

would be 11½ per hour, 1s. 1¼d. per 1000 lbs. of dry, wheaten straw delivered from the machine.

*Large, close drum-beater with shaker, as made in Cork, and at Ardee, in the county of Louth.*

	s.	d.
3 girls opening sheaves, &c., at 5d.....	1	3
1 girl throwing out straw.....	0	5
1 man for feeding.....	0	10
1 do. driving horses.....	0	10
1 pair of horses.....	4	4

For 8 hours' actual work..... 7 8  
Would be 11¼d. per hour, or 8½d per 1,000 lbs. of dry wheaten straw.

*Skeleton peg-drum, made in Cork.*

	s.	d.
3 girls opening sheaves, &c., at 5d.....	1	3
1 girl raking straw from before the drum .	0	5
1 do. throwing out straw.....	0	5
1 man feeding machine.....	0	10
1 do driving horses.....	0	10
1 pair of horses.....	4	4

For 8 hours' work..... 8 1  
Would be 1s. per 1,000 lbs. of dry wheaten straw.

—Yours, &c., CHARLES BEAMISH,  
*Buckingham-place, Cork, February 6, 1849.*

### THE WILD ANIMALS OF OLD ENGLAND.

It is to be remarked that wild animals of large size were then far more numerous than at present. The last wild boars, indeed, which had been preserved for the royal diversion, and had been allowed to ravage the cultivated land with their tusks, had been slaughtered by the exasperated rustics during the license of the civil war. The last wolf that has roamed our island had been slain in Scotland a short time before the close of the reign of Charles the Second. But many breeds now extinct or rare, both of quadrupeds and birds, were still common. The fox, whose life is, in many countries, held almost as sacred as that of a human being, was considered as a mere nuisance. Oliver St. John told the Long Parliament that Stafford was to be regarded, not as a stag or a hare, to whom some law was to be given, but as a fox, who was to be snared by any means, and knocked on the head without pity. This illustration would be by no means a happy one if addressed to country gentlemen of our time; but in St. John's days there were not seldom great massacres of foxes, to which the peasantry thronged with all things that could be mustered. Traps were set, nets were spread, no quarter was given, and to shoot a female with cub was considered as a feat which merited the gratitude of the neighbourhood. The red deer was then as common in Gloucestershire and Hampshire as they are now among the Grampian Hills. On one occasion Queen Anne, on her

way to Portsmouth, saw a herd of no less than five hundred. The wild bull, with its white mane, was still to be found wandering in a few of the southern forests. The badger made his dark and tortuous hole on the side of every hill where the copsewood grew thick. The wild cats were frequently heard by night wailing round the lodges of the rangers of Whittlebury and Needwood. The yellow-breasted marten was still pursued in Cranbourne Chase for his fur, reputed inferior only to that of the sable. Fen eagles, measuring more than nine feet between the extremities of the wings, preyed on fish along the coast of Norfolk. On all the downs, from the British Channel to Yorkshire, huge bustards strayed in troops of fifty or sixty, and were often hunted with greyhounds. The marshes of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire were covered during some months of every year by immense clouds of cranes. Some of these races the progress of cultivation has extirpated; of others the numbers are so much diminished that men crowd to gaze at a specimen as at a Bengal tiger or a Polar bear.—*Macaulay's History of England.*

WANDSWORTH—NEW CURE FOR CHOLERA.—To Mr. Howell, senior, the world is indebted for a recent discovery which will, it is fervently hoped, henceforth cause this malady to be one of the least dreaded. The hitherto unknown principle which has been adopted by Mr. Howell has been communicated to our reporter by that gentleman, with his full authority to publish the same. In arresting the collapse, which is the last and fatal stage of the disease, Mr. Howell sponges the whole body, and particularly the spine, with turpentine of boiling heat. This powerful stimulant at once produces re-action over the whole body, removing the coldness of the skin, disperses the cramps, averts the sickness, and enables the stomach to receive medicine and food. In five recent cases of cholera where collapse had set in this remedy was employed by Mr. Howell and his son with triumphant success.—*Observer.*

BEWARE OF THE RING BONE.—If colts stand on a plank or any hard floor that is not well littered, they will be subject to the ring bone. When breeding horses, we left the floor of the colt's stables, of the soil over which they were built. If this should be a deep loam, or of a clayey texture, then remove the soil about two feet deep, and replace it with sand, or the finest gravel to be obtained. Colts should also be let out to exercise in a yard, or open space, every day during the winter, when not particularly stormy; and in this yard there should not be older horses, or any horned animal which can do them injury. Being very playful, they are more apt to provoke attacks upon them than other animals.