

FARM PAINTING GUIDE





THE NEED FOR **PAINT** ON THE FARM

WITH a nation at war "waste not" is the first order of the day. Every patriot is doing his level best to make things last.

The struggle for victory calls for every ounce of our natural resources and every minute of our factory production. Neither time nor material is spared for the replacement of things lost through needless neglect.

The farms of America are one of our greatest assets on the side of victory. "Food will win the war," is a slogan that has been emphasized again and again. And it is to the farms of this country that the whole world must look for the food so greatly needed.

Nothing is more important, then, than keeping up the equipment with which your farm is run. Buildings and machinery are either difficult or impossible to replace. Barns allowed to go to rot and ruin in these days

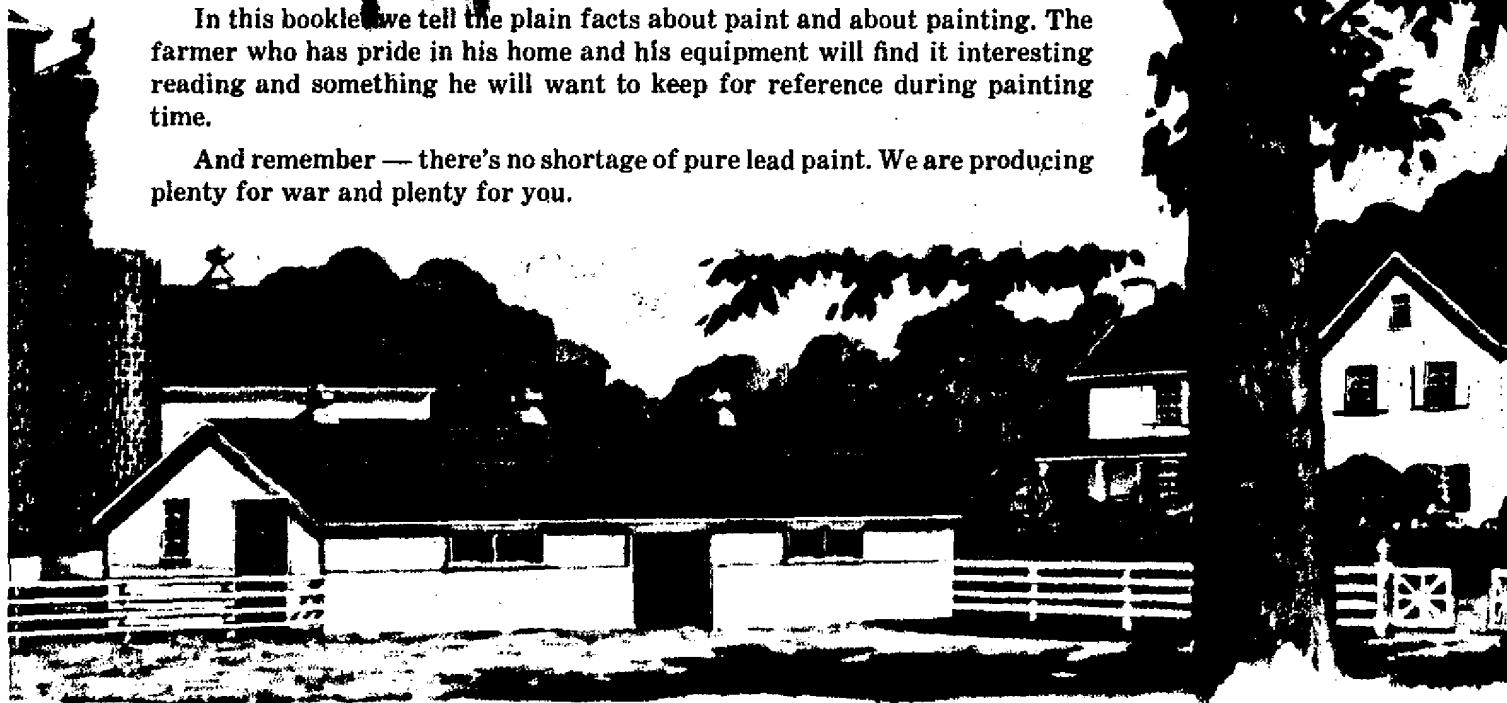
seriously handicap the war effort. Rusted out farm machinery can mean a direct contribution to our defeat.

This is why we say "Use paint and avoid waste."

Good white lead paint will fight for you against weather every moment of the day and night. Keep your house and your barns and buildings spic and span with paint and they will be safe from rot and decay not only for the duration but for long years to come. Give your outdoor machinery the protection of red lead and rust will never claim its toll on your farm.

In this booklet we tell the plain facts about paint and about painting. The farmer who has pride in his home and his equipment will find it interesting reading and something he will want to keep for reference during painting time.

And remember — there's no shortage of pure lead paint. We are producing plenty for war and plenty for you.

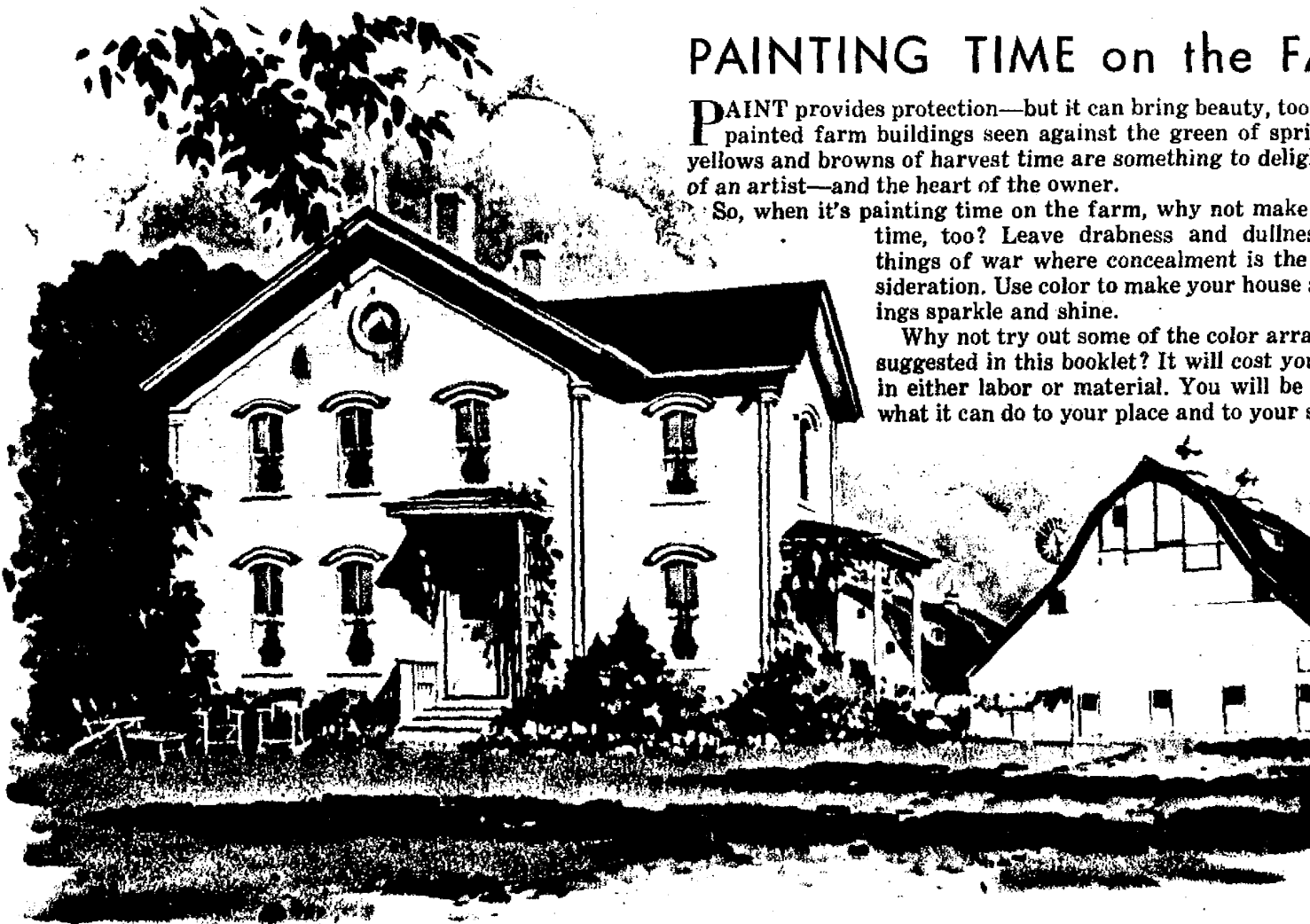


PAINTING TIME on the Farm

PAINT provides protection—but it can bring beauty, too. Painted farm buildings seen against the green of spring, the yellows and browns of harvest time are something to delight the eye of an artist—and the heart of the owner.

So, when it's painting time on the farm, why not make the most of it? Leave drabness and dullness behind. Use color to make your house and farm buildings sparkle and shine.

Why not try out some of the color arrangements suggested in this booklet? It will cost you nothing in either labor or material. You will be surprised at what it can do to your place and to your



BEST PAINT?



Dutch Boy Shines Up Billings Homestead
Here's what two coats of white lead did to the old home of Samuel P. Billings at Deerfield, Mass. The house was built in 1860.

IF you are selecting a paint to be used outside, the "best" is the one that can do two things. First, it must give long life under the constant hammering of weather. Second, it should have the ability to wear down smoothly without cracking or scaling and be ready for repainting without extra preparation costs.

These two single factors mean more to the paint buyer's pocket book than a whole list of claims.

No matter how well a house paint may look in the can or right after it is put on, or how little it cost per gallon, or what ingredients it contains — it just isn't the best paint for you unless it lasts long and wears down so smoothly that the surface can be repainted without extra expense.

Long life and smooth wear are well known characteristics of pure white lead paint. This is

not just an unsupported claim. It is the result of years and years of experience on thousands of homes. It is the result of statements made by many government bureaus and contractors. It also receives daily confirmation from painters who stake their reputation on lead's durability — upon their own experience of its wear and saves.

And, here's another important fact: days substitutes are a necessity. But pure white lead paint is the best composition and performance for Pearl Harbor." There is no need to sacrifice paint life or paint quality. Go to his dealer and get Dutch Boy.

DUTCH BOY'S DURABILITY

DUTCH BOY is pure white lead. As such it possesses all the unique characteristics of this famous paint pigment. And nature has endowed white lead with certain "good habits" that are possessed in equal degree by no other pigment so far developed.

One of these "good habits" is white lead's strong attraction for linseed oil — the liquid part of every good quality exterior house paint on the market.

How strong an attraction this is will be seen from a simple example which takes place during white lead's manufacture. During most of the various grinding and screening steps of the manufacturing process the white lead is mixed with water. Then, toward the end of the process, pure linseed oil is stirred into the water and white lead mixture. As soon as this is done



Photographs of lead soaps taken through a microscope and under polarized light to show how lead particles (the white feathery spots) "bloom out" in the linseed oil (the dark area) to form a perfect bond.

every tiny particle of white lead attracts linseed oil and drives off the water so that the oil floats to the top. That's how strong is the attraction between white lead and linseed oil.

This friendly cooperation between oil and pigment continues even after the white lead paint is applied and in service. Right in the paint film itself the white lead and the oil form what chemists call organic lead compounds — "lead soaps." Note the pictures at the left.

The reasons for the formation of these compounds are too technical to describe here. What is more important to the paint user is the effect on the life of the paint.

Paint technologists have found that these formations do a very important job. They insure an intimate contact between the oil and the pigment not only while the paint

liquid form but also after it has been applied and dried. As the paint job ages the white lead continues to cling to the dried oil thus keeping that solid continuous coating that protects and beautifies.

Another good quality of white lead is that it makes a *flexible* paint. A white lead paint film gets hard and dry, as paint should, but it never gets brittle. Even after years of service white lead paint re-

tains elasticity. It does not crack and scale as the surface expands and contracts.

These are the unique advantages of white lead which mean dollars and cents to you in less frequent repainting and low cost per year paint jobs.

'Of course to these can be added all the other white lead "plus's" such as easy brushing, high whiteness, far spread and low price per gallon.

Case History Shows White Lead's Superiority

At left is an actual photograph of a cheap paint job after one year's exposure contrasted with a white lead job four years old. Both jobs were on the same building. Play safe with white lead.



National Lead Company farm at Sayville, L. I., in various parts of the extensive tract all types of paint and retested under actual conditions.

Here's What the D Says About V

"Type 'L' Paint: T... entirely of white le... additions of colored... the tinted paints. T... exclusively, remains... house owners who v... long intervals, longer... of any other white... elapse between pain... out, a coating consist... lead, on woods that l... still go through a lo... during which it loo... unkempt. After suc... lead surface can e... without undue expen...

(Above quotation Guide, Vol. 5, No. 1 A.A.A. Division of Agriculture.)

WHAT ABOUT



HERE'S the story on price when it comes to mixing your own paint from Dutch Boy and pure linseed oil. You can figure it for yourself with the table opposite.

Suppose the price of white lead in your locality is \$13.00 per 100 lbs. and linseed oil \$1.20 per gallon. On the table, as you will see, the cost per gallon for pure white lead paint is only \$2.52.



Compare this, or whatever the correct price may be in your locality, with the price per gallon of other paints. Then remember that for this low price you are also getting pure white lead's durability and quality.

Why sacrifice the very definite advantages of good paint when you can get Dutch Boy at such a low price per gallon?

AVERAGE COST PER GALLON 2-COAT — REPAINT JOB — OUTSIDE WOOD

The square in which your oil cost and your white lead cost meet gives you the average cost per gallon of paint.

White Lead Cost per 100 lbs.	(These prices include Turpentine at \$1.00 per gallon and drier* at 50 cents a pint) Pure Linseed Oil — Cost per Gallon						
	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60
\$12.00	\$2.30	\$2.33	\$2.38	\$2.41	\$2.45	\$2.49	\$2.52
12.25	2.33	2.38	2.41	2.45	2.48	2.52	2.55
12.50	2.38	2.41	2.45	2.48	2.52	2.56	2.59
12.75	2.41	2.45	2.49	2.52	2.56	2.59	2.63
13.00	2.45	2.48	2.52	2.56	2.59	2.63	2.66
13.25	2.48	2.52	2.56	2.59	2.63	2.66	2.70
13.50	2.52	2.56	2.59	2.63	2.66	2.70	2.74
13.75	2.55	2.59	2.63	2.66	2.71	2.74	2.77
14.00	2.60	2.63	2.66	2.70	2.74	2.77	2.81
14.25	2.63	2.66	2.70	2.74	2.77	2.81	2.84
14.50	2.66	2.70	2.74	2.77	2.81	2.84	2.88
14.75	2.70	2.72	2.77	2.81	2.84	2.89	2.92
15.00	2.73	2.77	2.81	2.84	2.89	2.92	2.96
15.25	2.77	2.81	2.84	2.89	2.92	2.96	2.99
15.50	2.80	2.84	2.89	2.92	2.96	2.99	3.03

*If Dutch Boy boiled linseed oil is used, no drier is needed.

And Now

READY-MIXE

Read About This Special Primer for First Coat

In addition to the regular Outside White, Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Paint comes in an Exterior Primer form. For the first coat on new wood or, in repainting, this special mix gives unusual hiding and sealing of the surface. With Exterior Primer as the first coat and Outside White as the second coat you'll get a two-coat job — even on new or previously unpainted wood — that will delight you. In brightness and hiding it is the equal of any two-coat combination on the market today! And, as for durability and wear — remember it is a pure white lead job from start to finish.



YES, here is pure white lead paint all ready to brush on the surface. And, if you think you have spread good paint before, just try a few brushfuls of this high-hiding, easy-working surface coater.

Your brush will slide along with the greatest of ease and every stroke will leave a coat of gleaming whiteness that protects and beautifies.

If you want white lead's quality and long life *plus* convenience you'll go for this new Dutch Boy paint. It comes only in white but, of course, like all white lead paint it can be tinted to any other color you want by simply adding colors in oil.

And, you will find, too, that it costs no more than regular quality paint. You pay no premium for Dutch Boy's many advantages.



HOW MUCH

HOW TO MEASURE SURFACE AREAS

This method can be used for measuring up any exterior surface area. When you get the number of square feet, refer to the materials table for calculating the quantity of paint needed as well as the materials to buy. If you "mix your own" from Dutch Boy white lead, multiply $A \times B$ for square foot area of each section of the building. For gables, multiply the height D by half the total area to be painted. Then all these square foot figures to obtain the total area to be painted. Then refer to the table below for the number of gallons of paint required. For trim, figure one gallon of paint for each 300 feet of usual width.

EVEN the expert can't figure to the drop how much paint he'll need to do a given job. There are too many variables such as type of surface, condition of the paint, amount of brushing and the like.

But these directions and examples will help you figure your job in such a way that you will have enough paint to do the work with a little left over. With white lead paint this doesn't mean waste because you can mix it with other white lead paint for the next job, or save it for touch up work. Keep it away from air and it will be as fresh as ever when you need it again. Better a little more than much too little.

MATERIALS Required for Painting 1000 Sq. Ft.

REPAINT WORK — 2 COATS			NEW WORK — 3 COATS	
	Outside Wood	Wood Shingles	Outside Wood	Wood Shingles
White Lead . . .	40 lbs.	55 lbs.	65 lbs.	120 lbs.
Linseed Oil . . .	1 1/8 gals.	1 5/8 gals.	1 3/4 gals.	3 3/4 gals.
Turpentine . . .	2 qts.	3 pts.	3 qts.	1 1/2 gals.
Liquid Drier . .	1/2 pt.	1/2 pt.	3/4 pt.	1 1/4 pts.
Gals. of Paint.	3	4	4 3/4	9 1/4

"Example" Method of Estimating
This method is somewhat more proximate than the measuring system described at upper left but if the building you are to paint is reasonably close in size to one of those shown on the opposite page, you will prefer to use this simpler calculation.

PAINT DO YOU NEED

SMALL



APPROX. DIMENSIONS:
 Height 10 Ft. *will contain about*
 Front 26 Ft. 1,000 Sq. Ft. in Sides
 Side 24 Ft. 240 Sq. Ft. in Gables
 300 Sq. Ft. Other Sur.
 1,540 Sq. Ft. Total

Paint required for 2-coat re-
 paint job: about $4\frac{1}{2}$ gals.
 or
 60 lbs. white lead.
 1½ gal. linseed oil
 3 qts. turpentine
 ¼ pt. liquid drier

MEDIUM



APPROX. DIMENSIONS:
 Height 18 Ft. *will contain about*
 Front 24 Ft. 1,800 Sq. Ft. in Sides
 Side 26 Ft. 210 Sq. Ft. in Gables
 890 Sq. Ft. Other Sur.
 2,900 Sq. Ft. Total

Paint needed for 2-coat re-
 paint job: about 9 gals.
 or
 120 lbs. white lead.
 3¾ gals. linseed oil
 1½ gals. turpentine
 1½ pts. liquid drier

LARGE



APPROX. DIMENSIONS:
 Height 18 Ft. *will contain about*
 Front 20 Ft. 3,600 Sq. Ft. in Sides
 Side 78 Ft. 200 Sq. Ft. in Gables
 1,050 Sq. Ft. Other Sur.
 4,750 Sq. Ft. Total

SMALL



APPROX. DIMENSIONS:
 Height 10 Ft. *will contain about*
 Front 20 Ft. 800 Sq. Ft. in Sides
 Side 20 Ft. 200 Sq. Ft. in Gables
 1,000 Sq. Ft. Total

Paint needed for 2-coat re-
 paint job: about 3 gals.
 or
 40 lbs. white lead.
 1½ gals. linseed oil
 2 qts. turpentine
 ½ pt. liquid drier

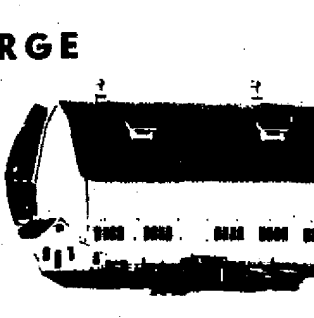
MEDIUM



APPROX. DIMENSIONS:
 Height 46 Ft. *will contain about*
 Front 50 Ft. 2,940 Sq. Ft. in Sides
 Side 54 Ft. 1,080 Sq. Ft. in Gables
 4,020 Sq. Ft. Total

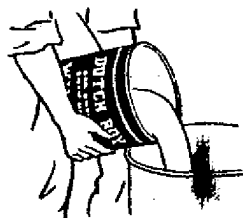
Paint needed for 2-coat re-
 paint job: about 12 gals.
 or
 160 lbs. white lead.
 4½ gals. linseed oil
 2 gals. turpentine
 2 pts. liquid drier

LARGE



APPROX. DIMENSIONS:
 Height 50 Ft. *will contain about*
 Front 40 Ft. 5,600 Sq. Ft. in Sides
 Side 72 Ft. 1,000 Sq. Ft. in Gables
 6,600 Sq. Ft. Total

HOW TO MIX PURE FROM PASTE MIX SUFFICIENT PAINT WITH



STEP ONE

Stir the paste in the package just enough to mix in any free liquid on the top. Then put as much as needed into the mixing tub.



STEP TWO

Reduce to paint by stirring in — a little at a time — the liquid called for by the formula. Add color if desired.

Be sure to mix enough paint to do the job, particularly if it is a tinted paint. Left-over pure white lead paint, regardless of its color or its formulation, is always usable for odd jobs.

Unused portions of paste white lead can be kept soft and free from skins if a one inch layer of water is

poured on the surface of the lead and the container kept tightly covered. Of course, this water should be removed before the lead is again stirred.

To keep paint, pour it into a container that it will fill as completely as possible. Then seal tightly with an airtight cover.

STRAINING THE PAINT

Straining freshly mixed paint improves its brushing qualities and, in the case of tinted paint, it prevents the possibility of color streaking. With paint that has stood for some time it removes skins and hardened particles.

A section of fine mesh wire screening makes a handy paint strainer that can be used again and again if rinsed in kerosene or thinner immediately after use. Or a piece of double cheesecloth will do the trick equally well.

(Directions below are for soft paste white lead. If heavy paste is used a little turpentine may be added.)

REPAINTING OUTSIDE WOOD

(Including wood shingles)

FIRST COAT



DRIER: Add $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to each gallon of paint, if raw linseed oil is used. Boiled linseed oil requires no drier.
* For flat finish on shingles use Lead Mixing Oil instead of linseed oil in this coat. No drier required.

FINISH COAT



Pour off i
container
liquid on to



Pour
little
it in

AND
TO

WHITE LEAD HOW TO TINT

EIGHT POPULAR COLORS

Here are eight attractive tints to select from. All of them are nice clean colors especially selected to look well in any farm setting. The quantities of color given are for tinting one gallon of white lead paint. Simply multiply the amount shown by the number of gallons you have to tint to find out how much color to buy.

IVORY
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tube or $\frac{1}{8}$ Pint
 Raw Sienna

LIGHT TAN
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tube or $\frac{1}{8}$ Pint
 Burt Umber

PUTTY
 1 Tube or $\frac{1}{8}$ Pint
 Raw Umber

DARK BUFF
 1 Quart Raw
 Sienna

CREAM
 2 Tubes or $\frac{1}{4}$ Pint
 French Ochre

MED. GRAY
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tube or $\frac{1}{8}$ Pint
 Lampblack

LIGHT GREEN
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint C.P.
 Chromium
 Oxide Green

LEMON
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tube C.P.
 Lemon Chrome
 Yellow

MANY COLORS POSSIBLE WITH DUTCH

White lead paint, mixed from paste or bought ready to use, is white in color. But it can be easily colored to a wide range of shades and tints through the use of colors in oil.

A few popular colors are suggested below. All these are simply made with just

one color in oil. Add the color *at a time*, until you get the tint you want. Never put in a big batch or you may get too dark a tint. To tint your paint a little takes a lot more white paint than a lighter.

Use Dutch Boy Colors

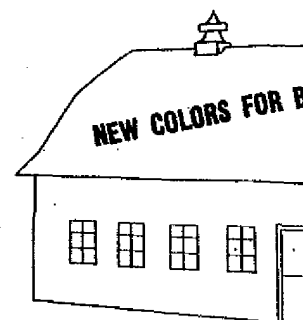
TRIM COLORS

You can mix your own Dutch Boy trim colors, too, by adding the necessary oil and thinners to Dutch Boy colors. Because of their color strength they contain no white lead.

Use these paints for the finishing coat only. The undercoat should be regular white lead paint, preferably tinted to a medium shade of the trim color.

With white lead paint there is no need to stick to the traditional red for barns and other farm buildings. Why not strike a new note with a medium gray or a nice tan, for example. Make your farm a distinctive one.

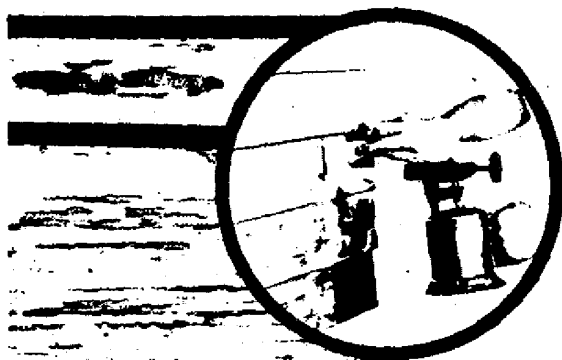
Ask your dealer for Dutch Boy Colors tint paint. They are carefully made to produce the tints you want. They are also high in tinting strength and go a long way. And to make it easier for you, they are manufactured that they quickly mix into lumping or streaking.



Preparing the Surface FOR PAINTING

PREPARING the surface is a very important part of a painting job. No matter what material is being painted, it should be clean and smooth before a brushful of paint is applied. Dirt, dust, rust, loose paint, grease or any other foreign matter should be removed. Rough and uneven places should be sandpapered smooth.

SCALING OR PEELING PAINT MUST BE REMOVED



Knots and sappy streaks should be given a thin coat of shellac after the first coat of paint is dry. Be sure the shellac extends well over the edges of the sappy areas.

Fill cracks, nail holes and minor surface defects with white lead putty after the first coat of paint is dry.

To apply a fresh coat on top of paint that has started to scale and peel is a waste of material and labor. Sooner or later whatever old paint still remains may loosen up, come off and bring the new paint with it.

The only safe practice is to remove all the old paint that shows any indication of coming loose. This can be done with paint remover, in paste form, or, as is frequently the case, with a blow torch.

A blow-torch should be carefully handled. Keep the flame away from loose joints, knot holes, cracks and underneath clapboards or shingles. Never use a torch when the flame might touch glass.

Hold the flame at an angle about an inch from the painted surface and about two inches ahead of the scraper. As the paint bubbles up and softens, it can be scraped off.

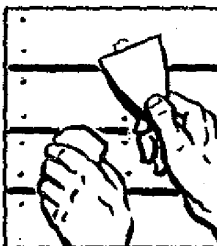
SANDPAPER ROUGH SPOT



SHELLAC KNOT



PUTTY HOLE



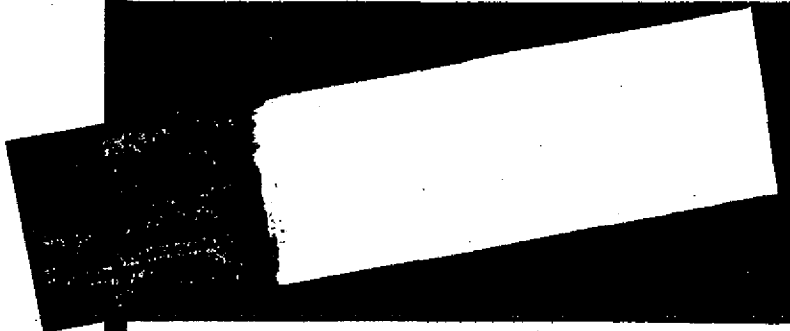
Painting Hints

HOW MANY COATS?

The number of paint coats to be put on a surface can be generally stated as three coats on a previously unpainted surface and two coats on repaint work.

However, on unpainted exterior wood, white lead jobs are being done today in two coats as well as in three. The combination of Dutch Boy Pure White Lead Exterior Primer and Pure White Lead Outside White is designed for this very purpose.

Also, on repaint work, if the old surface is in fairly good physical condition, one coat of Dutch Boy can be used to freshen up and give new durability to the old film.



An actual photograph of a Dutch Boy two coat job on red cedar siding. The first coat is Dutch Boy Exterior Primer. See how it hides the bare wood. At the right the finish coat of Outside White has been applied. Perfect coverage — sparkling whiteness in only two coats.

HOW PAINT SHOULD

WHITE lead paint for exterior use should be applied freely with a full—but not dripping brush. If a three coat job is being done the paint should be worked out well to form moderately thin coats, then finished up with light strokes.

On two-coat work, the priming coat should be applied more freely with moderate brushing and the finish coat.

All paint should be applied in a coat of uniform thickness. Avoid too thin a coat or an excess of paint. Use a well filled brush and proper brushing technique.

THINGS TO AVOID

~~COLD, FROSTY
WEATHER~~

No surface should be painted if it is wet or damp. If the surface is porous it is better to wait several days of clear dry weather.

~~WET, DAMP
SURFACE~~

If outside painting is done in damp weather, choose a day when the weather is clear and the sun is out to dry the surface and dampness.

~~PREVIOUS
COAT NOT DRY~~

Time between coats should be allowed to assure complete drying of the surface. A good test is to rub the surface with 1/0 sandpaper. If it does not clog up with paint, the surface is ready for the next coat.

HELPFUL FACTS

THAT WILL MAKE
PAINTING EAS

Use the Right Brush!

NOTHING is more wasteful of the painter's time and energy than to use a brush that is the wrong size for the job.

Using a two or three inch brush on large surfaces not only is tiresome but also prevents proper

spread of the paint and therefore affects the paint's durability.

On the other hand, the shape of a large brush can be ruined by using the narrow edge to paint in small surfaces that should be done with a one or two inch brush.

THIS SIZE

THESE SIZE

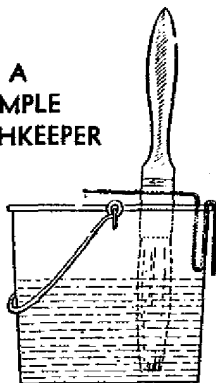
FOR BIG SURFACES

This is a 4½ inch paint brush, the type used by professional painters for coating large surfaces such as siding on a house.



Use Clean Brushes!

A
SIMPLE
BRUSHKEEPER



A dirty, caked up brush makes hard work of painting. Keep your brushes clean, particularly in these times when pure bristle brushes are irreplaceable.

Never let paint dry in a brush. If you are painting and must interrupt the job for more than an hour or two, put the wet brush in a brush-keeper filled with turpentine or kerosene.

When the job is finished wash out the brushes in kerosene. If you do not expect to use it again for some time further, clean the brush with ordinary yellow laundry soap, rinse with clear water and dry it thoroughly.

Then when you want to paint again your brushes will be as good as new.

HOW TO GOOD

Good putty is in types, made with ma petroleum oils, will s color the paint.

White lead putty, for any work, can b using Dutch Boy lead and fine bolte the whiting into oughly, kneading t the hands as soon a to handle. The weig quired will be abou of the white lead pa

AVOIDING PAINTING TROUBLES

GOOD paint doesn't fail prematurely unless it is improperly mixed, carelessly applied or asked to do the impossible.

One of the impossible things that paint is sometimes asked to do is to stay on a surface where excessive moisture is present behind the paint film. This condition will loosen the paint's adhesion to the surface and is responsible for practically all the cases of paint peeling.

Obviously, no surface should be painted while it is wet but very frequently moisture trouble occurs after the painting is done on a dry, or at least apparently dry, surface. The difficulty in these cases can usually be traced to definite defects in construction. To cite a few typical examples:

- 1—Lack of flashing or its incorrect use.
- 2—Poor fitting of siding against door and window casings or corner boards.
- 3—Improper installation of moisture barrier in sidewall insulation.
- 4—Siding or porch skirting touching soil.
- 5—No ventilation between soil and floor.
- 6—Hollow porch columns without ventilating holes at top and bottom.

Of course, if any of these or other similar faults in construction are present, they must be corrected to prevent paint failure.



ALLIGATORING

CAUSE: The application of a hard type of paint film over a film that is much softer. The

soft undercoat may be the result of improper formulation, the use of a soft drying pigment like yellow ochre, or the use of large amounts of straight color pigments.

HOW TO AVOID: Do not apply a paint that will form a hard film over a paint film that is much softer. Allow ample time between coats for drying and hardening. Before repainting a surface that has alligatorated extensively, remove all of the old paint, down to the wood.



PEELING

CAUSE: It may be the use of the wrong type of paint or poor application on an improperly prepared surface. Frequently, it is excessive moisture in the material that is painted that moves through to the underside of the paint film so that the paint's adhesion is broken and the paint peels off.

HOW TO AVOID: Make sure that the material to be painted is clean and in proper condition to receive paint; that it is thoroughly dry, not only on the surface but throughout. If there are any construction faults the proper repairs should be made.

CAUSE: Usually excessive moisture present in the wood at the time of painting, or gaining access to it at some later date. Heat of the sun, or heat from a furnace, moves the moisture through the wood to the underside of the paint film, breaking the paint's adhesion. If vapor is then built up, blisters are formed.

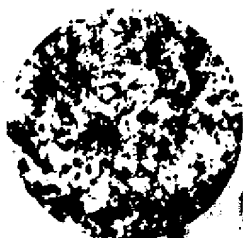
HOW TO AVOID: Make sure there are no construction faults and that the surface to be painted is dry. Before painting a blistered surface, remove all the old paint.



CAUSE: Uneven absorption of the finishing coat by the surface.

HOW TO AVOID: This defect can be avoided when the finish coat is applied to a properly sealed surface.

AVOIDING PAINTING TROUBLES—con

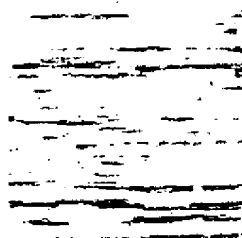


MILDEW

CAUSE: A dark-colored fungus that grows on soft paint films under the combined condition of moisture, warmth and shade.

HOW TO AVOID: Where mildewing has previously occurred, remove all fungus possible by washing surface thoroughly. Use a solution of paint cleaning compound or a mixture of one-quarter pound of washing soda to a gallon of water. Rinse well and repaint. The addition of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) to the paint (both coats) aids. Use about an ounce to every gallon of white lead paint. It may be added to the paint in either of two ways. First method: Dissolve the mercuric chloride in alcohol by placing a container with a small amount of alcohol in a hot water bath (but not over an open flame). Second method: Make a very thin paste of the mercuric chloride and a small amount of linseed oil and turpentine. Add gradually to the paint, stirring it in thoroughly.

CAUTION: Mercuric chloride is a deadly poison. Use with great care.



**CRACKING
AND
SCALING**

CAUSE: Paint that has become hard and brittle due to its age or composition so that it can no longer follow the movement of the wood surface underneath.

HOW TO AVOID: Use properly formulated white lead paint. It remains elastic and retains its adhesion.



**DISCOLORATION
FROM
METAL**

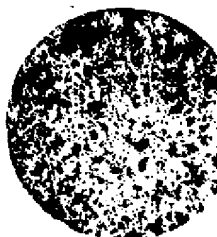
CAUSE: Formation of metal salts washed down over the surface of the paint film by rain. When the paint contains certain white pigments, the salts actually stain the film so that it is impossible to remove the discoloration.

HOW TO AVOID: Pure white lead paint is not permanently stained by these salts and any normal discoloration that is deposited on the surface of a white lead film from this source can be washed away.



CAUSE: The use of the paint, such as white lead paint, which undergoes a chemical reaction.

HOW TO AVOID: Use properly formulated white lead paint which forms water soluble salts.



CAUSE: Every paint as it ages. However, excessive discoloration is still fairly new. The paint that contains too much linseed oil in the film.

HOW TO AVOID: Use properly formulated paint which is part of the atmosphere is part of the linseed oil in the film.

RED LEAD FOR METAL SURFACES

Rust never rests. It is a constant enemy ready to turn valuable metal into worthless junk. But there's one sure way to beat rust to the punch. Use Dutch Boy red lead. Its bright red color will signal safety from rust and corrosion for all the metal surfaces around your farm.

This includes all sorts of farm machinery, which is so difficult to replace these days, as well as iron roofs, ventilators, wire fences and metal gates.

You can get Dutch Boy red lead in dry or paste form and mix it with oil yourself. Or, there is the ready-mixed kind that you can brush on today and recoat tomorrow.



Both will give you the same long-wearing protection—the proven durability that has made Dutch Boy the choice of leading engineers. It is the next-to-metal protector of many of the country's biggest structures as well as countless thousands of other iron and steel surfaces.

HOW TO MIX RED LEAD PAINT FROM DRY RED LEAD

To make a half gallon of red lead paint, using linseed oil and dry red lead, proceed as follows:

1. Into one pint of linseed oil, mix 10 pounds of dry red lead, a little at a time.
2. Let this mixture stand for about three days.
3. Then add another pint of linseed oil and stir thoroughly.
4. Just before you are ready to use the paint stir in one pint of a mixture consisting of two-thirds turpentine and one-third drier.



DUTCH BOY

WE have talked about Dutch Boy as a "house paint" but let's not forget that there are many other buildings on a farm that need to be protected from weather.

And this is one of Dutch Boy white lead's greatest advantages to the farmer. With it you can mix a paint that is suitable for every type of surface that you want to paint.

It is fine for exterior wood, of course. But white lead paint is equally durable and decorative for shingles, either wood or asbestos cement, and for such surfaces as brick, stucco, concrete and stone.

Dutch Boy can be used inside, too, to decorate and beautify woodwork and plaster. In this case, the white lead should be mixed with Dutch Boy Lead Mixing Oil to make a flat paint just as linseed oil and turpentine make a gloss paint for exterior surfaces.

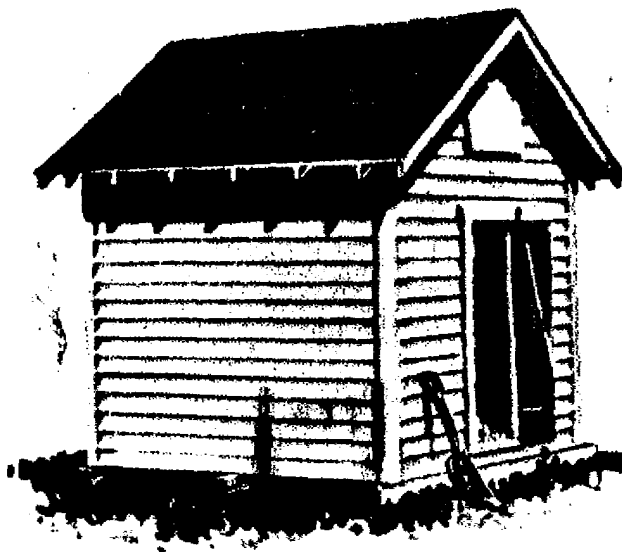
So the v
Dutch Boy
paint for this an
for something else. Ho

out of the same container.
lead paint. Left-overs can be put to
of spoiling the paint for later use.

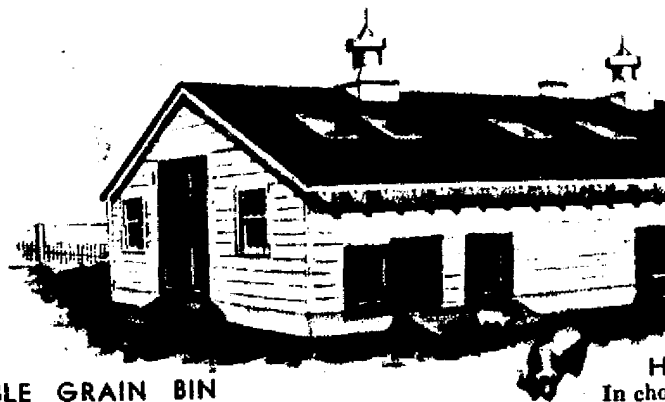
It's a good idea to always have so
ready for those odd jobs when you
spare. Keep things touched up and
frequent and you will keep weathe
the upper hand.

On the pages that follow we have
how some of the smaller but impo
can be painted with Dutch Boy. Lo
that you can apply to your building

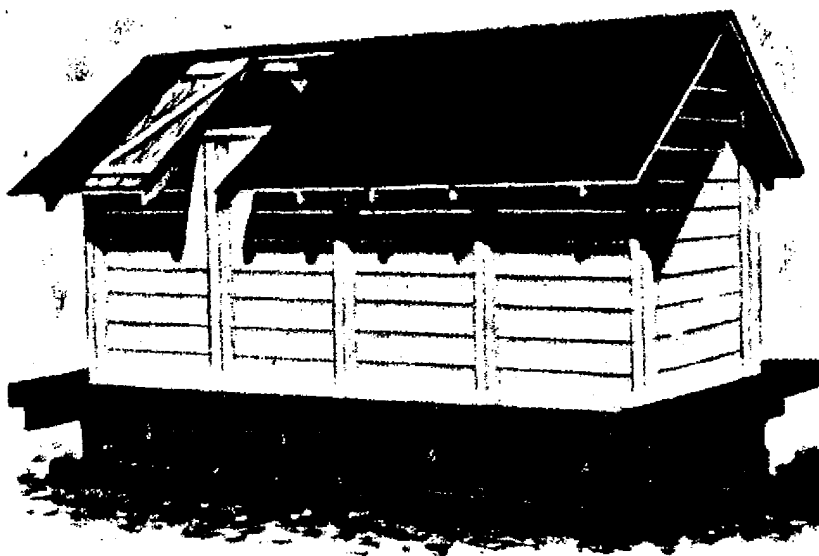
Give Dutch Boy protection to all



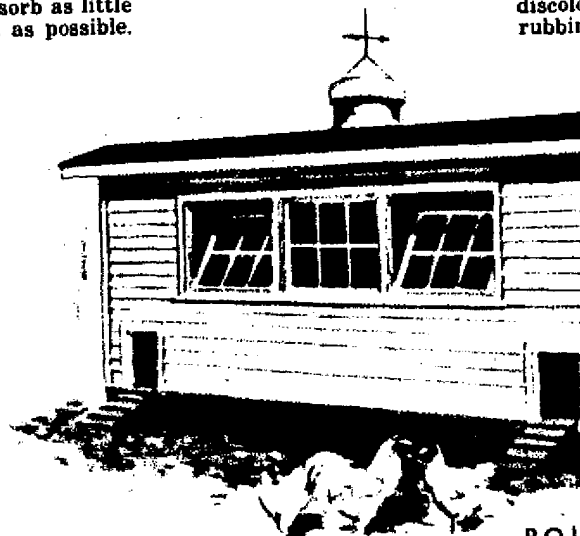
PORTABLE GRAIN BIN
This type of building should be painted in some pleasing light color that will absorb as little of the sun's heat as possible.



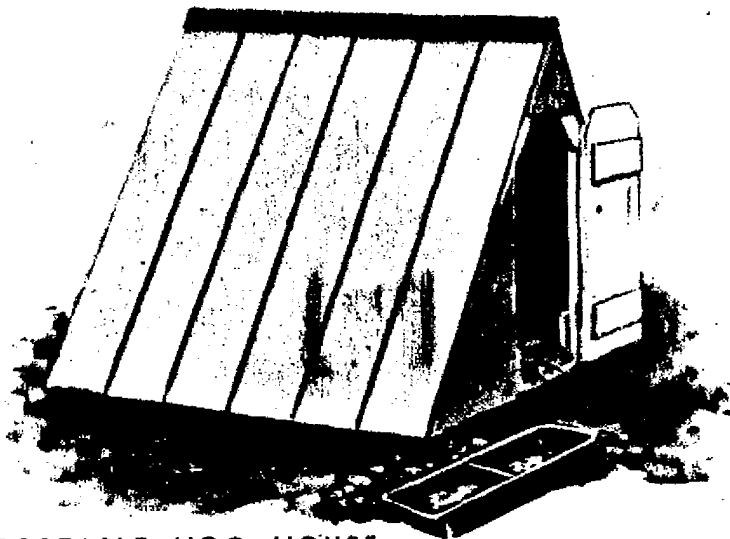
H
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for th
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discol
rubbin



CATTLE FEEDER
Note how the under section has been painted a color against which the mud splatterings will not show up.



POU
White is
color for
trim color



PORTABLE HOG HOUSE

The above color selection is one way of making these little buildings attractive as well as keeping them protected from the wear of weather.

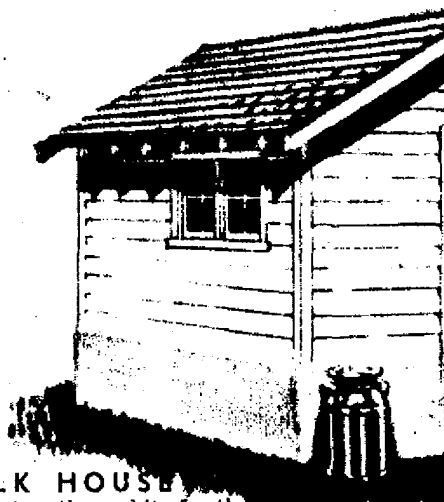
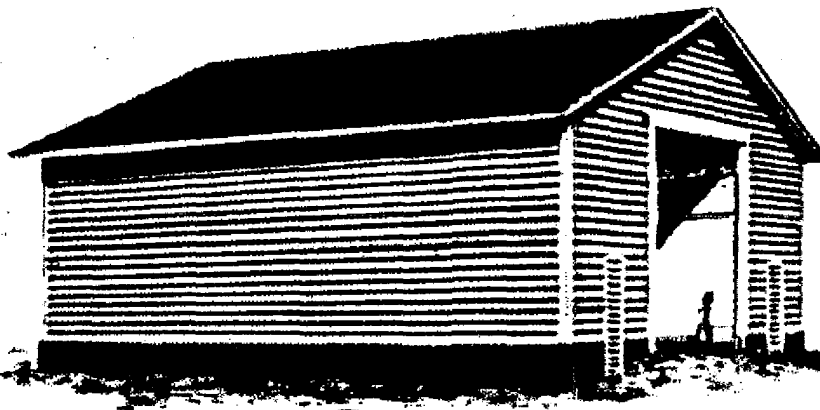


MACHINE SHOP AND

A dark color that does not so can be used for doors and s white where greasy hands touch. Note the metal roof protecting primer coat of

CORN CRIB

These structures should be painted against weather and at the same time they can be made to look a pleasing part of a well painted farm.



MILK HOUSE

Nothing is better than white for the dairy buildings. It signifies cleanliness and purity; keeps sanitary.

—and don't neglect THE INTERIOR

PAINT isn't needed much for protection on the inside of the house. But it is important for beauty and decoration.

Nothing spruces up a room and your family's spirits like a coat of Dutch Boy flat paint in some bright and cheerful color. It's like a spring tonic to get rid of dirty walls and make everything fresh and clean again.

Paint can make any home more livable. Well selected color will bring your rooms up to date — make a home that the whole family will take pride in. It will



help to keep the young folks contented "on the farm."

If you are interested in learning more about how to decorate your rooms write for our booklet "Defense of Your Home," which tells about painting with paint. It contains suggestions in full as well as an interesting discussion of decorative principles. It's free for the asking. Address any of the offices shown below.

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