

large reserves in the southern part of the Territory. The Cheyennes and Camanches occupy the central portion, and the Arapahoes and Kioways the western portion in the vicinity of the gold mines. Settlements extend back on the Santa Fe road, 150 miles from the Missouri river, and nearly 250 miles from the mouth of the Kansas river, up the Smoky Hill Fork. Probably no State or Territory has ever settled up so rapidly as this, and certainly none is so desirable, all things considered, for a home as Kansas.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

'Tis scarce twenty years since all that portion of country lying between the Missouri river and the Mountains was considered a vast desert, unfit for the habitation of man. The settlements in the eastern portion, and the agricultural improvements made in the last four years, demonstrate conclusively that the soil of Eastern Kansas is as fruitful in all the productions natural to the climate, as any Western State. Corn flourishes to perfection, and the finest fields of winter wheat ever seen in any State, were grown in Kansas in 1858. Spring wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, all do well, and the Sorghum or Chinese sugar cane, yields enormously, and bids fair to be a staple product of the Territory. Vegetables and melons mature well, and yield largely. Fruit trees have not had sufficient time, since the settlement of the Territory, to attain a growth sufficient for bearing; but judging from that portion of Missouri close at hand, which is prolific in apples and peaches, Kansas will soon be a fine fruit region. Those who have been

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