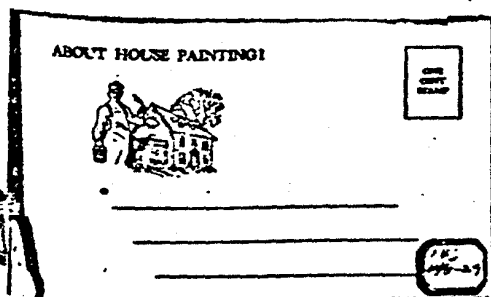


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POST CARD



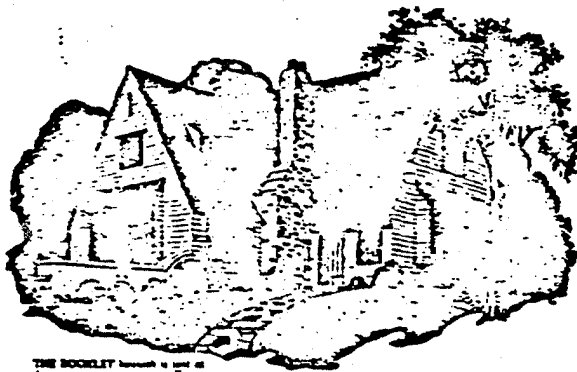
Our business is painting and we
would like very much to do some
work for you.

Your house outside may need a
coat or two, your walls may need
decorating, or it may be just a
little brightening up of the trim.
Whether it is a big job or a small
job, we can handle it.

An estimate from us will not
obligate you and you will find our
prices fair. It is cheaper to paint
now than to have to pay repair
bills later.

High class work is our specialty.
We use only the best materials,
such as Dutch Boy white-lead.

When ready we call and talk to
over? Just tear off and return the
post card and we'll be there when
you say.



THE BOOKLET contains a list of the names of a number of good painters. You will find the name on the cover.

THIS painter asked us to talk plainly to you about paint. That naturally gives us confidence in him. You probably will feel the same way, for when a painter is anxious to try the facts about paint before a prospective patron, it is pretty good proof that he wants to play fair.

It will take only a few minutes to read the booklet. These few minutes may be the means of saving you many dollars on your painting bill—besides insuring you a satisfaction from the painting such as cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

If your property needs painting, inside or outside, now is not too soon to consider having the work done with good paint by a good painter. Delay means decay; decay means replacement. It is by far less costly to repaint now than to replace here on. "Save the surface and you save all."

Very truly yours,

P.S.—Be sure to read the first chapter on the principles of painting. It may give you some helpful suggestions.

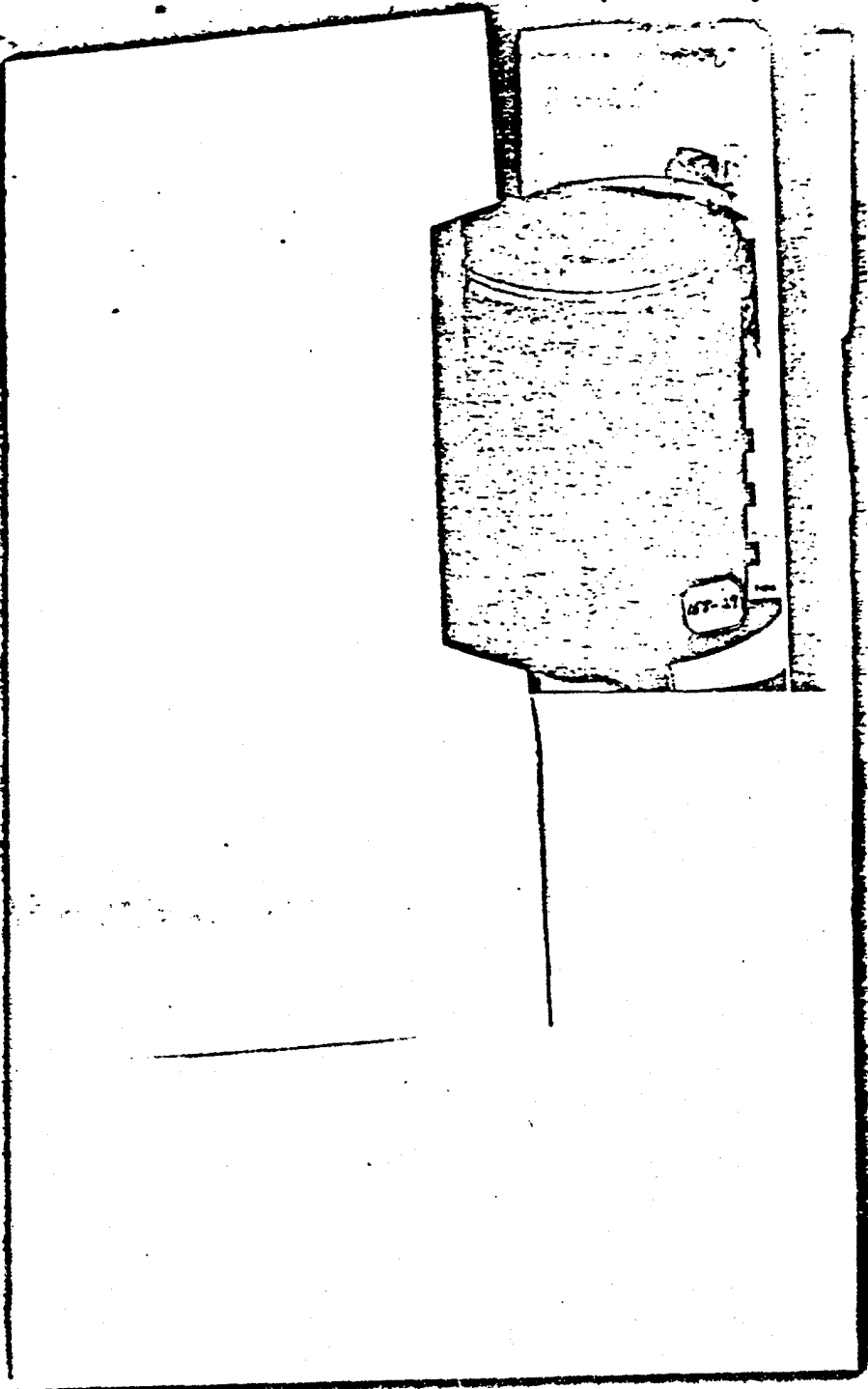
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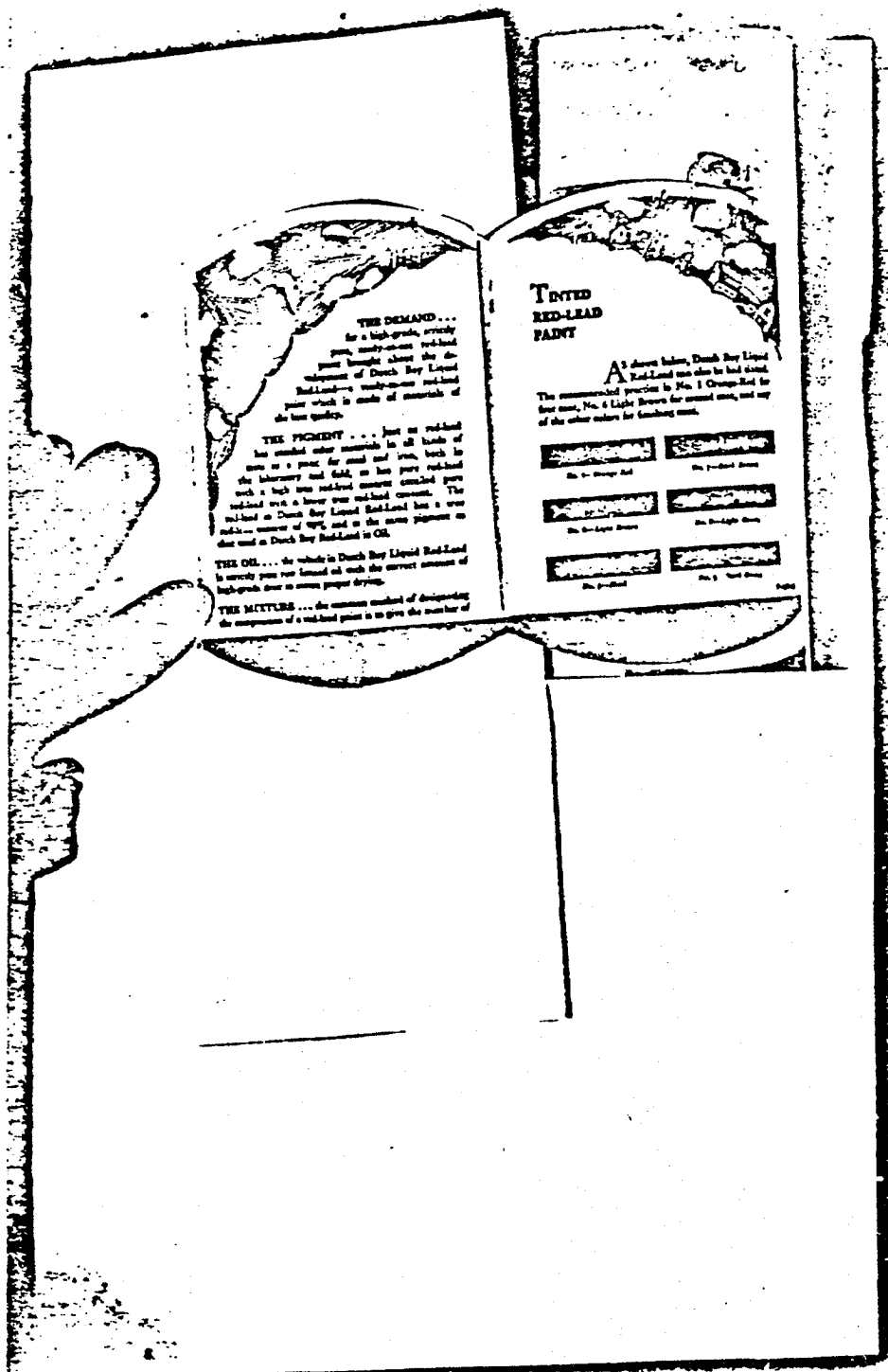
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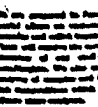
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OTHER PRODUCTS

Manufactured by
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

White Lead Oil and its oil
Red Lead Oil and its oil
Litharge, Orange Mineral,
Scales of Lead, White and
Yellow

Black Lead	Red Sulphur
Lead Pipe	Sulphur White
Black Tin Pipe	Sulphur Sulphate
Yellow Lead	Sulphur Oxide Sulphate
Lead Trough to Sinks	And Other Sulphate
Chemical Lead	Litharge Paste
Red Lead	Mineral Paste
Lead and Sulphur	Mineral Paste
Lead Oil	Mineral Paste

Order for Other Products, Color Materials,
Sulphur Paste, Yellow Paste, Mineral
Oil, Paste and Orange Sulphate Paste
Mineral Oil, Paste and Sulphate



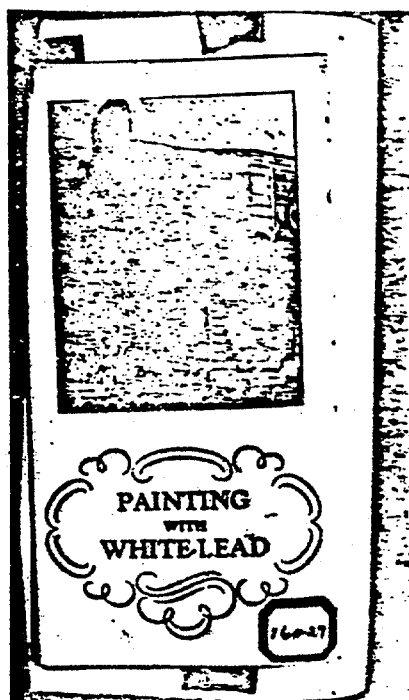
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Atlanta, Georgia
New York City
and Birmingham, Alabama

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PAINTING
with
WHITE-LEAD



SINCE early Colonial times, pure white lead has been used for painting. It was the standard paint element on church doors and in all the standard today. Professional painters everywhere were and there paint from white lead.

Whitford is a 1-in. white pigment obtained by chemical process from weathered lead. An old pigment name, it is a pure compound that is mixed with a percentage of pure linseed oil.

Then some kerosene oil is added to the paste, together with turpentine and driers, glass sand for outside work is preferred. If coloring oil is mixed into the paste of colored, flat paint has better use in inside. A few paint results in water use. This may be readily mixed as desired.

Black Bay wharfed in and in one hour—
as a rule over years and up to 100 tons. The
only difference between the two is that the
latter, called Black Bay, is a more wharfed,
has more than a little more ground on them the
lower and therefore may be stored into much
more quickly than the other. The other is
called wharfed and is a more wharfed.

MARKETS OF "LEAD" PAINT

[illegible]

PAINTING TRUSS WOOD

Where interests would be being passed for the first time, it should appear a former car owner owned on the basis of 100 pounds water-wind, 1.5 pounds of interest oil, 3 gallons of fueling oil, 1.5 gallons of driver. The interests would be 20 pounds of fuel. Fuel's with two results of about 20 pounds of fuel. Special oil for burning water power on the open road and on a local run are based on 100 pounds of a hot-water 2.5 gallons of burning oil and to gallon per hour available for control. If the water line been passed before such the previous work.

TINTING THE FAINT

Cabinets may be furnished, either in bulk or case, at the same rate as the other kind. As the number of different kinds vary in strength, the furniture here are accurately proportioned. It is best, therefore, to add cabinets gradually in testing power, making frequent comparisons with the weights being matched. It has been added to some point will lighten the color. More testing material will appear it.

COLOR FORMULAS

Department of Education, Washington, D.C.

[illegible]

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NLI 110408

...to get a good job done, you must use the best materials available. The Dutch Boy Paint Company has the best materials for your painting needs. They are the best because they are made from the finest materials and are of the highest quality. They are also the best because they are made in the United States and are of the highest quality.

DUTCH BOY PAINT MATERIALS

Dutch Boy Paints are made from the finest materials and are of the highest quality. They are also the best because they are made in the United States and are of the highest quality.

HOW MUCH PAINT?

The size of surface being painted has an important bearing on the quantity of paint needed. Before you start, however, you must know the size of the surface to be painted. On the average, a gallon of paint will cover 100 square feet of surface. This is a general rule, however, and you must adjust it to the actual conditions of the job.

MAKING GLOSS PAINT

To make gloss paint, add 1/2 cup of linseed oil to each gallon of paint. This will give you a gloss finish. If you want a higher gloss, add 1 cup of linseed oil to each gallon of paint. This will give you a high gloss finish.

RECOMMENDED MIXING RATIO

Paint	Oil	Thinners
1 part	1 part	1 part
2 parts	1 part	1 part
3 parts	1 part	1 part

The above mixture can be used for all painting jobs. It is the best mixture for all painting jobs.

RECOMMENDED MIXING RATIO

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PURE WHITE LEAD PAINT

ONLY 960 PER GAL.

DUTCH BOY
WHITE LEAD



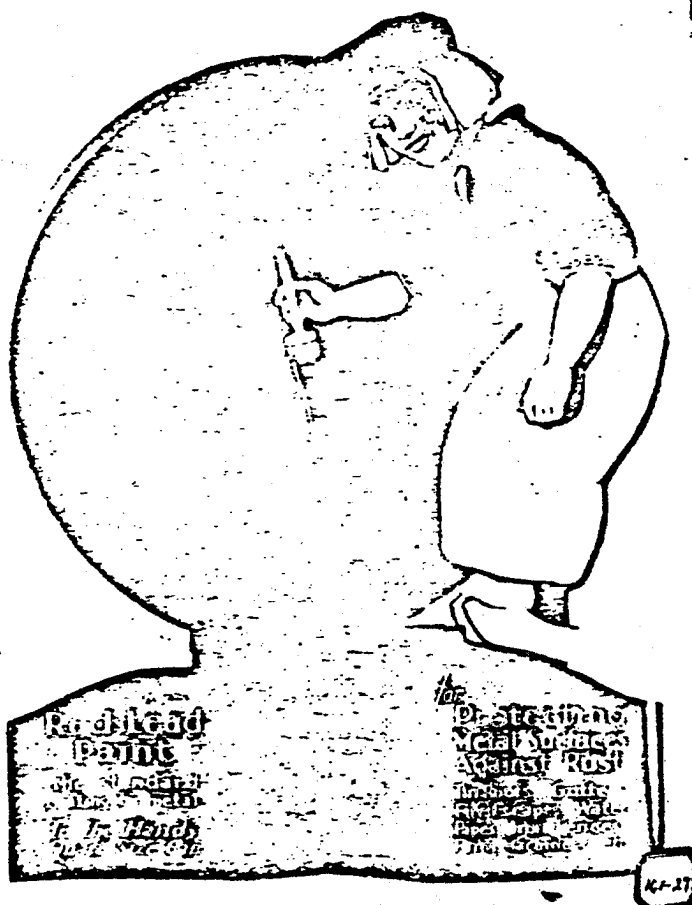
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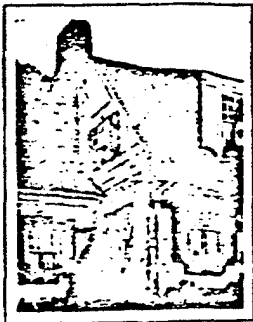


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PAINTING
WITH
WHITE-LEAD

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NLI 110412

PAINTING with

WHITE-LEAD

WHITE-LEAD has been used for painting since early Colonial times. It was the standard paint material in those days and is still the standard today. Painters the country over use white-lead paint for its many advantages.

High in spreading rate per gallon, remarkably resistant to weather, unexcelled in protective qualities, and long lasting for an entire generation, white-lead paint is the best of its class. It is the most economical paint for the job. It is the paint that does not crack and peel, and it is the paint that requires burning and scraping of old paint.

A GALLON OF PAINT A MINUTE
Using White-lead (Dutch Boy or Carter Brand) in its rich, spreading, self-painting form, it takes



COST OF PURE WHITE-LEAD PAINT

Twenty years ago, a quart of pure white-lead paint cost 10 cents. Today, a quart of pure white-lead paint costs 10 cents. The cost of pure white-lead paint has remained the same for twenty years. This is because pure white-lead paint is a standard material, and its cost is not affected by market fluctuations. It is the only paint that can be compared to a standard.

ten minutes to make six hundred square feet of good work. That's good painting. It's the only paint that can be compared to a standard. It is the only paint that can be compared to a standard. It is the only paint that can be compared to a standard.

PAINTING INSTRUCTIONS

Preparing Outside Work
Clean the surface to be painted. Remove all dirt, grease, and old paint. Use a wire brush or sandpaper to remove old paint. Wash the surface with clean water. Allow it to dry completely before painting.

Preparing Inside Work
Clean the surface to be painted. Remove all dirt, grease, and old paint. Use a wire brush or sandpaper to remove old paint. Wash the surface with clean water. Allow it to dry completely before painting.



WELPPEL PAINTING HINTS

For heavy oil-based paint, use more solvent. These may be purchased, either in tubes or in cans, at the store where you buy the paint.

Then the same rules to paint (consequently with brush) and then add to the paint a little at a time until the desired color is reached.

For light gray add one-half ounce of lampblack to each gallon of white paint. To make a darker shade a little more lampblack. A good cream can be produced by adding one-half ounce of French white and one-quarter ounce of medium cream yellow to each gallon of paint. For an attractive green green use two ounces medium cream yellow, two ounces medium cream green and one ounce lampblack.

It is a good idea to strain paint through a double thickness of cheesecloth or a fine wire screen, particularly if it is new. This will remove lumps or lumps and also prevent the colored paint from being streaky.

To measure the quantity of paint where the paint is needed, figure one gallon to every 100 square feet of surface.

To find the number of square feet to be painted, measure the total dimensions around the house and multiply this by the height of the corner boards. Then add the number of square feet of the body. To find the area of the gables multiply these widths by one-half their height. Add this to the area of the body. Be sure to add enough for the overhang of the eaves, corners, etc., and for porch doors and windows. Take nothing off for doors and windows.

Painting should be done in dry weather on dry surfaces. Paintwork is the more money of paint.

Painting may be done in winter if there is a light to show ground when the temperature is right (above 32° F.) and surfaces are dry.

The surface to be repainted should be smooth before the new paint is applied. If the old paint has cracked, scaled or flaked, it will be necessary to scrape or burn off the old paint.

Brush out the paint well. Do not allow the paint merely to hang from the brush.

New lumber should always receive three coatings: green or red, a lead coat and a finishing coat. The painting must be equally important.

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