

lot by same owner, under three years old, and averaging 1,666 lbs. All the animals were graded or full blood Shorthorns. The committee's description of the first prize lot shows them to be "very uniform, compact and blocky animals, short and fine in leg, evenly fattened, with flesh well distributed; small in bone; heavy, well-proportioned, square quarters, and decidedly the most profitable lot for the butcher and consumer."

For this prize specimens of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Devon breeds, steers and cows, the animals weighing from 1,600 to 3,150 pounds, competed. The prize went to a three-year-old grade Shorthorn steer, bred and owned by Mr. Gillett, weighing 2,185 pounds (home weight 2,250 pounds.) This steer also received first prize in its class and first prize in the sweepstakes class, in which all breeds could compete, and so may well be called "the champion steer for the year." In a very unusual degree this was a symmetrical animal, with small bones, neat, rather small head and neck, and without any approach to "paunchiness" of flesh. He stood 4 feet 9½ inches at shoulders; 4 feet 8½ inches at hip; girth, 8 feet 7 inches at heart; 9 feet at flank; breadth of body, 6 feet 2 inches, and

number of the very best animals shown, including all of Mr. Gillett's exhibit, have never been housed, and have never had other food since being weaned than grass and corn—fed unground and unshelled. This has been the treatment of the champion steer—who was never handled until a few days before the show. The car-load lots shown by Mr. Gillett had never been broken to lead, and two yearling steers, also shown by him, were so wild that they were penned up closely, yet all these were in most admirable health and nearly perfect condition.

The Herefords fairly held their own. The cow spoken of was certainly one of the best animals shown, and a Hereford bull, not in competition, was as deep-bodied and short-legged as any animal ever shown, perhaps. At least two of the Devon steers were well worthy the high reputation of this breed, although the committee did not make them equal to the best grade Shorthorns. After what has been said about the very large animals, is only fair to state that a Shorthorn steer, from Iowa, five years old, and weighing 2,800 pounds, was almost as smooth in finish as any of the smaller steers.

and removed from the churn, worked, washed and salted on the butter worker, at the proper temperature, we find upon breaking it, that it has a granular look. The mass seems to be made of little particles with a slightly glistening appearance. This is called the "grain." These small particles are partially kept apart by films of water, (after salting, this water becomes brine) and the peculiar texture thus imparted to the butter is a test of a proper manufacture. Over-churn or over-work it, churn or work it at the wrong temperature, and the grain is gone, never to be restored; and with it is gone a large percentage of the selling value of the butter. Enough water (brine) must be retained to produce this appearance, which distinguishes butter from grease. Consequently the most perfect grain is obtained by washing in the churn before the butter is gathered.

Tumor on the Neck.

H. C. R., Farmington, writes:—"I have a three-year-old heifer that has a bunch nearly as



measuring 10 inches from ground to body back of fore legs. It will be interesting to compare these measurements with those of the sweepstakes cow, a pure breed Hereford four-year-old. Her weight was 1,575 pounds; height at shoulders, 4 feet 3½ inches; at hip, 4 feet 3 inches; girth, 7 feet 9 inches at heart; 8 feet 1 inch at flank; breadth of body, 5 feet 7 inches; 19 inches from the ground to belly.

This cow received the prize over, among others, a beautiful and very perfect Shorthorn cow weighing perhaps 400 lbs. more, but the committee held that the smaller cow was the most profitable. The remarkable development of a number of the steers under two years old is well worth mention. Not only were some of them very large, weighing nearly 1,500 lbs., but they were in shape to "cut up" as profitably as any of the animals in the show. Messrs. J. N. Brown & Sons, of Illinois, made an interesting exhibit of four pure Shorthorn yearling steers—castrated because not of the popular red color. These, with a barren Shorthorn heifer, were sold at 6 cents per pound, live weight, the steers for export and the heifer for slaughter in Montreal. It will be a surprise to many to know that a

Young Mary—Shorthorn Steer.

This, we presume, is the best fat steer on this continent this year, from the prizes gained by him. He was owned by Vanmeter and Hamiltons, of Winchester, Ky. The beautiful proportions of this animal must be admired by all stockmen. He was raised from the stock known to Shorthorn breeders as the Young Mary Stock. They derive their name from a famous cow of that name from the celebrated Rose of Sharon stock. We understand the Young Mary stock are principally in the hands of Captain Cunningham and the Hamiltons, in Kentucky. The name appears strange to apply to a breed of cattle.

Butter Making.

When the butter has "come," and appears in little irregular masses, from a pin's head to a large pea in size, is the time to draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter in the churn. This removes most of the buttermilk. After being then gathered

large as my two hands on the upper right side of her neck, just forward of the shoulder; is not very hard nor sore; is usually the largest in the morning, and sometimes seems to make the neck curve at that place; has been there about a month; would like to know what it is, and a remedy for it, if there is any."

Reply.—Such tumors as this are an indication of a scrofulous habit of constitution, and are difficult to remove in some cases. The usual treatment is to apply iodine ointment to the surface, or to inject a weak solution of iodine into the substance through a fine tube and syringe, to remove the growth of tissue by the knife or to cause them to slough away by means of a seaton passed under the skin. The choice of these remedies should be made according to the circumstances of the case, and as a matter of convenience; and guided, if possible, by competent surgical advice. Perhaps it might be suggested as the easiest and safest mode, to apply ointment of iodine twice a day for a week or two, and if that is not effective, to put a seaton in the tumor, using ter-chloride of antimony and lard upon the tape used as the irritant.

—[Tribune.]