

Wool growing is profitable in Vermont where they must feed hay under shelter nearly six months in the year, at from \$8 to \$10 per ton, corn from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, and pasture on land worth \$15 to \$30 per acre.

In Kansas, feeding time is short; only two or three months. In fact, cattle, some years, keep in good order in the timber without feed; and the Indian ponies live on what they can pick up. But it will be profitable to feed stock until blue grass and winter rye take the place of dry feed.

Hay can be put up for \$1 50 to \$2 50 per ton, according to the season and locality. Corn can be *profitably* raised at 25 cents per bushel, and if fed in the shock *without* hay, it will be more profitable still; and the pasturage will cost only *one man, a shepherd dog, and a sheep-fold* at night for *two thousand sheep!* Sheep do not need shelter here. All things considered, they are more healthy without.

Wool can be delivered in New York, from the interior of Kansas, at any season of the year, for three cents per pound, and at times for two cents. This is all the advantage Vermont sheep growers have over us. Will not this pay?

Sorghum, I have said, matured here the dry season. It may always be relied upon, and is very rich in saccharine matter, when raised in this latitude. Both molasses and sugar will, in time, undoubtedly, be exported from Kansas, both East and to the mines in the mountains. Tobacco and hemp have been, for years, profitably cultivated in Missouri, on such soil as ours; and so far as tried here, they both succeeded admirably, and may be considered among our staples.

Cotton growing is an experiment. Thousands of bushels of worthless seed was planted here this year, and also a good deal of good seed, from which the crop now looks prosperous.

Western Missouri abounds in fruit of all kinds, raised on the prairie and in the timber, Kansas is too young

for apples; but there can be no doubt of their successful growth. Excellent apples are sold on the trees, in Missouri, at from 10 to 25 cents per bushel. They are brought to Lawrence (forty miles) in abundance, at from 40 cents to \$1 50 per bushel, according to the season. Peaches thrive excellently here. The drouth tried them, and last October came a freeze, while the leaves were still green, which turned the bark black, and, it was supposed, killed them all, but very few died, and they are bearing finely this year.

Missouri is noted for grape growing. Germans, who have tried it both there and here, give the preference to Kansas, as being more elevated and the atmosphere dryer. Grapes have never suffered any injury from blight here, and there is not a doubt that this State will, in time, be as noted as Missouri for grape culture.

In short, all kinds of fruit, grown in this latitude, large and small, promise well in Kansas. A nurseryman of eight years experience in this State (Mr. Ham), thinks he has seen as bad years as it is possible to see in Kansas; yet he proposes to invest all he is worth in the business, on the Ottawa Reserve, and has no doubt of his success.

In addition to timber for fencing, I have spoken of stone. The Osage Orange grows naturally and to perfection two hundred miles South of here, and it is trained into hedges that distance North of us, in the Eastern States; so there is no difficulty in making strong fences from it here in five years from the seed. But it must have as much attention as a row of corn.

#### RAILROADS IN KANSAS.

I have already mentioned the great Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California road, coming Northwest across our State, and the New Mexican road running Southwest. But the day has come for Kansas railroads. A road is now being constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company up the Kansas Valley, commencing at Leav-