For a longer lasting, better looking job, remove old whitewash materials. Use a stiff brush or wash old material with water. If a smooth surface is desired, fill rough spots with putty prior to applying the new coat of whitewash.

Dampen area to be finished so whitewash will dry more slowly and “set” better.

“Make up” only enough mixture for immediate use. Most types deteriorate rapidly.

Apply thin and quickly. Allow first coat to dry thoroughly before adding second coat.

**Formula No. 1**

Place in a container 31 pounds of unslaked lime or 42 pounds of hydrated lime (builder's lime) and sufficient water to cover it. Allow to stand until thoroughly hydrated or slaked down. Strain this mixture and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water. In another container mix 3 pounds of ground rice, ½ pound Spanish whitewash and 1 pound clear glue in 2½ gallons of water. The ground rice should be mixed with the hot water until it becomes gelled. Add the whitewash and glue to this jelly. Pour the second solution into the lime while stirring vigorously. Allow to stand for a few days and apply with brush. If this is too thick, add water until it brushes well.

**Formula No. 2**

Use a container large enough to hold 62 pounds of quick lime (rock lime) or 80 pounds of hydrated lime (builder's lime) and 15 gallons of water. Allow to stand until thoroughly slaked down. In a second container, stir 2½ pounds flour into ½ gallon of cold water. When thoroughly mixed, add 2 gallons of boiling water. Dissolve 2½ pounds salt in 2½ gallons of water, 1 pound clear glue in 1 gallon warm water. Mix salt and glue solution and pour the mixture into the lime solution, stirring vigorously while adding. Add sufficient water for it to brush well, strain the solution and use. Rye flour, if obtainable, would be better than ordinary flour.

**Formula No. 3**

Mix 2½ gallons of skim milk with 3 pints household ammonia in a gallon of water. In separate container, mix 50 pounds builder's lime in 6 gallons of water; then add the milk and ammonia mixture to the lime bath, stirring vigorously while adding, and strain. Just before
you are ready to use this solution, add 5 pints of formaldehyde in 3 gallons of water, pouring this into the lime mixture slowly and stirring vigorously. Add water to brush well and use the same day the mixture is completed.

Some Additional Formulas

a. Dissolve 15 pounds of common salt in 7½ gallons of water. To this solution add 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime or the putty made by carefully slaking 38 pounds (½ bushel) of fresh quicklime. Mix thoroughly until a thick paste is formed and strain through a fine screen before using. Thin to desired consistency with fresh water.

The substitution of 5 pounds of dry calcium chloride for the salt in the foregoing formula produces a mixture that does not chalk and is quite desirable.

b. The following formula produces a whitewash that has a yellow tinge when first applied. However, this color disappears within a few days and very white and durable coating results.

Dissolve 12 pounds of salt and 6 ounces of powdered alum in about 4 gallons of hot water. Add 1 quart of molasses. Make a thick cream by thoroughly mixing 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime with about 7 gallons of hot water. Add the clear solution to the lime, stirring vigorously. Thin to desired consistency.

In the foregoing formula, 38 pounds (½ bushel) of fresh quicklime may be substituted for the hydrated lime. The quicklime must be carefully slaked and screened before use.

c. Formula c., which follows, has also been found to be very satisfactory. It is white, does not rub or chalk and is quite weather resistant. Taking everything into consideration, this formula may be considered as the best and most practical for any use.

Soak 5 pounds of casein in about 2 gallons of water (preferably hot) until thoroughly softened (about 2 hours). Dissolve 3 pounds of trisodium phosphate in about 1 gallon of water and add this solution to the casein. Allow this mixture to dissolve. Prepare a thick cream by mixing 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime in about 7 gallons of water, stirring vigorously. Dissolve 3 pints of formaldehyde in about 3 gallons of water. When the lime paste and the casein solution are both thoroughly cool, slowly add the casein solution to the lime, stirring constantly. Just before using, slowly add the formaldehyde to the batch, stirring constantly and vigorously. Care must be taken not to add the formaldehyde too rapidly, as this may cause the casein to gel, thus spoiling the batch. The cold lime paste produced by carefully slaking and screening 38 pounds (½ bushel) of quicklime may be substituted for the hydrated lime if desired.

Caution: Do not make up more of this formula than can be used in one day.