

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF
THE SAME MONTHS AT
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

April, - - 49°	April, - - 50°
May, - - 55	May, - - 58
June, - - 61	June, - - 66
July, - - 64	July, - - 70
August, - - 63	August, - - 69

292

312

292

Difference in favour of the Falls, 20
Which nearly compensates the difference in
February and March, which is—

Feb. 40°, March 44° = 84°

In Canada, Feb. 26°, March 35° = 61°

23

This compensation is possibly augmented by the mean temperature of September in Canada being 62°, while about London it is 57° only, and in consequence of the lower temperature of the early months in Canada, peaches are about a fortnight later in ripening as well as in blossoming.

The data here stated, are taken from the Penny Cyclopædia. The memorandum may be of use in preventing the attempt to cultivate the peach tree in situations where the thermometer will shew that the heat is insufficient for that culture, both in degree and continuance.

To the Editor of the B. A. Cultivator.

SIR,—You will confer a favour by publishing the following communication, which I think would be a benefit to the community at large, as I have been asked for the receipt in question by several persons, one of which I gave to Mr. Harrison, and I believe he painted the theatre at Hamilton with the same composition, and it has proved a failure.

Having seen a receipt for making a brilliant whitewash, as is seen on the President's house at Washington, published in the seventh number of the third volume of the *Cultivator*, and taken from the *Southern Planter*; and having seen it puff'd in many of the newspapers from time to time, the following experiments may be relied on, and may prevent others from being disappointed likewise:

L. September last, I procured some of the very

best material, such as unslacked lime, rice flour, glue, whiting, and salt, and mixed according to the receipt, I painted over a large two story dwelling-house, that had been previously painted with whitelead and oil, some years ago, and also a large wood and carriage-house that had never been painted. These buildings looked well for a few days, especially in dry weather; but at the present time they look more shabby than if they had been left naked, and would have to be scraped before they could be painted with white lead and oil. As the whitewash is completely washed off, with the exception of a few scales of lime, both buildings now present the same bad appearance. James Lewis, Esq., has tried the same with colouring matter with the same bad effect, and has been obliged to remove it, and put on oil paint.

I would therefore recommend those that have good buildings, or bad ones, not to use it, as the making and laying it on occupied near ten days and the time was worse than lost. It adhered some better to the chimney-tops, which were brick; but even they are looking shabby. It adheres better to brick and stone than wood. I could not recommend it in any shape other than a temporary whitewash for the inside of a room; but whitelead and oil is far better, and cheaper in the end for every purpose.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS G. WILSON.

GOZEDALE FARM,

Saltfleet, 7th June, 1845.

We are obliged to Mr. Willson for the above information, and can only say that we shall in future be more cautious in giving insertion to similar articles as the one alluded to. In experimenting, it is wise to do so upon a small scale, and then there will be no risk in sustaining loss. There have been a number of receipts for making white-wash for buildings inserted in the *Cultivator*—each should have been tried upon a small scale, and the relative value of each would have been known, which, if published, would have been a boon to the public. It is impossible for the conductor of an agricultural journal to test even a tithe that is recommended to the attention of his readers. The value of his journal will depend in a great measure upon the soundness of his judgment in giving publicity to the experiments of others.—ED.