a few rods from good, arable prairie, in all appearance clear of rock and suitable for agriculture, those immense piles of boulders arise with only enough soil to supply a foothold for the most scanty vegetation, among which are several varieties of cactus. Mount Scott is supposed to be the most elevated of the Wichita Mountains, and is an immense pile of rocks, which, notwithstanding its smooth, dome-like appearance, is in many places very precipitous and difficult to climb. The top is slightly convex, and covered with huge boulders of red or fleshcolored granite, and rises probably about twelve or fourteen hundred feet above the surrounding plains. The whole mountain appears to be composed of the same material, clothed with a shrubby dwarf-oak but a few feet in height, while the very top is sparsely covered with a low-spreading cedar. Numerous wild flowers were scattered about here and there on all parts of the mountain.

The view from the top is magnificent, embracing hundreds of square miles of mountain scenery, beautiful and wide-spreading valleys, and extensive plains. To the westward, point after point of the rocky Wichitas extend as far as the eye can reach. The boulders on the sides and tops of these mountains are rounded and smoothed as if by water, undoubtedly having lost their sharp corners in the immense ice-fields of the glacial period. Yet there is no doubt but that the modest, unassuming lichen — the rock-destroyer of every age and clime — has had a hand in rounding the rough and jagged corners of these adamantine rocks.

