

draughts, but to prevent the animals from kicking or disturbing each other), with the floor properly formed, with a gutter behind the horses, and the manure regularly cleared out every morning, I think there can be no question of this being preferable to turning out into a yard, in the winter season, horses that have been heated to perspiration during the day. I am aware that as much liberty as possible is natural, and congenial to the disposition of every animal; but when we transgress the inclinations of nature, by subjecting the horse to the drudgery of work, a corresponding regimen becomes requisite. Nature clothes every animal according to the climate, and its natural requirements; and I am persuaded that when a horse is every night exposed to cold, that he becomes clothed with a greater quantity of hair, and consequently more liable to perspire when at work. I have also proved that by keeping horses constantly tied up in such a stable as I have described, that both accidents from each other, and diseases, are much less frequent, and particular accidents, when new and strange horses are introduced amongst them. The other point to which I would allude, is the system which I very much disapprove, considering it to be quite inconsistent with justice to the animals. The circumstances which I believe have given rise to, and still tend to support the custom, are inconveniently placed buildings, the unsuitable distance of labourers' cottages generally from their work, and the supposed saving of time, in not unyoking and yoking in the middle of the day. Now under the existing state of things, much of this reasoning may be quite plausible; but there is no reason why such things, should exist. I consider it as unnatural an act as one can be guilty of to take out horses at six o'clock in the

morning and work them until two o'clock without tasting food as many do; but the truth is they cannot work constantly all that time, but when at plough, &c., stand at the ends at least one-third of their time. When horses are kept constantly going—as when in harness they always ought to be—there is less chance of their taking colds or being exposed to inflammations. The men will tell you that they plough an acre a day (which, however, they seldom do), and that's enough, and that they cannot do more by two yokings; but I know that however much is to be done by one yoking, more is to be done by two, with greater ease to the horses. Upon some lands from half-an-acre to three-quarters will be a good day's work, whereas upon others an acre and-a-half can be done with comfort. Men have just to consult their own feelings in order to judge of those of horses, and know whether more work is to be done in one yoking of 8 hours, without refreshment, or by working 9 or 9½ hours divided into two yokings by 2 hours to feed and rest in the middle. Some will urge the loss of time going to and fro, yoking, and unyoking, &c. I am quite aware that there is much more time spent thus than is required, simply on account of the men to fall in with the two-yoking system; with activity very little time need be wasted in harnessing and yoking horses. Your correspondent very justly remarks that two yokings are also much more convenient, the afternoon being frequently the best time to harrow for the destruction of weeds, &c. The stomach of the horse, he also truly says, is small, and unfitted for being overcharged with large quantities of food, at long intervals; and here again the propriety of the two-yoking system. I have now only to add another remark, and one of con-