

The Duchess of Hillhurst 3rd.

Another notable Duchess has made her mark in the world; and it is one of American lineage and birth. This is Duchess of Hillhurst 3rd, a Shorthorn heifer owned by Mr. Loder, of England, but bred by Mr. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Canada, and

—a rich red—the outline is a tracing of the original, and represents the form of the heifer with exactness. The sire of the heifer is Duke of Hillhurst 2nd, a descendant of the Hillhurst herd, owned by Mr. Cochrane of Canada. The branch of the Duchess family, to which this animal belongs, is much more vigorous and productive than the pure Duchesses, and is, in fact, the only offshoot of the family

horses, to be kept on hand even in times of peace, and in war the consumption is very great. Every few years, European journals are alarmed at the scarcity of horses, and just now the English people are anxiously asking where a supply could be procured for their cavalry, in case of war. In this event there would certainly be a demand for our animals, larger than we could supply, and in any



SHORTHORN HEIFER, DUCHESS OF HILLHURST, 3RD.

purchased by her present owner at a recent sale of imported stock in England, for 4,100 guineas, or \$21,525—a remarkable price for so young an animal, scarcely more than a calf. It is possible that she, as an article of merchandise, is worth all she brought. Breeding animals are not to be justly valued by the price of beef or of milk, and if one of her progeny should turn out to be as valuable a breeder as one of her related race, the Duke of Aldrie, which has the deserved reputation of being the parent of more valuable animals than any other bull, and by far the best Shorthorn bull ever seen in America, the price may well be considered as moderate, even in these depressed times. This animal has been universally accepted as a model Shorthorn, and certainly no one can refuse to admit, at first sight, that she possesses, in perfection, all the beauties of this fine race. Her form and features are perfect, and are admirably represented in the colored print from which the engraving was made. This print is given in an extra sheet by the "London Agricultural Gazette," a journal which has done good service to the Shorthorn interest, in steadily opposing the delusive style of picturing animals, which has, unfortunately, become so popular, both in this country and in England. While our engraving can not give the color of the animal

which continues to increase in number. Unfortunately this Aldrie branch has been almost entirely lopped off from this side of the Atlantic, so that but one pure descendant of this important family, and that as yet unproductive, remains in America.

The Exportation of Horses.

Several hundred head of horses were sent to Europe last year, and recently a number were shipped through the agency of Mr. Stoddard, of 636 Greenwich St., New York. This, we believe, is the first shipment from New York, and is the beginning of an important business which must grow to large proportions in the course of time. We have a class of horses that are admirably fitted for cavalry purposes, and for road uses. For this we have to thank the breeders of trotting horses, who have, during many years of careful improvement and training, supplied the country with a most useful class of animals. The racing horses of Europe can not compete with our trotters, either for the road or for the purposes of war, and now that the value of our horses has been discovered, we look for a permanent market for them in Europe. The frequent European wars call for a large supply of

case it is probable that all of our surplus stock will find ready and profitable sale in foreign countries. In view of these circumstances, it would be well for us to consider how we can improve our stock, so that farmers may be able to take a share of this business. It has been too frequently the case that farmers have not only begrudged the cost of the services of a good sire, but they have also reserved for breeding only the poorest of their mares, lest the better ones might be forced to lose a few weeks work in the spring. Spavined, wind-broken, worn-out mares, have been used for breeding, until a vast number of horses are constitutionally prone to disease, and are of little value from their birth. It costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, and if farmers would keep a good brood mare or two, and would secure good sires, a mare might be made as profitable in her increase as two good dairy cows, without considering the value of her work, which, at the least, will pay for her feed. It is an established fact, although it may seem at first sight to be an anomalous one, that the more we substitute railroads and steam-engines for horse-power, the greater demand we create for the services of horses. Horse-power is, after all, only a feeder for steam-power, and the more steam-power we use, the more horse-power we shall need to supply it.