

joined, there is no necessity for our friends offering any *extra inducements* to freemen to become citizens of Kansas. It may be well to premise that the cost of hiring Prairie land broken up, will be about three dollars per acre; and we understand that individuals, suitably prepared, and acquainted with the business, purpose pursuing it as a vocation; so that what Gen. Stringfellow deems an insuperable difficulty in the way of New England and Western Farmers, can easily be obviated; and where no one can be hired, resort will be had to a very common practice, of which he seems ignorant, of doubling, or trebling teams, and thus mutually aiding one another. He says, —

“The greatest difficulty is in the command of the requisite labor—the hands and team necessary to break and enclose the land. To one who has this, it is far easier and cheaper to make a farm of one hundred acres or more, in the prairie than in the timber. Indeed, in Missouri it is deemed better and cheaper in the end to make a farm of three hundred acres in the prairie and to haul the rails ten miles than to clear timbered land.

The plough used will turn over from twenty to twenty-six inches, and one team will break from two to two and a half acres per day. The cattle require no other feed, but will keep fat on the grass while at work. The proper season for breaking prairie is from the first of May to the middle of July; up to which time corn can be planted. The corn is dropped in the furrow, by a boy who can sit on the plough, and is covered by the plough. It will usually mature and make good corn if planted as early as the 1st of June. That planted later will make good stock feed.

Prairie may be broken as late as the middle of August, and will, if sown, yield a wheat crop equal to any that can be afterwards grown on the ground.

To one who has stock to feed, the crop of corn on the sod is always worth the cost of breaking; and will, in a good season, pay for breaking and enclosing.

In the second year, the farm is in perfect condition! There are no stumps, but the sod is rotted, and your field clear of weeds and grass, is light and mellow as an ash-bank. In the prairie, too, a hand can cultivate one-third more than in the timber.

I ought here to say that both in Missouri and Kansas the winters are all always dry, and with but little snow, and hence hands are able to work during the entire winter.”

As regards yield of crops, the same writer makes the following statement, to show the great profit of *slave* labor; and we will not insult the good sense of