Curing is performed by intramuscular injections of brine by means of the Beiser syringe and by keeping the sides in tanks of brine long enough for the meat to mature. The salt solution is made up strictly to a standard formula, the temperature of the brine being fixed by regulations.

The bacon is, after removal from the curing tanks, drying and packing in jute sacks, ready for export.

No carcass may, according to operative hygiene regulations, be processed unless it has passed a trichinoscopic examination.

The carcass is, after having been scalded and cleaned of bristles, singed in a so-called Danish oven.

The conditions essential for the production of bacon are as follows:

a) suitability of the raw material, that is to say, type and breed of the pig;
b) suitability of the technical equipment of processing plants for the production of bacon;
c) availability of refrigerating plant and packing premises to prepare the goods for dispatch;
d) availability of suitable transport for conveying the bacon at an appropriately low temperature.

Type of bacon pigs.

All superior breeds, except the fat producer, can be used for bacon manufacture. But the basic breed is the English Large White, or its cross-breeds. Bacon exported from Poland is mainly from cross-breeds based, more or less, on English Large White stock, from the Pomeranian Large White and from improved Polish breeds.

The feeding of the bacon type pig must be substantial and the feed must have a high albumen content, with a small percentage of carbohydrates. Considering that bacon must not be too fat, the proportion of substances stimulating the accumulation of fat must be moderate.

The live weight of the bacon-type pig must vary from 85 kg. to 95 kg. This weight is usually attained by the pig on its reaching an age of from 7 to 8 months, that is to say, when it has ceased to grow in length and from base of neck to tail is at least 100 cm. long.

The bacon-type pig should, viewed from the side, have the shape of a parallelogram, with long and uniform back, well developed hams and good depth of body, with a firm and non-pendulous belly.

The selection of pigs for slaughter is, in Polish bacon factories, extremely rigorous, and special premiums are paid to breeders supplying perfect bacon specimens. Pigs which do not conform to standard requirements are not used for bacon.

Slaughter pigs are supplied to bacon factories on the basis of advance contracts concluded with breeders and stipulating the quality. The breeding of bacon-type pigs is under the supervision of inspectors, and suitable breed stock is supplied to breeders by agricultural organisations.

Processing Equipment.

Bacon factories must comply, as regards technical equipment and sanitation, with official regulations. Each factory must have the following facilities:

a) assembly sties for temporary accommodation of the pigs prior to slaughtering.

Every bacon factory has a veterinary surgeon on its permanent staff to superintend the hygiene conditions at the factory and to examine the meat after slaughter.

Injecting brine.

The sties must be thoroughly ventilated and quiet, the pens supplied with clean litter. The animals are, prior to slaughtering, examined by a veterinary surgeon; animals sick or suspected of disease, are rejected. Pigs for slaughtering must be properly rested and off diet for 12—15 hours.

b) slaughter-house premises, where the processes involved — that is slaughtering, scalding, removal of bristles, singeing in so-called Danish ovens and dividing of the carcass, right up to the moment where it assumes the proper shape of bacon sides — proceed along the production line. Other processes also performed on these premises include removal of the backbone and branding with the veterinary surgeon's stamp and the factory's trade mark. Every side of bacon also has marked on the skin in indelible vegetable ink, with a heated pin-point die, the word "Polish".

c) cold storage and curing department, where the sides of bacon are chilled, the brine injected and the sides placed in vats containing the curing solution. Light must be excluded and the temperature must not exceed 10° C during the curing process.

d) drying plant and packing department, where the sides of bacon are, after removal from the curing vats, dried and carefully examined by a commission of experts and sanitary inspectors. Bacon declared as being without blemish is packed in jute sacks, in lots of six sides to a sack, and loaded in refrigerator vans for transport to port, where, after final examination by Inspectors of Standards, it is loaded on ships, in refrigerated cargo space, and dispatched to its destination.

While bacon is being packed, it is classified according to the quality grades accepted in general trade practice. Bacon standards are contingent on the weight of the bacon and the thickness of fat, and three grades are provided for:

A.	Sixes	—	weighing from	45	to	50	lbs. each
B.	Sizeable	—	„	„	51 to 65	„	„
C.	Heavy	—	„	„	66 to 75	„	„

In addition to standardised bacon sides, regulations provide for grades showing a certain, though distinctly specified tolerance as regards quality, and these are known as "Secunda" and "Halfbrand".

Sides of bacon, packed in sacks, must be provided with two wooden and two cardboard labels of standard size, specifying country of origin, factory, trade mark, quality and weight.

Particular care in Poland is devoted to production processes to ensure high quality and accurate processing. Pig breeding as well as all stages of bacon manufacture, right up to the time when the ready product is shipped, are under rigorous official supervision and control. Inspectors superintend the purity of breed and the feeding of pigs intended for bacon manufacture. Veterinary surgeons attend the delivery of pigs to the factory and examine them. Each bacon factory has, moreover, a veterinary inspector on its permanent staff to superintend the sanitary conditions of the factory and examine the meat after slaughter. No carcass may, according to effective sanitary regulations, be processed unless a trichinoscopic examination has been made. The finished product is, moreover, subject to examination by Inspectors of Standards who have to satisfy themselves that the goods about to be sent abroad comply with all quality regulations effective in the country of destination. This meticulous care and scrupulous accuracy in manufacture have been instrumental in Polish bacon receiving the highest commendation in foreign markets where it has an established reputation for quality.

Development, on a major scale, of the Polish bacon industry, founded in 1911, took place in the years 1928—1933. War disrupted this industry, but work was resumed as soon as plant and buildings destroyed during the war could be restored. It was found possible, in spite of the decimation of livestock, to resume bacon exports in 1948, and quantities now being exported have already doubled as compared with pre-war export figures. The judicious and carefully planned stock breeding policy which is now being pursued and the expansion of the bacon industry envisaged by the Six-Year Plan will ensure further development in the forthcoming years.

A canning industry producing various types of processed pork products, primarily canned hams, was also founded, to function in conjunction with the bacon industry on which it is contingent.

This industry has already earned the reputation of having achieved the highest level of perfection. Polish canned meat products, particularly hams, are being exported to the world's remotest markets. The investment schemes for the Polish canning industry and the plans for stock breeding are, consequently, making provision for further development in production in the immediate future.

The sole exporters of bacon and canned meat products are "ANIMEX" — Import and Export of Animal Products, — Hoża 66/68, Warsaw.

Removal of the backbone and shaping of the sides of bacon.

Bacon is packed in jute sacks, in lots of six sides to a sack, and loaded in refrigerator vans for transport to the port

FROZEN CHICKENS AND SPRING CHICKENS

The export of poultry from Poland shows, for the past few post-war years, a notable increase. The increase in the quantity of poultry exported is concurrent with a steady improvement in quality, which in its turn accounts for the reputation Polish poultry enjoys in world markets and for the fact that it is experiencing no difficulty in securing new markets, as well as retaining those previously held.

Chickens and spring chickens command the largest sale of all kinds of poultry exported, and this applies to all importing countries, irrespective of season. This export nowadays represents an important item in Polish total exports. Rhode Island Reds, Sussex, Orpingtons and White Wyandottes are the breeds principally reared in all parts of the country. Efforts are concentrated on developing the rearing of stock to produce the best table-birds. Natural conditions obtaining in Poland, such as climate and kind of food, cause the meat of the birds to acquire an excellent flavour.

The regulations concerning the prevention of mortality due to diseases among poultry are very rigorous in Poland. The health scheme for poultry is being methodically pursued in the principal Polish breeding districts where each bird is immunised by vaccination with so-called India vaccine. It is intended to make protective vaccination of poultry compulsory throughout the country.

The good results already achieved by the vaccination campaign are demonstrated by a marked falling off in fowl diseases.

Poultry fattening centres and slaughter-houses are under rigorous supervision by veterinary surgeons detailed to the individual establishments.

The supply of export-quality poultry is, in view of the seasonal character of production, not uniform throughout the year, and young chickens are generally available for export from August to December, the supply of older birds extending over a slightly longer period.

Exports are restricted to spring and young chickens only, killed and frozen. The birds can, according to the requirements of individual markets, be supplied either eviscerated, with all intestines removed, or whole. Other relevant points concerning processing are also subject to customers' agreement.

The export of poultry in general is subject to special regulations, particularly as regards quality. The regulations classify chickens according to age, sex and weight. The provisions for spring chickens apply to twelve to twenty weeks old birds, both male and female, weighing from 0.50 to

0.85 kg. Older chickens, both pullets and cockerels, include fowls from 12 weeks of age until maturity — cockerels with blunt spurs, and both sexes with cartilage on the breast; weight limits — 0.85 kg to 1.70 kg. Pullets for roasting comprise year-old birds weighing from 1.30 kg upwards. Birds for boiling (not fattened) are over 12 months of age, weighing 1.30 kg and above; the length of spurs, in the case of cocks, must not exceed 1 cm and the bird must weigh not less than 1.70 kg.

The same regulations contain the quality standards for older and spring chickens. Exports comprise mainly "A" quality chickens for which the standard specification is as follows:

1. Build — regular bone construction. Minor deformations of the breast bone are admitted. Broad chest. Calcified and feathered legs are inadmissible.
2. Flesh—well developed, thick layer of muscle tissue covering the breast bone. Breast bone and pelvis should not protrude.
3. Fattening — thorough; fat spread along the pterylae; fat layer on the rump, and visible traces of fat on the groin. No fat layer required in the case of spring chickens.
4. Dressing. Poultry should be thoroughly bled and carefully dressed. Slight flesh bruises, as well as minor lacerations on the back and wings are admissible, except on the breast, together with slight overcolouring and minor lacerations of the skin of the carcass. The birds must be clean-plucked and stubbed. A break in one wing is admissible provided that there is no exudation in the shape of coagulation or blood clots.
5. Condition. Eviscerated birds must be fresh, so that, after being defrosted, they have the aroma typical for fresh, frozen poultry. Fat must be of a light cream, cream or yellowish-cream colour.
6. Freezing. The birds must, after having been dressed, be thoroughly frozen, and retain a natural, fresh appearance. They must be free from any injury incidental to the freezing process. The temperature of frozen birds is not to exceed 8° C below zero.

Each individual bird must, prior to being exported, be examined by a veterinary surgeon who issues a health certificate. Inspectors of Standards must also satisfy themselves that the consignment complies with the standard specification already mentioned.

The birds are packed, in lots of 12, in wooden boxes lined with grease-proof paper and steel banded or wired. Consignments are sent either in refrigerator vans or in the refrigerated cargo space of ships.

The export of poultry is dealt with by "ANIMEX", Hoża 66/68, Warsaw.

POLISH CASEIN

The production of casein was started before the war, although the proper means for its development on a major scale were not made available until after the Second World War. The centralisation of milk marketing which provided a solid foundation for consistent production, enabled the output of casein to reach the present high level.

The allocation of adequate quantities of raw material for casein production, uniformity in the technical equipment of dairies and a highly skilled personnel enabled the output of casein to be increased, without prejudice to its former high quality. A standard production method which made it possible to adjust all characteristic features of casein to one uniform level was laid down and introduced in all dairies.

The Polish dairy industry has available, at present, as a result of this policy, substantial quantities of both rennet and acid casein.

The high standard, especially of acid casein, adapted to world market requirements, has led to this particular kind of casein being in great demand in foreign markets for some considerable time.

The criterion of quality of Polish acid casein is the fact that the Polish glue industry is producing adhesives which show, as is officially certified, a mean setting strength of from 103 to 110 kg/cm², and cases in which it exceeds 120 kg/cm² are by no means isolated.

Most of the casein hitherto supplied for export has been to the following analysis:

water	—	up to 10%
fat	—	up to 1.7%
ash	—	up to 3%
acidity	—	11 Cs

in 30 mesh and 60 mesh siftings.

Rennet casein is about to be included in our export list, the approximate analysis of this variety being as follows:

water	—	from 10% to 13%
fat	—	up to 1.6%
ash	—	from 6.5 to 9%
acidity	—	up to 5%

Casein is, according to distance of carriage, means

of transport (by sea route or overland) and, above all, according to customers' instructions, packed either in 50 kg. net six-ply paper bags, or in 50 kg. net three-ply paper bags, the latter with an outer jute sack for protection.

This method of packing is entirely satisfactory

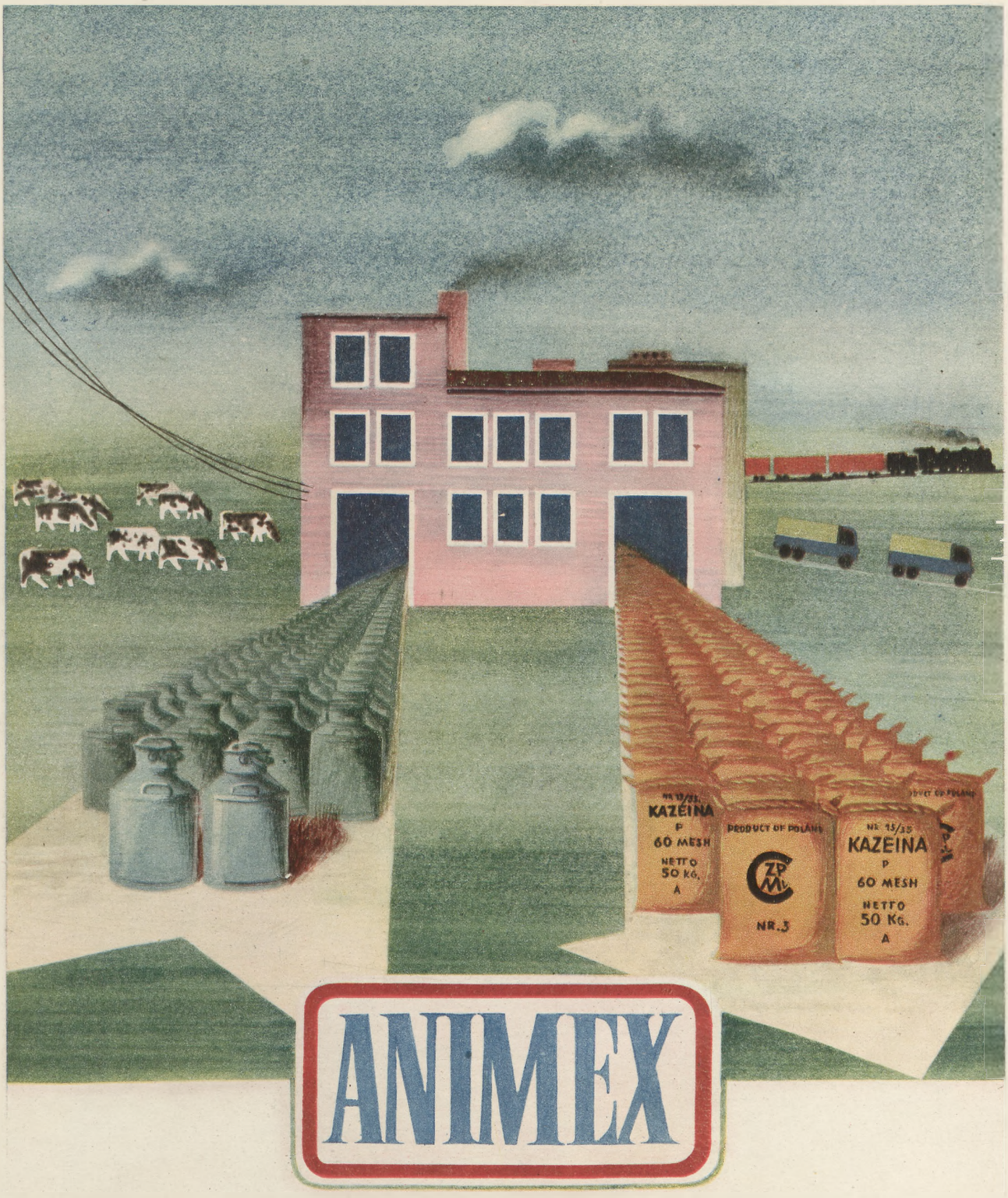
and offers full protection against damage en route, as well as in handling.

Export consignments of casein are examined by Inspectors of Standards for compliance with technical requirements and packing regulations.

The sole producer of casein is the Central Board of the Dairy Industry, under the immediate care of which come all dairies in Poland.

The export of this commodity is in the hands of "ANIMEX" — Import and Export of Animal Products — Hoża 66/68, Warsaw.

Foreign customers can rely on this organisation for a steady supply of high grade casein, in quantities to suit their requirements.

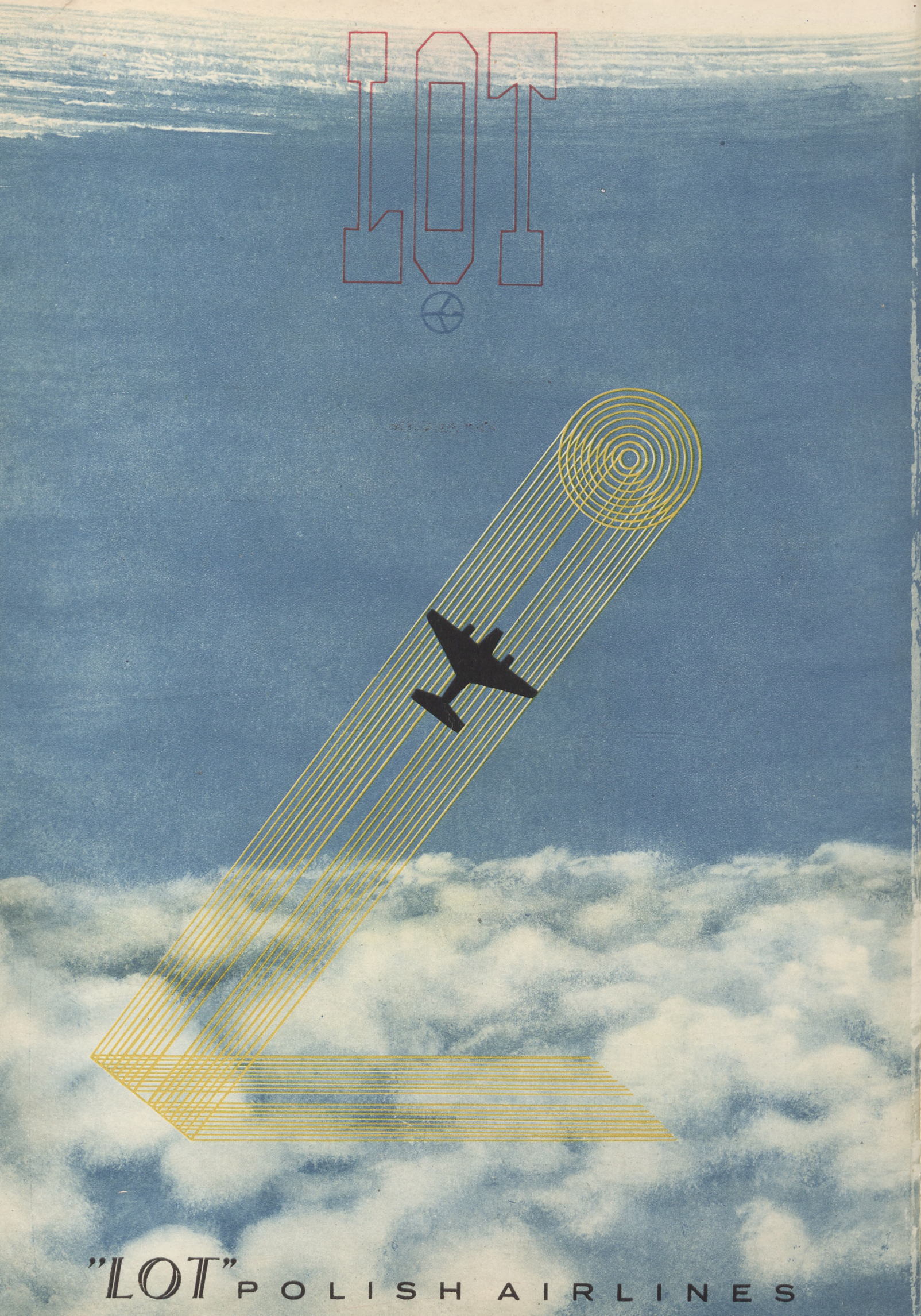


ANIMEX

ACID AND RENNET CASEIN
OF POLISH MANUFACTURE
EXPORTED BY

»ANIMEX«
IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS
HOŻA 66/68, WARSAW

· KAZEINA · CASÉINE · KASEIN · КАЗЕИН · CASEIN ·


LOT
"LOT" POLISH AIRLINES

POLAND AT INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

A section of the "Węglokoks" Stand at the International Fair in Prague.

Reference has already been made in the pages of this periodical — which reaches thousands of importers throughout the world — to numerous items which Poland has available for export. Concise information is contained, in the six numbers of this publication which have so far appeared, about Polish coal, textiles, glass and china, leather manufactures, artistic homecrafts, medicinal herbs, a whole gamut of food products and many, many other lines.

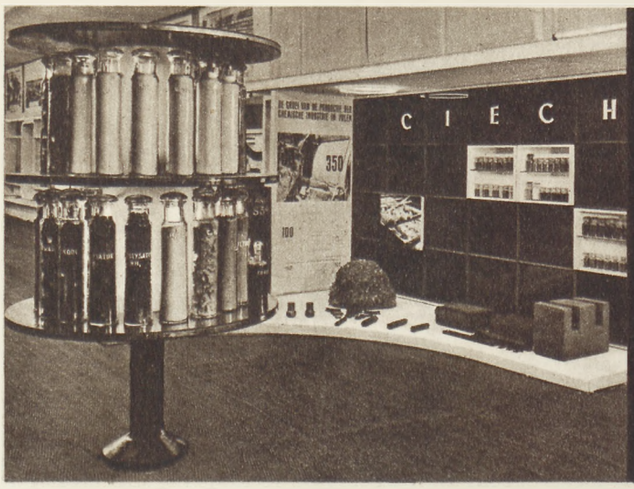
Customers have already had an opportunity of satisfying themselves, by visiting the Polish section at international spring fairs, as to those merits of Polish goods to which attention has been drawn in "POLISH FOREIGN TRADE" — high technical standard, quality, diversity, flavour and aesthetic appearance, as well as to the exacting standardisation applicable to all goods, and to careful packing methods.

Poland took part, during the spring season, in the International Fairs of Leipzig, Utrecht, Milan and Prague. The Polish pavilions aroused great interest among the hundreds of thousands of visitors. The goods displayed by us, the efficient trade service placed at the disposal of visitors, exhaustive technical documentation and our information service were much appreciated by the trade. The architectural conception of the Polish pavilions, graphic composition of details and the artistic manner in which goods were displayed at the individual stands, were acknowledged to represent the highest level of exhibition craft.

Poland will participate in further international

The "Varimex" Stand at the International Fair in Milan.

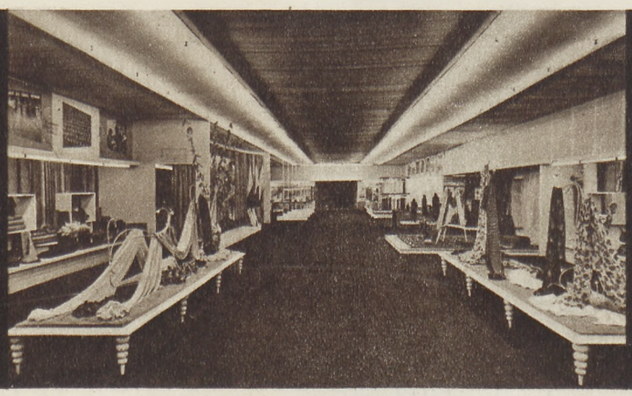
fairs to be held during the autumn — at Stockholm and Vienna. We hope that those of our readers who are interested in expanding or in initiating trade relations with Poland will avail themselves of these opportunities, will visit our pavilions and examine our goods display at Stockholm and Vienna.



The "Ciech" Stand at the International Fair in Utrecht.

The "Minex" Stand at the International Fair in Leipzig.

The "Skórimpex" Stand at the International Fair in Utrecht.



The "Cetebe" Stand at the International Fair in Utrecht.

The Central Fish Trading Company's Stand at the International Fair in Prague.

The "Dalspo" Stand at the International Fair in Milan.

One of the machines displayed at the International Fair in Leipzig.

LIST OF POLISH CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Telegrams	Name of organization and scope of activity	Postal address
ANIMEX Warszawa	„ANIMEX" Central Import and Export Office of Animal Products	„Animex" Warszawa, Hoża 66/68
CEBILOZ Warszawa	„CEBILOZ" CENTRAL BUREAU FOR ANTIFRICTION BEARINGS Import and export of antifriction bearings.	„Cebiloz"" Warszawa, Krakowskie Przedmieście 47/51
CENTROMOR Warszawa	CENTRAL IMPORT & EXPORT OFFICE FOR MARINE EQUIPMENT Import and Export of ship and harbour equipment.	Centr. Morska Import.-Eksportowa Warszawa, Hoża 35.
CENTRORUD Katowice	SUPPLY CENTRE OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY Import of ores, alloys, chemicals, machines and equipment for the Iron and Steel Industry	Centrala Zaopatrzenia Hutniczego Katowice, Armii Czerwonej 12/14.
CENTROZAP Katowice	SUPPLY CENTRE FOR THE POLISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY Import of machines and equipment for the coal mining industry.	Centrala Zaopatrzenia Przemysłu Węglowego Katowice, Plebiscytowa Nr 36.
CEPEDE Warszawa	IMPORT & EXPORT OFFICE OF WOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTS Import & Export of wood furniture, packing sets, barrels, cases, veneers, plywood, floorings, wooden household articles, osier, basketware.	Centr. Import.-Eksportowa Przem. Drzewnego Warszawa, Miodowa 1.
CETEBE Łódź	„CETEBE" EXPORT-IMPORT CENTRAL TRADING OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY Import & Export of textile goods.	„Cetebe" Łódź, Moniuszki 6.
CIECH Warszawa	„CIECH" GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT AGENCY FOR CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY EQUIPMENT Import & Export of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals, drugs, and equipment for the chemical and pharmaceutical industry.	„Ciech" Warszawa, Jasna 10.
CUKROZBYT Warszawa	CENTRAL SUGAR TRADING BUREAU Export of beet sugar, and molasses.	Centrala Handlowa Przemysłu Cukrowniczego Warszawa, Al. Niepodległości Nr 161
CYNKPRODUKT Katowice	NON-FERROUS METALS TRADING BUREAU Import & Export of non-ferrous ores, metals and products thereof.	Centrala Handlowa Metali Nieżelaznych Katowice, Warszawska 31.
DALOS Warszawa	„DAL" INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY Barter and compensation transactions.	„Dal" Warszawa, Nowy Świat 40.
DALSPO Warszawa	„DALSPO" FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY Import & Export of food products, groceries, oilseeds, breed-stock. Import of all animal and vegetable oils and fats, hops. Export of potato products, malt, salt, matches, peat, bristles and animal hair, slaughter-house by-products, mushrooms, fresh and dried forest berries, medicianal herbs.	„Dalspo" Warszawa, Filtrowa 61.
ELEKTRIM Warszawa	„ELEKTRIM" POLISH FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Import of raw materials and equipment for tele- and radiocommunication, Power plants and Electrotechnical Industry.	„Elektrim" Warszawa, Sienna 32.
EXPEZET Warszawa	POLISH GRAIN ESTABLISHMENTS Import & Export of grain & grain products, pulses. Export of table potatoes.	Polskie Zakłady Zbożowe Warszawa, Kopernika 30.
HAZAPAGED Warszawa	„PAGED" CENTRAL TIMBER BUREAU Import & Export of timber, sleepers, pit-props, pulp-wood, telegraph poles.	„Paged" Warszawa, Pl. Trzech Krzyży 18.
HORTUS Warszawa	„HORTUS" FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY FOR SEEDS Export of field, garden and tree seeds, flower bulbs and plants.	„Hortus" Warszawa, Klonowa 20.
IMEXFILM Warszawa	„FILM POLSKI" BUREAU FOR THE IMPORT & EXPORT OF FILMS Import & Export of films.	„Film Polski" Służba Zagr. Obrotu Filmów Warszawa, Marszałkowska 56.

Telegrams	Name of organisation and scope of activity	Postal address
IMPEXMETAL Katowice	CENTRAL BUREAU FOR IRON AND STEEL Import and export of pig iron, ferro-alloys and products of steel and iron foundries and rolling mills.	Impexmetal Katowice, Wita Stwosza Nr 7.
IMREX Warszawa	CENTRAL FISH TRADING COMPANY Import & Export of fresh, frozen, smoked, salted and canned fish.	Centrala Rybna Warszawa, Puławska 14.
METALEX Warszawa	„METALEXPORT" Export of steel constructions, factory equipment, railway rolling stock, machine tools, cast iron goods, hardware, enamelled and galvanised articles, bicycles and spare parts, electrical machinery and material.	„Metalexport" Warszawa, Bracka 5.
MINEX Warszawa	„MINEX" EXPORT BUREAU OF MINERAL PRODUCTS Export of portland cement, minerals, porcelain, glass, earthenware, sanitary earthenware.	„Minex" Warszawa, Kredytowa 4.
MOTORIM Warszawa	„MOTOIMPORT" FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU FOR THE MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY Import of motor cars, tractors, trailers, spare parts and accessories.	„Motoimport" Warszawa, Mazowiecka 13.
PAPEXPORT Warszawa	„PAPEXPORT" CENTRAL EXPORT AND IMPORT BUREAU Import and Export of newsprint, printing, writing, grease-proof and wrapping papers, cigarette paper, cardboards, tomophan, decalcomania for ceramics, miscellaneous paper goods and stationery.	„Papexport" Warszawa, Wspólna 50.
PETROL Warszawa	CENTRAL BUREAU FOR MINERAL OIL PRODUCTS Import & Export of mineral oil products.	Centrala Produktów Naftowych Warszawa, Rakowicka 39.
POLIMEX Warszawa	„POLIMEX" POLISH IMPORT COMPANY FOR MACHINES AND TOOLS Import of machine tools, machines and equipment for factories, pneumatic, electric and ordinary hand tools, railway rolling stock, land transport equipment.	„Polimex" Warszawa, Czackiego 7/9.
SKÓRIMPEX Łódź	„SKÓRIMPEX" FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU FOR THE LEATHER INDUSTRY Import & Export of raw hides, leather and furs, fancy leather goods, footwear, leather articles for industrial use. Import of tanning materials.	„Skórimpex" Łódź, Sienkiewicza 9.
TABULATOR Warszawa	OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY Import of typewriters and other business machines, office equipment and accessories.	Polskie Tow. Maszyn Biurowych Warszawa, Szpitalna 8.
TEXTILIMPORT Łódź	„TEXTILIMPORT" CENTRAL IMPORT BUREAU FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY Import of raw materials, machines and accessories for the textile industry.	„Textilimport" Łódź, 22-go Lipca Nr 2.
VARIMEX Warszawa	„VARIMEX" POLISH COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE Import of raw materials and equipment for paper and ceramic industries, surgical, veterinary and dental instruments and equipment, miscellaneous technical articles. Export of Christmas tree ornaments, brushes, buttons, rubber footwear and other rubber goods, gramophone records, musical instruments, artistic handicraft, amber-ware.	„Varimex" Warszawa, Wilcza 50/52.
WĘGLOKOKS Katowice	CENTRAL COAL SALES BUREAU Import & Export of coal and coke.	Centrala Zbytu Węgla Katowice, Kościuszki 30.
	„DOM KSIĄŻKI" BUREAU FOR THE IMPORT & EXPORT OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS Import & Export of Books.	„Dom Książki" Warszawa, Nowy Świat 70/72.