

to run the risk a second time. The sins of one publisher are thus visited upon another; and, in this case, *we* are the victim.

Another event may have contributed somewhat to prevent that increase in the circulation of the *Agriculturist* which we might fairly have anticipated,—we refer to the issue of a quarterly journal by the Board of Agriculture. The Journal does not depend directly upon popular favor for support; it is a government work, printed and circulated at public expense. The first two or three numbers were little more than reprints of the *Agriculturist*, but the public are promised, in future numbers, original matter of a miscellaneous description, which will bring the Board's quarterly into competition more or less with other agricultural journals, not so fortunate in their financial arrangements. We do not apprehend any permanent injury to the *Agriculturist* from the circulation of the Quarterly Journal. Official documents are seldom purchased by the public at large, and gratuitous distribution never awakens much interest. For a year or two, we may feel the effect of this new kind of competition, but as soon as the public become aware of the object and character of the respective publications, it will be seen that they occupy distinct fields,—that the one cannot supply the place of the other. We shall be glad to hand over to the Journal the dry statistics, and the heavy lumber, of which many readers complain, and confine our pages to the useful, the instructive, the practical, and the entertaining.

We have resolved to reduce the price of the *Agriculturist* to *half-a-dollar* in ALL CASES. AS it passes through the mails *free of postage*, no one can hereafter object to it on the score of expense. To prevent inconvenience in remitting money, no subscription will be received for less than *two copies*. It will be easy for any person wishing a copy, to get his neighbor to take another, and thus remit a dollar at a time. To clubs and societies, the price will remain as heretofore. The limit as to number (not less than 20) will no longer be enforced.

Any number from two upwards, will be supplied at \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

We intend to make some improvements in the next volume,—in appearance as well as in substance,—but of this we shall say but little, until our arrangements are completed. It is best to let these things speak for themselves.

We solicit early orders, and prompt payments. On no other plan can we hope to escape difficulty and embarrassment in attempting so large a reduction of price.

IN-AND-IN-BREEDING.—I perceive by your journal of yesterday, that Mr. Valentine Barford's show of Leicester rams will take place on Wednesday 6th of June. Mr. Barford is said to be the most successful in-and-in breeder of sheep in the kingdom; for he has bred from the pure Bakewell blood for 65 years, without the aid of any other sort or kind, and bred from his own flock for upwards of 50 years, maintaining size, weight and constitution. I have known his flock for upwards of half a century, and they appear as strong in their stamina as when I first saw them. Mr. Barford does not use a ram, unless he has a wide loin, a large breast and collar, and very wide between the forelegs, all of which points denote a hale constitution. I have known Mr. Barford's rams to be put to gigantic Lincolnshire ewes in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, which produced sheep that weighed 70 lbs per quarter, or 280 lbs the carcass, fed by Mr. Bird, and slaughtered and exhibited at Peterborough. Although in-and-in breeding has beat thousands to a stand, Mr. Barford still shines in it, which shows his superior judgement. Smithfield, England, May 29th, 1855.—*Mark Lane Express*.

The *Maine Farmer* tells a pretty good story of a case of *garget* having been cured by giving a cow three pounds of sulphur, in the course of the same number of days, and remarks, that the doctor must have been a homoeopathic heretic. If the cow's nose had only been dipped in a solution of chlorate of pottassa, and ignited, she would have made a splendid walking lucifer match.

HOW TO SHOE A RESTIVE AND KICKING HORSE.—Procure a sponge and saturate it with chloroform and sulphuric ether, equal parts, envelop the same in the smith's apron—in lieu of a more convenient vehicle—apply it to his horseship's nostrils, and in a very few moments he will be as docile as a kitten. Just keep him fuddled—nothing more—and he will submit to the shoeing operation with commendable grace and *non resistance*.

Those who are in the habit of breaking *colts* must in order to be successful, resort to the *lash* of kindness. *Kindness* is a powerful weapon.