

Many of our readers will remember the pure blood stallion imported from Sir Tatton's stud, and called by his name, now some dozen or fifteen years ago. The *Mark Lane Express* truly remarks:—

As a perfect example of the "old English gentleman," Sir Tatton was known and esteemed throughout the country. Sir Tatton was born 1772 and married in 1822 the second daughter of Sir William Foulis, and in the following year succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his brother Sir Mark Sykes. Sir Tatton was the fourth baronet, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Tatton (now in Egypt), born in 1826. The deceased baronet, from childhood, took the greatest delight in the rearing of sheep and horses, and to the last enjoyed the highest celebrity for his flock and stud. His breeding stud was believed to be the largest in England, numbering upwards of 20 horses and mares of all ages. As an owner of race horses he dates back to 183, when he won with Telemaclus at Middleham; and up to the age of 6 he continued to keep horses in training for the sole pleasure of riding them himself, Malton being his favourite place for displaying his well-known colours—orange and purple. His last time of riding a winner, his own property, was for the Welham Cup, on Langton Wold, in 1822, on "All heart and no peel," a name most applicable to the owner as well as the horse. His feats on horseback were almost fabulous; he invariably rode from Sledmere to London and back, whenever he had occasion to visit the metropolis, his rule being to ride to London and return as far as Barnet the same night. It is related of him that when a young man he started off to ride a race for a friend, and started home again immediately after weighing, the distance being very nearly 400 miles. Sir Tatton was never so proud in his life as when he led Sir Tatton Sykes, with Bill Scott on his back, back to the ring after the St. Ledger victory of 1846; this scene was the subject of Herring's picture, painted for the Messrs. Baily. Sir Tatton rode from Sledmere to Hampton-court to look at the stud of King William IV, and there was so pleased with an Arabian mare, that on the day of the sale he repeated the ride and bought the mare. As a master of foxhounds, Sir Tatton vied in popularity with any gentleman in England. He kept hounds solely at his own expense, until he had passed his 77th year, and on y resigne t e pack into the hands of Lord M dleton on the determination of his son not to accept it. Sir Tatton still mounted in "pink" till about two years ago. Sir Tatton, his man Snarry, and his horse were all characters; the servant has been there 52 years, and Sir Tatton used o delight in saying that himself and his horse were 115 years old. Sir Tatton was ever an early riser, often mounting before the sun had risen. He never omitted attending the cattle fairs, and was the first man there at the Malton C e o b e of last year. It was not an unusual thing, when there was no hunting or other

engagements to call him away, to find Sir Tatton relieving a labourer, at a stone heap or slashing a fence, while the labourer was sent to the cattle to enjoy a flagon of ale. As a landlord, a master, and a friend, Sir Tatton was much beloved, and to him may justly be applied those words of commendation: "He never lost a friend nor made an enemy."

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

[We have received of late several requests for information relative to the cultivation of Tobacco. Whether it is desirable to admit this plant into Canadian husbandry will no doubt be regarded by some as doubtful, even supposing that our climate and soil are, in all essential respects, suitable. Tobacco culture has been attended by an exhaustion of the soil in some of the richest portions of Virginia, and neighboring States: but it is said that this evil is now obviated by a judicious rotation of crops, and that tobacco is not raised on the same land but at intervals of five or seven years. We doubt whether the better qualities of this plant can be raised so far north as Canada, so as to compete with the productions of more southerly latitudes. In the extreme western part of the Canadian peninsula tobacco raising has been practised, on a small scale, for many years; and we should be glad if those who have had experience in the matter would favor us with their views and results. In the meanwhile we insert the following paper, prepared expressly for the purpose of affording practical information, by Col. L. J. Bradford, President of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, who has had ample experience on the various points on which he treats; and we are further assured by several persons from that State, that the information and directions are correct and reliable. Of course, allowances must be made for difference of latitude as to time of sowing, &c. Here, the seed may be sown on suitable ground as soon as possible in April—say not later than 1st of May, and the transplanting to take place early in June. The Connecticut seed is supposed to be the best for these northern districts. A large crop of tobacco is about a ton to the acre; an average crop about 1500 lbs. The price of a good article of leaf, at the manufacturers, in ordinary times, is about 6c. to 8c. per lb. At present we understand, a superior article is worth 20c.