

**"Look, it glistens."  
Hold it, it's heavy.  
Tap it, it rings."**



**Y**OU tell fine glass with your eyes, hands, and ears. In the light the bowl glistens with the rainbow's colors. In your hand it is heavier than the common glass bowl. When you strike it, you hear a clear, bell-like ring.

Lead, that dull, unattractive metal, is responsible for the brilliance of fine glass. Because the lead used in making the glass gives it the density necessary to bend or reflect light rays, the glass has the lustre and color that cheaper glass does not have.

#### *Lead makes glass heavy*

Lead also gives weight to glass. The piece of fine plain glass and cut-glass you pick up may be anywhere from 20% to 50% lead. Table glass, such as tumblers and goblets, is from 20% to 40% lead. When it is struck, lead glass in most forms gives forth a musical ring that ordinary glass does not.

Lead also gives the glass a softness that makes cutting and engraving easier and more economical. Despite this softness—because of it, in fact—lead glass retains its strength and offers greater resistance to changes of temperature than ordinary glass.

One glass manufacturer in a year used 200,000 pounds of lead. The entire glass industry takes about 13,000,000 pounds of the annual lead production in the United States.

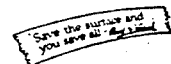
Lead makes glass an object of beauty and admiration. Both at home and on the street, lead, in spectacle and reading-glass lenses, aids the vision of many thousands.

The astronomer searches the Milky Way with the powerful lead-glass lens of his telescope. The chemist and the biologist invoke the aid of the microscopic lens in which is lead. The photographer and the motion picture operator with their camera lenses containing lead record the pictorial history of the world.

In the millions of buildings that are lighted by electricity, lead in electric light bulbs is helping to make night as much like day as possible. The glass used in other ways for illuminating purposes is also generally lead-glass.

#### *Lead as paint*

**L**EAD in glass is very bashful and conceals itself so that there is no visible sign of its presence. But in its more general use as paint, you can see it on every hand. As white-lead, mixed with pure linseed oil, it protects such surfaces as wood from rot and decay. As red-lead it prevents rust from eating into and destroying iron and steel.



For generations the professional painter has used white-lead to save the surface. From our forefathers' time it has always been the standard for surface protection. Today owners everywhere realize that it is more economical to cover their property with "lead-in-oil" than to pay for the damage that the weather can soon do to unpainted surfaces. They believe in the phrase, "Save the surface and you save all."

#### *Producers of lead products*

*Dutch Boy white-lead* is the name of the pure white-lead made and sold by National Lead Company. On every keg of *Dutch Boy white-lead* is reproduced the picture of the Dutch Boy Painter shown below. This trade-mark guarantees a product of the highest quality.

Dutch Boy products also include red-lead, linseed oil, flatting oil, babbitt metals and solder.

National Lead Company also makes lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. If you want information regarding any particular use of lead, write to us.

If you wish to read further about lead, we can tell you of a number of interesting books on the subject. The latest and probably most complete story of lead and its many uses is "Lead, the Precious Metal," published by the Century Co., New York. Price \$3. If you are unable to get it at your bookstore, write the publisher or order through us.

