

ming. The characteristics of a good dairy region, are a beautiful supply of springs and streams, and of pure and never failing water, and soil that will hold the grasses permanently. When these are wanted it is evident that dairy farming cannot be conducted with success.

The demand for cheese is increasing, it is believed in a ratio beyond that of the business of manufacturing, and as quality improves, foreign markets will gladly take all the surplus (after supplying home consumption,) that this county can produce, and at such prices as to render the business permanent and profitable. We are assured that England cannot manufacture cheese at less than 12½ cents per pound,—her rents and taxation are extremely high, while the quantity of cheese produced per cow, does not exceed that of our best dairies. What the foreign markets demand, is choice quality, and if we can furnish such as shall be equal to their own manufacture, the English Dairyman must ultimately be driven from the field, and turn his attention into other channels of agriculture.

The statistics of exportation for the last three years give abundant evidence of the progress we are making in supplying Europe with dairy products. The Journal of Commerce, under date of January 4th, 1862, publishes the following table of exports from New York, from which it appears that the increase in exportation of butter and cheese for the past year over that of 1860, it is truly astonishing, and affords encouraging assurance that our efforts to produce a really desirable article, have been and will be responded to by our European neighbors in a satisfactory manner. The subjoined table is the one referred to:

*Exportation of Butter, Cheese, and Lard  
from New York for 3 years.*

	lbs. butter.	lbs. cheese.	lbs. lard.
1859.....	2,194,000	9,287,600	11,015,000
1860.....	10,987,000	23,252,000	18,860,000
1861.....	23,149,000	40,041,000	47,200,000

Cheese manufacture for several years past has undergone important changes, and the desire to produce choice qualities is becoming more and more general. This has been brought about partly by the system of buying and selling for cash on delivery, which has been gradually adopted in this county, and discrimination according to the quality of cheese; so that every load and dairy of cheese stands on its own merits. A few years more of steady persevering effort on the part of our dairymen, to improve in this direction, will render Herkimer County cheese as far famed and widely sought for as its excellence deserves; continuing as it ever has done, to hold that prominence in market, that the genuine Jonhanisberg holds among wines.—*Country Gentleman.*

## Veterinary Department.

(Conducted by A. Smith, V. S.)

### Bowed Legs, or "Sprung Knees in Horses."

Bowed or sprung knees is a very great deformity as well as a serious eye-sore to the owner of the subject; at the same time it seriously impairs the usefulness of the saddle horse, for he is apt at any time to fall, bruise his own knees and break his rider's neck.—As a draught-horse, however, such an animal may prove serviceable, and perform ordinary duty, and, should he fall, he hurts no one but himself; yet he should never be used as shaft-horse in a one-wheeled vehicle, because he is there liable to stumble and fall in consequence of the weight being thrown near the shoulders and four-legs.

This deformity is sometimes congenital and manifests itself very soon after birth, in such cases are rare; it is usually the result of rheumatic affection, which attacks the flexor tendons, their sheath, and the metacarpal ligament, which confines them to the back part of the knee.

When the disease is not congenital, we may observe predisposition lurking in the part which is known by the flexor tendons (which bend the leg,) being tied close in at the upper part of the cannon or shaft bone, just beneath the knee; any one with a practiced eye can easily detect this condition, for there is want of symmetry in the limb, and at the same time, as light deviation from the perpendicular line may be observed in one, or perhaps both, fore legs.

Should the slightest curvature appear, and gradually augment, without any assignable cause, it may be inferred that the animal, owing to some peculiarity of conformation, the fore legs, is predisposed to curvature, bowed legs; in such cases, overwork and rapid travelling become the exciting cause. At other times, when predisposition exists, faulty shoeing may prove an exciting cause, for example, when by paring too much from the toes, the heels are left thick, or when the heels of the shoe are made thicker than at the toe, the foot is then made to assume a faulty position, the tread is not natural, and curvature may be the result. The remedy is to pare the heels, and make the shoe of an equal thickness all around.

When the deformity is known, or supposed to result from inflammatory rheumatism, which may be known by its sudden appearance, or its migrating from muscles to tendons, attended with more or less lameness, the parts are to be rubbed twice, daily, with a portion of equal parts of olive oil and sulphuric acid.