

connaissance from Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, to San Diego, California, by W. H. Emory, Brevet-Major, Corps Topographical Engineers—made in 1846–7, with the advance guards of the ‘Army of the West,’” will be found highly interesting and instructive :

“Between Fort Leavenworth and Pawnee Fork, the country is a high rolling prairie, traversed by many streams, the largest of which is the Kansas, or “Kaw,” and all but this river may be forded, except during freshets. The beds of streams are generally deeply indented in the soil, and their banks almost vertical, developing where the streams make their incision in the earth, strata of fossiliferous limestone, of various shades of brown, filled with the remains of crinoidea.

“On the bank of the Wah-Karrusi, where the Oregon trail strikes it, a seam of bituminous coal crops out.—This is worked by the Indians, one of whom we met driving an ox-cart loaded with coal to Westport. For the most part, the soil is a sandy loam, covered with rich vegetable deposit; the whole based upon a stratum of clay and limestone.

“Trees are only to be seen along the margins of the streams; and the general appearance of the country, is that of vast rolling fields, enclosed with colossal hedges. The growth along these streams, as they approach the eastern part of the section under consideration, consists of ash, burr oak, black walnut, chesnut oak, black oak, long-leaved willow, sycamore, buck-eye, American elm, pig-nut, hickory, hackberry, and sumach. Towards the West, as you approach the 99th meridian of longitude, the growth along the streams becomes almost exclusively

cottonwood. to this, as n in its vicin known halt wagons, an

“On the ally is found near the I country ch into arid b the occur first of wh

“Near t in small cheered for of buffalo, couple of chase. H weak feedi condition precept, h tailed trou ers “Wes of the buf

“We w nomadic t sionally C East than to the we Indians, c the Unite