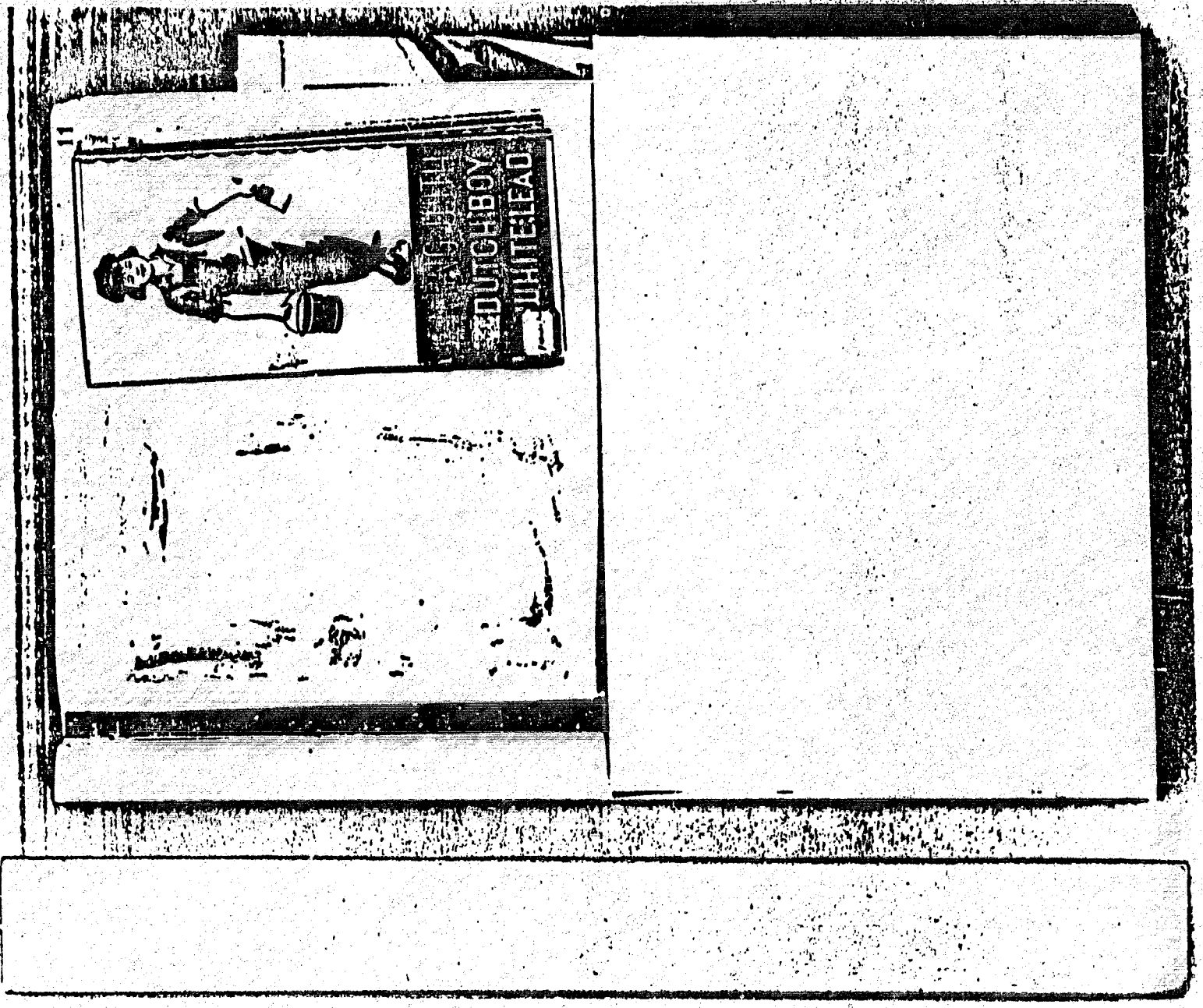
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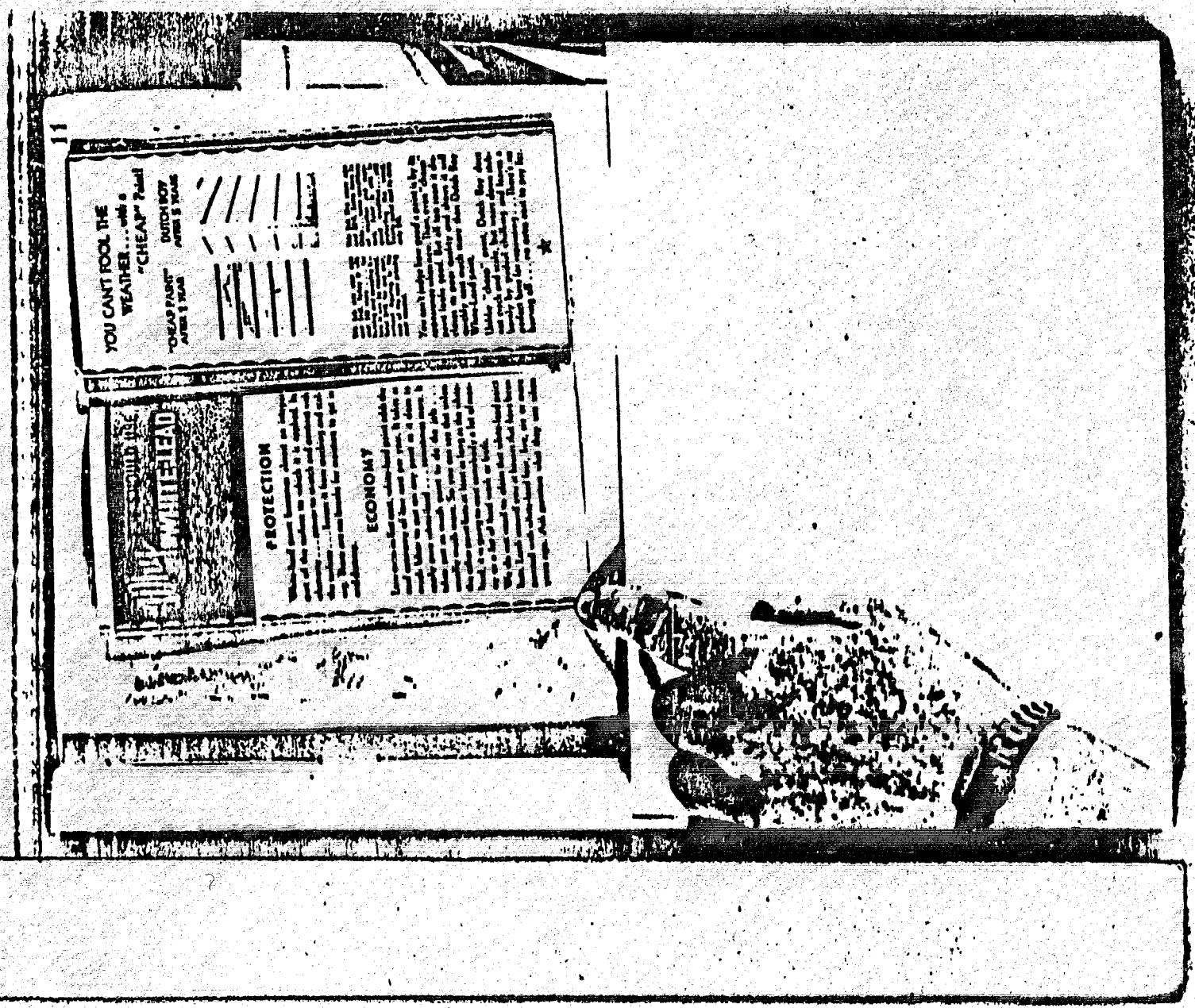


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# HELPFUL PAINTING HINTS

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Knots and sappy streaks in new wood should be shellacked with orange shellac, knotted out very thin, after the priming coat of paint is applied.

Painting should be done in dry weather on dry surfaces. Moisture under paint is almost sure to cause trouble.

To find the number of square feet to be painted, measure the total distance around the house and multiply that by the height of the various levels. This will give the number of square feet in the walls. To find the area of gables, multiply their width by one-half their height. Add that to the area of the walls. Be sure to add enough for the overhang of the eaves, gables, etc., and for porch floors and ceilings. Take ordinary off for doors and windows. In estimating the quantity of paint needed, figure one gallon to every 700 square feet of surface, one coat.

It is a good idea to strain paint through a double thickness of cheese-cloth or a fine wire screen.

The surface to be repainted should be smooth before new paint is applied. If the old paint has cracked, scaled or blistered, it will be necessary to scrape or burn off the old paint. Do not allow the paint remover to flow from the brush. Brush it out. And do it cautiously, too. Gasoline and benzine are highly inflammable. Paint and turpentine or linseed oil will be ruined if mixed with paint remover.

Each coat should be allowed to dry at least two or three days before the next coat is applied. After the first coat is dry, fill all nail holes and cracks with putty made by working together dry whiting and paste white-lead.

## DUTCH BOY ALL-PURPOSE SOFT PASTE

Here, for the first time, is a quick-mixing white lead which is equally suitable for inside as well as outside use. This new and improved lead-in-oil not only saves a few cents but this profusely ... without a trace of a shake or flash ... and, at the same time, brings you the advantages of quick-mixing. Extra grinding by a special mill-ing process, during which a small amount of pure turpentine is added, is the reason why Dutch Boy ALL-PURPOSE Soft Paste is not only a new but an improved white-lead. It is a uniform product in every sense of the word ... convenient ... adaptable ... economical ... yet a returns that durability for which white-lead paint has long been famous. It is sold under the well-known Dutch Boy brand in the convenient 12½, 25 and 50 pound pails as well as 100 pound kegs.

## HEAVY PASTE WHITE-LEAD

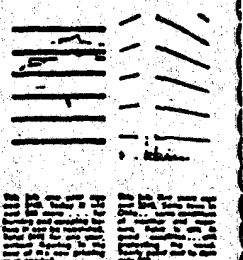
Heavy Paste is exactly the same as ALL-PURPOSE soft paste except that it does not contain the "mixing oil" and must therefore be "broken up" before it can be thinned to paint. If, for any reason you prefer the heavy paste, follow the mixing formulas on the ladder except to ADD a little turpentine in each case.

## HANDBOOK ON PAINTING

For full information about the painting of in-teriors as well as exteriors — wood, plaster, metal, brick, stone, concrete and stucco — write for our Handbook on Painting. 150 pages of useful painting facts. Free on request.

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## YOU CAN'T FOOL THE WEATHER ... with a "CHEAP" Paint




You can't judge how good a paint is by its appearance when new. Then, even "cheap" paint looks good. But all too soon a dis-colors as poor quality and shows a soil quickly cost much more than Dutch Boy White-Lead paint.

Unlike "cheap" paint, Dutch Boy does not crack and scale, but wears down slowly by gradual chalking and leaves a perfect base for repainting ... There's no fooling all ... no extra cost to you for

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