

interfere with the expansion of the feet. could contraction already exist to a considerable extent, bevel the shoe slightly outward at the heels, in order to facilitate expansion. Care should be taken not to bevel too much, or bulging of the lower part of the hoofs at the quarters will be the result. The shoe should in all cases be forged and not twisted, as is sometimes done, and should be trouble by the bungling smith. Proper applications, to soften the horny part and promote elasticity, should also be used. Such preparations are put up in the form of hoof ointments.—*Scientific American.*

Spaying A Mare.

Dr. Dadd, V. S., informs us that he has recently performed the novel operation of spaying a mare (removing the ovaries). The mare was three years old, and belonged to Charles H. Ballard, of Hartford, Vt. We believe this is the first case of the kind in this country, if indeed it is not the first one ever tried, and Mr. Ballard is entitled to much credit for offering so valuable an animal for the benefit of science, as it has been generally supposed that an operation of this kind would prove fatal. The animal was under the influence of sulphuric ether, and the operation proves entirely successful, ten having died since it was performed. The object is attained in this particular case, was to render the mare more docile, as she had heretofore been very unmanageable during her periods of heat. Physiologists are of opinion that removing the ovaries, if successfully performed, will render the animal mild and gentle.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Foot-Rot in Sheep.

This disease, although not common in Canada, compared to countries having wetter soils and a more humid climate, is nevertheless occasionally troublesome. In Britain it is apt to prevail in the seasons, and on land that is not drained. Trimming the hoof and applying lunar caustic is the ordinary mode of treatment. As soon as the disease manifests itself by the animals becoming lame, they should be immediately removed to fresh pasture, in a drier situation; and the greatest care exercised in not allowing sound sheep to mix with such as are affected, or to trample the ground on which they have been soiled for a considerable time, and till atmospheric and other conditions have been changed. This disease has been very prevalent in the British Islands during the extraordinary wet weather of last year, and many flocks were seriously injured thereby.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* recommends the following mode of treatment, which is said to have proved thoroughly efficacious wherever it has been fairly tried:

Procure a shallow trough eight or ten feet long, and about eight inches wide in the bottom. Place it between two yards, in such manner that sheep in passing from one to the other will be obliged to traverse the bottom the whole length; which is best done by making a tight board fence from the top of each side of the trough and the whole length thereof, a little inclined outward, but not enough so as to enable the sheep to get a foothold upon the inclined plane and thus escape the bottom of the trough. Dissolve ten pounds sulphate of copper (blue vitriol,) in about four gallons of water, put it in the trough and drive and call the sheep from one yard to the other through the trough, every other day, until they have wet their feet in the solution five or six times, and a cure will be effected. The liquid may be drawn off and saved for future use.

I prefer this mode for the reason that a hundred can be doctored in this way in the time requisite to handle one sheep when they are taken separately, and I believe it equally effectual.

REMEDY FOR LICE IN FARM STOCK.—The following remedy I have used and found to be a certain cure, and one which I am satisfied will not fail, if properly tried:—Take two ounces Venice Turpentine, one ounce of Red Precipitate, eight ounces Fresh Butter: take the turpentine and put it into a smooth vessel, pour water upon it and stir it well, then pour off all the scum that arises on the top, and continue this process until it becomes like cream, or wax, and then add the other ingredients and mix them well before using. One ounce of the above will cure the itch and kill lice of all descriptions on man and beast, and the old sow too.—*John Eversole, Brownsville, Licking Co.*

Transactions.

Abstract of Report of Agricultural Societies received in the year 1860.

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TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

ALDBOROUGH.—One hundred and ten members; amount of subscriptions collected and public grant, \$258.75; balance from previous year, \$11.25; received from sale of Bulls and other sources, \$191.14; total receipts, \$355.14. Paid in premiums, \$146.93; sundries, \$47.83; balance in hand, \$153.21.

Extract from Report:

In the year 1855 the society bought five thorough bred bulls, which they kept for two