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Pegmatite and aplite dykes were seen at the muscovite occurrence north of Canim lake; on Timothy mountain; and on the silver-lead claims on Willow river.

CRETACEOUS.

The Cretaceous as mapped by Dawson lies in a narrow strip trending north-northwest and following the Fraser from helow Lytton to Fountain creek. No rocks were recognized in the course of this work as Cretaceous to the north of Fountain creek and no mineral deposits were examined in the Cretaceous. Between Lillooet and Fountain creek the Cretaceous is described by Dawson as consisting of highly inducated sandstanes, argillites, and conglomerates. Specimus taken from cuts in the failway 21 miles north of Lillooet, on the Lig Bend of the Fraser above BridingCreek mouth, and at Fountain creek, were banded, very dense, rhyolitic glassy tuffs; others resembling sandstones proved to be crystal tuffs of dacitic composition and may correspond to those described by Dawson as arkosic sandstones. The Cretaceous of Fountain ridge lies in a syncline bounded by faults and trending about north 25 degrees west.

COLDWATER GROUP.

The Coldwater group was examined in three places, in and south of the landslide at Pavilion station, and near Clinton. A sample of clay derived from the Coldwater at Pavilion was tested in the laboratory but is not of commercial value. Dawson found traces of gold in certain samples of conglomerate from this group and advised prospecting for gold in them. Near Pavilio 1 the outcrops scen consisted of a conglomerate with boulders of Cache Creck rocks and granites, held in a grey matrix that weathers to a sticky red clay; with the conglomerates are thin, buff-coloured scales or tuffs. Dawson states that the main part of this area is occupied by slightly calcareous, arkosic sandstones. The weathering of the elay on the south side of the valley caused an immense landslide. Although the upper part is still moving this slide started at least one hundred and perhaps many hundred years ago. It is fan shaped and hummocky at the base, and its topography and composition resemble that of a glacial moraine (Plate HIA).

Dawson mapped as Coldwater a small area near the epsomite lake at Clinton (Figure 8, localities 10 and 11). An outerop of conglomerates, sandstones, and grey-green shale with plant remains occurs in the hill west of the lake (Figure 8, locality 11). The conglomerates carry pebbles of Cache Creek quartzites of uncertain age. Conglomerates occurring on the road directly sonth of the lake, and elsewhere near Clinton, are apparently of later age.

LOWER LAVAS.

Later than the Coldwater are great accumulations of lava placed by Dawson in the Miocene. He divided them into two portions separated by a period of sedimentation during which certain fine-grained tuffaceous beds were deposited. The intermediate sediments are called the Tranquille beds.