

uring three feet in diameter, they would conclude there was but little confidence to be placed in similar reports. It is true there is not an over-supply of timber here; but if what we have was equally divided among the settlers, there would be enough for all practical purposes for many years, or until another crop can be grown."

The principal varieties of wood are bass or linwood, cottonwood, hickory, oak, black walnut, ash, sycamore, hackberry, &c.

WEATHER.—This of course cannot reasonably be expected to be uniformly the same, all years, for corresponding seasons. The same variations that are experienced elsewhere must be looked for and provided against in Kansas; though we believe, as a general rule, the variations there will be less frequent and extreme than they are liable to be in this section of the Country. There was a striking contrast, in regard to the degree of coldness, at Lawrence the last, and preceding Winter. At Lawrence during the Winter of 1854-'55, there was not necessarily any severe or long continued suffering from the inclemency of the weather. Gov. Reeder stated that a fire was not needed the last of December, 1854; and a resident at the Company's Settlement writes that "on the 27th. of December, mechanics and others were comfortably at work in the open air without their coats, whilst the few idlers were basking in the sun like snakes in June." There was not, however, an entire freedom from cold and stormy weather. Up to the close of the year, there occurred but one fall of snow, which was to the depth of two inches, and disappeared within three days; in January 1855, only five inches of snow fell.

A gentleman, who had resided at one of the Missions for fifteen years, said the greatest depth of snow at any one time during that long period was six inches.

During the season above alluded to, there was no frost in the ground before the close of December; frost generally disappears by the beginning of March.