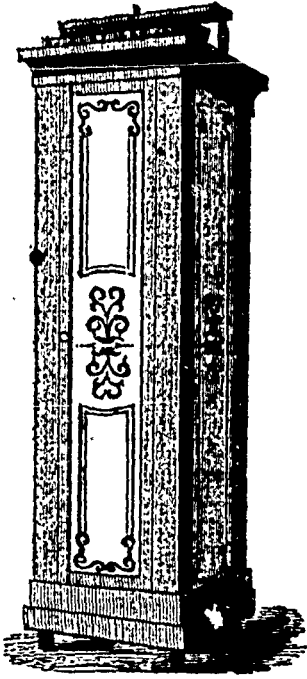


in advance. Mr. Jackes is highly pleased with his machine, and informs us that he is satisfied that it will pull any stump in the Township of York, of which many are from four to five feet in diameter.



Sliding Top Chamber Shower Bath.

The Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two feet square upon the floor.—It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture. The sliding top frame which supports the water basin, and to which the showering plate is attached moves up and down in the grooves of the upright posts of the Bath, and is drawn down by the hand to receive the water, where it is held by a button until the basin is filled, when by turning back the button with a slight upward pressure of the hand, it will rise to the upper part of the frame work of the Bath.—The person who wishes to bathe then steps in, pulls the cord and the water comes down in a copious shower upon him. A pan beneath the bottom receives the water that descends through a small aperture left open for that purpose.

The simplicity of this bath is a great recommendation, as there is no complicated machinery about it, it will last many years without repairs.

In every age and almost in every country, even among uncivilized nations, the value of bathing

appears to have been acknowledged. Bathing may be considered in a two fold point of view: as a means of preserving health by keeping the skin in a state fit for performing its functions, and as an agent for the cure of disease. The cold bath when used by persons in health, increases the tone of the habit, strengthens the digestive organs, and by diminishing the sensibility of the whole system, and particularly of the skin renders the body less susceptible of atmospheric impressions from cold, wet, and sudden changes of temperature, thus contributing to the production of a robust constitution. Hence the beneficial influence of using the cold bath daily, and that especially early in the morning. If used in the evening the water should be warmed.

We have a large supply of these machines on sale, at the Provincial Agricultural Warehouse. Price from £4 10s. £6, each.

TARES OR VETCHES.—The ground best adapted for this crop is a clean wheat stubble, which should be ploughed as early as possible in the spring. Where this crop is sown for soiling, it is well to sow early at the rate of two bushels of vetches, and one and a half bushels of oats well mixed, per acre. A top dressing of ashes or gypsum when the plants begin to make their appearance above the ground, would promote an early growth, so that by the middle of June, they will be fit to cut for feeding stock, and they will continue to be nutritious and wholesome food for horses and horned cattle, until the second growth becomes sufficiently advanced for that purpose. The oats will prevent the vetches lodging, and will consequently keep them free from dust and other impurities. The second crop will in an average of seasons produce an abundant yield of seed, and upon the best description of soils a yield of 20 bushels per acre may be safely relied upon.—Every farmer should unquestionably sow a small portion of his farm with vetches, by which means he would be provided in the months of July and August, with a most valuable stock of green provender to feed his cattle, when in all probability the pasturage will be short, owing to the influence of extreme heat and drouth. This crop when only once cut, is one of the best preparatives for wheat, as the latter is seldom if ever lodged, or destroyed by rust. Vetches given to milch cows produce abundance of very rich milk, and consequently the finest butter.