

A LARGE FARM.

C. D. BRAGDON, Corresponding Editor of the Rural New-Yorker, gives a detailed account of his visit to the celebrated farm of M. L. Sullivant, Champaign Co., Ill., which he is bringing into cultivation, having personally occupied it two years. This farm is seven miles long and five and a half wide; it contains twenty-two thousand acres. In May last, eleven thousand acres of this farm had been inclosed, and subdivided into fields of a section or two, more or less, each. He had a large force building fence, and a month later he expected to have twenty thousand acres inclosed with board fence. He depends mainly on raising corn and feeding cattle for profit; and has at the present time over five thousand head of cattle. Of the eleven thousand acres above mentioned, eighteen hundred were devoted to corn, three hundred to winter wheat, forty to oats, and fifteen hundred to meadow. The rest are in pasture. Twenty-two thousand bushels of corn were sold at forty-two cents per bushel this spring, amounting to over nine thousand dollars; and five hundred tons of timothy hay brought five thousand dollars. There are also four thousand worn-down Government horses pasturing and recruiting on this farm. Seventy-five span of horses, seventy-five yoke of oxen, and some mules, are used for working it.

Each department of this great farm is under the charge of an able farmer. A blacksmith shop repairs all the iron parts of the implements, machines, and tools; a carpenter shop is constantly occupied with the wood-work; a cook feeds the army of hands, and the great dining-hall is under perfect systematic management; the gardener raises tons of vegetables for the men; the forty ploughs are under the charge of a man constantly in the saddle, to see that each plowman has his allotted work, and every thing is in running order; and the whole is under the charge of a general superintendent, who reports daily to the proprietor. Accounts are kept of every thing, and at the end of the year it is known with perfect accuracy, what every bushel of corn has cost, how much labor every animal has done, and in what direction the greatest profits are made.

THE ROAD TO POOR FARMING.

1. Invest all your capital in land, and run in debt for more.
2. Hire money to stock your farm.

3. Have no faith in your own business, and be always ready to sell out.

4. Buy mean cows, spavined horses, poor oxen, and cheap tools.

5. Feed poor hay and mouldy cornstalks exclusively, in order to keep your stock tame; fiery cattle are terribly hard on old rickety wagons and plows.

6. Use the oil of hickory freely whenever your oxen need strength: it is cheaper than hay or meal, keeps the hair lively, and pounds out all the grubs.

7. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun—beauties of runts, thin in the hams, and pot-bellied: but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage; animals are safest to breed from that haven't strength to herd.

8. Be cautious about manufacturing manure: it makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it.

9. Never waste time by setting out fruit and shade trees; fruit and leaves rotting around a place make it unhealthy.

A STOCK BREEDING FARM.

Twelve miles from the centre of Chicago, on the Chicago and St. Louis railroad, is the "Summit Farm," comprising 2,500 acres, owned by Hon. J. Wentworth. It has acquired considerable notoriety on several accounts, but especially from being a stock-breeding farm, for which it has several advantages. It is the manifest destiny of Chicago to be the great central part of the Northwest. Farmers who send their produce here, will continue to find it, as they now do, a convenient point from which to obtain whatever they wish to take home. If they want improved stock of any kind, they will take the opportunity to make their examinations and purchases when business leads them to the city—thirty minutes only being required to enable them to go from here to the Summit Station, which is within 80 rods of the farm. The canal, also, which connects Chicago with steamboat navigation on the Illinois river, approaches the farm at this point within about the same distance as the railroad. Stock can therefore be sent from the farm either by the railroad or canal. In addition to these advantages, the tract comprises the first land in this direction from Chicago, which rises above the dead flat, extending for several miles around the city. The summit, although not very high, is sufficiently elevated to form a pleasant