

Indeed from these principles I would conclude that an annual fattening in the north, would become a better milker in the south, where a more genial temperature would render fat less necessary, would increase sensibility, and would cherish the secretion of milk, so intimately connected with that excitement of the productive functions which warmer climates produce.

As these two desirable qualities are both dependent upon one system, and as they are opposed to each other, (for excess of one secretion is always more or less at the cost of the other,) they will be most easily obtained by being distinctly sought for, and the animal of diminished sensibility will most easily fatten, while the animal of increased sensibility will most readily yield milk.

These views are confirmed by the conduct of the London dairy-men. While they acknowledge that the Alderneys yield the best milk, they keep none of them, whatever they may pretend, because these animals are peculiarly delicate, and more especially because they cannot, after being used as milkers, be fattened for the butchers. The York and Durham cows suit them best.

In certain constitutions, however, and to a certain extent, there is a compatibility between fattening and milking.

Mr. Knight says, the disposition to give much and rich milk, and to fatten rapidly, are to some extent at variance with each other; but I have seen cases in which cows which have given a great deal of rich milk, have given birth to most excellent oxen, the cows themselves, however, always continuing small and thin whilst giving milk.

I very confidently believe in the possibility of obtaining a breed of cows which would afford fine oxen, and would themselves fatten well; but, as great milkers require much more food than others, the farmer who rears oxen, does not think much, perhaps not enough, about milk, and is in the habit (which is certainly wrong) of breeding his bulls from cows which have become his best, owing only to their having been bad milkers.

In the selection of bulls, besides attending to those properties which belong to the male, we ought to be careful also, that they are descended from a breed of good milkers, at least if we wish the future stock to possess this property.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

TOBACCO.

One of the great staple productions of this country, particularly of the southern and western part, is tobacco; and great as the amount now produced, it is evident that if the market abroad was not so fettered and clogged with vexatious restrictions, and such enormous duties, a far greater quantity might be readily grown. In Europe, it seems to be a favourite object for excessive taxation in nearly every government; and at the great meeting of tobacco planters last May, it was shown from authentic documents, that on an export of 100,000 hogsheads, valued here at seven millions of dollars, a duty was paid by the consumers in the various countries of Europe, of more than thirty millions of dollars. As a matter of interest to many of our readers, we copy, or condense, from the report of that body, the amount of tobacco exported to the European countries, respectively, or the most prominent ones:—

Countries.	Export of Tobacco in Hhds.	Tax per lb.
Russia,.....	359	
Holland,.....	3,300	13 cts.
Belgium,.....	6,000	24 "
Great Britain,.....	28,772	72 1/2 "
France,.....	12,000	
Spain,.....	5,700	
Portugal,.....	363	
Italian States,.....	2,000	
Austria,.....	4,000	

The remainder of the 100,000 hogsheads is distributed through the German states, Sardinia, Hungary, &c., &c. We have been unable to ascertain the precise duties paid in all cases, but the normal rates of those ascertained, and the fact that the tobacco import is in most of the countries of Europe farmed out for a stipulated sum, renders it certain that while none are below what is here named, some of the highest much exceed the almost prohibitory imposts of Great Britain. A duty

of 800 per cent., such as England imposes on our tobacco, is an anomaly in the history of trade; and which, under all circumstances, may be deemed positively unjust. Wheat they can grow to any extent, and we must expect them to protect their own agriculture. Tobacco they cannot grow; it is an article of almost universal consumption; and their scale of duties is such as to be felt, not only by every consumer of tobacco in the British empire, but on the sources of Green River or the Miami. Free trade is a good thing; but we have some misgivings about the propriety of that trade in which all the freedom is on one side.

The culture of tobacco is every year extending itself in the Western States, and promises to become a most important article of export from the rich districts north and south of the Ohio. That tobacco can be grown in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with a profit greater than that attending the culture of wheat and corn, seems certain; and we doubt not that as the cultivation progresses, and the better methods of curing are adopted, the tobacco of the new states will rival in quality and celebrity that of the old. The plants on new land grow more luxuriantly than on soils cultivated for any considerable time; but experience proves that the quality is not so fine. The best tobacco in any country, is grown on lands in good condition, but not extravagantly rich, or highly manured.—*Albany Cultivator.*

ROADS.

GOOD ROADS AND GOOD MARKETS CHEER THE WEARY FARMER ON HIS WAY.

As the Farmer is understood to be devoted to every thing that has relation to the interests of the farmer, I take the liberty of forwarding a few lines on the subject of roads and road-mending; than which, there are few subjects which have a more intimate connection with the interests of an agricultural community.

Many of our roads have, from various causes, been very injudiciously located, but as they are now generally the division lines of contiguous farms, and the habits of our people have become conformed to them, it would not be an easy matter materially to change their position; so that we must submit to what we cannot easily remedy; and continue to travel over steep hills, when it would be much easier to go round them, or to approach their summits at a less angle by oblique direction. In the selection of juries to lay out new roads, it would be well for the judges of our courts to display their powers of discrimination, in selecting the most intelligent and enlightened men to be found in the country; and it would not be amiss, if those thus delegated to perform such an important trust, in which not only the present generation, but posterity will have an interest, should be endowed with a full proportion of moral courage, so that they may not be swayed by local or individual predilections to the prejudice of the interests of the community at large.

After roads have been laid out, confirmed by the court, and opened in obedience to, and according to law, the public are the undoubted proprietors of them, and have the right through their proper officers of the exclusive jurisdiction and care of them, to the full width and length they have been so laid out. Now it must be obvious to every person who moves to and fro in our county, (Montgomery), that in numerous cases our highways are much straightened and contracted, and in some instances full one-third of the public right is discovered to be over the fence within the inclosure of some individual, who appears to have more regard to the indulgence of his own selfish propensities than to the interest or convenience of the public.

The benefit derived by these encroachments is very questionable, and it is believed

that in most cases of the kind, the loss of reputation is more than a counterpoise for it; for in every case those who knowingly interfere with, obstruct, or deprive others of their just rights, as certainly mar and part with a portion, or the whole of their reputation. This is a subject that requires the attention of grand juries, and if supervisors will still continue to neglect their duties after having pledged themselves for their true and faithful performance, it would seem just and reasonable that an example should be made, by the infliction of adequate punishment by the proper authority. Another delinquency, less common, but more dangerous exists in some situations, in permitting individuals to occupy the public highway for quarrying stone, or other purposes, without the shadow of rightful pretext for so doing, and to the manifest injury and danger of persons travelling a regularly laid out highway. One instance of this kind has been very slowly, but regularly progressing for many years in apparent disregard of the public safety and convenience, and so far as the writer has knowledge, without the interference of the proper officers whose duty it is to prevent such injurious encroachments.

In conclusion, I shall simply call attention to the want of intelligence and practical skill which is often noticed in the, so called, repairs of roads; in many cases the labours of supervisors seem to be sedulously devoted to making them worse instead of better, and this arises in most cases evidently from want of skill and judgment, rather than from evil design, and the only remedy that can be applied in such cases is to exercise more care in the selection of supervisors. The persons best qualified for this office will not serve; they think there is more profit in minding their own business; consequently the only alternative is to select from the second best class, who sometimes get along pretty well, but it is seldom that the funds raised for repairing roads are as judiciously expended as they might and ought to be.—The subject of making and repairing roads is one of great interest, and if an able hand, who has the requisite knowledge, would furnish for publication in the Cabinet suitable instructions on it, great good to the public might result from it. It is hoped that in the discussion of various matters interesting to farmers, this may not escape the attention it so manifestly requires. MONTGOMERY.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.

What, in the hands of the farmer, constitutes capital, is an important query? With the merchant, cash is the capital, with the land-owner, land is the capital, and with the farmer, cash; land, and stock, is usually considered the capital. But there are many other items that enter into the capital of the farmer generally overlooked, such as implements, manures, and the most important of all, labour. Capital may be productive or non-productive. A million of gold and silver locked in a strong box, or a thousand acres of uncultivated land, may be capital, but so long as the property remains in this state it produces nothing, and the owner may be actually growing poorer, instead of becoming richer. Increase of wealth does not depend on the quantity of capital so much as in the use made of it: and in nothing is this more observable than in farming. There is many a man who has commenced his career as a farmer, with fifty acres of land; on this he annually expended in manure, labour, &c., twenty per cent., and this produce was perhaps forty per cent. Encouraged by this success, he added to his farm another fifty acres, but his expenditure in capital is not proportionally increased, and the profits are lessened in proportion. Still he has not land