christian or cultivator." We hope to belong to that class wh have faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil in the moral world and our faith is not less strong that terminated, at least be subdued, so mowing machines that the labor of keeping them so far To the Editor of the Agriculturist. in check, that no material harm shall be caused by them, will be comparatively easy.

so long may we expect there will be

evil in the natural world, and he who

is not willing to contend against both

is not worthy of the name of either

Means have been discovered for preventing the ravages of the currant worm curculio canker worm, caterpillar, melon bug, and aphis, and the mildew and other diseases of our vines If we can do this, is it not reasonable to think that we can discover reme dies, or the means of preventing all the diseases and depredations as they come into existance or under our notice. We have the potatoe bug here makingbad work, but I see they are advertising a remedy in the St. John papers that I have no doubt will be effectual, of which, it is said, borax is the principle ingredient. We would advise all to apply the remedy at the first appearance, and not wait until i spreads over the whole field or lot.

Yours, &c., J. BEBBINGTON. Fredericton July 22, 1878.

For the "Agriculturist."

MR. EDITOR.-Thinking a few words from this section in reference to the state of the crops might prove of interest, I write you.

country leads us to expect a fairly scythe down to plates in the guards. show will frustrate that object. abundant harvest. Hay, which from the extensive intervals on both to the cutter as possible without branches of the Oromocto river is the binding. On all first-class mowers principal crop, is said to be greater they are mide of malleable iron and in quantity and better in quality will bear pounding. Examine than that of last year. In the up- position of the scythe under the butlands from what cause is unknown, tons quite often and if the cutters are sorrel seems to be interspersed to not in close contact with the plates of a much greater extent that heretofore the guards, rap the buttons until the whilst on the intervals polly pod ap- cutters are in such position, then you has been commenced on a limit otherwise. ed scale,

desirable a could be wished for. Wheat, of which there has been bushels than in any previous season looks exceedingly well, strong, and hardy, and gives promise of a bountiful yield. The varieties are "Lost Nation," "Fife" and "Black put on; you will save time and get Sea." The latter was the importation of the Government, and will no doubt from present appearances realize all

Potatoes, of which large quantities have been planted, look thriving the rains of the past week being of great nut, clean out all the bearings with benefit thereto. Potato bugs have made their appearance in a few places but not in any very large numbers. The damage done by them has been slight, owing to the vigilance and care of the farmers whose efforts in destroying them have so far been

ducts of the field in so far as the feed- may not be serviceable at the end of ing of stock is concerned which is to be much regretted as the favorable Fredericton, July 23rd 1878.

JRNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 27, 1878.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor.

VOL. 1.

opinion of stock raisers so frequently given through the columns of your paper, should in a slight measure at least he heeded at especially when attended with such beneficial and profitable results. The only exception

Our farmers generally are fully aware of the necessity of the "Insects injurious to vegetation," and modern improvements in implements great is the debt of gratitude which for farm purposes and are well supwe owe to him and to the succeeding plied with Mowing Machines, Horse of bulls, sheep and pigs from promiinvestigators who have given their Rakes, Steel Ploughs, Cultivators, etc, nent breeders in our own Province, lives to studying the habits of these in fact everything that will facilitate

how to destroy those which prey the raising of sheep which will no tinguish our friends from our foes. those about engaging therein. Specu-Every plant imported from abroad, lation is rife as to the results for brings with it new insects or disease; which, however, we must await an- tity of having tools than usual, and to

ties have been consigned to a later bane to successful cultivation, but as period for discussion and all appear long as moral evil exists in the world to be happy. More anon. Yours truly.

> Blissville, July 22, 1878. For the "Agriculturist."

USE AND CARE OF MOWING

MACHINES. Manager of Agencies for G. M. Cossitt land yet. the insect plagues shall, if not ex- & Bro., about the use and care of

> SIR:-I wish to draw the attention machines, which long experience the trade has proved to me to

and with the guards neither up or

ter-bar does not sag back; make of mowers tend to this more than others increasing the draft

are turned tight. Five minutes labor thus spent may save half a days forced

worked. hard. Sperm oil is the best, and the next best for mowers is a mixture of holding such exhibitions is the opare usually to be had in

6 Keep the buttons down as close be diminishing. Having will get good work done but not

7 Keep the scythes sharp. Take during the past week not proving as both of them with you always and have them keen to cut when you commence work. Every hour or two sown probably treble the number of rub the edges with a good scythe stone, using first one soythe and then the other in the machine.

8 When the sections get worn to point, buy new ones and have them much better work done with less labor by the team. If possible retain the original shape of the sections in the expectations formed in regard to grinding keeping the point square as

9 Examine your machine carefully when you are haying, tighten every coal oil, rub the same on the seythes and put them away in a dry place. If the mower needs repairing in any way, have it done and you may save yourself much trouble next year. Then put the machine carefully away

Corn, turnips, mangolds and car- on completing the work, will gather rust and be damaged more than by

For the "Agriculturist." The Aberdeen Agricultural Society

donation. The aim of the Directors has been to make it pay. Any one who has agricultural implements or seeds to buy may become a member and can be supplied with reliable goods at a much lower price than can

any public man been dunned for

be done by any trader. In addition the Society has by a judicious selection and by its purchases at the Govern ment sale done much to improve the Attention is now being directed to breed of these animals not only in Aber deen but the surrounding country. The Directors have just held their

midsummer meeting, when it was decided to purchase a much larger quanhold a show in the fall The show t will be held early so that a selection purchase of Horse Rakes by the be made, and sent in charge of one or of Edmund Burke are appropriate:- I am led to believe that much truth cial Exhibition. The expense will be first to get a mackerel kit with two The most vigilant superintendence, is contained therein. The transaction defrayed by the Society, and the heads whih will hold about two the most prompt activity, which has does not appear to have been con- owners will get whatever prizes may be awarded to them.

Busy life prevails the country, poli has been extremely warm and dry. Paris green according to directions-Hay will be an average crop, not then stop the hole with a tight fitting or three preceding years. Potatoes taken in handling the Paris green by and early sown grain never looked those who have cuts and sores on better, but late sown grain is suffering their hands. from the long continued drought, Less than the usual quantity of Turlate burning; our people have not got A letter from L. W. Johnston, into the way of raising them on old

> T. R. RONALD. July 9th, 1878.

Exhibition. Are the manufacturers bearing in mind the fact, that the ex that the cutter-bar lies perfectly hibiton opens on the 8th October, and that they have very little over two months for preparation? Time flies down; then the stubble will be smooth is a trite truth, but is one that they would do well to remember. It is to 2 See that the outer end of the cut- be hoped that they will not allow the opportunity to slip past for their own interests and the credit of the Province. In the large and handsome building, now in the course of construction, they will have ample and convenient space to display the products of their invention and skill. idleness from the loss of a bolt with- is exceedingly desirable that the display should be comprehensive, and that no manufacturing industry should 4 Buy the best oil. Poor oil will be unrepresented. Quality is hardly more essential than variety and quantity. One of the chief reasons for one part coal oil to two parts castor portunity they afford of arrriving at

> pursue an entirely losing game. The seize on the opportunity to display observes:their productions, and with what proparticular and peculiar merits broad- ful and gratifying to find everything stable for winter feeding, and seldom

go into them with a will.

will do as well as if the show were at

tion unless St. John takes a large history of of the College is, it is not pensive, and destroy all the profits. | francs.

fine opportunity offered them to prove that the disaster that fell upon their city has neither touched their spirit or impaired their powers. But as yet bestirring themselves. Is it not time that the press was making enquiries and stimulating exertion?

THE POTATO BUG.

Good advice given to the farmers of New England may be profitably taken by the farmers of New Brunswick. The potato bug has made its appearance in the fields of Maine so thickly as makes it impossible to get rid of them by hand picking. The farmers are advised to try in the first place, a Lewis Exterminator and the potato bug killer. Several gallons of liquid may be made at a cost of 50 cents-enough for a fair trial-and it should be applied freely to the hills are covered with the pests before they get large enough to shift quarters. This process failing, the farmers are advised to use Paris green way to prepare the Paris green is The weather for the last fortnight thirds full of water, then add the more. It is much better than last plug when the kit may be shaken as much as necessary. Care should be

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK TRADE. - Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 5211 head of cattle, 401 horses, 3318 sheep, and 838 pigs have been brought to Great Britain by the Canadian steamship lines during the six months ending June 30. In consequence of the available space in these steamships being secured until September, 2761 head of Canadian cattle, 963 sheep, manufacturers with the farmers of the and 386 horses have been conveyed Province is essentially necessary for by steamers sailing from Boston and the success of the coming Provincial New York, also 38 head of cattle and 203 pigs by sailing vessel from Montreal-making a total of 8010 cattle, 4281 sheep, 1041 pigs, and 787 horses. The imports from Canada in the year 1876 were 2767 cattle, 2607 sheep, 332 horses, no pigs; 1877-7412 cattle, 6 25 sheep, and 373 pigs.

> DEATH OF A FAMOUS BOOTH BULL. The Warlaby herd has sustained a great loss in the head of its herd Royal Benedict" (27348). He was calved on July 1, 1867, by "Prince Christian" (22581), dam "Royal Bridesmaid" by "Prince Alfred" (13494), of the famous Strawberry or Halnaby family. He was a celebrated getter, being sire of many animals of the Warlaby and other herds.

CULTURE.

something like a correct idea of the tural Colleges of America, to which a and this will give two thirds of the macadamized roads or paved streets existing condition of the industry of a gold medal was awarded by the 5 Keep all bearings well oiled, in country and of testing the progress Highland Society of Scotland, and eat and digest as much in warm as would, in a lew days, be battered and eat and digest as much in warm as worn to the quick, and weeks would The general appearance of the cluding the buttons that hold the it has made-a partial incomplete which appears in the recently pub- cold weather, the same food must prolished volume of their Transactions, a duce from 50 to 100 per cent. more elapse before the slow-growing natu-It is certain that Exhibitions pay full and very interesting notice is gain in warm than cold weather, and, ral protecting horn could be repro- these heifers two years, I will state It is certain that Exhibitions pay full and very interesting notice is when we add the greater digestibility the exhibitors directly or indirectly, given of our School of Agriculture at of grass than hay, we see that double in stoutness and wear between the just four months old, for which I re-Nations, or men do not persistently Guelph. The writer is Mr. James the gain on pasture and corn than on frequent occurrence of great interna- deen, who visited the institution in probability. tional exhibitions proves, that besides connection with several others of a having an improving tendency, there similar character in the United States is money somewhere; they stimulate during the summer of 1877. It will quires the consumption of a very large invention, fill the mind with ideas be gratifying to the friends of the bulk to produce a rapid growth; and that bear fruit in improvements in all College, and encouraging to its zeal- it is found that cattle are capable of towns carry their shoes, which weigh them and destroy their usefulness for branches of manufacturing industry, ous and efficient staff of teachers, to assimilating a larger amount of nutri- about 5 lbs. each, five weeks in dry the dairy. Calves are too often un- was exhibited in the West and they afford an unequalled field have the formal testimony of so able for advertising, and they promote and disinterested an observer, who ration on grass will all go to growth direct sales. What is true of such evidently regards our new agricultural shows on the largest scale is, there is school as doing a most important no reason for doubting, true of those work for the country, and in some more limited. Every one who has respects already ahead of several anavisited a great agricultural or cattle logous institutions in the neighboring show, in England and America, knows Republic. After giving copious ance to the cattle feeder everywhere. with what avidity engineers, machin- details of the character and manage- and especially in the West, where ists, and manufacturers of implements ment of the farm, and literary and and tools, and carriage builders, etc., scientific studies, Mr. Macdonald

"In midsummer (1877), the writer It is to be hoped that no sectional and gathering peas, some carting, will be reduced expensively fast in

share in it. Its manufacturers have a altogether without the stamp of disbecause the College has as yet 'done | Canada Farmer of July 19 inst :there is no apparent sign that they are all great works, can be accomplished only by small degrees.

were fairly established he believed he could carry on the institution with an appropriation of about \$10,000."

Since the date to which these rebeen finished, the number of students considerably increased, and the vari ous appliances of scientic and practical education specially adapted to the wants of youth intended for farming completeness .- Toronto Globe.

A QUESTION REGARDING CATTLE FEEDING.

A subscriber to the Cultivator a Country Gentleman having raised the correspondent takes it up as follows :-

This is perhaps a strong statement it as a practical fact, it would repre- there is an unnecessary amount ent millions in the practical result of cattle-feeding every year. Let us exthat " twice the flesh may be put on with grass and corn as with corn and

he normal food of cattle. The younger this grass is, the more soluble and rested than hav—that both the albumcontaining a larger proportion of rapid laying on of flesh

grazing season is so congenial to the animals, requiring one-eighth to one half less food to keep up animal heat. of growth and fat. In cold weather, ration to keep up animal heat, or supply waste, without adding any. road. thing to the weight-all the growth In an able report on the Agricul- keep up anima! heat and renew waste,

bushel fed with hay in cold weather.

This is a question of great importthan grass, because, when fed as an extra ration, it all goes to growth. Another point rendering it particufuseness they scatter, pamphlets, working of this College and its farm to make the most of the warm season, had an opportunity of seeing into the larly urgent upon the western feeder placards and bills, setting forth their very fully, and it was indeed wonder- is the fact that he usually has no

cast. They must find their count in moving on so systematically and a good shelter from the rough blasts. have been made with some 10,000 wisely apply everything about his it. They find the printer a good ally. efficiently in an institution which had It certainly must be the greatest horses of the cab company in Paris, premises, in the shape of manure. platform, which is restored to its former position by working the If the manufacturers of the Province, of its existence. The staff seem most growth of steers during this favorable and published by the president of the After having exhausted every resource levers of the swivel wheels. The and can be convinced that exhibitions efficient, and work harmoniously season. A strong, vigorous young company, Mr. Bixio, adds to the testi- of his own, the farmer can look around wagon so laden with the rick of hay may be made really paying affairs, together toward the same good end animal will stand the coming cold mony of the omnibus company of for commercial fertilizers—if he is then drawn by the horse to the they will throw off their apathy and the complete success of their institu- season much better than one that that city last year, that the substitu- should need them. In the first place stackyard, where the stationary elevation. The students were employed makes a moderately slow growth. It mainly at outside work some cutting is quite true, that the fat of the body feeling will deter any manufacturer some tending live stock, some gar- the pinching cold, but when this fuel tion in the working power of the this stable nice and clean. I have a Ropes are once more passed round the from exhibiting; that no matter dening, some engaged among the is laid up in the animal body for animal. The 10,000 cab horses have tight floor of oak plank just a little up to the end of the elevator, passed where they carry on their works they experimental plots, and some hand- winter use, it will be able with this been operated upon during a period sloping. I keep constantly on hand rick, taken through two pulleys, and ling the plane, saw, and chisel in the deposit ahead, to consume food enough of five years, their feeding being mechanical department. The tone to make a fair gain, even in a cold regulated according to the most rots are raised only in small quanti- all the season's work. Machines pro- their own doors; and that the event throughout seemed healthy and pro- winter. The eastern feeder who has scientific principles, and the no less ties sufficient for home comsumption. perly cared for, looked after and used will prove that the railway system mising. Indeed, one could not fail a warm stable, may feed to better important point attended to—book sorbed by the sawdust, and being form of the elevator, from which it There seems to be a want of appreci- as above will do good work for twenty has had the effect of bringing the dif- to see in this youthful institution the purpose in winter, but with him sum- keeping. As compared with the year mixed with other ingredients, it be- may either be capsized on to the hayation of the excellence of these pro- years or more, but neglected they ferent parts of the Province closely foundation of a seat of agricultural mer pushing will give the main profit. 1872 a saving of 19 centimes—nearly comes very valuable manure. It will stack, or left on a level staging at the

We find the following article in

An Englishman who has had great experience in Brazil with working Mr. Johnston, the able and energetic Times, proposing that the only important difficulty found with the asphalte pavement, viz., that on a wet day the by leaving them unshod. He says that he has worked unshed horses constantly over the hardest and roughest roads imaginable, and that the occurence of anything the matter with maintains that unshed horses could pursuits have been advanced towards were used gently for a fortnight after very many in favor of a colt being ina couple of years after unshoeing all traces of corns, splints, and other objection that draught horses in starttoes into the ground, he says they do not have to do it when unshod, but stock are inferior animals, and many manure from the barnyard; I then start the heaviest load with ease from are kept and bred from that ought pasture the field, and continue haulassertions in toto, but we have no doubt that there are many of an important fact, and if cattle and which might be left unshed to advanother stock feeders fully comprehend tage. Especially do we think that shoe-iron wasted on our farm-horses

and many good feet spoiled thereby. The North British Agriculturist emphatically denies that there is any considerable number of horses England that would be worked with. out shoes. Because horses abroad when unshed do a certain amount of forming matter and fat than hay. The and over a natural country with few will ruin a whole herd. made roads, it by no means follows that horses in England can do their grain, as it is found to promote the at grass, are compelled to be shod to or brittle hooves. Most of the Irish that the condition of the food in sum- colts, and even the Welsh ponies. mer is exactly adapted to produce a brought to English or Scotch fairs. are shod with tips to avoid breaking Further, the temperature in the their feet during their few days' journey. Would the dealers undertake this trouble and expense if it were and all this is saved for the production avoidable? Donkeys and ponies used to carry children, or employed for

other light work, constantly get foot-sore and lame if travelling on the But still more unpracticable would ONTARIO SCHOOL OF AGRI- or increase in weight must come from it be to obtain anything like full or regular work from unshed

used for fast or heavy work on our food to increase live weight. And, if Even the strongest, stoutest horses we are to suppose that the animal can would, in a few days, be battered and Macdonald, Scotsman reporter, Aber- hay and corn is not beyond rational toughest best hoof and the iron shoe ceived \$10. It is not pleasant to know mild form of using it. The prime which is generally used to protect it. that I kept these heifers twenty and cleanliness; and in fact nine out Another consideration of great im. Yet evidently the opponents of shoe. months for five dollars each. The of ten of all the diseases fowls are portance, in this case, is the fact that ing are unaware of the rapid wear of possibility of heifers not coming in at subject too, may be traced to that the natural food of cattle-grass-re- the best iron shoes on the feet of hard two years old, is less remote than source, worked horses. Big cart horses in many accidents that may happen to ment than they can extract from grass weather; but when the work is derfed and as frequently overfed. dows, Edinburgh, a patent hayalone, and thus a moderate grain heavier, from the roads being wet, They are quite often stunted the first lifting, carrying, and elevating apparor increase in live weight. It is therefore no doubt a fact, that a bushel of himself, as it were, down to his labour, After they come in, there is danger The apparatus is in two separate porcorn, fed with grass, will produce and with forcible placed feet make from abortion, losing teats, or acquir- tions—one moveable and the other twice the increase in weight, as a good every yard of progress, the ing breachy habits, or of being in stationary. The moveable machine, grinding away of the iron shoes is so jured by each other. In no departe known as the lifter and carrier, congreat that in three week they are ment of farm labor, is judgement, worn at the toes. More than an inch prudence, and patience, so much regrain is so easily obtained, and is, in thick of iron, representing two or quired to insure success rs in breedfact, cheaper than hay-cheaper even three pounds weight of metal, is thus ing farm stock. ground off in three weeks! No horn, howsoever tough and well prepared, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FARcan stand that sort of work.

LOSSES IN BREEDING.

A correspondent of the Cultivator and Country Gentlemen (Albany N. Y.) writes on the "Losses in Breeding." have occasionally some unprofitable litter under them sufficient to keep stock. Sometimes it is a horse that has which in his yearling and two-yearand his boys. At three years old, he was carefully broken. But now the colt of sound limbs and perfect health has changed into a horse of, perhaps, unsound limbs and constitution, or has developed vicious propensities that render the horse unsafe to keep and equally unsalable. The chances are jured in limbs, constitution or disposition before it becomes a well-trained and reliable horse. The greatest ag- is thoroughly mingled with the debred for the dairy- The price of but- decomposed. I usually have a mownot to be allowed to live. These ing manure upon it during the fall an account of their cost and profit. cost of wintering, to say nothing of to receive it immediately behind the breeding and raising.

There are I presume, many good sawdust, leaves, muck, etc. Each will pay to raise their produce. I ground under the privy is a tight know at least a dozen good farmers. box; every few days the water is each one of whom thinks he owns a turned into this, and then the connumber of these good cows. To say nothing of a cow's milk-producing in the hen house from time to time, capacity, she must be docile, and a thus keeping it neat and also diluting culent grass is much richer in muscle work, mostly light, at a slow pace, good feeder. A single breachy cow the droppings of the poultry until it

It is true that ordinary cows can be purchased for less money then they cent. of fat. The young clovers are work without shoes. The horses are can be bred, but really excellent stock, still richer in albuminoids. Then it different, and still more different is such only as it pays to keep for the caution should be used during our hot must be remembered that these succu- their work, and the roads over which dairy, can in no case be purchased season, to keep the fowls in good they travel. Our horses are gener- for less money than the cost of breed- health and thrift. That trite old noids and carbonydrates are in the ally bigger and heavier than those of ing. Even where feed and grazing maxim, "an ounce of prevention is ondition to be easily assimilated. It warm countries. Contrary to what are cheap, calves are reared at no worth a pound of cure," is a very apis also found that Indian corn, which Mr. Ransom and other authorities small expense, and the first season is plicable one now. Guard carefully aver, their feet are more spreading necessarily an expensive one. I have against disease in its first stages. That and softer than those of horses reared a number of fine half-breed Jersey dread scourage of the poultry-yardin warmer climates. Shoes having heifers, the result of using a Jersey the "cholera"-can be avoided and muscle-forming matter, and the young been so long used in this country, the bull on three-quarters bred Ayrshire prevented, but seldom cured. Be sure grass furnishes just the right combi- horn protably does not reach its maxi- cows. This spring I had four-two- your roosting and laying houses are nation to utilize the starch and oil of mum of toughness and strength. In year olds, two of which came in and thoroughly cleansed, and kept well Great Britain hundreds of yearlings two did not. The two that came in limed and free from vermin, that so and two-year-olds, running unworked were really excellent, although rather often weaken the system of the fowls small. They were of good appearance and make fattening process. It assists in the prevent undue wearing away of soft and good milkers, giving rich milk, this season. If disease has already to be valuable dairy animals. These two anims is are worth more than it as much to keep for two years, as the would be the usual course, but the heifers in question developed such a steerish appearance that I sold them for \$15 apiece. This allows me \$7.50 the "scaly legs" in fowls. Various are two years old. I submit that any farmer who has tried this is willing

small margin for profit.

FEEDING VALUE OF CORN AND OATS. The most successful farmer is the wagon, and made fast to the horse's -The results of experiments that one who knows how to save and chains. On the horse moving forward economy while affecting no diminu- in the horse stable. I like to have of which the hay wagon is drawn up. a good sawdust, and keep the floor littered with it. All liquids are ab- off the wagon and up the sloping plat learning that will be a boon, a bless- In fact, the only safe rule to adopt is four cents per animal per day—was ing, an honor to the great country a constant growth from calf-hood to effected in 1877, representing a total There can b no successful exhibitat gave it existence. Short as the marketable age. Standstills are ex- economy for the year, of 1,058,610 fanged" if allowed to accumulate too apparatus would seem to be the swivel long a time. My plan has been to wheels of the wagon,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

o be inserted should be clearly stated. When

haul and spread it almost as fast as made on whatever field I was pasturing or intending to plough for some crop. My method with cattle is different. In winter I keep them all stabled and have a constant supply of them clean and dry. Whenever the accumulation of manure gets too large I haul it away, spreading it immediately. In the day time I let barnyard, which is small in compass and supplied with a pump for water-

In the spring I pile all the accu-

mulations of the farm-yard in a com-

pact heap and let it remain until after

harvest, by which time it will be thoroughly fermented and decayed. If there should be any dry straw have a trough which conducts all the Here I have a large heap of

and each making over eight pounds got a foothold, better at once use the of butter per week. They promise hatchet, and thoroughly, too; then

other side of the question. Of these assist you in keeping your fowls in four heifers two have failed to come good health. Keeping a few old rusty in at two years old. They cost just nails in their water-dish is a good heifers that give milk, and must be larger sized, filled with fine street dust kept another year, At least such is best; a part wood ashes is also strong, and in wet weather the lve

Another disease to guard against is per year for keeping them until they opinions are advanced as to their away coral islands. The best and To illustrate what I lost by keeping simplest remedy is to use kerosene oil

> LIFTING HAY .- Quite lately there position. When so placed, the wagon forms a sloping platform, which is placed in front of a havrick. Ropes are attached by means of hooks to the front of the wagon, passed round the hayrick, drawn forward over the