

T. 24 S., R. 6 W.

CHAINS

The soil is rocky clay loam, with some light overlays of humus in the open prairies. The land is not suitable for farming and is primarily valuable for the stands of timber and for the grazing of livestock. The timber consists chiefly of sparse to heavy stands of fir, hemlock, cedar, madrone, and oak, with some maple, myrtle, alder, and yew intermingled. The undergrowth is light to very dense and is chiefly young timber, hazel, ceanothus, arrowwood, scotch broom greasewood, huckleberry, salal, Oregon grape, wild berries, vine maple, vines, ferns, grasses, and weeds. The privately owned lands have been logged as have some of the public lands. The only good stands of timber remaining are on public lands. Most of the logged areas have been burned. The water supply would be considered sparse. The land area resurveyed is roughly divided by a high ridge known as Yellow Creek Mountain. The area north of this ridge drains northerly to Yellow Creek and the area south of the ridge drains southeasterly to Williams Creek. There are no settlers in the immediate area. No mineral deposits were noted.

The mean of a considerable number of observations throughout the area resurveyed gives a value of $20^{\circ} 15'$ E., for the magnetic declination. There is a range of 1° due to local attraction.