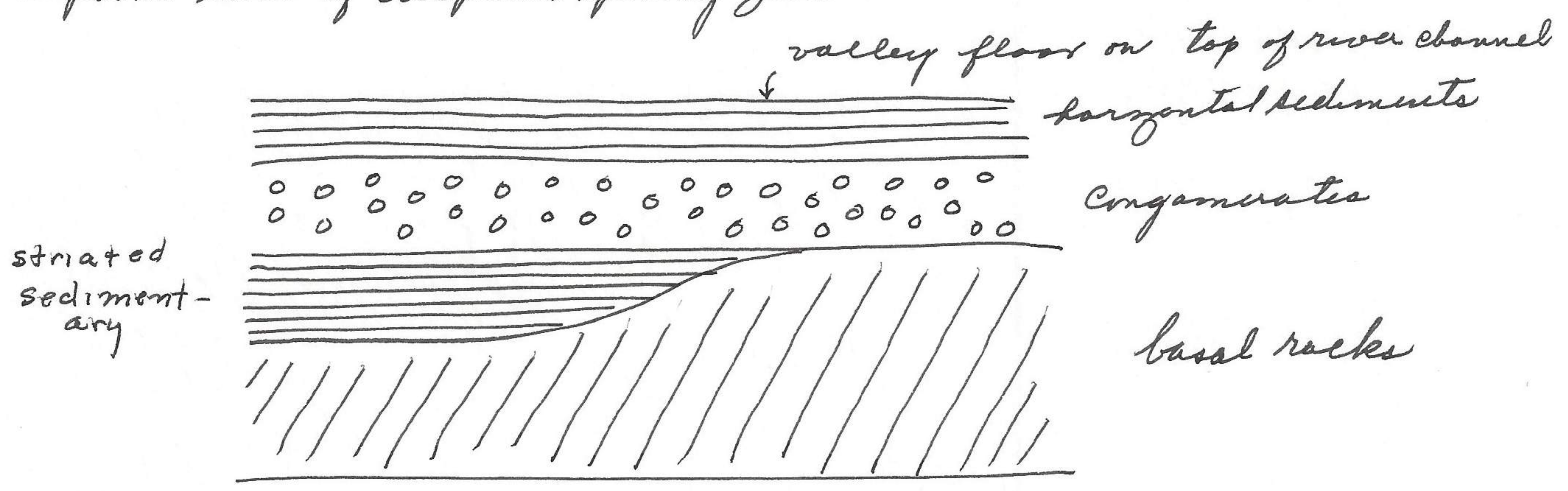
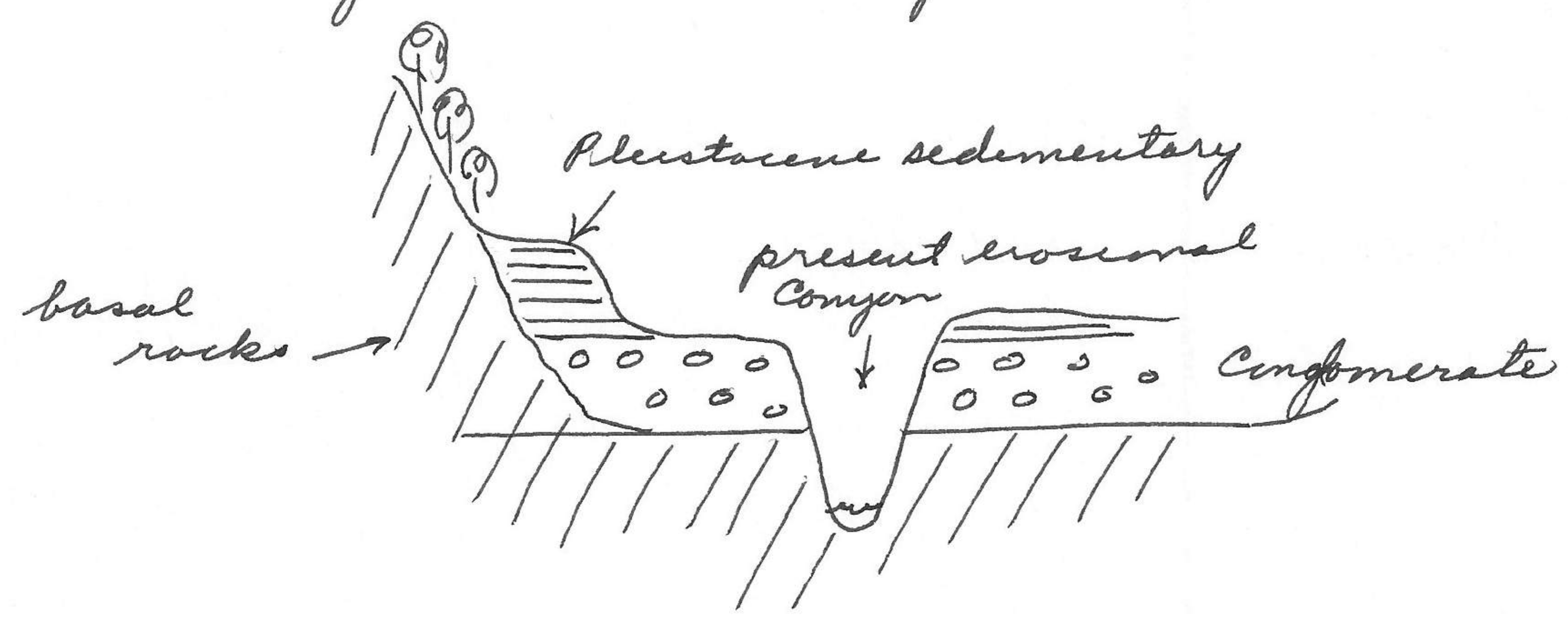


post-Pleistocene erosion of river into basal strata is present on eroded sides of river channel. The following stratigraphic sequence is from a north-south wall of the eroded canyon at a point east of sulphur spring zone.



A second profile is on north side of canyon at a point where the main canyon enters the valley.



The Conglomerate and sedimentary rocks carry up into the canyon for some distance and its remnant on some places on the sidehill. The ^{lower} striated sediments are probably second interglacial of cold-dry period while the conglomerate is 3 and 4 interglacials of hot-wet period. In the valley beyond the mouth of the canyon there is a periodicity or recession of erosional benches from the Miocene surface of the valley to the present level of the river. It appears as if there has been two great fluvatile & glacial periods represented here. This area differs from the Wasatch in Utah in that the deep erosional canyons enter the valley in basal strata which is a continuation of the mountains proper.

The sulphur springs and sulphur deposits may be interceptions of solutions by basal rocks as the

