

This tp. contains nearly every variety of land from a level valley to rough mountains, the valley embracing nearly all of the west two ranges of secs. and the mountains practically all of the four east range<sup>s</sup> which lie in the Simpson Park Range. The main ridge in this Tp. extends from the S. bdy. of sec. 34, on the S. bdy. of the Tp. in a general direction of about N. and S. through the Tp., giving the general slope and drainage E. and W.; and dividing the range of mountains into rolling mountainous land on the east with an altitude of about 7000 ft. above sea level, and into rough and rolling mountainous land on the west, with an elevation of approximately 8000 ft. The level and rolling land lies on the E. side of what is known as Grass Valley and the altitude is approximately 5500 ft.

The soil on the E. slope of the main ridge is dark and rocky, gravelly on surface, from a few ins. to about 4 ft. deep, on a subsoil of rocky brown clay, gravel or bed rock, and on the W. slope the soil is a rocky, light, sandy loam, from a few ins. to 3 ft. deep to bed rock; while in Grass Valley, except in the NW. portions of secs. 6, 7, and 18, which lie in a dry alkali lake bed, there is a light sandy loam from about 5 ft. to 15 ft. deep on a gravelly subsoil; and as water is only from 5 ft. to 20 ft. from the surface, this land is well adapted for dry farming, or it could be irrigated from artesian wells.

In the mountains, nearly all the canyons, draws and hollows have a small stream of water in the spring and early summer, but dry up later in the year; therefore this abundant supply of water and the good growth of grass make this range excellent for cattle.

There is a dense growth of sagebrush, scattering rabbit brush and service berry bushes in the mountainous portion of the Tp., while in the valley the undergrowth is