

who toil from morning to night, groan with anguish, exhausted with continual labour of cultivating the ground, obtain nothing from the earth but black bread, and are obliged to give to others the flour and substance of their grain. It is through them that the harvests are abundant, though they partake not thereof. These men who breed and multiply our cattle, who take care of, and are constantly occupied with them, dare not enjoy the fruits of their labour; they are debarred from the use of flesh, and reduced by the necessity of their condition, or rather by the brutality of the great, to live like horses, on barley and oats, common herbs, &c.

The cow (*fig. 21.*) may also be used for the plough; and though she is not so strong as the *ox*, yet she is often made use of to supply his place; but, if employed for this use, care should be taken to match her with an *ox* of the same size and strength, or with another cow, in order to preserve the equality of the draught, and to keep the plough in an equilibrium between the two powers attending to facilitate the labour, and preserving the tillage more regular. From six to eight *oxen* are frequently made use of for stiff land, but more especially in fallow grounds which break up  
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