

This brings another thing to my mind. As the country was all level, the farm dray was the means of carting grain or produce and the only means of getting the various kinds of cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley, peas, hay &c. to the stack. In <sup>the</sup> very many years of <sup>early</sup> experience I only remember of one waggon (4 wheels) being used. It is unnecessary to give a description of the dray, suffice it to say, there was what was called the block dray and also the tip. This latter was a great convenience when required to slip off a load very quickly. The difference between the tip and the block, was that, the shafts were part of the frame work on which the body was built. In the tip ~~was the~~ ~~placed at body was~~ In the "tip" the shafts were placed along side of the body but partly underneath. Held in position, by a bar going through from one side to the other & held in position by a pin. This bar was placed through the centre of the body underneath when the body was brought into contact with the shafts at the front. There was a ~~or~~ slip catch fixed to hold in position the body when this catch was released, the weight behind would cause the body & contents, to rise upwards and discharge the contents behind. When carting metal for the formation of the roads, this was a very simple and quick method, whereas in the case of

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Chains on

The block dray, the horse that was between the shafts would have all to be loosened and the band, <sup>also</sup> under the same, this to prevent the load from rising unduly high. When all was released the shafts were tipped up & the load discharged a certain amount of strength required to move the cart forward & then to bring all down again into position and readjust the chains & then off again for another load. For general light work, one ~~two~~ horse only might be required, for a heavier load two and I have seen as many as three used in those tandem fashion and I have recollections of a change in this method when three horses were used & instead of them being stretched one in front of the other, the leaders were placed along side. ~~It~~ What a discovery, & how much easier the team was controlled.

shilvrens. For general work such as carting out hay or straw to feed stock a frame was or bringing in the crop from the harvest field a frame was fixed upon the top, so as to make the body space much larger & thereby enable a very much bigger load to be brought in. To us this went by the name of "shilvrens". Probably this was a name used for the same in that part of England from where