

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

The size and variety of enterprises of The Glidden Company interest many of our employees. This brief history will help you to answer their questions.

The name is derived from Francis K. Glidden, who started a varnish business in Cleveland just after the close of the Civil War. In 1883 he took in his three sons and incorporated The Glidden Varnish Company with a capitalization of \$100,000. From the outset considerable attention was given to laboratory and experimental work.

Glidden first combined color with varnish to make a varnish stain, which was introduced in 1898 as Jap-A-Lac. In 1903 the first four-color advertising to appear in any magazine carried the story of Jap-A-Lac.

This progressive policy, coupled with the exacting attention paid to the establishment and maintenance of highest quality standards was responsible for the rapid expansion of facilities to take care of the increasing demands of new customers.

In 1917 Mr. Glidden sold the entire assets of his company to The Glidden Company, a new corporation founded by Mr. Adrian D. Joyce, and his associates, of whom Mr. R. H. Horsburgh still continues in active collaboration.

From that time forward the company has grown, sometimes in spectacular manner. The acquisition of sources of raw materials accounts for part of this growth; the sheer soundness of Glidden management policies accounts for the balance.



Adrian D. Joyce
FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT

Emerson's remark, "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man," never was better illustrated than here. Great as the "lengthened shadow" now is, it still is lengthening because of the irrepressible, dynamic, driving force of this great man.

"The Chief" is never truly happy except when adding to or building on this ever-expanding organization. Once designated by a national magazine as "One of the nation's three greatest salesmen," he has grown into one of the country's biggest industrial leaders.

Whether flying over the Andes, or searching through tropical jungles for oil-bearing seeds, or galloping headlong over his farm on his "full-handful" of horse, he never wavers in his course and he always knows exactly where he is bound. A man of almost instant decision, his actions are never ruthless, but stem from a true sense of what is fair. Even so, he still is a push-over for his twelve grand-children.



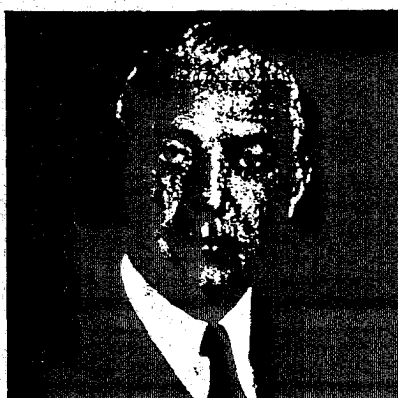
Robert H. Horsburgh
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

If "R. H.," as he is referred to by everyone around headquarters, had entered the Army instead of business he would be a full General by now, completely the master of logistics, and known throughout the ranks as "Hard Hittin' Homer."

Possessed of an uncanny ability to look around corners, his mastery of the Company's affairs does not stop at knowing what the figures say, but extends to why they say it.

Of powerful physique and unbounded energy, he has been associated with Mr. Joyce for the past forty-four years, quietly but effectively organizing, co-ordinating and consolidating each new unit into a smooth fitting part of the whole.

Strangers might regard his keen ability to see directly through to the heart of a problem as an indication of his "toughness," but his door always is open and his sound, friendly advice and counsel is available alike to the office janitor or visiting managers. Stop in and see him sometime.



Richard W. Levenhagen
VICE-PRESIDENT

Here is a man who has learned the art of graceful living. We never have inquired into his formal education, but he apparently knows everything about everything.

As a mere stripling he was a man of considerable stature in the paint industry and now he is a national authority in the food industry. A superb salesman, he also is the directing genius of our purchasing department. His industry, persistence and capacity for getting things done without fuss, enable him to carry a tremendous load of work without disturbing in the least his charming equanimity.

It is rumored that in years gone by he occasionally expressed mild impatience with certain imperfections in the organization, but one never would suspect this now. His polished urbanity and genial outlook on life make working with him a distinct pleasure and privilege for all of his associates.

William J. O'Brien
VICE-PRESIDENT

An Irishman, born in New York City, educated at Cornell University, with a splendid background of experience in the direction of research for the Government and for private industry, he has been conspicuous in the development of The Chemical & Pigment Division and the Soya Division.

A Chemist who figures in millions of gallons and thousands of tons, he now is in charge of manufacturing and research for the company.

He has succeeded in equipping our laboratories and organizing a staff of experts capable of insuring our continued excellence in each field of our operations. His insatiable curiosity and ability to think through ponderous problems are bywords in the industry and great new developments may be expected from his department.



Dwight P. Joyce
VICE-PRESIDENT

When his schoolmates were spending their summer vacations in camps or other recreational pursuits, he was working in the Cleveland plant learning the paint business the hard way. A champion swimmer and Captain of his swimming team (his oldest son has now duplicated his record), he is a born leader.

He helped to organize the Civil Air Patrol in Ohio and as its Captain has flown rescue missions in weather that grounded all other services.

In 1935 he was put in charge of the paint division, where he has found ready use and unlimited opportunities to put into practice the lessons learned in the tough school of experience. The sales and production records piled up by the paint division during the past five years attest to the power of the organization he has developed.



Paul E. Sprague
VICE-PRESIDENT

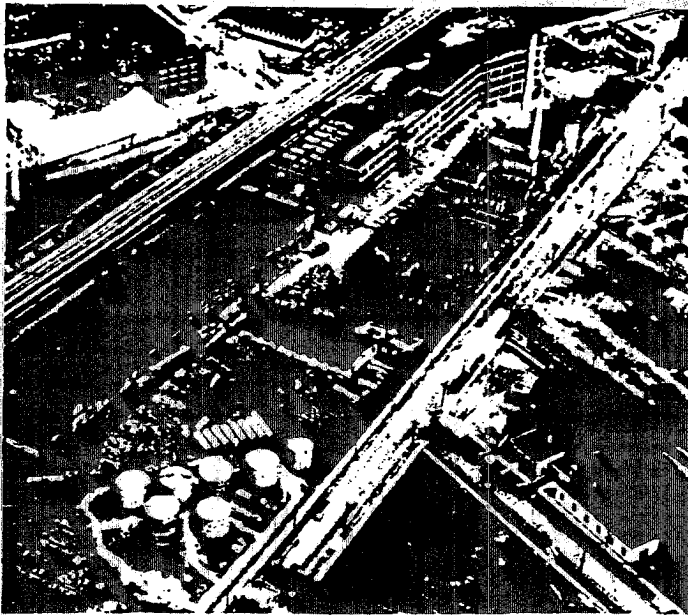
After one year in our Cleveland laboratory he forgot his masters degree in Chemical Engineering and dug into the sales division.

With time out to secure a commission in the Chemical Warfare Service in World War I, he has climbed upward through Eastern Industrial Sales, Euston Lead, and Metals Refining to his present position as a Vice-President of The Glidden Company in charge of sales of Euston Lead, Metals Refining, Chemical & Pigment Division and The Soya Division.

A firm believer in the twelve-hour day, he keeps his staff of assistants and secretaries swamped most of the time. His services as a consultant are in such demand that at the present time he is a member of, or advisor to, seven industry committees.

He is an authority on Mexican travel and a better than average amateur photographer.





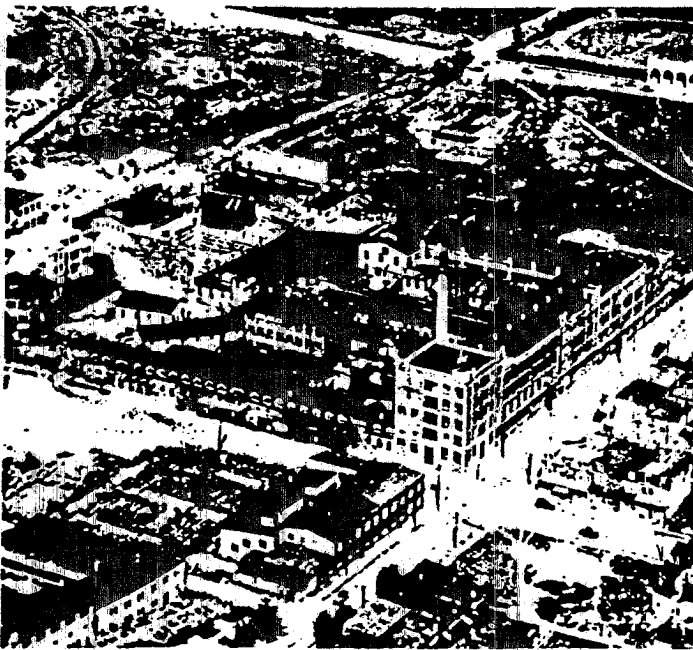
THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio

The headquarters' plant is the largest factory in the world designed for use exclusively in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers. Here thirteen acres of ground are used in the production of a complete line of finishes for industrial use and trade sales.

This is a gravity plant, vehicles being pumped and stored on the fourth floor and mixing being done on the third floor. Grinding is done on the second floor, filling for shipment on the first floor and filling for stock in the basement.

A completely equipped laboratory, staffed by more than thirty chemists, is devoted to the formulation of finishes for individual customers and the development of improved items for sales to the trade.



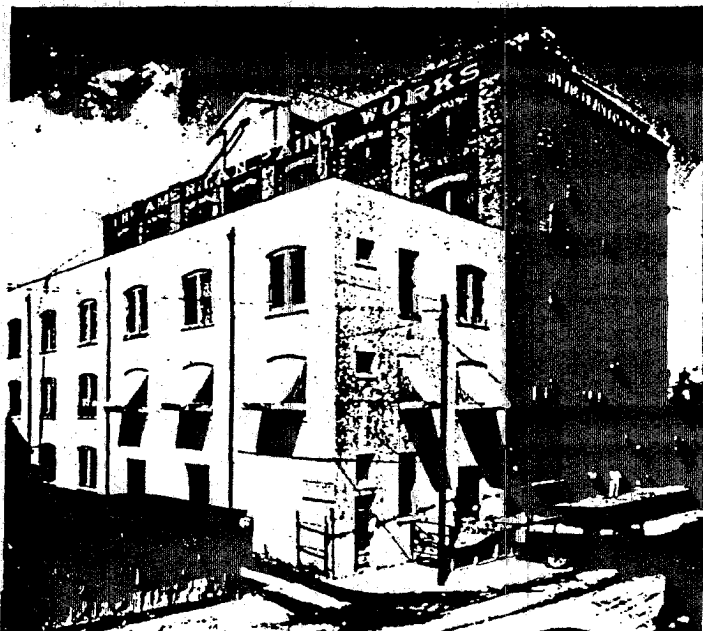
THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Reading, Pennsylvania

The A. Wilhelm Company division produces a full line of railroad, industrial and trade sales paints and varnishes.

It is also the country's important producer of dry colors for all uses, including paints, linoleum, bill poster inks, etc. It furnishes the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with colors used in the printing of paper money; practically all the money in the United States is printed with our ink.

The plant is made up of twenty-eight buildings which cover a total of twenty acres, and is the largest producer of syndicate store materials in the world.



THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

New Orleans, La.

Located on the banks of the Mississippi, The American Paint Works has been formulating finishes especially adapted for use under southern climatic conditions for more than a half century. A full line of paints and varnishes for railroad, industrial and trade sales use is produced here.

The art of the Creole iron workers has been preserved for posterity through the use of these finishes, and while this division is deeply rooted in the rich tradition of the old South, its sales policies and manufacturing processes keep well in step with today.

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THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

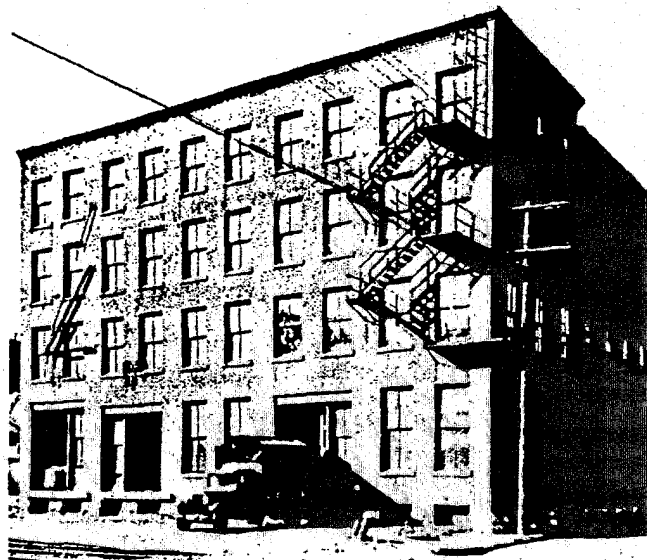
St. Louis, Mo.

The Campbell Paint & Varnish Company division for more than sixty years has been an intimate part of the history of St. Louis.

Overlooking the Mississippi and situated near the landing place of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, this plant has acquired the dignity of age and wisdom of rich experience, retaining all the while the enthusiasm of its youthful local management.

When the local shipyards were commissioned to make ocean-going boats, the formulation of salt water finishes was handled as just another part of the daily routine. Without the interrelation of Glidden Research and experience, many months of valuable time would have been lost in acquiring the knowledge theretofore never needed so far inland.

A full line of paints is produced here and this division dominates the field in this whole trading area.



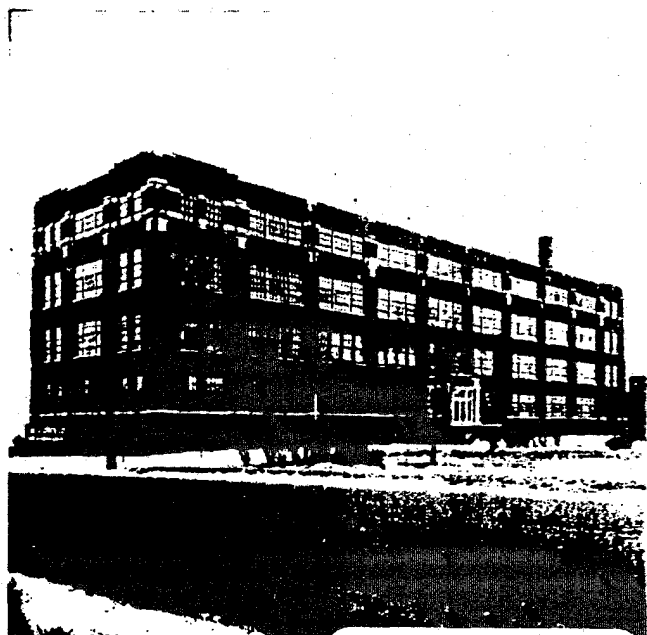
THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Minneapolis, Minn.

With the T. L. Blood Company and the Twin City Varnish Company we complete the blanketing of the Mississippi Valley.

With the refreshing candor typical of the region, this organization describes itself as the "Biggest and Best in the Great Northwest."

These companies originally were located in St. Paul, but were consolidated and moved into this plant in 1929. This organization has developed the manufacture of food can lacquer to a fine art, and in a country where putty is really important, they have developed an outstanding product. A complete line is produced here, with railway and marine business leading the rapidly developing industrial group.



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THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

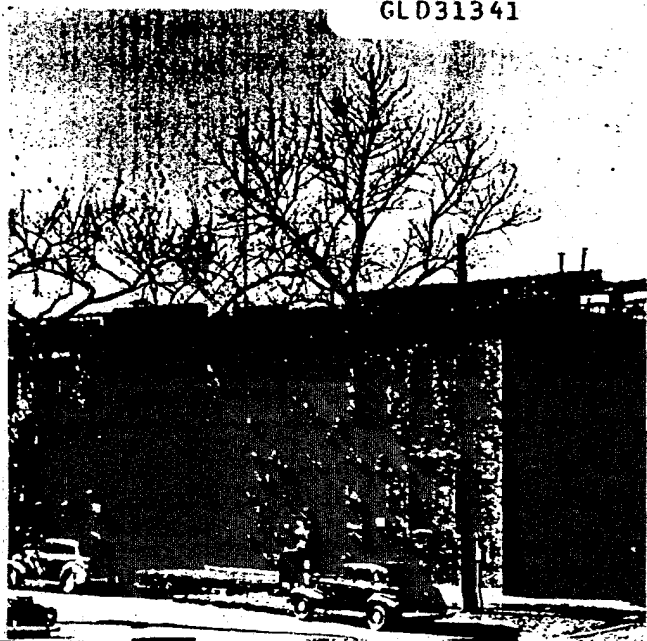
NUBIAN PAINT & VARNISH DIVISION

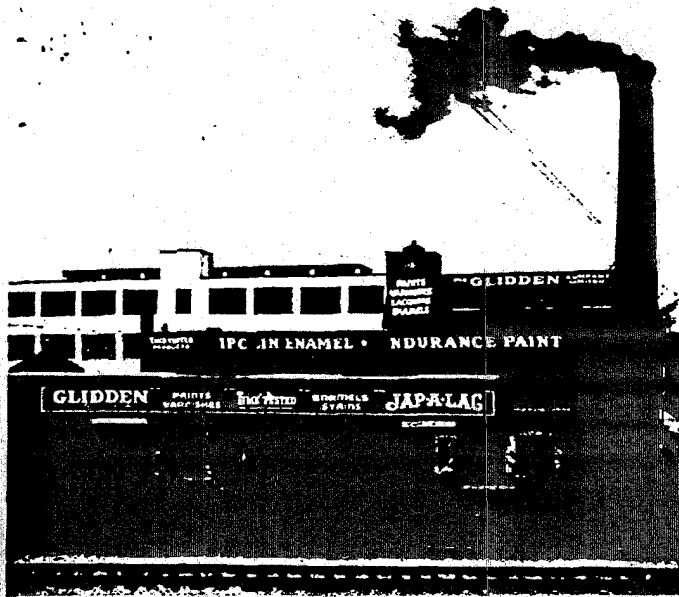
Chicago, Ill.

This division produces industrial finishes exclusively. Here was developed Nubelite, now used on most of America's stoves and ranges and accepted by the stove industry as its standard white finish.

The reputation of this division for creating special finishes has led to its doors literally thousands of manufacturers seeking assistance in their finish problems. They produce finishes for bassinets and also the extra fine quality finish for the most expensive caskets, thereby covering the entire field of finish coatings from the cradle to the grave.

Located here are the synthetic resin plant, which produces a complete line of resins for use throughout the entire paint division, and the extensive research laboratories where a staff of experts is engaged constantly in developing new products and improving the old ones.



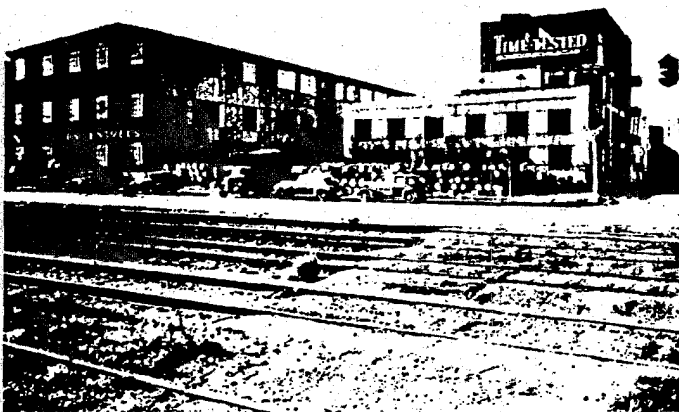


THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Toronto, Ont., Canada

The Canadian division produces a complete line of paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels.

Its plant is modern and up-to-date in every respect and is manned by workers of the highest skill and experience. This was the first plant to get actively into war work and the ingenuity of the management in surmounting the problems attendant to operating under war economy has inspired the admiration of the entire organization.



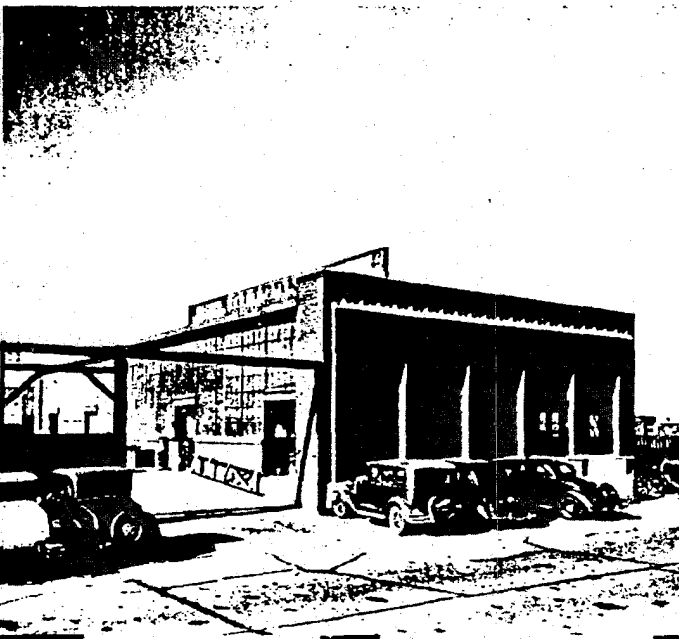
THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

San Francisco, California

Our Pacific outpost jumped into the war at its beginning and has done a remarkable job in producing thinner, lacquer and camouflage paint.

In September, 1942, this plant received the largest individual thinner order taken on the Pacific coast. This order was handled so expeditiously that it has been followed by others. In its own laboratory this plant developed a camouflage lacquer of exceptional merit. They challenge any other division to equal their record of production of defense business per man-hour employed.

They also produce a full line of industrial and trade sales paints, varnishes and lacquers, with distribution facilities covering the Pacific Coast and the Great Northwest.



THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Los Angeles, California

This plant handles much of the service work for the Pacific coast organization, especially that pertaining to naval aviation.

Much help is given also in the development of the special protective coatings used at the Basic Magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Henry Kaiser Fontana Steel Mills, Fontana, California.

A small group of highly trained employees keeps this plant running at top speed.

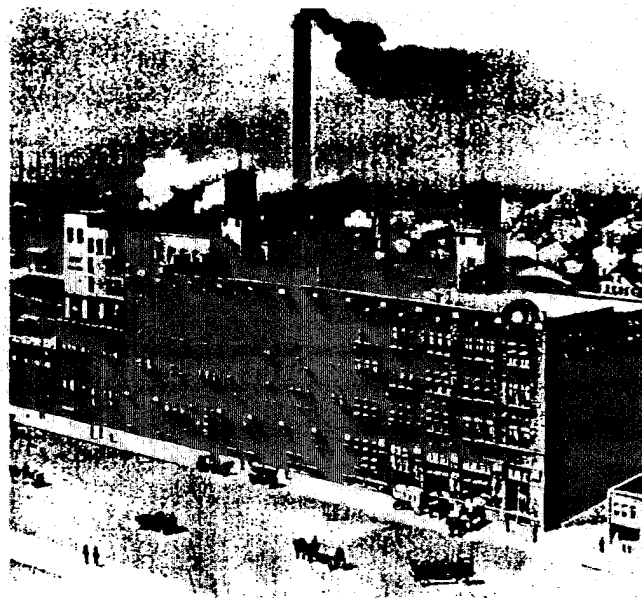
GLD31342

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY ADAMS & ELTING DIVISION

Chicago, Illinois

This division originally was the Heath & Milligan Company, the originators of ready-mixed paint known then as "Patent Paint." They also originated and patented paint and varnish remover, receiving royalties from every other company manufacturing paint remover. They also originated dry stains soluble in alcohol, turpentine and water, and lead the field in the production of penetrating wood dyes and oil wood stains.

Adams & Elting's stains are widely used by furniture manufacturers, and Hygienic Kalsomine, also originated here, is one of the most popular kalsomines on the American market.

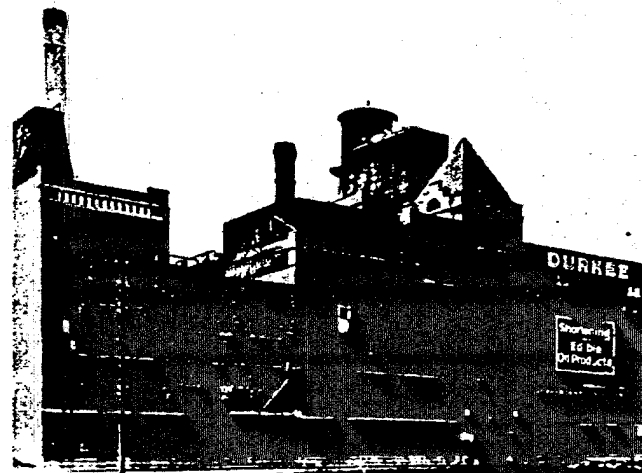


DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS

Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Here in 1920 The Glidden Company entered the food business. It was started under the name of The Glidden Nut Butter Company. Later when the properties of Durkee Famous Foods were acquired, the Durkee name was adopted here. This plant now boasts the finest and most modern equipment, including a hydrogen gas plant, and produces a complete line of refined and hydrogenated vegetable oils, hard butter, and shortening.

A completely equipped bakery laboratory is maintained for the development of new products and for the benefit of the baking trade generally. This, with the exact laboratory control maintained at all times for the checking of manufacturing processes, gives the production of this plant the highest reputation for quality.



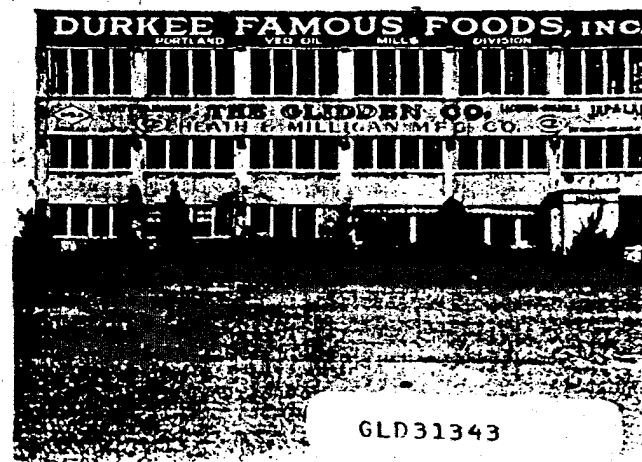
DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS

Portland, Oregon

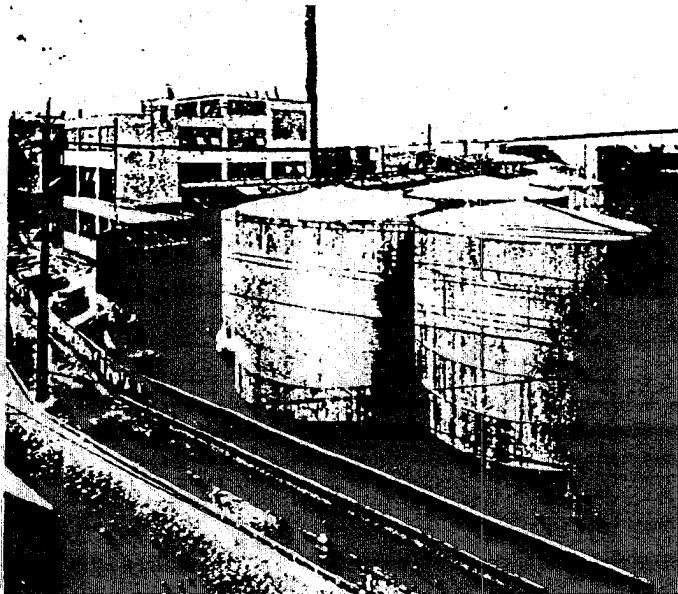
This plant was built in 1921 and equipped for the crushing of copra, the dried meat of the coconut. The main sources of the United States' supply of copra are the South Sea Islands and the Philippine Islands, now so prominently in the news.

Steamers from the Orient bring their cargoes in bulk to our dock, where it is unloaded by great air suction pipes. One such steamer was due to land the week after the Pearl Harbor invasion and was unheard of for weeks, finally turning up at a remote port in Australia. Months later it steamed bravely across the Pacific and landed safely. Another time one of the last of the windjammers cleared Port Moresby with 500 tons of copra for our account, became becalmed and more than six months later showed up in San Francisco with the Captain dead and the crew and first mate delirious from the heat and starvation.

Pending shipments from the Orient which have been temporarily delayed, this plant is now engaged in pressing linseed oil from flaxseed grown in the states of Montana and Oregon.



GLD31343



DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS

Louisville, Kentucky

Vegetable oil refining was started in Louisville in 1883 to recover the oil from cottonseed, which prior to that time had been dumped into the rivers throughout the South.

The Glidden Company purchased this plant in 1933 as another unit in the Durkee system and completely modernized the plant and its equipment.

Electrolytic hydrogen gas of highest purity is piped in from a nearby plant. In addition to the usual inside storage tanks for processed oil there are 21 large outside storage tanks and side track capacity for 100 tank cars.

A complete line of shortenings is manufactured and the plant also sells tank car margarine oils and tank car salad oils and acts as a feeder point for both the Elston Avenue and Elmhurst refineries for various types of oil.

Three men still remain of the original complement and ten men carry the twenty-five year watches presented in 1942.

DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS

Berkeley, California

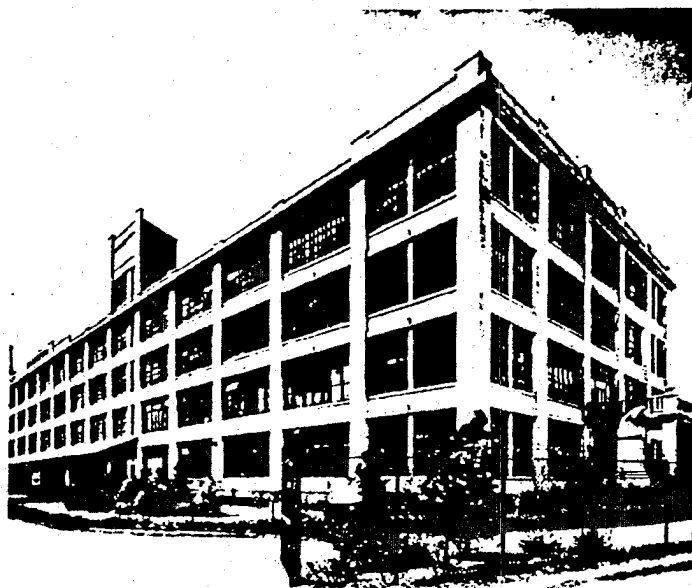
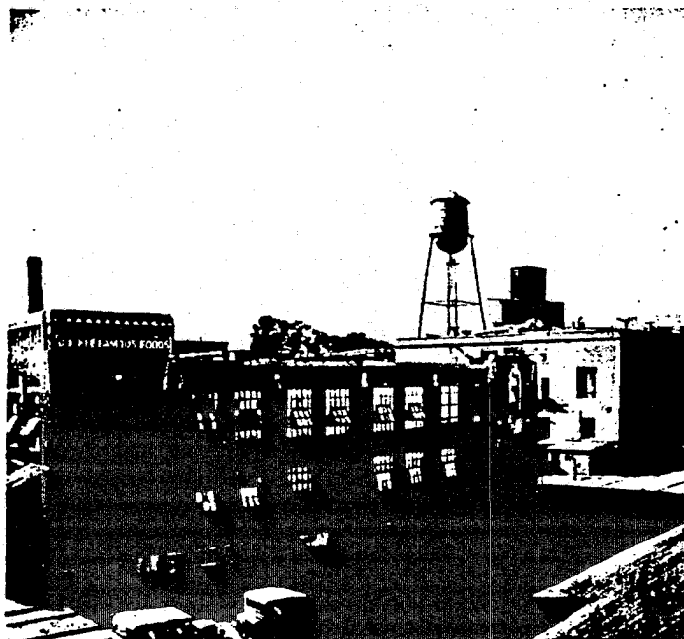
In 1929 The Glidden Company purchased a crushing mill here and rapidly enlarged its facilities so that now the business comprises three divisions.

The first division is a crushing plant equipped to extract fats from oil bearing seeds through an expeller process. It can handle almost any type of seed and through its mighty presses pass copra, babassu nuts, palm kernels, uricuri, tucum, sesame seed, flaxseed, soybeans, cohune and coquito nuts.

The second division is a completely equipped refinery where the oils are neutralized, hydrogenated and deodorized. Here also is a large winterizing plant. In this division also are produced large quantities of high ratio vegetable oil shortenings, hardened butter and other vegetable oil products.

The third division covers the manufacture of mayonnaise, salad dressings, French dressing and margarine.

The plant covers an area of approximately five acres and handles all processing operations from the raw materials to the shipment of the finished product. A large fleet of trucks is maintained for the distribution and sale of packaged products, and warehouses and offices are maintained for the servicing of the eleven western states.



DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS

Elmhurst, L. I., New York City

This plant was acquired from E. R. Durkee & Company in 1929 and since then has been completely modernized and equipped for the production of shortenings, salad oil, spices, salad dressings, and coconut processing.

During the past two years they have also produced vast quantities of dehydrated potatoes packed for export for Army and Lend-Lease use. The complete description of the condiment and coconut division here follows in later pages.

This plant is located well out on Long Island near La Guardia Field and in a residential area completely free from the dust and smoke usually associated with such large manufacturing enterprises. It is regarded as one of the show places of this area.

GLD31344

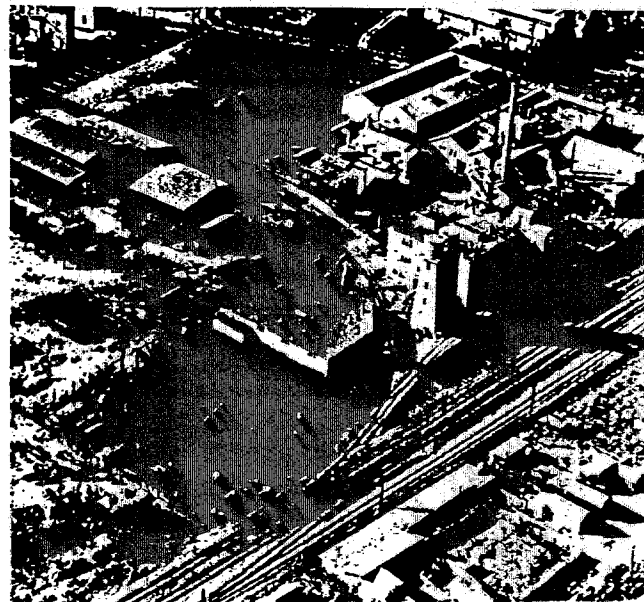
CHEMICAL & PIGMENT COMPANY

Oakland, California

This plant has a rated capacity of 900 tons of lithopone and titanolith per month, 750 tons bleached barytes, 180 tons zinc sulphate crystals, 80,000 gallons of coal tar and 50,000 gallons of asphalt.

It is the only lithopone plant on the Pacific coast and uses barytes produced in the Company's own mine in Battle Mountain, Nevada. This mine taps a tremendous deposit of ore which is hauled down the mountain side on the road built by the Company's own engineers.

Considerable ingenuity has been displayed here in the production of highly useful war materials, but that is another story that must remain untold for the present.



CHEMICAL & PIGMENT COMPANY

Collinsville, Illinois

This plant is ideally situated in a beautiful little valley outside of Collinsville. A complete line of lithopone is produced and its ready access to barytes ore and zinc ore in Missouri and coal in Illinois gives it a commanding position in this field.

The production of this plant is used extensively in the manufacture of paint, linoleum, oil cloth, rubber, paper, coated-board and other allied industries.

Transportation facilities are excellent, shipments going from here to our New Orleans paint plant by Mississippi River steamers. Much of our export business is also started on its way via the sturdy river boats.



THE GLIDDEN COMPANY SOYA PRODUCTS DIVISION

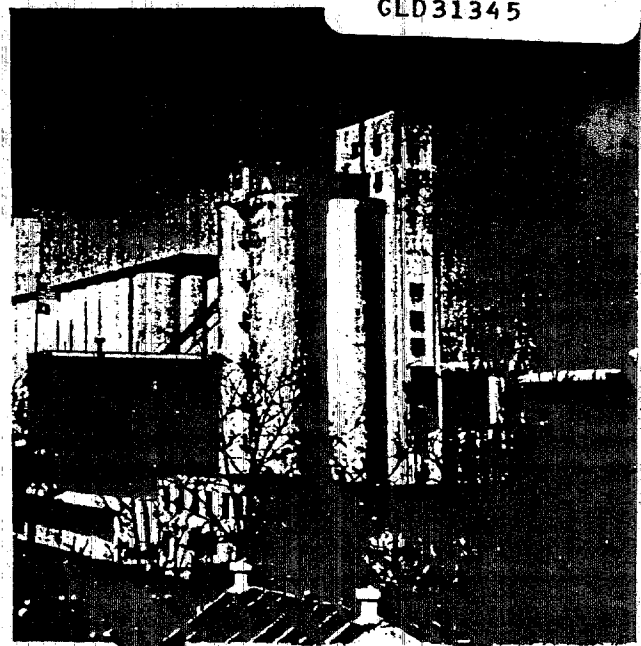
Chicago, Illinois

This is the largest soybean processing plant in the country and the only one manufacturing alpha protein. It is one of the show places of the Chicago manufacturing area and is protected for the duration of the war by an elaborate system of guards and fences.

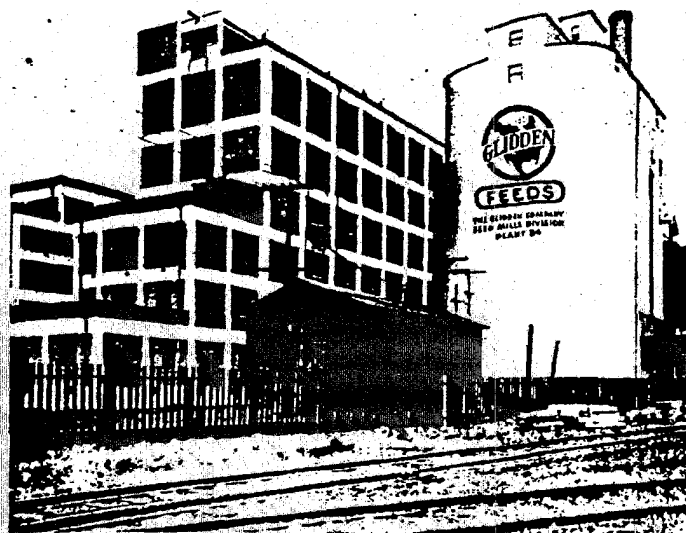
A splendidly equipped laboratory is devoted to research and our research chemists have a world-wide reputation, particularly in the field of hormones. Progesterone is now being produced commercially for use by the medical profession throughout the world.

The bulk business is the production of Soybean Flour, Soybean Meal, lecithin, alpha protein and refined proteins for technical industries, such as paper coatings, adhesive, textile sizing, etc.

The plant apparently will never be completed, as new additions are constantly being added to accommodate the increasing demands for alpha protein and other products.



GLD31345



THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Feed Mill Division

This is one of the newer additions to The Glidden organization, having been started in October, 1942, for the production of feedstuffs. Despite the difficulties of securing adequate equipment in war times a very creditable job has been done and these new products are already in great demand.

Here too is operated an edible food division for the production of Soyabich Flour and Soyabits, both of which products are now being advertised nationally. Also the plant has been equipped and is producing tremendous quantities of dehydrated peas used in dehydrated soups for the armed forces and under Lend-Lease.

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Naval Stores Division



SOUTHERN PINE CHEMICAL CO.

Jacksonville, Florida

Company and have been given the benefit of energetic, sound management and a research program that has revolutionized this entire industry.

It was as a result of The Glidden research policy that the Company entered into the Gum Naval Stores in 1936, producing rosin and turpentine from large plants located at Jacksonville, Florida, and Valdosta, Georgia. These plants were the first central Naval Stores plants in the south and have developed new and better products hitherto unknown to this industry. Thus, through these two southern divisions The Glidden Company has contributed in a broad and effective manner to the development of the southern pine forest.

Glidden Naval Stores have played a necessary and important part in the war program. Pine tar, pine tar oil and dipentene are essential agents. For example, reclaimed rubber is produced by digesting finely ground scrap rubber at high temperature under heavy pressure with suitable reclaiming agents. Of these, pine tar, pine tar oil and dipentene are essential.

The term "Naval Stores" originally denoted only pine tar and pine pitch. In early colonial days these products were exported to Great Britain for use by the British Navy. Since that time the term Naval Stores has been expanded and now covers practically all products derived from the southern pine tree, such as pine tar, pine pitch, rosin, turpentine, dipentene, pine oil, etc. The Naval Store industry is one of the many forest industries of southeastern United States. Its general well being and ordered prosperity contributes greatly to the support of a broad policy of forest management devoted to reforestation and the maintenance of the pine forests of the Atlantic coastal plains.

The Glidden Company, realizing the importance of the Naval Stores to the southeastern portion of the United States, entered this field of activity by purchasing several destructive distillation plants scattered through North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. These plants are operated as a division of The Glidden Company under the name of Southern Pine Chemical

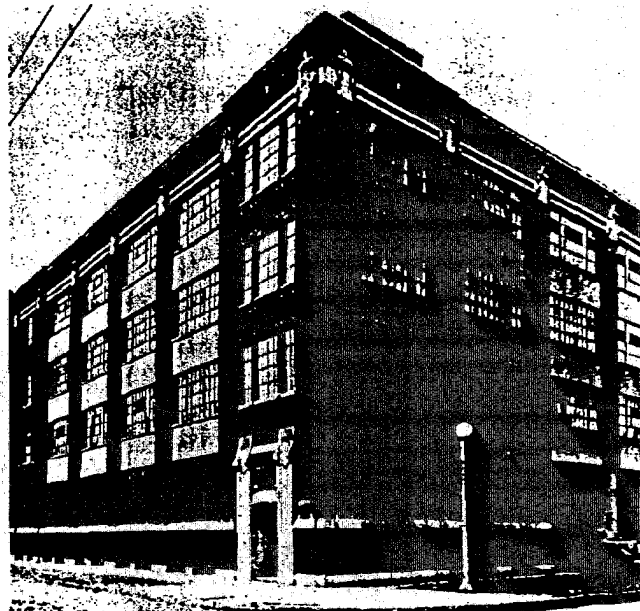
GLD31346

DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS

Iron Street, Chicago, Illinois

This is another show plant, manufacturing all types of margarine and producing about three million pounds per month. It serves the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Ohio line, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Lend-Lease shipments from this plant run into the millions of pounds per year.

This division also is famous for its high-quality puff-paste shortening, which is sold to thousands of bakeries under the trade names "Roll-In" and "Puff-Do."



DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS

Norwalk, Ohio

This is one of the most modern and efficient margarine plants in the country.

Like all Durkee Famous Food plants, it is spotlessly clean at all times, and being surrounded by open country on three sides, with outdoor picnic tables and a massive grill for the use of the factory and office staff, it provides almost ideal working conditions.

Production at present for domestic and Lend-Lease use is running into the many millions of pounds per year, and thousands of new customers are expressing their delight over the discovery of this delicious and inexpensive spread.



THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

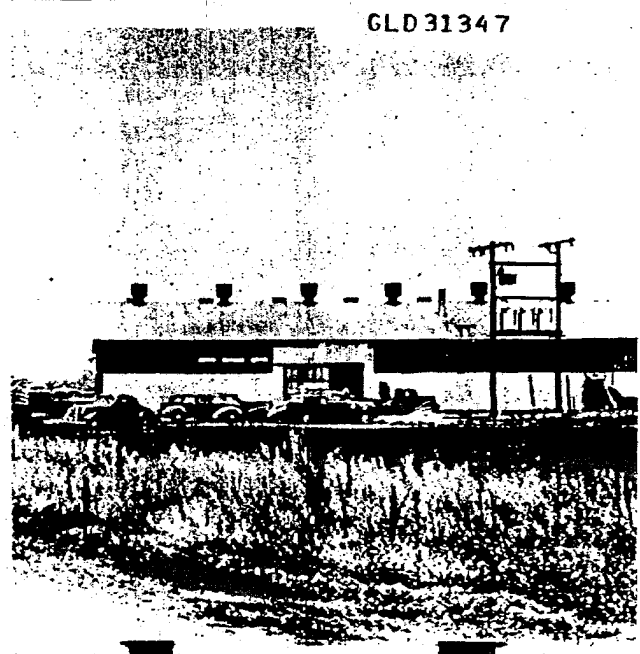
VEGETABLE OIL DIVISION

Buena Park, California

Flaxseed oil, more commonly known as linseed oil, is an important raw material used in the manufacture of paint, and when properly treated can also be used for edible purposes.

Glidden research developed the fact that flaxseed grown in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys in California has a higher iodine value than that grown anywhere else in the United States. Accordingly, this modern crushing plant was erected in Southern California, making available to Glidden factories the finest linseed oil in America.

Typical of Glidden foresight was the action taken in the spring of 1941 by our seed expert. Noticing that a blight was attacking the flaxseed harvest, he withdrew immediately from production several thousand pounds of the finest seed which he distributed to the flaxseed growers, thereby enabling them to defeat the blight and emerge the following year with a blight-free crop.





THE CHEMICAL & PIGMENT COMPANY

St. Helena, Baltimore, Maryland

This division produces lithopone of various types and a full line of cadmium colors. The zinc used in the lithopone plant is obtained from residues and fumes from smelters, thus reclaiming material which otherwise would be wasted. The barium ore required in the process is shipped in from Tennessee and Georgia.

A full line of cadmium lithopone colors are produced here and cover a wide range of reds, maroons and yellows.

Cadmium metal also is recovered from foreign and domestic slags and residues and a lead-tin recovery unit restores to commercial use considerable quantities of metal.

The management of this plant also supervises the production of the adjoining plant of the American Zirconium Corporation, and a modern laboratory has just been completed to accommodate the large staff of expert research men and technicians.

METALS REFINING COMPANY

Hammond, Indiana

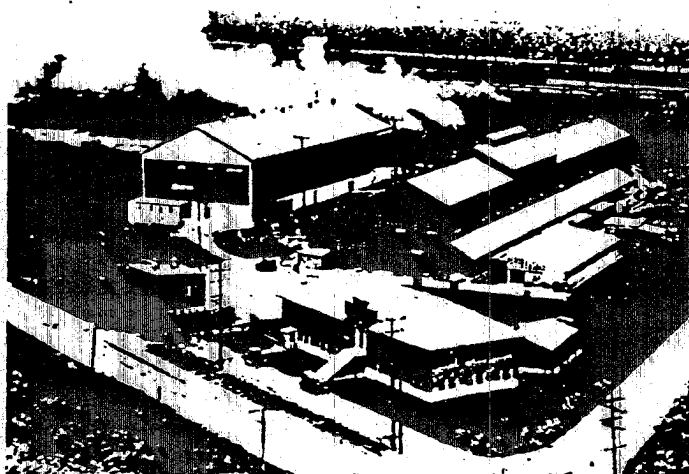
This is one of the most interesting plants in the Glidden organization, and its powdered metals, chiefly copper, iron, tin and lead will play a prominent part in post-war industry. Here also enormous tonnages of cuprous oxide have been produced for use in anti-fouling ship bottom paints.

Industry generally has greeted our iron powder with great enthusiasm and already it is being used widely in the manufacture of intricate gears and parts. These items now can be pressed into the exact form required, doing away with the tedious grinding and milling heretofore found necessary. Our copper powder is pressed into oilless and fool-proof bearings and parts covering a wide range of industrial products.

This division also produces red lead and various types of litharge and antimonial lead for use in the manufacture of storage batteries.

Wilkes type metal produced here is used in the printing of leading newspapers throughout the country.

A research laboratory and staff of experts is maintained here for the purpose of maintaining our position in the vanguard of American industry.



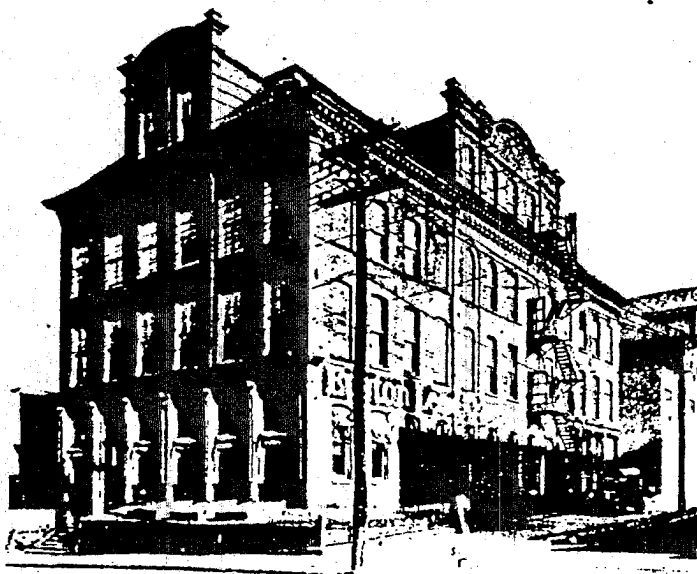
EUSTON LEAD COMPANY

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Euston White Lead is famous throughout the paint industry for its uniform quality, whiteness and covering ability. This results from the process which was developed and patented by Edwin Euston and perfected by the Glidden research staff.

Whereas the so-called old dutch process requires three months to oxidize leads in pots with acetic acid and tan-bark, with the Euston process the lead is spattered and oxidized by a chemical process resulting in continuous production.

The process used here has been so far developed and refined, and the staff of operators has been so well trained that for many years this plant has had the lowest accident and occupational illness record of any plant in The Glidden organization.



GLD31348

The Condiment and Coconut Division

DURKEE FAMOUS FOODS, ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

This division was started in 1850 by E. R. Durkee, who ground spices in his home by night and peddled them house-to-house during the day. With the assistance of his wife he hit upon a formula for a unique dressing, one which resisted separation in freezing temperatures or rancidity in hot weather. This was the beginning of Durkee's Famous Dressing and Meat Sauce.

When the United States Government passed the Pure Food & Drug laws in 1906, the Durkee manufacturing standards for spices were used as a basis for establishing standards for the entire industry. In 1939 (ten years after acquisition by The Glidden Company) the recommendations of the Durkee laboratory were used as a basis for establishing standards of fill for Spice packages in connection with the enforcement of the slack-filling laws for package foods and drugs.

Our present Coconut business was started over sixty years ago by The Dunham Manufacturing Company, the first to manufacture and sell a prepared coconut in the shred form to the public. After this business was acquired by The Glidden Company it was expanded rapidly, taking over the distribution of the output of three Coconut plants in the Philippine Islands. This latter expansion, plus the Elmhurst processing of fresh Coconuts, represents almost 25% of a total normal industry of over a hundred million pounds annually.

The following brief summary of the items manufactured and sold by the Condiment and Coconut Division will indicate the many sources of raw materials and the wide variety of items which are featured by this Division.

Durkee's Famous Dressing and Meat Sauce:

An all-purpose fourteen Spice Sauce—delicious on sandwiches, meats, fish and salads.

Durkee's Worcestershire Sauce:

The skillful blending of many Spices with Soya and Vinegar, resulting in a delicious Sauce for steaks, chops, etc.

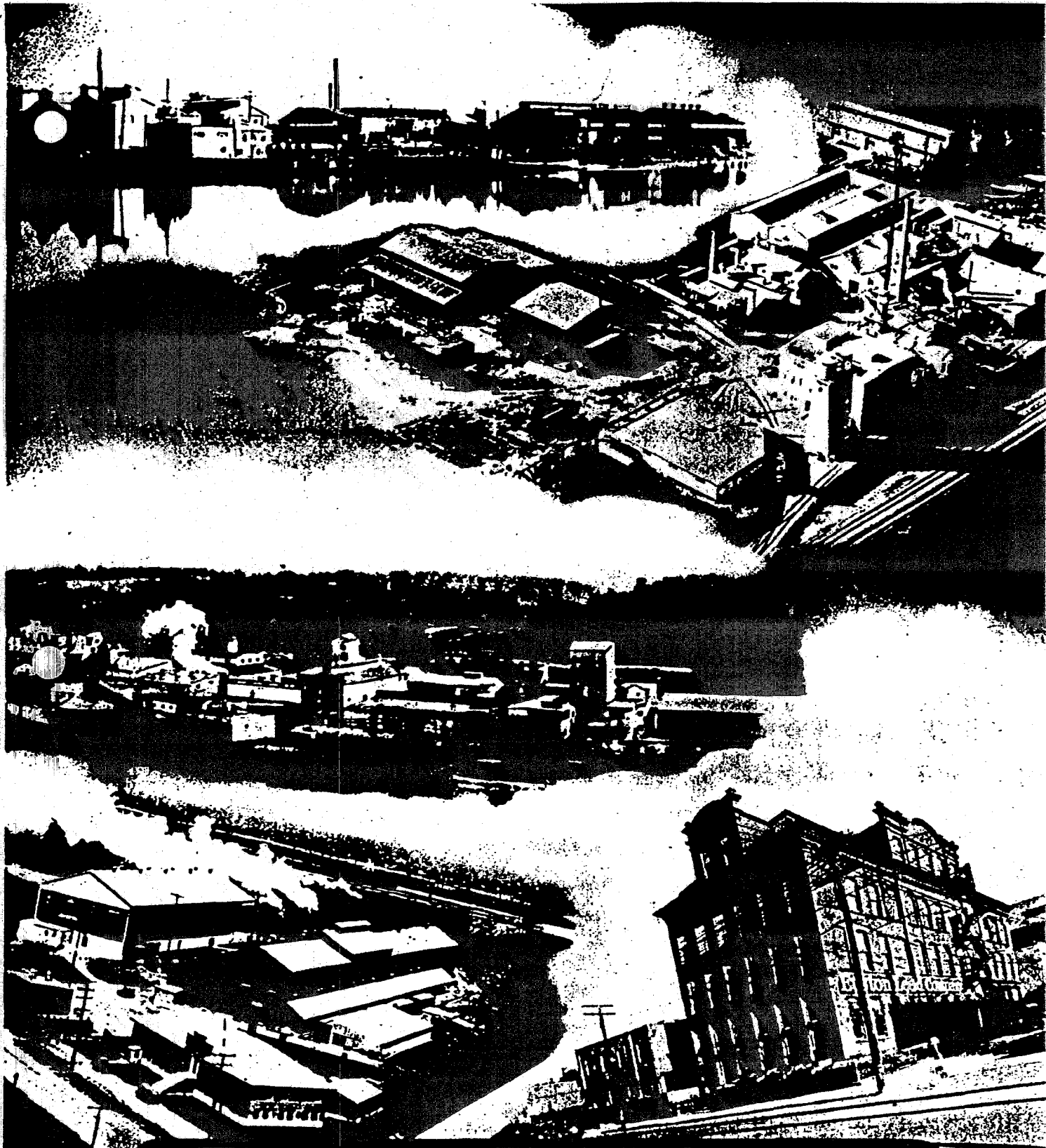
Coconut—Desiccated and Prepared:

Manufactured (prior to the war) in the Philippine Islands and at Elmhurst from fresh Coconuts imported from the West Indies—always popular as an ingredient for pies and desserts in every home—and an important raw material for bakers and confectioners.

S P I C E S

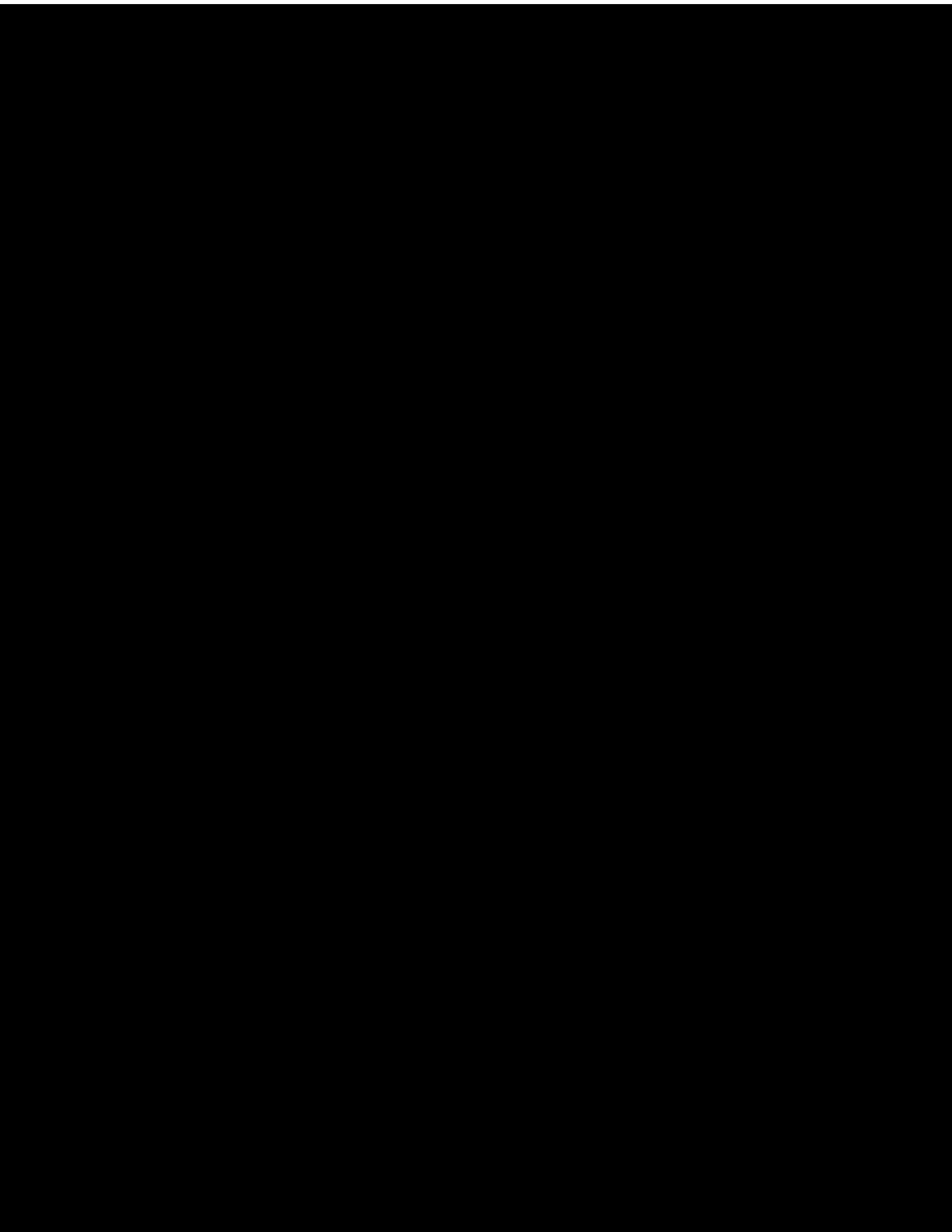
Allspice (Pimento)	A pea-sized fruit of a tree growing in Jamaica, B. W. I.	Cassia—Cinnamon	The bark of a tree growing in China, French Indo-China, Dutch East Indies and Ceylon.
Anise Seed	Fruit of a small plant grown in southern Europe, Tunis, India and Chile.	Cayenne	Small red peppers—grown principally in Africa.
Bay Leaves	Aromatic leaves of species of the laurel tree. Comes from eastern Mediterranean countries.	Celery Seed	A minute fruit resembling a seed. Grown in many countries, including France, India, Holland and the United States.
Caraway Seed	Dried fruits of biennial plant—grown in northern Europe, principally Holland.	Chili Peppers	The bright red variety of Peppers which grow in small, elongated pods principally in Japan.
Cardamom Seed	Small brown seeds which grow enclosed in a pod varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch in length. Comes from Malay Archipelago, India, Ceylon, etc.	Cloves	Nail-shaped flower bud of the clove tree. Originally found only in the Netherlands East Indies, but now grown principally in Madagascar and Zanzibar.

- Coriander Seed The dried fruit of a small plant. Grows in southern Europe, India and Morocco.
- Cumin Seed Small dried fruit resembling Caraway Seed in shape. Comes from Mediterranean Islands, Morocco and India.
- Dill Seed Small dark seed of the dill plant. Imported from India.
- Ginger Root of a tuberous plant grown principally in Jamaica, B.W.I., West Africa and India.
- Mace The fleshy growth between the nutmeg shell and outer husk. Imported from Netherlands East Indies and Grenada, B. W. I.
- Marjoram An herb of the mint family. Imported principally from France, Germany and Hungary.
- Mustard Seed A small seed, widely cultivated and normally imported from England, Europe and the Orient. Good varieties are now grown in the United States.
- Nutmeg A kernel of a fruit known by that name. Grows in the Netherlands East Indies and Grenada, B. W. I.
- Paprika A sweet red pepper, ground after seeds and stems have been removed. Spain and Hungary are the chief producers.
- Pepper *Black*—The most generally used of all the spices; is a small round berry picked before ripe which grows on a climbing vine in cluster-like currants. Principal sources are the Netherlands East Indies and India.
White—Is the mature berry from which the outer hull is removed.
- Poppy Seed Seed of the poppy plant. Imported from Holland.
- Sage The leaf of a low-growing herb. Choicest varieties come from Yugoslavia.
- Thyme Garden herb, grown in many temperate climates. The best varieties are imported from France.
- Tumeric A root of the ginger family. Grown in India.



CHEMICALS-METALS PIGMENTS

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