

TO FATTEN HORSES.

A horse should be fattened as speedily as possible, when you commence the process, as you lose money by being six months putting on what flesh can be made in six weeks.

When a horse is to be fattened, the first thing to be done is to put his stable in a clean condition, as no animal can fatten easily, while the affluvia of deleterious gases are being constantly breathed by him. Feed in such quantities as the animal will eat up clean, and at no time suffer his food to lie by him. If he be fed six times a day, instead of three, so much the better.

Potatoes will fatten some horses speedily, and loosen their hides. Carrots are also excellent with oats and corn, and if ground, the grains are much more nutritious.

A little very good hay should be fed with the other feed, and always give plenty of pure soft water, when it can be easily obtained.

The curry-comb must be used freely, plenty of clean bedding supplied, and above all, see that a sufficient ventilation exists to make the air fresh and pure.

AN ILLINOIS FARM.

What will those persons who have been accustomed to consider five hundred acres a large farm, think of the following? The editor of the *Spirit of the Agricultural Press* has recently been on a visit to the farm of M. L. Sullivant, Esq., in the south-eastern part of Champaign county, Illinois. The farm contains over *twenty thousand acres*, and although only about seven thousand acres are yet under cultivation, employs over one hundred men! Three thousand acres are planted in corn, and the editor estimates that the farm will produce at least 15,000 bushels of wheat this year, besides large quantities of barley, oats, flax, &c. Mr. Sullivant employs five different reapers this season, and threshes immediately after cutting, employing a steam engine as his power in the latter operation. A blacksmith's shop is located on the farm, and employed continually in repairing farm implements; a school is kept up for the education of the children of the workmen. One hundred and twenty-five yoke of oxen and fifty horses are employed. It must be acknowledged that this is something of a farm, and that Mr. Sullivant possesses much executive ability to successfully manage such a stupendous concern; yet we are informed that every thing moves on as regular as the click of a chronometer.

Mr. Sullivant also farms it on a large scale near Columbus, in this State. He has lands enough in Franklinton and Franklin county, one would suppose, to satisfy most men; a considerable proportion, too, of the very fertile Scioto bottoms. Within the past three or four years he has been selling portions of his large tracts in Ohio and investing in prairie government lands in the West, mainly in Illinois. He has monopolized in the vicinity one hundred thousand acres of the great prairies in Central and Southern Illinois, every acre of which he considers intrinsically worth \$20 for agricultural purposes, even for corn alone. He entered some forty thousand acres in one body, on which there was scarcely a stick of timber, and not a drop of running water. The big farm spoken of is on this tract. His tenants have to haul firewood about twelve miles. Water is obtained by digging at a reasonable depth, and supplies are furnished by windmill pumps. Mr. S. broke up a strip of prairie some two hundred miles in length to put out Osage Orange hedge for fencing, but gave up the experiment. He now uses posts and boards, and has planted hickories at proper distances for future posts. He expects that the thrifty young trees will become large enough to be used for posts as they stand by the time the first fence rots down, say a hundred years.

Last year Mr. Sullivant's Illinois farming operations were not very profitable. His immense corn fields were mainly planted on the newly turned prairie sod, and the season was so unfavorable that the harvest was very light. His lands he regards about as fertile and productive as the Scioto bottoms, and his crops this summer and autumn will largely swell the overflowing granaries of Egypt.—Mr. S. is quite moderate in his expectations. He does not hope to be a rich man himself, but thinks he may leave something for his children.—*Cleveland Herald*.

IMPROVED LIME KILN.—An improved lime kiln has been invented in Rockland, Me., by which the burning of lime goes on continuously. In the old way, a kiln full is burned, cooled, and the lime taken away, then the kiln is filled up again, being in operation only half the time.